

# **SURVEY OF RESEARCHES IN EDUCATION**

**( Volume-II )**

*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-II)' has abstracts of researches in the discipline of Education. It contains abstraction and compilation of 280 researches conducted in Faculty of Education at Ph.D. and M.Ed. level at Banaras Hindu University (B.H.U.), Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh (India) during the year 1952 to 2020. It supplements the Volume-I published recently. These researches have been categorized specifically into different research areas. It contains a good index of titles, research areas and supervisors. The most popular areas are Psychology of Education, Sociology of education and Teacher 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.

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Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya /Banaras Hindu University (B.H.U.) is a premier institution established in 1916 at Varanasi. The Faculty of Education formerly known as T.T.C was established here on 15<sup>th</sup> 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-II)**

**Edition:** First (E-Book) , May 2020, Jyaistha - Vikram Samvat 2077

**Volume :** II (Second)

**E-ISBN:** 978-93-5407-310-6

**Price:** Rs. 800.00 Only

**Year :** 2020.

**Number of Copies:** 100/Online uploading and dissemination

**Online Uploading Support:** Prof. Minakshi Singh, Dr. Pankaj Singh

**Published by:** Faculty of Education, Alumni Association of Education - Banaras Hindu University (AAEBHU), Kamachha, Varanasi – 221010 (Uttar Pradesh), India.

**Printed at:** Seema Press, Ishwargangi, Varanasi (U.P.)

**Financial Support:** Alumni Association of Education, Banaras Hindu University(AAEBHU), Part donation by Mr.Vinay kumar verma, Mr.Dheeraj Bharti and other Alumni ,Faculty of Education, B.H.U. Varanasi.

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## FOREWORD

Professional development of teachers demands constant incorporation of newer solutions to tackle the problems encountered in the delivery of education in this fast changing society due to ever evolving technological challenges. Hence frontline research, in different areas of education to come out with best pedagogical and didactic intervention suitable in different educo-social contexts, has been done by scholars all over the world. However, due to lack of proper documentation and dissemination these researches have been not often incorporated into our professional practice. In fact, one of the most serious allegations on the teacher education practice in India has been that the pedagogy, didactics and the training technology applied for teacher education in India is not based upon indigenous research. It's not that research in teacher education has not been done in India. The fact, however, is that a large quantity of researches have been done at the doctoral and masters level, but they have not been synthesized properly to find a place in our practice.

The Faculty of Education, Banaras Hindu University, in its centenary year undertook a very contributing step in the direction of documenting and disseminating the researches that were undertaken here during the past 100 years and published it as **Survey of Researches in Education, Volume I**. It contains abstracts of all the Ph.D. and Masters level dissertations. When this document was prepared many Doctoral and Masters Dissertations were left out. It is commendable that the Editorial Team realized this weakness and made serious attempt to dig out all the left out works and prepare their abstracts. I am honored to present this Volume II, which contains abstracts of 80 Ph.D. thesis and 200 Masters Dissertations. Maintaining the legacy of the first volume, the abstracts in the standard scientific format have been presented in chronological order, thus enabling the reader to maintain the chronological sequence.

It is a very significant contribution of the Editorial Team, as it has not only documented the 100 years research activity in a historical perspective but has also brought all the researches in an abstracted form in two volumes very easy to browse. This is going to not only reduce the reviewing time of future researchers but help avoiding duplicities/unwarranted replications. I congratulate the entire editorial team for this outstanding contribution in the field of research in education.



27.5.20.

Harish C. S. Rathore

Vice Chancellor,

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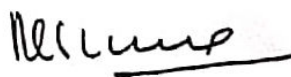
## PREFACE

It gives me immense pleasure to share a few sentences as preface of the volume-II of 'Survey of Research Abstracts' of Faculty of Education (K)', Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

As we are aware that educational research aimed at developing curriculum, syllabus, textbooks, instructional materials, assessment modules, pedagogical innovations and qualitative practices and reforms. Information and communication technology, e-resources, e-contents, on-line mode of curricular transactions are becoming more prominent and effective in certain domains worldwide. The researches at doctoral and post-doctoral level are to be addressed. The issues related to community, its needs and aspirations, curriculum (advances to be incorporated) and teaching learning processes in order to make education updated for fulfilling the developmental needs. Updated education refines the sensitivities of the learners to be constructive and productive in their approaches to bring desired development for themselves and for the society at large. Fast changing scenario on expected lines and also on unexpected lines, both demand multifaceted preparedness to meet the challenges of life, likely to emerge. The present covid-19 situation has forced people globally to be locked down to fight against fatal corona virus. Under this situation, in the researches and education processes some unique features such as: online mode of teaching-learning, development of e-content & e-resources, digital pedagogy, curricular flexibility, alternate system of evaluation and examinations, teachers knowledge base and preparedness and students achievement etc. have taken new impetus. All these have put forwards new areas of study.

The comprehensive volume II of the Research Abstracts includes eighty Ph.D. thesis and two hundred P.G. dissertations, covered various areas, including educational psychology, philosophy, sociology, technology, curricular studies, examination, evaluation, discipline-based pedagogies etc. Volume provides a rich knowledge base to readers to find knowledge gap in the particular areas for further research design in a way researcher finds a direction to proceed with a new problem with a sound research plan.

I on behalf of the Faculty of Education and on my own behalf convey my sincere congratulations to the entire team of the publication and to Prof. S. K. Singh, the chief editor of the volume. I am sure readers will be immensely benefited from this great volume.

  
(R.P. Shukla)

Date: 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2020



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Banaras Hindu University (B.H.U.) established on 4<sup>th</sup> February, 1916 is the only institution of its time in modern Bharat (India). It has been constantly supplying manpower for the diverse fields of life for holistic development and wellbeing. The Faculty of Education, B.H.U. formerly known as Teachers' Training College (T.T.C.) was established on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1918 to produce teachers who are the best servants of the society according to Bharat Ratna Mahamana Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya. Since then this Faculty has covered a long journey of about 102 years and produced excellent graduates and researchers to serve the society. As an effort to bring these alumni on one forum and learn from mutual experiences the 'Alumni Association of Education, B.H.U.' (AAE, BHU) was founded on 27 April, 2004 after a dormant form of the Old Boys Association which was active somewhere around 1940s. The association while planning the Faculty Centenary Celebrations in the year 2017 decided to compile and publish abstracts of researches conducted in the Faculty during the previous years. Our Patrons the Head and Dean of the Faculty Prof. R.P. Shukla and the President of the Association Prof. Geeta Rai motivated us for the task and a Project Team with me as Convenor was constituted for the purpose of publication of survey of researches in education in different volumes as per feasibility. Accordingly the first volume of Survey of Researches in Education with abstracts of 256 researches (255 Doctoral and 01 D.Litt) was published with E-ISBN and ISBN for paperback volume. Now after a constant work of more than two years the volume in hard and soft form is ready for publication. This 'Survey of Researches in Education (Volume-II)' is also being published in the similar modes including the remaining Ph.D. level available abstracts (80 abstracts) and the M.Ed. dissertations (200 abstracts) totaling to 280 abstracts.

We are grateful to each member of the team and all others who have facilitated to make this effort successful. First of all, we convey our sincere gratitude to Prof. H.C.S. Rathore, Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Central University of South Bihar (CUSB) Gaya (Bihar) 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 our Patrons Prof. R.P. Shukla (Head & Dean) and Prof. Geeta Rai (President, AAEBHU) for their constant encouragement to complete the team work. We also thank the ISBN Agency (MHRD), New Delhi to facilitate our work during severe lockdown crisis in the country.

We would be failing in our duty without conveying our gratefulness to all the Teacher Educators of the Faculty whose efforts led to completion of the researches under them and also to all the researchers whose works have been included in the volume-II. We also gratefully acknowledge the Project Team members who helped us as Convenors, Co-Convenors and as Members (UGC-JRFs/SRFs, ICSSR-JRFs/SRFs) under the five teams of this project. All of them have steadily worked for about two years along with their continuous engagements in academic and personal affairs. The earlier published abstracts by Prof. Seema Singh and Prof. Rashmi Choudhuri also helped us to facilitate us in the compilation of some abstracts, so we also acknowledge them. We acknowledge the generosity of our alumni Mr. Vinay Kumar Verma and Mr. Dheeraj Bharti for part-donations to meet the publication expenses. This work could have not been completed timely without the help of Mr. Heeralal Chauhan and Mr. Deependra Singh in our Faculty library, members of the Central Library, B.H.U and also the Seema Press - Varanasi. We all are grateful to them. This work could have not been easy to complete without constant work by Mr. Ashish Kumar Chaubey, Dr. Manish Kumar Gautam and Mr. Abhay Kumar Sharma who worked regularly sacrificing their own preferences. We appreciate their hard work and patience of each and every member of the Faculty family to promote this work. Towards the end I submit my offerings to the almighty to facilitate such family spirit of the Faculty Alumni keep growing harmoniously. Jai Hind.

**19 May 2020, Kashi (Varanasi).**

**Chief Editor**

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### Section I: Abstracts of Ph.D. Theses

1. Code : BHU/RE/1973/TLC-0003

**Chauhan, S. (1973).** *Jaunpur Nagar ke Ucchatar Madhyamik Vidyalayo ke Adhyapako ki Samajik Arthik Estithio ka Addhyayan* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Pt. Ramapati Shukla

**Area of Research:** Secondary Education

**Keywords:** Secondary Schools, Teachers, Socio-Economic Status.

**Abstract:** This research conducted in Hindi language was related to the study of socio-economic status of secondary school teachers of Jaunpur in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The major objectives of the study were: to assess the socio-economic status of teachers of secondary schools in the city of Jaunpur; and to find out the factors influencing the life-style such as their life status, success, barriers in work, factors leading to problems and attitude towards profession. Descriptive survey was used for this study. The sample consisted of 110 teachers of higher secondary level institutions in Jaunpur. The questionnaire was used for administration on teachers. The major findings revealed that majority of teachers (74.5 percent) joined the profession of teaching due to their liking for this profession. The other reason for joining the profession was their desire to improve the economic status in the society.

2. Code: BHU/RE/1975/TLC- 0004

**Gupta, R. C. (1975).** *Prediction of Teacher Effectiveness through Personality Test* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. S. S. Srivastava

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Teacher Effectiveness, Personality.

**Abstract:** The major objective of this study were: to construct and adapt scales for measuring teacher effectiveness; to determine differential weights for predicting teacher effectiveness; to prepare norm table for teacher effectiveness scores thus obtained; to prepare differential personality profile for high, average and low effective teachers; to find out patterns similarity coefficient for individual to individual, individual to group and group to group comparison in the area of teacher effectiveness on the basis of their 16 PF profiles; to develop 16 PF multiple regression equation for predicting teacher effectiveness; and to construct a Linear Qualification Grid for determining and predicting qualification levels. The purposive-incidental sampling technique was used for this study. The sample consisted of more than 30 principals, 350 trained teachers, having more than five years of teaching experience in recognized and government aided higher secondary schools of Varanasi division of Eastern U.P. and included 375 students studying in class 9th and 10th of the same institution. Four tools were used namely-Standardized teacher's rating scale, Teacher Attitude Inventory, Teacher Aptitude Test and Cattell's 16 PF Questionnaires. The Statistical Techniques such as T-test, Profile Similarity Coefficient, Product moment correlation coefficient ( $r$ 's) and multiple regression analysis were used to analyze the

data and comparison between different group of teacher effectiveness and personality. The finding of this study revealed that high effective teachers differ significantly from the general population with respect to nine personality factors. High effective teachers in comparison to general adult population were significantly more affect thymic (A+), more intelligent (B+), having more ego strength of self-sentiment (Q3+). When intergroup comparisons were made, it was found that high effective teachers could be differentiated from average effective teachers on the basis of the scores on eleven factors out of sixteen. Average group was found significantly more outgoing, surgent, happy- go- lucky and controlled in comparison to low effective groups. The prediction of teacher effectiveness with the help of specification equation gives valid results. It was concluded that effective teachers were more extrovert, less anxiety-ridden, well-adjusted and were endowed with high intellectuality.

3. Code: BHU/RE/1977/TLC-

**Tandon, S. (1977). *A Psychological and Ecological Study of Underachievers* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. S. Varshney

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education.

**Keywords:** Ecological, Underachievers.

**Abstract:** The major objectives of this study were: to study the personality characteristics of underachievers, anxiety level of underachievers, home environment of underachievers; to study the relationship between home environment and scholastic achievement of underachievers. Incidental cum purposive sampling method was used for sample selection. Four tools were used by the researcher namely- Test of general mental ability by Dr M.C. Joshi, Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire prepared by Raymond B. Catell and Herbert Weber, Anxiety scale by Dr. Durganand Sinha, Home Environment Questionnaire by S. L. Jain. Parametric and Non-parametric statistical technique such as Mean, Standard Deviation, t-values and Chi-square test was used to analyze the data. The major findings of this study revealed that the male groups of underachievers were found to be easy going, emotionally less stable and low in frustration tolerance. They were pessimistic Shy, apt to inferiority feeling, moody, depressed, tensed, and restless, highly anxious and less interested in studies and not diligent. The female groups of underachievers were found to be harsh and assertive and Pessimistic. They were highly anxious and were not diligent and look less interest in studies. The male underachievers had not wholesome physical emotional and socio-economic conditions at home. The parents of the male underachievers were comparatively less educated.

4. Code: BHU/RE/1981/TLC- 0013

**Chaturvedi, G.K. (1981). *A Case Study of Student Agitation in Banaras Hindu University* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. R. Upadhyay

**Area of Research:** Contemporary Issues in Education

**Keywords:** Case Study, Student Agitation, Banaras Hindu University



**Abstract:** The main objective of this study was to investigate the causes of agitation in B.H.U. Varanasi, during post independent period, to cross examine the report of enquiry committee set up from time to time. The subsidiary objectives were: to find out the socio-economic conditions of the students of B.H.U.; to find out the remedial measures for the agitation activities of the students. The sample consisted of 200 students, 100 teachers, 50 guardians and 40 administrators. Two tools were constructed by the researcher namely- Documentary evidences, interview guide and General questionnaire and activist questionnaire. Parametric and non-parametric statistical techniques such as percentage, Chi-square test, F-test and T-test was used to analyze the data. The study was conducted under three stages. The first stage was concerned with finding the relevant details about the major agitation. The second stage was concerned with the collection of details through experienced and eminent eye witnesses and concerned with the specified agitations of this university. The third stage was concerned with finding out the causes of student unrest in B.H.U. The study involved analysis of the six major agitations of 1958, 1965, 1968, 1971, 1972 and 1978 in detail. The major finding of this study revealed that the causes of students may be placed under four broad categories namely political, socio-economic, administrative and academic. The socio-economic condition of students caused more agitation. More than 60% students of university came from families having monthly income not more than Rs. 6000. Most of the students consider their future dark after completion of their education. The guardians of the day were busy in money earning rather than taking care of their children. Most of the students (54%) of the university came from rural area and they find yawning gap between the society of the village and University, and also, they were under the process of modernization to adjust with the urban mass which often gives birth to conflict. However, the political causes were observed as the most dominating factor in causing agitation.

5. Code: BHU/RE/1981/TLC- 0017

**Shukla, S. (1981). *Identification of Major Skills Involved in Mathematics Teaching at Secondary School Stage.* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. S. S. Srivastava

**Area of Research:** Pedagogy of Mathematics

**Keywords:** Mathematics Teaching, Skills, Secondary School.

**Abstract:** The objectives of this study were: to isolate the teaching skills involved in mathematics teaching; to prepare the list of teaching skills specific to the teaching of mathematics, determine their behavioural components and develop observation schedule for them; to prepare teaching competence scale for mathematics teaching; and to establish the validity for the identified skills. The sample consisted of 20 High Schools for administration of Guess who questionnaire, 1200 students of class 9th and 10th for selection of best mathematics teacher, 20 best mathematics teachers for identification of skills, eight teacher educator cum microteaching experts for finalizing the identified skills in seminar and ten research scholar trained in micro teaching for observation of micro lessons. Three tools were constructed by

researcher namely- Guess Who Questionnaire, Observation schedule for teaching skills in mathematics and Teaching competence scale for mathematics teaching. For validation of the identified skills, a parallel group experiment on 100 B.Ed. student teachers was done. The major findings of this study revealed that there were at least 6 distinct and specific mathematics teaching skills which were involved in teaching of mathematics at Secondary School stage. 1) Skill of developing a concept 2) Skill of developing a principle 3) Skill of applying inductive approach 4) Skill of applying deductive approach 5) Skill of figure drawing and 6) Skill of problem-solving approach. The observation schedule prepared for observing and rating the micro-lesson on the identified skills had high degree of inter scorer reliability as evidenced by coefficient of concordance ranging from 0.69 to 0.87. The teaching competence scale for mathematics teaching also had high degree of inter scorer reliabilities as established by the method of coefficient of concordance and product moment coefficient of correlation ( $r=0.69$ ). The micro teaching approach for training mathematics teacher was found definitely superior to the traditional training approach. The student teachers trained in the identified skills through microteaching approach scored significantly higher in mathematics teaching competence in comparison to their counterparts trained through traditional approach. This fact proved the validity of the identified mathematics teaching skills.

#### **6. Code: BHU/RE/1981/TLC- 0018**

**Jain, K.P. (1981). *A Study of Regional Imbalance in Education in India*. (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. T. S. Rao

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Regional Imbalance, Education, India

**Abstract:** The main objective of this study was to review the regional imbalances in the field of education existing in India. In order to find out the regional imbalance in Indian education 17 states were taken up for the study. Data of the study were collected on the basis of population figures and literacy, income per capita and statistics, educational facilities provided at primary, middle, High School and Higher Secondary Education, expenditure on education by different levels of education by States, teacher Pupil ratio, average annual cost pupil, percentage of trained graduate teacher in total number of teachers at primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools for a period of 10 years from 1966-67 to 1975-76. To overcome the difficulty of wide range of fluctuation in the values of educational indicators in the studied years, ranks were assigned to them, after assigning the ranks, a composite rank was calculated to adjust the educational attainment of the states for the decade (1966-76). Further analysis was done using this composite rank. On the basis of ranks, states were divided in four categories i.e. advanced States, moderately advanced States, backward States and the most backward state. It emerged from the study of the combined composite ranks of all levels of year 1966-76 that Kerala, Tamilnadu, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra were the leading states so far as educational advancement was concerned, whereas Bihar, West Bengal, Karnataka, Orissa and

Madhya Pradesh were the most backward states in education in India. The per capita income was not very much related with the educational development. In relation to teacher Pupil ratio Assam, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh were having a smaller number of teachers at primary school level. In spite of much expenditure on education by the government of Orissa, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, adequate facilities were not available at primary school level. The average annual cost per Pupil was quite high in Rajasthan, but it was far behind than that of other states in education.

7. Code: BHU/RE/1982/TLC-45

**Upadhyaya, U. (1982).** *A Study of Sense of Deprivation among High School Students* (Unpublished Ph. D Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Prof. R.P. Verma

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keyword:** deprivation, high school students, scholastics achievement, self-concept.

**Abstract:** The objectives of study were : to find out the nature and extent of sense of deprivation among high school students; to study the relationship of sense of deprivation with the selected variable such as sex, intelligence, socio-economic status; to investigate the effect of sense of deprivation on the self-concept and academic achievement of high school students. 765 boys and girls in urban and rural secondary schools of Agra . The result showed that the sense deprivation in school situation was more than in environment. The sense of deprivation was higher in boys than in girls, with regards to intelligence and socio-economic status, both the variables were negatively and significantly correlated. Both self-concept and scholastics achievement were negatively correlated with sense of deprivation. A tool entitled self-expression Inventory was constructed on forced choice technique. It consists of 30 items; reliability of the test was 0.79.

8. Code: BHU/RE/1984/TLC-47

**Shukla, C. S. (1984).** *Achievement of Primary School Children in relation to their Socio-Economic Status and Family Size* (Unpublished Ph. D Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. S.S. Srivastava

**Area of Research:** Elementary Education.

**Keywords:** Achievement, Primary School Children, Socio-economic status, Family size.

**Abstract:** The study was conducted to find out: rural-urban and sex differences in the academic achievement of primary school children; to study the relationship between socio-economic status of family and academic achievement of primary school children; and to study the relationship between size of family, child ratio in the family and academic achievement of primary school children. A population was consisted of class III and IV grade students studying in basic primary schools of Varanasi region. Finding showed that there was no sex difference and rural-urban difference in the academic achievement at primary school children. Socio economic status was

significantly related with the academic achievement at the primary school level. Higher SES category students showed significantly better academic achievement in comparison to middle and low SES category students. Large family size categories have significantly better academic achievement than children coming from average and small family showed not on academic achievement were nullified. Structure of family showed not any significant differential impact on the academic achievement of primary school children. Children coming from the family having high child ratio showed significantly better academic achievement than average and low child ratio group family.

**9. CODE: BHU/RE/1986/TLC-0035**

**Rai, R. M. (1986). *Ghazipur Janpad ke Gramin Kshetra me Prathamik Shiksha ka Sarvekshan* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. C. P. S. Chauhan

**Area of Research:** Elementary Education

**Keywords:** Primary Education, Rural Area, educational facilities, Ghazipur

**Abstract:** This research was conducted in Hindi medium. It was related to the survey of primary education in the rural areas of Ghazipur district in Uttar Pradesh (U.P.). The major objectives of the study were to find out the various aspects of the curriculum in the village primary schools; and to find out the available educational facilities, economic system and source, admission process of students, socio-economic condition of students, learning methods used by in-service teachers and the methods of measurement and evaluation in the schools. The descriptive survey method was used for this study. Purposive sampling was used to select 500 teachers, 2429 boys and 614 girl students from village primary schools of Ghazipur district. The questionnaires used were mainly Gramin Prathamik Vidyalaya Anusuchi, Adhyapak Samasya Suchank developed by the researcher. The findings of the study reflected that the curriculum included various aspects related to the physical and the intellectual development of students. Sitting arrangement for students and teachers was not appropriate. Due to lack of school building classes were suspended during the rainy season. 98 percent schools lacked drinking water facility and 91 percent schools lacked play facilities. The average enrolment in the year 1983-84 was 54.77 percent, 61.13 percent, 60.46 percent, 51.32 percent and 40.8 r percent respectively for classes first to fifth. Students were of very low socio-economic profile. They were promoted on the basis of annual examination. Only 4 percent in-service teachers were found and only one teacher used to teach all subjects in 98 percent schools. It was found that the committees constituted for the school did not take any interest in schools of village schools in Ghazipur district.

**10. Code: BHU/RE/1987/TLC- 0014**

**Gandhi, P. (1987). *Academic Achievement in Relation to Achievement Motive, Affiliation Motive and Power Motive* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. S. S. Srivastava

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education.

**Keywords:** Academic Achievement, Achievement Motive, Affiliation Motive, Power Motive.

**Abstract:** The objectives of this study were: to develop standardized comprehensive measures of Achievement Motive, Affiliation Motive and Power Motive in Hindi school going population; to study the nature of distribution, sex difference and interrelationship among Achievement Motive, Affiliation Motive and Power Motive of high school students; to study the relationship of these three motives with students' academic achievement; to study the joint and relative contribution of Achievement Motive, Affiliation Motive, Power Motive, Intelligence and background factor in determining the academic achievement of the students. The sample consisted of 807 high school students (359 boys and 448 girls) from class 10th. Cluster sampling technique was used for sample selection. Five tools were used by the researcher namely- Achievement Motivation Inventory, Affiliation Motive Inventory, Power Motive Inventory, Jalota's Group Test of General Mental Ability, mark sheets of high school examination and personal data sheets was used to collect the data. First three tools were constructed by Researcher herself. Statistical techniques such as T-test, Coefficient of Correlation, Multiple Regression and three-way Analysis of Variance was used to analyze the data. The major finding of this study revealed that achievement motive is very closely related to academic achievement of students. High school boys and girls did not differ significantly with respect to achievement motive but girls have shown significantly higher motive to affiliate than High school boys academic achievement showed a positive relation with achievement motive, whereas affiliation motives showed a negative relationship with academic achievement. Power motive and academic achievement did not present any significant relationship. The present investigation has further contributed three comprehensive standardized inventories for measuring the achievement motive, affiliation motive and power motive.

11. Code: BHU/RE/1987/TLC-39

**Srivastava, D.R. (1987). *A Study of Prospective Professional Women: Psychological and Environmental* (Unpublished Ph. D Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. S.S. Srivastava

**Area of Research:** Contemporary Issues in Education

**Keywords:** Prospective professional women, Environmental, Psychological.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to study the parental income, their education, occupation of the perspective professional women and the professional causes of the selection of professional courses and their future aspiration; to find out the differences between the environmental background of women enrolled in different professional course; to find out the differential personality traits of women belonging to upper and lower environmental background enrolled in different professional courses; to find out the relationship between personality traits and environmental background; and to prepare and compare the 16 personality factors profile of women enrolled in different courses. Study was conducted on 376 women students enrolled in M. B.B.S., B.Ed. and L.T. course. Major findings of the study stated that women enrolled in L.T.

course comes from low income group and belong to parents who had lower level of education where M.B.B.S. and B.Ed. courses women's parents were highly educated and mostly come under upper- and middle-class income category. 40% of M.B.B.S. students came from doctors and engineering family. Whereas B.Ed. students came from service class family. Most of the B.Ed. students were not very much interested in becoming teacher took a stop gap arrangement. M.B.B.S. students were less emotional stable, more suspicious, apprehensive and critical in comparison to their counterpart B.Ed. students. L.T. course women were significantly more assertive, self-assured and independent minded. Irrespective of their professional courses, women belonging to lower environmental background show that they were less socially controlled, on the other hand, women hailing from upper environmental background were having more will power, better self-image and better social criticism. There was no relationship between environmental background and 16 P.F. personality factors of women enrolled in different professional courses.

**12. CODE: BHU/RE/1989/TLC-0071**

**Kumari,U. (1989). *Madhyamik Estar ki Hindi-Pathyapustako me Bharatiya Samvidhan me Nihit Mulyo ka ek Vivechanatmak Addhyayan* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Dr.R.P.Verma

**Area of Research:** Secondary Education

**Keywords:** Hindi-Textbooks, Secondary Education, Bharatiya (Indian) Constitution, Values

**Abstract:** This research was conducted in Hindi medium. It was related to the study of values of the Bharatiya (Indian) constitution integrated in the Hindi –textbooks at the secondary school level. The major objectives of the study were: to conduct content analysis of the Hindi-textbooks developed and published by the Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) government for the classes IX and X at the secondary level and to analyze the constitutional values embedded in them. Mainly content analysis was used for this study. The four Hindi-textbooks namely Gadyasamkalan, Kavyasamkalan, Rangbharti and the Sanskrit Psrichayika constituted the sample of this study. The findings revealed that the political participation of people was essential for democracy. It could be achieved by development of the feeling of political justice but this was not found in the text-books of Hindi. The inspiration to work for the state as per part-IV of the constitution was found but more than half values from there were not included in the textbooks of Hindi. It was found that the constitutional values like socialism, justice, freedom and secularism were not sufficiently included in the Hindi textbooks at the secondary level.

**13. CODE: BHU/RE/1991/TLC-76**

**Tailang,L.P. (1991). *Mahabharata ka Shikshashatriya Anusheelan* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. Asha Pandey

**Area of Research:** Philosophy of Education

**Keywords:** Mahabharata, Anusheelan, Educational

**Abstract:** This research was conducted in Hindi medium. It was related to the analysis of the Indian epic Mahabharata from an educational point of view. The major objectives of the study were: to compile the various aspects of contemporary education at the time of epic Mahabharata; to categorize compiled aspects of contemporary education in to various categories; to analyse the contemporary significance of categorized educational aspects; and to remove the confusion regarding various aspects of ancient education. Various aspects were analysed from the point of view of development of righteousness (dharmikta) in human beings, development of character, development of healthy body, social ability, attaining to social responsibilities and conservation and dissemination of culture. Historical method was used for this study along with the analytical focus. The Primary source of the study was Ved Vyas authored Mahabharata with all Shlokas in Sanskrit. The secondary sources were used in form of commentaries (by Sripad Damodar Satvlekar, Sukhmay Bhattacharya, Vasudev Sharan Agrawal and others) on the epic and various books (by A.S. Altekar, P.V. Kane and others) related to the ancient education and culture in India. The analysis of the epic revealed the evidences related to the philosophical and process aspects of education. Education was signified and believed as the eternal Samskara of the Atma. Education of Shashtra and Shilp (craft) was imparted to create specialists and people of low calibre in this process were unimaginable. All categories of people in the society were imparted education for character, social efficiency, and behaviour through informal means of education. These were integral part of the life style of the day. Thus, the individual and social aims of life were taken due care in development of educational aims. These aims cannot be denied to be all time relevant. Regarding its contemporary significance it is noteworthy that these values are required for social reconstruction.

14. CODE: BHU/RE/1993/TLC-0098

**Yadav, H.S. (1993). *Sanskrit me Vidyarthi ki Upalabdhi par Vayaktik avam Paramparagat Anudeshan ke Prabhav avam unki Buddhi ke Sambandh ka Addhyayan* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. Pradeep Chandra Shukla

**Area of Research:** Pedagogy of Sanskrit

**Keywords:** Sanskrit, Traditional Instruction, Achievement, Intelligence

**Abstract:** This research was conducted in Hindi medium. It was related to the study of the effect of personal and traditional instruction on the achievement of students in Sanskrit and the relationship of their intelligence. The major objectives of this study were: to compare the achievement of students learning Sanskrit through personal and traditional instructional medium; to compare the achievement of boys and girls in Sanskrit; to find out the effect of the personal and traditional instruction on achievement of students and the relationship of the intelligence to that. It was a quasi-experimental study in which a sample of class –IX students studying in the year 1992-93 in Mahamana Inter College, Bacchhaon, Varanasi were selected. There were 65 students studying Sanskrit in four classes out of them 50 students were selected as sample and divided randomly in two groups. The tools developed and used by the researcher were- Samanya

Mansik Yogyata Parikshan (with reliability 0.88 and the expert validity); and an achievement test in Sanskrit. The data was analysed using mean, standard deviation and t-test. The results revealed that the achievement increased more by Personal Instruction through self-instructional method as compared to traditional method. The controlled group of girls reflected higher achievement by lecture method as compared to the traditional method; whereas no significant difference was found in the achievement of boys and girls. No significant difference was found in the achievement of two groups of intelligence. However, it was found that personal instructional method was more useful for achievement in Sanskrit for students with higher intelligence. It was concluded that the personal instruction was more effective than traditional instruction for Sanskrit achievement.

**15. BHU/RE/1996/TLC**

**Dey, S.(1996) *Cognitive Preferences and Academic Achievement of Junior High School Normal and Blind Children* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. H.C.S.Rathore

**Area of Research:** Inclusive Education

**Keywords:** Cognitive Preferences, Academic Achievement, Blind Children

**Abstract:** The major objectives of this study were : to study the cognitive preferences and academic achievement of normal children ; to study the cognitive preferences and academic achievement of normal children ; and to compare the Cognitive Preferences and Academic Achievement of Junior High School Normal and Blind Children. The sample was drawn from the junior high schools in Varanasi. Significant differences were found in the cognitive preferences of the normal and the blind students. Various types of cognitive preferences of the two groups of children have been described under findings along with their academic achievements.

**16. CODE: BHU/RE/1997/TLC-0128**

**Singh, S. (1997). *Shaikshik Prakriti ke Sampratyay ka Addhyayan avam iska Mapan* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. Umesh Chandra Rai

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Academic Temper, Concept, Measurement,

**Abstract:** This research was conducted in Hindi medium. It was related to the study of the concept of Academic Temper and its measurement. The major objectives of this study were: to measure the Academic Temper of in-service teachers and also to compare it with their academic achievement; to compare the Academic Temper of teachers engaged in administrative works and non-administrative works in the educational institutions; and compare the Academic Temper of teachers having different durations of service in the educational institutions; and also to compare the Academic Temper of teachers teaching in state and central universities, residential and non-residential universities, and those working in universities and colleges. The descriptive survey



method was used for this study. The sample consisted of in-service teachers in the central universities, state universities and colleges in the state of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.). The findings revealed that higher the academic achievement higher will be their academic temper. It was also found that the academic temper of teachers participating in the co-curricular administrative activities was higher as compared to those who did not participate. Further, irrespective of their institution the academic temper was found to be similar.

**17. CODE:** BHU/RE/1997/TLC-0134

**Pandey, A.K. (1997).** *Poorvi Uttar Pradesh ke Anusuchit Jati avam Janjati ke Vidyarthi ki Shaikshik Abhiprerna, Shaikshik Nishpatti va Srijanatmakta par Shashkiya Suvidhaon ka Prabhav* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University. Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. Geeta Rai

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Academic Motivation, Creativity

**Abstract:** This research was conducted in Hindi medium. It was related to the study of effect of government facilities on the educational motivation, educational accomplishment and creativity of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students of Eastern Uttar Pradesh (U.P.). The major objectives of this study were: to identify the various government facilities available to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students and to find their awareness and attitude towards them; and to find the effect of the available government facilities on their educational motivation, educational accomplishment and creativity. The study was conducted using descriptive survey method. The sample of the study included the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students, 400 boys and girls studying at the secondary level in rural and urban schools of Eastern U.P. The tools used were - Shashkiya Suvidha Jaanch Paripatra, Shaikshik Abhiprerna related tool and Srijanatmak Chintan Parikshan. The data analysis revealed that the class level was identified as the differentiating component for the government facilities and their effect on the academic motivation, educational accomplishment and creativity of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students of Eastern Uttar Pradesh (U.P.). The level of income in case of both groups was differentiating component in case of the government facilities and academic motivation. The education of parents, availability of government facilities, academic motivation and educational accomplishment were found to be only partially differentiating.

**18. CODE:** BHU/RE/1998/TLC-0135

**Pathak, A. (1998).** *Varanasi Mandal me Janjati ki Shiksha me Badhaye* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. Geeta Rai

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Scheduled Tribe, Varanasi, Education, Barriers

**Abstract:** This research was conducted in Hindi medium. It was related to the study of the barriers in the education of scheduled tribes in Varanasi Mandal. The major objectives of the

study were :to find out the barriers in the primary education of age group 6-14 years; to compare boy and girl students, remote rural-rural-urban students, students of various caste categories regarding the barriers faced by them; to find out the aptitude, value and ritual related barriers of various scheduled tribe groups; and also to find out their barriers related to structures/systems and economy and the culture. The tribal area of five blocks of Sonbhadra district in Varanasi Mandal was the major focus in this study from where a sample of 100 students each for primary and upper primary level were selected through stratified and purposive sampling method. The tool used in this study was mainly interview schedule. The findings of this study revealed that the boy and girl students had some similar barriers, the educational barriers were also same. The values of the tribal groups were same so their barriers were also same. The low economic level of the tribal students was major barrier in education. The five tribal groups had different types of barriers. They also had different educational barriers. There was lack of education in the tribal groups. The schools for them lacked resources. Tribals were introvert so they could not reflect their views and there was lack of social mobility. They also had lack of political awareness so they had depression and aggression too.

**19. CODE:** BHU/RE/1998/TLC-0145

**Dubey, B.C. (1998).** *Ghazipur Janpad ke Madhyamik Vidyalayo ke Vitti Niyojan avam Prabandhtantra ka Adhyayan* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. Harikesh Singh

**Area of Research:** Secondary Education

**Keywords:** Secondary Education, Management, Economic Planning, Ghazipur.

**Abstract:** This research was conducted in Hindi medium. It was related to the study of the economic planning and management-system of secondary schools in Ghazipur district in Uttar Pradesh (U.P.). The major objectives of the study were: to survey the economic planning of the secondary schools; and to survey and compare the management-system of secondary schools. The descriptive method was used for this study. The sample of the study included 104 managers, 104 Principals, 104 senior teachers, 208 clerks from secondary schools in Ghazipur district. The findings of the study revealed that the economic expenditure of these schools for all educational and administrative purposes like salary, provident fund, allowances of various types, infrastructure, audio-visual aids and others is done by the state government. A token amount is realized as fees from students and some managements also accept donations for the school. The audit is done internally and by the government too. All income-expenditure related policies are directly done by the management of the schools. The district level school inspectors also have role in the economic policies related to school. Further, it was found that the school management committees work as per registration rules of the government. There were different sub committees of the management regarding accounts, discipline, construction and operations of the school. Earlier the management committees also looked the work of recruitment prior to existence of secondary education commission in the state.

**20. CODE:** BHU/RE/1999/TLC-

**Singh, S.S. (1999).** *Prathamik Estar ke Shikshako ki Shaikshik-Samajik Estithi tatha Jeevan Mulya* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Prof. Kamala Rai

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Teachers, Primary, Life Values, Educational-Social Status

**Abstract:** This research was conducted in Hindi medium. It was related to the study of the educational-Social status and life values of Primary level teachers. The major objectives of the study were : to compare the educational-social status of the male and female primary level teachers; to find the difference in the educational-social status between the general and scheduled caste primary level teachers; to compare the educational-social status of the Hindu and Muslim primary level teachers; to find the difference in the life-values of male and female primary teachers; to find the difference in the life-values of Hindu and Muslim primary teachers; and to compare the life-values of the general and scheduled caste primary level teachers. The descriptive survey method was used for this sociological research. The population consisted of all the teachers teaching in 837 primary schools recognized by Basic Primary Education in Mau district of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) out of which 198 schools were finally selected as sample. A total of 500 teachers present in the schools on the day of administration of tools were part of the sample. They included 377 males and 123 females inclusive of general, scheduled caste and OBC and other caste categories. It also included Muslims along with Hindus. The tools developed and administered by the researcher were namely- Shikshak Jeevan Mulya Mapni and Shaikshik-Samajik Estithi Anusuchi. The data analysis was done using mean, standard deviation, t-test and Product-Moment correlation techniques. The findings revealed that the educational –social status of the female teachers and the general category teachers was higher than that of male and scheduled caste category teachers respectively. The Hindu and Muslim teachers had similar educational –social status. Further it was found that the life values of male teachers were higher as compared to females and particularly in security of public property and secularism they were much higher. The general category primary teachers were more cooperative as compared to their scheduled caste counterparts. Hindu primary teachers were having higher life values as compared to Muslim primary teachers and they were found much higher in values of cooperation, responsibility, dedication to duty, national unity and secularism.

**21. CODE:** BHU/RE/2000/TLC-0137

**Singh, D. (2000).** *Shikshak Shiksha ki Prabhavkarita ka ek Adhyayan* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. Parmanand Singh

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Teacher Education, Effectiveness.

**Abstract:** This research was conducted in Hindi medium. It was related to the study of the effectiveness of the teacher education. The major objectives of the study were: to Compare the effectiveness of various types of teacher education. And to compare the factors affecting the effectiveness of the teacher education. The descriptive survey method was used for this study. The tools used for this study were namely :Addhyapakiy Abhivritti Suchi by S.P.Ahluwalia, and Adhyapak Parichay Patra developed by the researcher. The sample was selected by stratified random sampling. It consisted of 360 in-service teachers from 20 urban and 20 rural schools each with 10 schools each for boys and girls. They included 120 teachers educated through formal education, 120 educated through distance education and 120 untrained teachers. A total of 1601 Students of high school and intermediate were selected. The findings revealed that the attitude of formally educated teachers was positively on higher side as compared to the distance mode educated teachers. It was found that there was more positive effect of gender on attitude of teachers educated through distance mode as compared to untrained teachers. The teachers educated through formal mode were found to be more dutiful as compared to those educated through distance mode and the untrained one.

**22. CODE:** BHU/RE/2000/TLC-0147

**Ram, B. (2000).** *Swatantryottar Shaikshik Paridrishya avam Anusuchit Jatiya: Ballia Janpad ke Vishesh Sandarbh me* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. Geeta Rai

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Post-independence, Scheduled Castes (S.C.), Educational Scene, Ballia

**Abstract:** This research was conducted in Hindi medium. It was related to the study of the educational scene of scheduled castes of Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) in the post-independence period in India. The major objectives of the study were : to investigate the educational status of scheduled castes in the Ballia district for first five decades at the secondary level; to find out the educational, economic, social, political, psychological, family related, and health related problems of secondary level scheduled castes students in Ballia district; to find out the attitude of those scheduled caste students ; and to find out the relationship of their problems and their attitude. It was a historical, descriptive study. The tools used were namely- Chhatra Samasya Parakh Prashnawali by Ramchandani (1986), and Shiksha ke prati Abhivritti Mapni by Baliram (1986). The sample consisted of 290 S.C. students (boys and girls) from ten secondary level institutions of Ballia district. The study revealed that S.C. students of secondary level in Ballia district were affected less by political problems but were more affected by the economic, educational, psychological and health problems. There was difference in the political and family problems on the basis of their gender. The attitude of these students about education was found to be positive.

23. CODE: BHU/RE/2001/TLC-0148

**Pandey, B.M. (2001).** *Vishwavidyalayee Chhatro ki Samajik-Arthik Mahatvakansha avam Shaikshik Avashyakta ka ek Addhyayan* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. Pradeep Chandra Shukla

**Area of Research:** Higher Education

**Keywords:** University, Students, Socio-economic ambition, Educational need

**Abstract:** This research was conducted in Hindi medium. It was related to the study of the socio-economic ambitions and educational needs of university students. The major objectives of the study were: to study the socio-economic ambitions of university students; to compare the socio-economic ambitions of university students of different faculties; and to study and compare the educational needs of students of different faculties of the university. The descriptive method was used for this study. Incidental sampling was used for this study. The sample of the study included 538 students (boys and girls) of Banaras Hindu University (B.H.U.) residing in the university hostels in the academic session 1998-99. The tools developed and used by the researcher were namely- Samajik –Arthik Mahatvakanksha Nirdharika, and Shaikshik avashyakta Nirdharika. The data analysis was done using percentage, mean, standard deviation and Chi-square test. The findings of the study revealed that there was difference in the socio-economic ambition of students of different faculties of B.H.U. It was also found that there was no significant difference in the educational needs of students of different faculties in the university. There was no difference found in educational needs of students based on their gender and caste. The findings of the study could be generalized within the sample constraints related to university students only.

24. Code: BHU/RE/2006/TLC-159

**Ram, S. (2006).** *Prathmik Vidyalayo ke Samanya, Mook-badhir तथा Drishtiheen Vidyarthiyo ki Shaikshik Apyay Sambandhi Samansyao ka Tulnatmak Addhyayan* (Unpublished Ph. D Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. P. S. Ram

**Area of Research:** Inclusive Education

**Keywords:** Primary school, Visually impaired students, Deaf and dumb, Wastage.

**Abstract:** This research conducted in Hindi language was related to comparative study of educational wastage related problem of primary school general, visually impaired and deaf-mute students. Major objectives of the study were: to compare the educational wastage rate of primary schools' general, visually impaired and deaf-mute students; to study the educational wastage related problem of primary schools' general, visually impaired and deaf-mute students. Correlational descriptive survey method was used. 480 teacher, 240 parents of general, visually impaired and deaf-mute students and 240 students were selected. 120 out of the school students were selected purposively. Major findings were: The educational wastage rates of primary schools' general, visually impaired and deaf-mute students are 42.08%, 19.60% and 14.09%

respectively. Educational wastage rate of general students is higher than deaf- mute students and visually impaired students of primary school. There is significantly difference in educational wastage rate deaf- mute students and visually impaired students of primary school.

**25. Code:** BHU/RE/2007/TLC

**Singh, U. (2007). *Outcomes of Internet Access for Students in Distance Higher Education* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Prof. Harish Chandra Singh Rathore

**Area of Research:** Distance Education

**Keywords:** Internet access, Distance Education, Higher Education, Outcomes

**Abstract:** The study makes use of survey research design to collect data related to the outcomes of internet access, year wise and course wise difference in perception of students about the possible outcomes and their satisfaction with the outcomes, from students enrolled in higher education through distance mode. Sample consists of active students enrolled in five distinct degree and diploma level computer application based courses in Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, viz., Master in Computer Application (MCA), Bachelor in Computer Application (BCA), Bachelor in Information Technology (BIT), Advanced Diploma in Information Technology (ADIT) and Certificate in Computing (CIC), selected through random sampling technique. Active students have been defined as those who have completed at least two semesters (except CIC) and have been regular in submitting their assignments. The findings of the study show seven main outcomes of internet access which are: easy accessibility to needed information and persons, increase in flexibility in learning, increase in interaction with tutors and fellow learners, development of critical thinking ability, deviation of learners from their learning, increase in workload and isolation of learners from their social environment. The study further reveals two distinct clusters, one comprising students of MCA, BIT and ADIT and the other comprising those of BCA and CIC. Students of the first cluster perceive both the positive and negative outcomes of internet access while those of the second are undecided about the positive outcomes but perceive most of the negative outcomes. Perception of most of the students, irrespective of their course of study, is similar about the outcomes: increase in flexibility in learning, development of critical thinking ability and deviation of learners from learning. There is no year wise significant difference in perception but there is a course wise significant difference in perception about the outcomes of internet access. Students of BIT and ADIT are more satisfied than the students of MCA, BCA and CIC with the positive outcomes of internet access, however their satisfaction does not relate significantly with their academic achievement.

**26. Code:** BHU/RE/2008/TLC-170

**Saroj, S. K. (2008). *Madhyamik Vidyalayo me Jeevvigyan Shikshako ki Kaksha me Sangyanatamk Antahkriya Padhyati ka Adhyayan* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor :**Dr. P. S. Ram

**Area of research:** Pedagogy of Life Science

**Keywords:** Biology teachers, Cognitive interaction approach, Classroom.

**Abstract:** This research conducted in Hindi medium was related to study of cognitive interaction approach of secondary school Biology teachers in their classroom. Major objectives of the study were: to study the cognitive structure of secondary schools' Biology science teachers' classroom behaviour; to compare the five function of teaching viz. introduction, questioning, feedback, interaction and structure formation; of rural and urban Biology science teachers. Descriptive survey method was used. 300 Biology science teachers from secondary schools constituted the sample of the study. Major findings of the research revealed that the 82.80% urban Biology teachers used introduction, 9.60% interaction, 3.90% feedback, 1.90% used questioning and 1.80% used structure formatting in their classroom behaviour; 82.00% rural Biology teachers used introduction, 11.10% interaction, 3.10% feedback, 1.90% used questioning and 1.90% used structure formatting in their classroom behaviour. There was no significant difference in cognitive interaction approach of rural and urban Biology teachers. Botany and zoology teachers also did not show any significant difference in their cognitive interaction approach in the classroom.

27. Code: BHU/RE/2008/TLC-176

**Jaiswal, P. (2008).** *Vishwavidyalaya star par Adhyapak- Shiksha evam anya Vibhagon ke Shikshkon me Adhunik Sampreshan Madhyamo ke Prati Jagrugta evam Vywaharik Prayog ka Tulnatmak Addhyayan* (Unpublished Ph. D Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. P. S. Ram

**Area of Research:** Technology of Education

**Keywords:** University ,Teacher education, communication,Media, Awareness,

**Abstract:** This research was originally conducted in Hindi medium. It focused on awareness and practical application of modern communication media among teacher- educators and other teachers of university departments towards. The major objectives were: to find out the level of awareness of university teachers towards modern communication media; to find out practical knowledge of modern communication mediums of university teachers; to compare the awareness level and practical knowledge of modern communication media of teacher educator and teachers of other departments of university. Descriptive survey method was used. In sample 375 university level teachers were selected randomly. The findings of the study revealed that only 15.73% university teachers were having appropriate awareness and 32.87% were having low awareness towards modern communication media. Their practical knowledge of modern communication media was very low. They had below average practical knowledge of modern communication media. Teacher educators and other university teachers were having similar level of awareness. Practical knowledge of modern communication media among teacher educators was greater than other teachers of university departments.

**28. Code:** BHU/RE/2019/TLC

**Singh, P. (2009).** *Academics' Perception about the Credibility of the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)* (Unpublished Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. Seema Singh

**Area of Research:** Higher Education

**Keywords:** Academics, Credibility, National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).

**Abstract:** The main objectives of this study were: to study the perceptions in the form of opinions of academics about the successful functioning of the NAAC pertaining to (a) self-evaluation by the institution (b) external peer assessment and (c) final accreditation by the council; to study the perceptions of academics about the successful functioning of the NAAC pertaining to (a) self-evaluation by the institution (b) external peer assessment and (c) final accreditation by the council with regard to type of institution; to make an appraisal of the credibility of the NAAC in terms of successful functioning as perceived by the academics in the form of their opinions; to collect worthwhile recommendations of the academics for improvement in the functioning of the NAAC as perceived by them. Descriptive survey method. Academics belonging to the disciplines of social science, arts, commerce and science of universities and colleges accredited by NAAC of Varanasi city constituted the population of the study. 380 academics were selected, the purposive sampling was used for the selection of universities and colleges. The major finding of the study showed that academics perceived the credibility of NAAC only to a moderate degree and not much to the highly appreciable degree. They opined that for improvement in its functioning the NAAC should adopt the recommendations such as - NAAC team should visit institutions without any fixed calendar/prior notice; group interaction in the campus should be conducted in a random and informal manner; NAAC should extend the time devoted to meetings during the institutional visit; A separate evaluation of each department should also be incorporated in the report of institutional assessment; and NAAC should expand the national panel of assessors through further training.

**29. Code:** BHU/RE/2010/TLC-190

**Neelam (2010).** *Madhyamik star ke Samanya, Mook-Badhir tatha Drishtiheen Vidyarthiyo ki Paryavaran Jagrukta evam Ruchi ka Tulnatmak Addhyayan* (Unpublished Ph. D Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. P. S. Ram

**Area of Research:** Environmental Education

**Keywords:** Environmental Awareness, Interest ,Visually Impaired , Deaf and Dumb.

**Abstract:** This study was originally in Hindi language which focused on 'comparative study of environmental awareness and interest of secondary level general, visually impaired and deaf-and dumb students. Major objectives of the study were: to study the environmental awareness and interest of secondary level general, visually impaired and deaf and dumb students. Descriptive survey method was used. 170 secondary level general, visually impaired and deaf and dumb



students were selected randomly. The findings of the study revealed that the general students were more aware than visually impaired and deaf and dumb students of secondary level. Correlation between environmental interest and awareness of visually impaired and deaf and dumb students was very low. Visually impaired students showed lower environmental awareness and interest than deaf and dumb students of secondary level.

**30. Code:** BHU/RE/2010/TLC-192

**Singh, I. (2010).** *Srijansheel evam Asrijansheel Vidyarthiyo ke Vyaktitva aur Adhigam Shaili* (Unpublished Ph. D Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Prof. P. C. Shukla

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Creative, Non-creative, Personality and Learning style.

**Abstract:** This study was conducted originally in Hindu language, which focused on personality and learning style of creative and non-creative students. Major objectives were: to identify creative and non-creative students; to study the personality and learning style of creative and uncreative students; to compare the personality and learning style of creative and non-creative students. Descriptive survey method was used. The sample consisted of 400 secondary level students selected through cluster random sampling. The study revealed that score of creativity of secondary level students followed normal distribution. Out of 14 factors of personality of creative students only 2 factors differed significantly, whereas, non-creative students had only two personality factors. There was significant difference in two types out of seven types of learning style of creative and non-creative students. Solidity and Social learning style and short attention span and long attention span learning style of creative and non-creative students were found to be significantly different.

**31. Code:** BHU/RE/2010/TLC-201

**Ansari, N. A. (2010).** *GATTS Pravadhano ke Sandarbh me Uchcha Shiksha ke Udarikaran, Nijikaran, evam Bhumandliyakaran ke prati Vishwavavidyalayi tatha Mahavidhyalai Shikshako ki Abhivritti evam esase Utpanna Chunautiyo ke Pratykshikaran ka Tulnatmak Addhyayan* (Unpublished Ph. D Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Prof. H. C. S. Rathore

**Area of Research:** Higher Education

**Keywords:** GATTS, Higher Education, Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization, Attitude

**Abstract:** This thesis was originally conducted in Hindi medium. It was a comparative study of the attitude of university and college teachers regarding liberalization, privatization and globalization of higher education with reference to GATTS provisions and their experiences about the related challenges emerged owing to them. The Major Objectives of the study were : to compare the attitude of university and college teachers regarding liberalization, privatization and globalization (LPG) of higher education with reference to GATTS provisions ;to compare university and college teachers regarding their perceived challenges to implement GATTS

provisions. Perceptions were also taken based on various personal variables like Gender, Age, Designation, Teaching Subjects and Working Place (Rural or Urban). The descriptive survey method was used for the study. The selection of sample was done by purposive sampling to select three university and Eight Colleges of Varanasi district. 457 teachers including 246 university teachers and 211 College teachers were selected. The major finding of this study revealed that the university and colleges teachers' attitude towards liberalization of higher education was similar and their response was undecided. College teacher's attitude towards privatization of higher education was negative as compared to university teachers. The attitude of teachers towards globalization of higher education was similar but their response was mostly undecided. There was no equal distribution response of university and college teachers on perceived challenge scale. There was difference between university and college teacher's responses regarding perceived challenges. This study also revealed that age, gender, designation, teaching subject and working place of study played significant role in attitude towards privatization and responses of perceived challenges.

**32. Code:** BHU/RE/2013/TLC-0233

**Tripathi, L. (2013).** *Vibhinna Samajik-Arthik stithi wale Vidyarthiyo ke Manshik Swasthya, Atm-samprtyayay, evam Adhigam Shaili ka Tulnatmak Addhyayan*(Unpublished Ph. D Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Prof. P. C. Shukla

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Socio-Economic Status, Mental Health, Self-Concept, Learning Style.

**Abstract:** This study was originally conducted in Hindi language, which focused on comparative study of mental health, self-concept, and learning style of different socio- economic status students . Major objectives of the study were: to compare the socio- economic status and mental health, self-concept, and learning style of senior secondary students. Descriptive survey method was used in this study. Multistage sampling technique was used to select 25 senior secondary schools. The major findings revealed that there was significant difference in mental health of students of different socio- economic status. There was significant difference in self-concept of students of different socio- economic status. Students with different mental health had significant difference in their self-concept. With reference to socio-economic status of students significant difference was found in their visual and auditory learning styles.

**33. Code:** BHU/RE/2015/TLC-

**Singh, P. (2015).** *Madhyamik star ke Shikshakon ki Shikshan Dakshata ka unke Atm-pratyaya evam Samvegatmak Buddhi ke Sandarbh me Addhyayan* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. pp. 200.

**Supervisor:** Prof. Geeta Rai

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Teaching Competency, Self-Concept, Emotional Intelligence.

**Abstract:** This thesis was originally in Hindi, which focused on teaching competency, self-concept and emotional intelligence of secondary school level teachers. The major objectives of the study were: to assess the teaching competency of the secondary level teachers, to determine the form of self- concept of these teachers, to measure the emotional intelligence of these teachers, to study the correlation between the teaching competency and self-concept, teaching competency and emotional intelligence and self- concept and emotional intelligence, to study the multiple co-relation among the teaching competency, self- concept and emotional intelligence. Descriptive Survey method was used. 284 teachers were selected as sample using Cluster Sampling Technique. The major findings of the study revealed that the level of cognitive and behavioural teaching of secondary level teachers was average. There was no difference among the teachers of secondary level in teaching competency on the basis of gender, educational qualification, group of teaching subjects and teaching experience while there was a difference on the basis of category, pay-scale, post structure, board of directors, institution and training qualification. The level of self- concept was high among the teachers of secondary schools. There was no difference in self- concept among the teachers on the basis of gender, category, pay scale, board of directors, educational qualification, group of teaching subjects and teaching experience while there was a difference on the basis of post-structure, institution and training qualification. The level of emotional intelligence of the secondary school teachers was below average. There was average positive correlation between the teaching competency and self-concept, teaching competency and emotional intelligence and self- concept and emotional intelligence of the secondary level teachers.

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

**Khan, N. H. (2015). *Hearing Impaired Students' (H.I.) Attribution of Success-Failure: Its Relation to their perception of Teachers' Support* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India, pp.90.**

**Supervisor:** Prof. Rashmi Choudhuri

**Area of Research:** Inclusive Education

**Key Words:** Attribution, Teachers' Support, Students' Perception, Hearing Impaired Students.

**Abstract:** The objectives of this study were: to study the attribution of hearing impaired students' concerning their academic success & failure; to study the hearing impaired students' perception of teachers support; to investigate if there exists any significant relationship between hearing impaired students' attribution of academic success-failure and their perception of teachers' support. All Class IX & X students of 10 secondary level special schools for hearing impaired in U.P. studying in the session 2013-14 were considered as a sample in the present study. Descriptive survey method was used. The major findings were; ability and effort related factors were the major casual ascription for hearing impaired students in academic success related outcomes. Lack of ability (i.e. hearing problem) was not considered as a cause of failure. In both success and failure situations H.I. Students considered effort related factors as responsible agent. External factors (Luck & Task difficulty) were not considered as a major

cause for success and failure. Majority of the participants negatively perceived the support of their teachers. For most of them teachers do not provide timely and needed support. While only few consider teachers as a contributing agent. There exists no significant relationship between students' attribution in academic success-failure related causes and their perception of teachers support. They tend to attribute their success and failure to ability and effort related causes regardless of their perception of teachers support.

**35. Code:** BHU/RE/2015/TLC-

**Singh, K. (2015).** *A Study of Awareness among School Teachers towards Child Rights with reference to Child Friendliness of Schools* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

**Supervisor:** Prof. Deepa Rani Saxena

**Area of Research:** Contemporary Issues in ducation

**Keywords:** Child Rights, Child-Friendly Schools, Students' Lived Experiences

**Abstract:** The present investigation was carried out to evaluate the level of child rights awareness among school teachers, the level of child-friendliness of schools, and the lived experiences of school students with their teachers. The mixed-method approach [Quantitative+ Qualitative (Phenomenology)] was employed to achieve the objectives of the study. The study was conducted in three phases. All the secondary school teachers of Varanasi district constituted the population of the first phase of the study. Multistage cluster random sampling, simple random sampling, and purposive sampling techniques were used to select the sample applied. Moustakas (1994) methodological framework of data analysis was used for the analysis of the phenomenological data. The major findings of the study were indicated moderate level of child rights awareness among school teachers in which they are less aware of protection rights in comparison to the development rights. On the ground of demographic variables, there was variability in the awareness of school teachers. Findings also unfolded moderate level of child-friendliness of schools in which schools were very poor on the dimension of community involvement. Again, on the demographic variables, there was variability in the child-friendliness of school. Findings also uncovered the repulsive lived experiences of students with their teachers. The study concluded the gap in policy framing and implementation and suggested some modifications in the teacher training program as well in school monitoring practices.

**36. Code:** BHU/RE/2015/TLC-

**Kumari, R. (2015).** *A Study of Academic Achievement, Mental Health and Adjustment Problems of Secondary School Students* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. Lalta Prasad

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Academic Achievement, Mental Health, Adjustment Problems

**Abstract:** The major objectives of the study were: to study the academic achievement of secondary School students, to study the adjustment problems of secondary School students, to study the mental health of secondary School students, to study the relationship of mental health of secondary School students in relation to academic achievement and adjustment problems. Descriptive survey method was used for this study. The stratified random sampling technique was employed to select 400 secondary school students. The major findings revealed that with reference to academic achievement, mental health and adjustment problems of secondary School students, girl students were better than boys, CBSE students were better than BSEB students and urban students were better than rural students. There was significant relationship among academic achievement, mental health and adjustment problems of secondary School students.

37. Code: BHU/RE/2015/TLC

**Yadav, M. K. (2015).** *Achievement of Higher Secondary School Students in Biology in Relation to their Conjunctive Concepts, Scientific Attitudes and Self-Efficacy* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor** – Dr. Vinod Kumar Singh

**Area of research-** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Achievement, Biology, Conjunctive Concepts and Scientific Attitudes

**Abstract:** The present study aimed to investigate the Biology achievement of class XIth students in relation to the independent variables i.e. Conjunctive Concepts, Scientific Attitudes and Self-Efficacy. A sample of 300 students, studying in grade XIth was pulled out from six higher secondary schools of Varanasi city affiliated to C.B.S.E. Board. Total of three tools were constructed: Achievement Test in Biology (ATB); Conjunctive Concept Test in Biology (CCTB); A Students' Self-Efficacy Scale in Biology (SSES). The findings of the study indicated that only Conjunctive Concepts as an independent variable played a significant role in achievement of higher secondary school students in Biology at formal operational stage. The other independent variables like Scientific Attitudes, Self-Efficacy seemed to be unimportant for predicting the achievement scores in Biology.

38. Code: BHU/RE/2015/TLC

**Sonker, S. K. (2015).** *Nihshaktjano ke punarwashan me Samvaidhanik Sansthanon ki Bhumika ke prati Shikshak-Prashikshak ki Abhivritti ka Addhyayan* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. Yogendra Pandey

**Area of Research:** Inclusive Education

**Keywords:** Educational Rehabilitation, Constitutional Institutions, Disabled.

**Abstract:** This thesis was conducted originally in Hindi medium. It focused on attitude of teacher educators regarding role of constitutional institutions in rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. The major objectives of the study were: to study the attitude of general and special teacher educators towards role of constitutional institution in rehabilitation of disabled; to

compare the attitude of general and special teacher educators towards role of constitutional institution in rehabilitation of disabled on the basis of their educational needs, educational guidance, educational management, educational administration. Descriptive survey method was used for this study. The major findings of the study revealed that special teacher educators showed more positive attitude than general teacher educators towards role of constitutional institution in rehabilitation of disabled. The special teacher educators showed more positive attitude than general teacher educators towards role of constitutional institution in rehabilitation of disabled on the basis of educational needs, educational guidance, educational management, educational administration.

39. Code: BHU/RE/2016/TLC

**Kanhai, A. (2016). *A Study of Mathematical Creativity in Relation to Self-Concept in Mathematics, Emotional Intelligence and School Environment of Elementary School Children* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Prof. Bhoodev Singh

**Area of Research:** Mathematics Education

**Keywords:** Mathematical Creativity, Self-Concept, Emotional Intelligence.

**Abstract:** This study was conducted to identify the relationship of mathematical creativity with self-concept in mathematics, emotional intelligence and school environment and to examine the relative contribution of these factors in the development of mathematical creativity. The descriptive survey method was used to conduct this study. All the students studying in class eighth in various senior secondary schools of Varanasi region were defined as the population of the study. The sample of this study consisted of 770 students (221 rural males, 89 rural females, 205 urban males and 255 urban females) studying in class eighth. Fifty-five students were selected through simple random sampling technique from each of fourteen randomly selected senior secondary schools of Varanasi region. Doolittle method was used to analyse the data. In the study mathematical creativity was treated as dependent variable while self-concept in mathematics, emotional intelligence and school environment were treated as independent variables. Findings of the study revealed that mathematical creativity was positively and significantly related with self-concept in mathematics, emotional intelligence and school environment each. But mathematical creativity was found not significantly related with school environment after controlling self-concept in mathematics and emotional intelligence. Each pair of independent variables indicates positive and significant relationship with mathematical creativity. Self-concept in mathematics and emotional intelligence was having highest variance in mathematical creativity. Results further indicated that self-concept in mathematics, emotional intelligence and school environment contributed significantly in the development of mathematical creativity among elementary school students. It was also seen that self-concept in mathematics was contributing maximum in the development of mathematical creativity among these variables. It meant that one's self belief and perception towards any specific domain was most vital factor to develop abilities in that particular domain.

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

**Das, M. K. (2016).** *Competency in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) among Prospective Teachers of Teacher Education Institutions in Varanasi District* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

**Supervisor:** Dr. Ajay Kumar Singh

**Area of research:** Technology of Education

**Keywords:** ICT, Application software, Online communication, E-resource, Digital Divide

**Abstract:** The study aimed to assess ICT competency in the three major dimensions, i.e. use of computer terminals, application software, and Internet among the prospective teachers (PTs) of teacher education institution (TEIs) involving sample size of 1000 Pupil Teachers (PTs -B.Ed. Trainees) selected by purposive sampling technique from the total 14 Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs) in Varanasi district. Findings revealed that there were no significant difference of ICT Competency among PTs between Central University and the State University; between Government (Aided) Institutions and Self-Finance Institutions; between ICT-sufficient institutions and the ICT-deficient institutions; between male PTs and female PTs; and between the graduate PTs and the post-graduate PTs. By the Friedman Test, no significant difference of ICT competency among the SC-ST, OBC and General PTs of TEIs were found. A significant difference of ICT Competency among PTs were found between English medium and Hindi medium; between Science Discipline and Arts Discipline; and between the PTs having ICT resources and those without ICT resources; between the rural and the urban; and between the PTs having diploma and those without diploma. Findings of concomitant objectives revealed that among 4 TEIs of BHU, Varanasi, the RGSC-BHU was found to have the highest ICT competency value, AMPGC at the lowest and FOE (K), BHU, at second, but all TEIs under BHU were found having moderate ICT competence level. Out of 9 TEIs under MGKVP, the ICT competency for FOE of MGKVP was found highest and SJPM College at the lowest, however, none in the marginal ICT competency level (1% -24.99%). Thus, the ICT competency of PTs of TEIs in Varanasi was found having moderate ICT competency level i.e. within 50% -74.99%. Out of 1000 prospective teachers, only 30% were found highly competent and 37.2% moderate. Finally, Digital (ICT) divide were also found existing between the PTs with self-ICT resource (High) and those without Self-ICT resources; English medium (High) and Hindi Medium; Science (High) and Arts; Urban (High) and Rural; and with Diploma (High) and Non-Diploma PTs of TEIs in Varanasi district. This study finds its significant place in the modern era of educational technology and ICT in teaching, learning, training and research.

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

**Tiwari, G. K. (2016).** *Relationship between Logical Thinking and Dysrationalia of Secondary Students and their Effect on Concept Attainment in Mathematics* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Prof. S. B. Bhattacharya

**Area of Research:** Mathematics Education

**Keywords:** Logical thinking, Dysrationalia, Concept Attainment in Mathematics

**Abstract:** This study was aimed to investigate the effect of logical thinking and dysrationalia and their interaction on the concept attainment in Mathematics of dysrational secondary students. It also aimed to find out the relationship between intelligence and rationality and between dysrationalia and logical thinking of secondary students; to find out the pattern of rationality of high and low intelligent students and to find out the group of dysrational secondary students. Population of the study comprises students belonging to class 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> in the academic session 2013-14 and 2014-15. Sample of 575 IX and X grade were drawn from different schools of Varanasi City by two stage sampling, which comprised of simple random sampling technique and incidental sampling technique. Findings of the study revealed that intelligence and rationality of secondary students is not significantly related to one-another. Though there was relationship between the two but the magnitude of relationship was negligible and direction was negative, so the researcher concluded that highly intelligent people were low rational. It also revealed that 58.86% (83) in the group of 141 highly intelligent people were dysrational. It meant a vast amount of people were dysrational. Besides, Logical thinking and dysrationalia were also not significantly correlated to one-another. The magnitude of relationship was very low and direction was negative, which referred that logical thinking and dysrationalia were two different things. It was also found that dysrationalia of secondary students did not significantly affect their concept attainment in Mathematics; logical thinking of dysrational secondary students significantly affected their concept attainment in Mathematics and logical thinking and dysrationalia of dysrational secondary students did not significantly interacted with one-another for the concept attainment in Mathematics of dysrational secondary students.

42. Code: BHU/ RE/2016/ TLC

**Yadav, J. (2016).** *Bhartiya Samvidhan me Varnit Mahila Adhikaro ke Prati Ucchatar Madhyamik Star ke Shikshako aur Vidyarthiyo ke Dristikon tatha Samajik Vigyan ki Pathyapustako me Mahila Adhikaro ke Sthan Ka Addhyan Visayvastu- Visleshan* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Prof. Deepa Rani Saxena

**Area of Research:** Curriculum Evaluation

**Keywords:** Women Rights, Indian Constitution, Social Science, Content Analysis.

**Abstract:** This research was originally conducted in Hindi medium. It studied the attitude of secondary stage teachers and students towards women rights described in Indian constitution along with the content analysis of social science textbooks in light of women rights. The major objectives of the study were, to know the perspective of teachers and students towards woman rights and its place in social studies textbooks. The sample consisted of 492 teachers and 600 students of class XI of a higher secondary level school of UP board, CBSE board, and ICSC board through Random sampling method. Class XI social science, history, political science, geography and economics textbooks were chosen by purposive sampling method. The result reflected that students of all three boards had the same views regarding the women rights. Teachers showed positive expression and they believed in its necessity for society. All three



board textbooks had information regarding women's rights but its percentage was low. As implication this study suggested that if more detailed discussion related to women's rights are included in text-books , this will be highly beneficial for the society.

**43. Code:** BHU/RE/2016 /TLC

**Nazneen, S. (2016). *Educational Effectiveness of Girls' Madrasa: An Empirical SWOT Analysis* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervision:** Dr. Deepa Mehta

**Area of Research:** Higher Education

**Keywords:** Educational Effectiveness, Girls' Madrasa, SWOT Analysis

**Abstract:** The main Objectives of the study were: to study the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunity and Threat (SWOT) factors of girls' Madrasa as perceived by the educational stakeholders in terms of selected dimensions (i.e. curriculum, teaching-learning process, financial status, infrastructure, student facilities, enrolment, retention & drop-out, madrasa degrees), to study the level of 'Self Efficacy' and 'Global Perspective' among Aalia level students of girls' madrasa . Equal status concurrent design (QUAL+QUAN) under mixed method approach was adopted. SWOT analysis under phenomenological approach was used to study the educational effectiveness of girls' madrasa in selected dimensions. Concurrently quantitative approach has been adopted to study the status of 'self-efficacy' and 'global perspective' among the students of girls' Madrasa. Nested concurrent mixed sampling design was employed. Major findings were: Combined curriculum, difference from other schools, maximum number of periods, sufficient number of class tests, Jakat (source of income), availability of desks-chairs, distribution of books & school uniform, sufficient number of students are the strengths according to the all stakeholders of girls' Madrasa, Tri-language system, maximum number of secular subjects, sufficient number of teachers, distribution of scholarship and merger of students in normal schools are also strengths of these madrasa according to the principals. Teachers also perceived tri-language system as strength, Less use of TLM, lack of smart class, lack of airy class rooms, playground, hostel, canteen, transport and sports are the weaknesses according to the all stakeholders of girls' madrasa, Lack of safe and secure building with all the amenities is also a weakness of these madrasa according to the principals and students. Less number of secular subjects, a smaller number of teachers, poor status of madrasas students in normal schools and out-dated examination pattern are also the weaknesses according to the teachers. Difference between curriculum of girls' and boys' Madrasa , old and rigid pattern, lack of initiatives from government and community, various socio-economic factors and low quality were the threat factors for these Madrasa according to the all stakeholders, Aalia level students had average level of self-efficacy and global perspective, Self-efficacy and Global Perspective of Aalia level students were significantly affected by their locality, father's and mother's qualification whereas other personal variables (i.e. age, father's/guardian's occupation, family income, number of family members and number of siblings studying in Madarsa) did not significantly affected self-efficacy of Aalia level students.

**44. Code:** BHU/RE/2016/TLC

**Singh, A. R. (2016).** *A Study of the Effect of Mastery Learning Strategy on Mathematical Intelligence among High School Students* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.112

**Supervisor:** Dr. Vinod Kumar Singh

**Area of Research:** Mathematics Education

**Keywords:** Mastery Learning Strategy, Mathematical Intelligence, High School Students

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to study the effect of mastery learning strategy on mathematical intelligence among high school students; to study whether mastery learning strategy is effective for boys in relation to mathematical intelligence; to study whether mastery learning strategy is effective for girls in relation to mathematical intelligence; to study whether Mastery learning strategy is effective uniformly for the students of High, Low and Average Mathematical Intelligence. Experimental research method was used and randomized two groups: pre-test, post- test, control group and experimental group design was employed. High schools' students of Raebareli district were considered as a population in the present study. The sample of this study consisted of 80 students studying in high school was selected randomly and assigned into two groups matching by pair on mathematical intelligence score. One group of 40 students was considered experimental (M.L.S. Group) and other group of 40 students was control group (R.T.M. Group). The mathematical intelligence test developed by researcher was used to collect data. The test contains 50 multiple choice items of mathematics based on high school syllabus. The whole test was divided into five dimensions and each dimension possesses 10 items each. The test –retest reliability of the test was found to be 0.86. The experimental group was taught through Mastery Learning Strategy while control group was exposed to Regular Teaching Method up to 45 days. After this, post-test was administered on both groups and data were collected. The parametric statistics test 'Analysis of Covariance' was used to study the effectiveness of mastery learning. Mastery Learning Strategy in mathematics does contribute significantly in the development of mathematical intelligence among high school students. It was found to be significantly effective for both boys and girls in developing of mathematical intelligence. On the basis of findings, it was also concluded that Mastery Learning Teaching Strategy was effective in developing mathematical intelligence among students having high, low and average mathematical intelligence but the effect of Mastery learning was found more in case of high mathematical intelligence students.

**45. Code:** BHU/RE/2016/TLC

**Tiwari, A. (2016).** *The Impact of a Cooperative Learning Training Program on the Perception of Special Education Teachers* (Unpublished Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. Yogendra Pandey

**Area of Research:** Inclusive Education

**Keywords:** Cooperative Learning, Special Teachers, Perception, Training program

**Abstract:** The main aim of the study was to find out the impact of a cooperative learning training program on perceptions of special teachers about cooperative learning and also analysis the values of Cooperative learning. As well as measure the cost of implementation and its expectancy of successes. In this study pre-test-post-test single group *quasi-experimental design* was applied. The target population is special teachers and sample size is 100. In this study four tools were utilized Cooperative Learning Implementation Questionnaire (CLIQ), Cooperative Learning Implementation Rating Scale (CLIRC), Cooperative Learning Training Program and .Cooperative Learning Training Module (CLTM). The result of the study was that there is a positive impact of cooperative training program on perceptions special teachers. This means that teachers' use cooperative learning effectively after training program. Value of the innovation about cooperative learning highly impact on the special teachers' perceptions, hence training program was effective to develop value of innovation. Perceived cost of the innovation towards cooperative learning negatively impact on the special teachers' perceptions, therefore it believed that cost of innovation remains same after the training program. Expectancy of success about cooperative learning highly impact on the special teachers' perceptions, hence training program was effective to expectancy of success about cooperative learning.

46. Code: BHU/RE/2016/TLC

**Singh, S. (2016).***A Study of the Relationship among Family Environment, Achievement Motivation and Academic Achievement of Secondary School Students (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis).* Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 163

**Supervisor: Dr. R. N. Sharma**

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Family Environment , Achievement Motivation, Academic Achievement.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to compare the level of family environment, to compare the level of achievement motivation, to compare the level of academic achievement, to find out the relationship between family environment and achievement motivation, to find out the relationship between family environment and academic achievement. The study followed descriptive survey method research design. Tools used for data collection were Family environment scale (Hindi) by Prof. Joshi, M. and Vyas O.P.R. (1997), Bhattacharya Achievement motivation inventory (BAMI) In Hindi, by Prof. Bhattacharya S.B., Rai, V. K. (1986), for the measurement academic achievement for secondary school students, scores (Marks) Obtained by student in the High School (X class) conducted by U.P. Board Allahabad in academic session-2012-13. The multi stage simple random sampling technique were used. There sample included four hundred (400) students of twenty (20) Hindi medium secondary school of U.P Board, Allahabad. The findings revealed that there was a correlation Coefficients between family environment and achievement motivation of secondary school students is found to be  $r = 0.251$ , which is significant with  $df = 398$  at .05 level of significance,  $df (398)$  for  $r .05 = 0.098$ , The correlation coefficient between family environment and academic achievement of secondary school students is found to be  $r = 0.173$ , which is significant with  $df = 398$  at .05 level of

significance,  $df$  (398) for  $r .05 = 0.098$ ), The correlation coefficient between achievement motivation and academic achievement of secondary school students is found to be  $r = 0.307$ , which is significant with  $df = 398$  at .05 level of significance,  $df$  (398) for  $r .05 = 0.098$ ). The family environment of secondary school students is positively correlated with their achievement motivation as well as academic achievement. The correlation of family environment and achievement motivation of secondary school students was found to be positive.

**47. Code:** BHU/RE/2017/TLC

**Kushwaha, M. K. (2017). *Academic Production of Banaras Hindu University since its Inception and Perception of Quality of its Products by the Stakeholders* (Unpublished Ph. D Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Prof. Harikesh Singh

**Area of Research:** Higher Education

**Keywords:** Academic Production, Banaras Hindu University, Quality, Stakeholders

**Abstract:** Banaras Hindu University (BHU) is a leading central university committed to global excellence through research and high quality, inspirational teaching, socially most inclusive and accessible, and the research- intensive university. The objective of the present study was to find out the status academic production of Banaras Hindu University (BHU) since its inception and evaluate the quality of its products on the basis of opinions drawn from the different stakeholders. For the academic production documents related to convocations having lists of successful students of BHU were carefully surveyed and collated. To achieve the other objectives of the study data from different stakeholders were collected by using descriptive survey method. A purposive sample of 600 students, teachers and educational administrative of higher education institutions of five districts (Varanasi, Chandauli, Mirzapur, Ghazipur and Jaunpur) of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and parents of those students who had studied in BHU constituted the population of this study. Finding of the study revealed that BHU produced 363183 graduates and research scholars in total since its inception till 2015. The groups of stakeholders perceived that the academic, professional, personal and social qualities of products of BHU to have the highly appreciable degree. The stakeholders mostly preferred recommendations related to development of employability skill and improvement in work based quality of students; to take into account the requirements, expectations and preferences of stakeholders; to involve students into academic matters; to maintain human resource of the University and to increase the placement opportunities of the products of this University.

**48. Code:** BHU/RE/2017/TLC-

**Gond, L. K. (2017). *Shiksha ka Adhikaar Adhiniyam (2009) ke Kriyanvayan Sambandhi Vyavaharik Samasyain: Poorvi Uttar Pradesh ke Vishesh Sandarbh Mein* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. pp234**

**Supervisor:** Prof. Geeta Rai

**Area of Research:** Policy Research

**Keywords:** Right to Education Act 2009, Implementation, Poorvi Uttar Pradesh

**Abstract:** This study was originally done in Hindi language, which focused to find the execution of efforts towards primary education under RTE, Act 2009. The main objectives of the study were : to study the basic infrastructure assigned by RTE Act in primary schools of Eastern Uttar Pradesh; to find out the real situation of teacher-student ratio (1:30); to find out the reality of 25% reservation for the weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the private schools; to get information regarding the responsibilities of local authorities, parents and guardians; and to study the real situation of appointed teachers under the RTE Act. Descriptive survey method and Ex-post facto research was applied. The population mainly consisted of primary schools of Eastern UP, teachers, local authorities and parents. The final sample consisted of 5 districts, 5 blocks, 44 NPRCs, 125 schools, 200 teachers and 200 parents. Self-constructed tools namely School Information Teacher Responsibility Questionnaire (SITRQ), Local Authority Responsibility Questionnaire (LARQ) and Parents Guardian Responsibility Questionnaire (PGRQ) were used to collect the data. The result revealed that assigned teacher-student ratio of 1:30 was not followed properly, basic infrastructure facilities were not found according to RTE Act 2009, 25% reserved seats for weaker sections and disadvantage group were not followed properly by the private schools. But, as per the responsibilities concerned with appointed teachers, local authorities, parents and guardians got some success in their duties.

**49. Code:** BHU/RE/2017/TLC-

**Raj,H. (2017). *Effectiveness of Brainstorming and Quiz Activities in the Development of Scientific Creativity of Secondary School Students* (Unpublished Ph. D Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Prof. Deepa Rani Saxena

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Brainstorming, Quiz Activity, Scientific Creativity.

**Abstract:** The major objectives of this study were : to find out the effectiveness of Brainstorming and Quiz Activities in the development of Scientific Creativity in comparison to Conventional method of teaching. The sample consisted of 107 students of class IX of a secondary school of Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh selected through purposive sampling method. The non-randomized pre-test post-test quasi experimental design was suitably employed. The tools used were namely the Mixed Group Test of Intelligence (MGTI) by P.N. Mehrotra, Socio-Economic Status Scale (SESS) by S.K. Upadhyay and A. Saxena for matching the groups before experiment, and self-constructed Test of Scientific Creativity (TSC) for measuring the Scientific Creativity of secondary school students. The result revealed that the Brainstorming and Quiz Activities were more effective than conventional method of teaching in the development of Scientific Creativity of secondary school students. Therefore, this study suggested to school teachers to make their learning outcomes more effective by adopting Brainstorming and Quiz activities at least after the completion of the lesson.

50. Code: BHU/RE/2017/TLC-

**Raza, A. (2017).** *Peace Education in Secondary School of Jharkhand Academic Council: An Analysis of Social Science Text- Books and Perception of Teachers* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

**Supervisor:** Dr. Ajay Kumar Singh

**Area of Research:** Curriculum Evaluation

**Keywords:** Peace Education, Secondary Education, Analysis of social Science textbooks

**Abstract:** The main objectives of the study were: to analyse the incorporation of peace education in the social science text-books of secondary education of Jharkhand academic council(JAC), to study the perception of secondary school teachers towards peace education with respect to: Gender, Habitation, Teaching experience , Type of school, Category, Religion and Teaching discipline, to study the co-curricular activities in secondary schools related to peace education. Mixed research approach was used, to study perception of teachers. Descriptive survey method was used. 300 teachers were selected as sample from the population of all secondary school teachers through stratified random sampling. Content analysis of respective Social science text books of JAC was done. Major findings of the study revealed that the coverage of peace education in the text books of history, geography, political science and economics are found to be 83.33% (very good), 41.67% (Average), 70.83% (good) and 66.67% (Good) respectively. A significant difference between perception of teachers towards peace education with respect to habitation, types of school and religion was found. However, no significant difference was found between perceptions of teachers towards peace education with respect to gender, teaching experience category and teaching discipline. It was also found that 68% co-curricular activities related to peace education were practiced in the secondary school.

51. Code: BHU/RE/2017/TLC

**Maurya, R.S. (2017).** *A Study of the Conflict Resolution of Secondary School Students through Peace Education* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Prof. S. K. Swain

**Area of Research:** Peace Education

**Keywords:** Conflict resolution, Secondary school students, Peace education

**Abstract:** The major objectives of the study were: to assess the level of conflict of secondary school students, to develop peace education programme to reduce violence and conflict and check its effectiveness. Quasi experimental pre-test post-test design were employed. The major findings revealed that mental conflict was found amongst secondary school students. After peace education intervention, secondary students showed considerable change in level of conflict. Secondary school students showed change in six out of eight dimensions of mental conflict after having peace education programme. The intervention programme was not completely reducing the violence and conflict amongst secondary school students.

**52. Code: BHU/RE/2017/TLC**

**Ansari, S. (2017). *Spiritual Intelligence of Pupil Teachers and its Relation to their Disposition to Teach* (Unpublished Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Prof. Meenakshi Singh

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Spiritual Intelligence, Disposition to Teach, Pupil Teacher.

**Abstract:** The correlation between spiritual intelligence of pupil teachers and their disposition to teach was investigated in this study. The major objective of the study was to identify dimensions of spiritual intelligence and disposition to teach and assess their levels among pupil teachers along with studying their relationship. It also analysed both the variables on the basis of demographic factors related to pupil teachers' namely, their gender and age group and their teaching subject. The population comprised of all the students enrolled in full-time B.Ed. course (both General and Special courses) in the universities of Varanasi district during the session 2011-2012. Sample was drawn using simple random sampling and a total of 397 pupil teachers made the final sample. The assessment was carried out using two self-constructed scales: Spiritual Intelligence Scale (SIS) and Teacher's Disposition to Teach Assessment Scale (TDTAS), both of which were Likert-type scales. The data was analysed using descriptive statistics like mean, standard deviation, correlation, regression, t-test and ANOVA wherever required. Seven dimensions of spiritual intelligence were extracted through factor analysis: sentential thought, transcendence and conscious state expansion, mindfulness & personal meaning production, equanimity and relatedness, holism and life purpose, inner-directedness, immanence & empathetic co-existence. The findings indicated a moderately high, positive and significant correlation between spiritual intelligence of pupil teachers and their disposition to teach. Furthermore, spiritual intelligence of male pupil teachers was found to be significantly greater than their female counterparts though it didn't differ on account of age group and teaching subjects. However, there was no significant difference among in disposition to teach with respect to gender, age group and teaching subject.

**53. Code: BHU/RE/2017/TLC**

**Dubey, S. (2017). *Development and Validation of Functional Academic Skills Training Programme for Mentally Challenged Children in Varanasi District* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 345.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. R. N. Sharma

**Area of Research:** Inclusive Education

**Keywords:** Mentally Challenged, Functional Reading, Writing, and Academic Skills.

**Abstract:** The major objectives of the study were : to find out the level of following functional academic skills among the mentally challenged students: a.Expressive-Receptive Language, b. Reading-Writing Skills, c. Number-Time Skills; to study the functional academic skills of children with mentally challenged with respect to following demographic variables:a. Gender, b. Severity of Mental Challenge, c. Age, d. Level of parental involvement; to construct a model for

Functional Academic Skills Training of Mentally Challenged Children and establish its validity. The descriptive survey method was used the study. The randomly selected sample of the study consisted of 200 mentally challenged children from special schools, of which 100 were from day care schools and 100 from residential schools. Parents of mentally challenged children in day care schools also constituted the sample. Tools constructed and used by the researcher were namely- (a) General data sheet, (b) Behavioural Assessment Scale for Indian Children with Mentally challenged (Domains III, IV and V) (Peshawaria and Venkatesan), (c) Inventory for measuring parental involvement of children with mental retardation. The major findings of this study revealed that the functional academic skills of children with mentally challenged in general were found to be at a moderate level of functioning (59.54%). Only a negligible percentage (24%) of children with mentally challenged has acquired functional academic skills at a functional level. The Level of function of children with mentally challenged in reading and writing skills the mean value of writing is higher than that of reading. The measure of central tendency and the percentage of mean values in general prove the poor level of functional reading and writing skills of the mentally challenged children. The level of functioning of mentally challenge children in number (47.34%) and time skills (46.57%) the mean and median values are slightly higher for number skill than for time skills. Functional academic skills of children with mentally challenged with respect to demographic Variables a. Sex of mentally challenged children was not a significant factor in the acquisition of functional academic skills in children with mentally challenged. b. Severity Level of retardation was a significant factor that influences functional academic skills. The mean difference of all the pairs, except the 'severe-profound' pair showed statistical significance. Behaviour problems emerged as a significant factor deciding the functional academic skills. c. Age of the mentally challenged children emerged as a significant predictor in functional academic skills. Highest mean value was obtained by the eldest group '15-18' years of age and the lowest mean value was obtained by the youngest group '6-9' years of age. The mean difference of these two groups was found significant, Parental Involvement The parental involvement in general was found good. Level of parental involvement was not found to be a significant factor in functional academic skills of children with mentally challenged. Level of parental involvement was not proved to be a significant predictor in receptive language skills, expressive language skills, total language skills, reading skills, writing skills, total reading - writing skills, number skills, time skills and total number-time skills. In development model the aim of expressive language ultimately intends to develop the functional skill domain of being, expressive. Various other expressive skills were also being developed in the children, which included using sign language by nodding the heads, able to speak single words, phrases in a meaningful manner and ability to name some commonly seen vehicles, animals, fruits etc.

**54. Code: BHU/RE/2017/TLC**

**Kumar, A. (2017). *Shiksha ke Adhikar Adhiniyam 2009 ke sandrbh me Prathmik Vidyalayo ke Uttardayitva ka Addhyayan* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**



**Supervisor:** Dr. Yogendra Pandey

**Area of Research:** Policy Research

**Keywords:** Right to Education Act 2009 (RTE-2009), Primary School, Responsibility.

**Abstract:** This thesis was originally conducted in Hindi medium, which focused on responsibilities of primary schools in reference to the Right to Education Act-2009. The main objectives of the study were: to study the roles and responsibilities of school management committee in reference of RTE act-2009; to study the admission related responsibilities of primary schools, to study the role and responsibilities of private schools in reference of RTE act-2009. Descriptive survey method was used. 100 government primary school and 100 government recognized private primary schools were selected through purposive sampling. The major findings of the study were: school management committees are constituted in each primary school, but members of committee are not taking it seriously. Finding also shows that there is miscommunication among the different stakeholders of school. Private school is not following guideline of admitting 25% children from disadvantage sections. Government is not giving any compensation to private schools, due to loss in fee of admitted children of disadvantage section. Participation of parents of disadvantaged section children in private school management committee was negligible. The study also found that many provisions of RTE-2009 were implemented only on paper but in practical scenario was different.

55. Code: BHU/RE/2017/TLC

**Mishra, P. (2017). *A Study of Out- of -School Slum Children and their Parents' Perspective on Elementary Education in Slums of Varanasi City* (Unpublished Ph. D Thesis ). Banaras Hindu University , Varanasi, India. pp. 215**

**Supervisor:** Prof. Rashmi Choudhuri

**Area of Research:** Elementary Education.

**Keywords:** Out- of -School, Slums, Slum Children, Parents, Elementary Education

**Abstract:** This study was undertaken with the following objectives: to study the demographic details of the slum dwellers in terms of family type & size, housing type, size & ownership of the house, poverty line classification and basic facilities available like water, electricity and sanitation; to study the enrolment status (school- participation) of the slum children in elementary school according to their sex and types of school; to identify the different categories of Out-of-School Slum Children (OOSSC) according to their age, grade, sex and types of school attended; to study the family profile of the out-of-school slum children (OOSSC) in terms of parental education, broken family, occupation, monthly income and per capita monthly income; to study the perspective of out-of-school slum children and their parents regarding education; to study the problems experienced by out-of-school slum children and their parents in completion of elementary education. Case study method was used. All the households of slums, Children of 6-14 years age group living in that household and their Parents were constitute the population of the study. Two slums were selected by purposively, Total 291 households were selected for first household survey and 110 households for the second household survey by convenient sampling,

thirty out-of-school slum children and 30 parents of those children were also selected by convenient sampling. The major findings of the study were: Enrolment status is concerning that enrolment status of the Nagwa slum was found better than the Durgakund slum in terms of percentage of attending and non-attending children. Absenteeism and drop-out was a common problem in slum children. Regarding preference of school type, they gave first preference to NGOs run school, this was because of the difference in quality of education. The main recommendation for the targeted out-of-school children (never-enrolled, dropped-out and absentees) as suggested by the participants and the researchers was : provision of remedial classes for children who missed the school, awareness campaign for health and educational issue change in the timing of schools according to the routine of slum children, enhance quality of education in schools, strict supervision of schools to control the non-performing teachers.

**56. Code:** BHU/RE/2018/TLC

**Vishwakarma , B.(2018). *Effect of Cooperative Learning and Metacognitive Strategies On Mathematics Achievement of Class VIII Students* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Prof. Meenakshi Singh

**Area of Research:** Pedagogy of Mathematics

**Keywords:** Cooperative Learning, Metacognitive Strategies, Mathematics Achievement.

**Abstract:** The Main objectives of the study were: to study the effect of instruction through cooperative learning strategies on mathematics achievement; to study the effect of instruction through metacognitive strategies on mathematics achievement; to compare the effect of cooperative learning strategies and metacognitive strategies on mathematics achievement. Pretest- posttest Quasi-experimental design was suitably employed. Class VIII female students studying in U.P. Board (Hindi Medium) schools in Varanasi city. Three intact sections of class VIII of the selected school, Adarsh Nav Jyoti Balika Inter College, were drawn randomly from the four class VIII sections in the school, as the sample of the study. Major Findings of the study were: there is a statistically significant difference in achievement of groups being taught by Jigsaw cum discussion approach of Cooperative Learning strategy and metacognitive strategies as compared to those taught by conventional method, meaning thereby that the two strategies are more effective compared to the conventional teaching. Similar results were obtained in case of students belonging to higher intelligence group. In case of lower intelligence groups, among the two strategies, metacognitive strategy was found to be more effective than the Jigsaw cum discussion approach of Cooperative Learning strategy as well as conventional method. The achievement of students taught through the Jigsaw cum discussion approach of Cooperative Learning strategy and conventional method was not statistically significant in case of lower intelligence group, therefore it may be inferred that for students belonging to the low intelligence group only metacognitive strategy is effective and there is no impact of the jigsaw cum discussion approach of the cooperative learning strategy. The differential gain in achievement of

students belonging to lower intelligence group and higher intelligence group was not statistically significant in either of the two strategies (that is the metacognitive strategy and the cooperative learning strategy).

57. Code: BHU/RE/2018/TLC-

**Prajapati, D. K. (2018).** *A Comparative Study of Self-Concept, Level of Aspiration and Academic Achievement of Tribal and Non-Tribal Students* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Prof. Seema Singh

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Self-Concept, Level of Aspiration, Academic Achievement, Tribal Students

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to study self-concept, level of aspiration and academic achievement of tribal and non-tribal students with respect to their personal variables like gender, types of schools, residential background; to compare the academic achievement of tribal and non-tribal students in relation to their perceptual self-concept, conceptual self-concept, attitudinal self-concept. The present study employed a descriptive survey method. The population of this study consisted of all the tribal and non-tribal students from class-X studying in government and private high school in Deogarh district, Jharkhand. In the present study data gathering tools entitled as “Self-Concept Scale” (SCS) constructed by the researcher. From the results of the present study it may be concluded that at various levels (high, moderate and low) high numbers of non-tribal students possess low level of self-concept whereas, less numbers of tribal students possess high level of self-concept. The study also reported that less numbers of tribal students possess neutral level of aspiration whereas, high numbers of non-tribal students possess negative level of aspiration. On the basis of academic achievement, high numbers of non-tribal students were average achiever whereas, less numbers of tribal students were high achiever. On the basis of self-concept, significant difference found between tribal and non-tribal students. It was also found that they possess same self-concept. While, tribal male and non-tribal male students differed with respect to their self-concept. School and residential background wise, self-concept of tribal and non-tribal students were also found same. Tribal and non-tribal students possess same level of aspiration. Demographic variables like school and residential background, tribal and non-tribal students studying in private school had better level of aspiration in comparison to government schools while, in relation to residential background, rural and urban tribal and non-tribal students possess same level of aspiration. On the basis of academic achievement at various levels (i.e. high, average and low) average achiever of tribal and non-tribal students differ in their self-concept whereas, high and low achiever possess same self-concept. On positive, neutral and negative level of aspiration, self-concept of tribal and non-tribal students were found same.

**58. Code:** BHU/RE/2018/TLC-

**Verma, S. (2018.)** *Situational Analysis of Inclusive Education in Elementary Schools: A Study of Kasganj District in Uttar Pradesh* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

**Supervisor:** Dr. Ajay Kumar Singh

**Area of Research:** Inclusive Education.

**Keywords:** Situational Analysis, Inclusive Education, Children with Special Needs (CWSN).

**Abstract:** This study aimed to analyze the existing situation of inclusive education programme i.e. to see the disability wise enrollment status of CWSN, preparedness of elementary schools towards the education of CWSN and to find out the barriers in implementation of inclusive education at different strata from school to district. Descriptive survey method was used to conduct the study. Purposive sampling was used to select the sample. Head teachers of 150 elementary schools at school level, 30 cluster resource centre coordinators at cluster level, 8 block resource centre coordinators at block level, 3 block education officers at block level and one District coordinator (Integrated education) at district level were selected as a sample of the study. The major finding of the study revealed that at school level 33 children were visually impaired, 62 children were hearing impaired, 87 children were with physically handicapped, 104 children were mentally retarded and 47 children were multiple disabled. Infrastructure of elementary schools to cope up the CWSN was not in good condition. Some schools were lacked the basic needs like drinking water, toilet, ramp and play ground. No one school was found having adapted toilet for CWSN. Supply of assistive devices and other academic material was in very poor condition in schools. Only a few numbers of students were benefited by support of itinerant teachers, and no child with visual impairment was benefited by any type of support services or assistive devices. No one child with special need was benefited by speech therapy, auditory training, orientation and mobility training, parents' counselling and students' counselling. Large number of barriers in implementation of inclusive education at different level. Major barriers are lack of awareness among parents and teachers, untrained teachers, low quality of teachers' training programme, overburdened teachers, negative attitude, teachers' incompetency in handling assistive devices, inadequate fund, unusable curriculum, lack of resource room, large class size, lack of evaluation of inclusive education programme, shortage of itinerant teachers etc. The study clearly revealed the present condition of the inclusive education. So, this study will help in detecting various factors for successful implementation of inclusive education and improve the overall condition of this programme.

**59. Code:** BHU/RE/2018/TLC

**Kumar, D. (2018).** *A Study of Secondary School Students' Attitude towards Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation in Relation to Their Study Habits and Academic Achievement* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. Vinod Kumar Singh

**Area of Research:** Experimental Education

**Keywords:** Attitude, CCE, Study Habits, Academic Achievement

**Abstract:** The aims of the education are making children responsible, productive and useful members of the nation. The success of any type of education is measured by its evaluation. This study deals with three variables namely attitude of secondary school students' towards continuous and comprehensive evaluation (CCE), a new adopted evaluation system, their study habits and academic achievement. The objectives of the study seek the relationship between attitude towards CCE and study habits, relationship between attitude towards CCE and academic achievement, relationship among attitude towards CCE, study habits and academic achievement of secondary school students. The objectives of the study extended to find out the contribution of study habits in the development of attitude towards CCE, contribution of academic achievement in the development of attitude towards CCE and contribution of study habits and academic achievement in the development of attitude towards CCE of secondary school students. Descriptive survey method was used to collect the data and sample was pulled out from the students of different secondary schools of Varanasi city affiliated to C.B.S.E. Board. Stratified random sampling technique was used to draw appropriate representative sample from the population. The study found that attitude towards CCE of secondary school students was positively correlated with the study habits and academic achievement. Findings further suggest that study habits significantly contribute in the development of attitude towards CCE of secondary school students and academic achievement of students also significantly contributes in the development of attitude towards CCE. It means study habits and academic achievement are significant predictors of attitude towards CCE. By applying multiple regression analysis found that significant contributions exist among study habits, academic achievement and attitude towards CCE which means study habits and academic achievement are significant predictors of attitude towards CCE among secondary school students.

60. Code: BHU/RE/2018/TLC

**Shubhra.(2018). *Effect of using Web 2.0 Tools on Interest and Achievement in Mathematics: An Experimental Study on Secondary School Students* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Prof. Asha Pandey

**Area of Research:** Pedagogy of Mathematics

**Keywords:** Web 2.0 tools, Achievement, Interest, Secondary School

**Abstract:** The study aimed at studying the effect of using Web 2.0 tools on Interest and Achievement of Secondary School Students in Mathematics. The present study was experimental in nature and the design adopted was Quasi Experimental Design. Sample of the study consisted of 71 students of Class IX of a single CBSE school of Patna (Bihar). The data gathering tools were: A self- constructed Mathematics Interest Inventory (MII), a self- constructed Mathematics Achievement Test (MAT), an Educational Website, designed and developed by the researcher and Mixed Group Test of Intelligence (MGTI), constructed by Dr. P. N. Mehrotra in 2008. Procedure: After a pre-test of both the groups, the Experimental Group was taught some topics of their Mathematics syllabus through the use of Web 2.0 tools whereas the same topics were taught

to the Control Group through conventional method. After a treatment period of 2 months both the groups were administered with post-test on Interest as well as Achievement in Mathematics. Analysis of Co-variance (ANCOVA) was used for the analysis of data in the present study. Findings of the study revealed that: The adjusted mean score of Interest in Mathematics of Experimental Group (M=197.22) was significantly higher than that of Control Group (M=180.81) and the adjusted mean score of Achievement in Mathematics of Experimental Group (M=22.72) was significantly higher than that of Control Group (M=14.91). Also, no significant difference between adjusted mean scores of Male and Female and Urban and Rural students was observed both in the case of Interest as well as Achievement in Mathematics. Further, no significant effect of interaction between Treatment and Gender or Treatment and Residential Background with respect to Interest as well as Achievement in Mathematics was found. Thus, it was concluded that there was a significant positive effect of using Web 2.0 tools on Interest and Achievement of secondary school students in Mathematics. Also learning through Web 2.0 tools was found to be equally effective for students irrespective of their gender and residential background. The study thus concluded that Web 2.0 tools can be effectively used at secondary level to enhance and improve the Interest and Achievement of students in the Mathematics.

**61. Code:** BHU/RE/2018/TLC

**Tiwari, P. (2018).** *Practices Followed at Upper Primary Level for Life Skills Education in CBSE Schools of Varanasi* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Prof. Anjali Bajpai.

**Area of Research:** Elementary Education

**Keywords:** Life Skills Education, CBSE School, Upper Primary Level

**Abstract:** The major objectives of the study were: to study the CBSE Life Skills Teacher's Manual of different classes (VI, VII and VIII) and identified the operational concept of Life Skills; to identify the differences in the strategies and activities of different classes (VI, VII and VIII) as suggested by CBSE Life Skills Teacher's Manual for Life Skills Education; to study the content knowledge of teachers regarding Life Skills Education; to identify the strategies and activities actually followed by teachers for Life Skills Education; to study the actual procedures of assessment of Life Skills Education followed by teachers; to identify the problems of teachers and administrators in implementation of Life Skills Education Programme. Evaluative survey method was used for conducting the present study. The population of the study consisted of all the teachers at upper primary level and administrators (Principals & Coordinators) of CBSE school of Varanasi city, 31 schools were selected through purposive sampling technique. Selection of teachers was totally depended on the principal/coordinators of concerned schools. Sample consisted of 225 teachers teaching at upper primary level and 31 administrators of selected schools. Content analysis was used to analyze the CBSE Life Skills Teacher's Manual and to form categories of data obtained from open ended questionnaire. Major Finding of the

study revealed that majority of the teachers at Upper Primary Level of CBSE schools of Varanasi had knowledge about Life Skills Education. They were familiar with the CBSE Life Skills Teacher's Manual and its strategies and activities which are adequate and relevant. Teachers incorporate Life Skills activities during classroom teaching. They design new activities other than those mentioned in CBSE Life Skills Teacher's Manual. The content and methodology followed by teachers were participative, collaborative, experiential and child centric in nature. Since teachers get adequate support in imparting Life Skills, from schools but it creates lot of burden on the teachers and lack of suitable method for transacting Life Skills affects its implementation badly. For assessment of Life Skills, teachers stated that they follow the CBSE Norms; they assigned grades on observation during curricular and extracurricular activities. Problems are related with teachers, students and parents as shared by teachers and administrators affecting implementation of Life Skills Education seriously. For implementation of Life Skills Education, the study suggested that increasing awareness, capacity building, training of teachers-administrators- parents, review and development of more resources should be done after vetting and compilation of existing resources, Policy guidelines should be formulated by Central and State Governments and its regular monitoring should be done strictly.

**62. Code:** BHU/RE/2018/TLC

**Singh, R.(2018).** *Purvi Uttar Pradesh ke Azamgarh Mandal ke Janpratinidhiyon ki Samajik-Shaikshik Prishthbhumi, Shaikshik Sajagata evam Shaikshik Gunvatta ke prati unki Pratibaddhata ka Addhyayan* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Prof. Harikesh Singh

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Representative, Social-Educational Background, Educational cautiousness, Quality of Education, Commitment.

**Abstract:** This study originally conducted in Hindi medium focused on educational background, educational awareness of Public-representative and their commitments towards quality of education. The objectives of this study were: to study the socio-educational background of representatives, to study the educational cautiousness of representatives, to measure the commitment towards quality of education of representatives and, to study the correlation among social-educational background, educational cautiousness and commitment towards quality of education. Descriptive survey method was used for this study and simple random sampling technique was used for sample selection. The sample consisted of 340 representatives comprising members of tree-tier Panchayat system, members of Municipality, members of legislative assembly and legislative council. Four tools were constructed by the researcher namely- Socio-Educational Background Questionnaire, Educational Cautiousness Questionnaire, Commitment Towards Quality of Education Measurement Scale and Interview Schedule. The major findings of this study revealed that all the representatives belonged to average Socio-Educational Background except Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Legislative Council, who had high Socio-Educational Background. Educational cautiousness of

representatives was found to be of average level, representatives were effortless and nostalgic towards quality of Education. The correlation value among the variables: Socio-Educational Background, Educational Cautiousness and Commitment towards Quality of Education were found to be significant.

**63. Code:** BHU/RE/2019/TLC

**Srivastava, A. (2019).** *A Case Study of Students' Use of Self-Regulated Learning Strategies in English Language at Different Levels in the Institutions of Shri Arya Mahila Hitkarini Mahaparishad* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Prof. Rashmi Choudhuri

**Area of Research:** Pedagogy of English

**Keywords:** Case Study, Self-Regulated Learning Strategies, English Language

**Abstract:** The main objectives of this research were: to study the use of these strategies by students at each level and compare the self-regulated learning and its strategies used by students in English reading at secondary, higher secondary and undergraduate levels. The study also assessed the influence of parents' educational status on students' use of self-regulated learning and its strategies in English reading. Instrumental case study method was used. The study was done on students of U.P. Board at secondary and higher secondary levels in Arya Mahila Inter College, Varanasi, and on students of undergraduate level in Arya Mahila P.G. College, Varanasi. A self-constructed tool SSRLE-R (Scale on Self-Regulated Learning in English-Reading) and an unstructured interview schedule for students' use of self-regulated learning strategies were used. Another unstructured interview schedule was used for teachers, the focus group, to see if they were helping the students in using self-regulated learning strategies. The findings revealed that student's mean score on SSRLE-R was 75% or more than 75% of the total score on the scale in all the SRL strategies except in three (Elaboration, Critical Thinking and Effort Regulation). During interview the students exhibited characteristics for successful use of SRL strategies and also the reasons for not using or weak use of SRL strategies. Teachers' interview also revealed that they were helping students in using SRL strategies without naming them. On comparing the three groups, it was revealed that students did not differ in their use of almost all the SRL strategies except in two resource management strategies, 'Peer Learning' and 'Help Seeking'. Thus, study revealed that the students used SRL strategies successfully. Influence of parents' background was also not found on students' use of SRL strategies in the study. The students seemed to have developed SRL strategies as was indicated by their high scores on SSRLE-R.

**64. Code:** BHU/RE/2019/TLC-

**Kayoom, H. (2019).** *A critical Evaluation of the Implementation of Madrasa Modernization Programme in Varanasi Division* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

**Supervisor:** Prof. Madhu Kushwaha

**Area of Research:** Policy Research



**Keywords:** Madrasa Modernization Programme, Modern Education, Critical Evaluation

**Abstract:** The major objectives of the study were: to study the availability of basic physical infrastructural facilities and human resources (required for conducive teaching-learning) in the Madrasas under Modernization Programme, to study the curricular and pedagogical reforms in madrasa after the introduction of Modernization Programme, to assess the Academic Achievement of the students (in modern subjects) studying in Madrasa under Modernization Programme, to study the perception of various stakeholders of Madrasas under Modernization Programme regarding challenges, problems and benefits of this scheme, to outline the factors responsible for successful implementation or otherwise of madrasa modernization programme. Mixed Method Research Explanatory Sequential design was employed. The population of the study were comprised of all the Madrasas of Varanasi Division registered under Modernization Programme which was 339 as per August 2015. Nested Sequential Design was used to collect the sample. The major findings of the study were: in Varanasi division out of 171(responded) madrasas registered under modernization programme only 43 madrasas were aided and received grants while rest of the Madrasas were un-aided. Only 27.48% of Madrasas said that they have a functional science lab, 59.64% of Madrasas said that they required additional rooms after getting registered themselves in the modernization programme. Although all madrasas had recruited three teachers for teaching temporal subjects their salaries were not paid on time. The curriculum framework as proposed by UPMBE was crowded with too many subjects that had put an additional burden on the students. Two Madrasas were providing activity-based learning to the students though in limited ways. The problems faced by the principals in implementing the SPQEM were unavailability of resources inside Madrasas, no guidelines for the recruitment of teachers from the government, lapse and delay in salaries of teachers caused dearth of teachers along with recruitment of poorly qualified teachers followed by drop-out among them. Other problems faced by them were the cumbersome paper work and corruption at nodal agency. It was found that overall the madrasas of Varanasi division up to some extent lack the basic infrastructure and facilities which is essential for teaching-learning process. Many teachers were not trained in these Madrasas and lacks essential qualification too for teaching subjects. One of the gravest laps in SPQEM policy was that it restricted itself to upper primary level only and the Madrasas under this programme are not offering teaching of modern subjects (mainstream education) up to intermediate level.

65. Code: BHU/RE/2019/TLC-

**Manisha.(2019).** *Emotional Intelligence of Undergraduate Students in Relation to their Learning Strategies* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Prof. Nagendra Kumar

**Area of Research :** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Emotional Intelligence, Learning Strategies

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to study the Emotional Intelligence of Undergraduate students, to study the Learning Strategies used by Undergraduate students, to compare the Emotional Intelligence of Undergraduate students with respect to variables Gender, Locale, Mode of residence and Academic Stream, to compare the Learning Strategies used by the Undergraduate students with respect to variables Gender, Local, Mode of Residence and Academic Stream, to study relationship between the Emotional Intelligence and each dimension of Learning Strategies of Undergraduate Students, to study relationship between Learning Strategies and each dimension of Emotional Intelligence of undergraduate Students and study relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Learning Strategies of Undergraduate students. The study was quantitative in nature and descriptive survey method was used. Stratified random sampling technique was used to draw the sample of the study. The study found that female students had significantly higher emotional intelligence than undergraduate male students whereas locality, mode of residence and academic stream had no influence on their emotional Intelligence. The undergraduate female students were better in using learning strategies in their study than undergraduate male students whereas locality, mode of residence and academic stream had no influence on their learning strategies. There was statistically significant positive correlation exist between metacognitive strategy, cognitive strategy, social strategy, motivational strategy, resource management strategy and ICT using strategy and Emotional Intelligence of undergraduate students. The different dimensions of Emotional Intelligence that were ability to express and appraise emotions, ability to utilize emotions, ability to manage emotions in self and ability to manage emotions in other were significant and positively correlated with Learning Strategies. There was significant positive correlation between total Emotional Intelligence and total Learning Strategies of undergraduate Students.

66. Code: BHU/RE/2019/TLC-

**Chaudhary, S. (2019).** *The Effect of Concept Attainment Model on Achievement in Mathematics of Visually Impaired Students at Upper Primary Level (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis).* Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. Yogendra Pandey

**Area of Research:** Inclusive Education

**Keywords:** Achievement in Mathematics, Visually Impaired Students, Upper Primary Level

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were : to study the effect of concept attainment model on achievement in mathematics of visually impaired students at upper primary level; to study the effect of concept attainment model in comparison to the conventional method in terms of achievement in mathematics of visually impaired students at upper primary level; to study the effect of concept attainment model on achievement of visually impaired students for each concept of mathematics in comparison to the conventional method at upper primary level; to find out the differences in achievement scores of visually impaired students obtained from concept attainment model and conventional method with respect to their interest. Quasi-Experimental designs method was used in this study. The study was conducted by

using the group pre-test and post-test design. The population included all visually impaired students studying in government special school of Eastern U.P. affiliated to U.P board at upper primary level including age group 15-18 years. Purposive sampling was done for selection of the school in the present study. The sample consisted of 25 boys and 13 girls respectively. There were four tools used in this study i.e. Mathematics interest inventory developed by L.N Dubey; Concept difficulty rating scale; Mathematics achievement test; Lesson plans (based on concept attainment model and conventional method). The major findings of the study stated that the lesson plan based on concept attainment model has been effective for visually impaired students in learning mathematics concepts. This study also showed that the students taught through lesson plan based on concept attainment model have improved their learning more than the students taught through conventional method and the concept attainment model was found more effective in terms of achievement in mathematics of class VII visually impaired students than the conventional method in terms of achievement in mathematics of visually impaired students.

67. Code: BHU/RE/2019/TLC-

**Chaurasia, P. (2019). *Development of a Module on Algebraic Reasoning and Study of Its Effectiveness on Class VIII Students* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. Somu Singh

**Area of Research:** Pedagogy of Mathematics

**Keywords:** Module, Algebraic Reasoning, Effectiveness

**Abstract:** The main objectives of this research were: to develop a Module on Algebraic Reasoning (MAR) for the students of class VIII, to study the Effectiveness of a Module on Algebraic Reasoning (MAR) in terms of algebraic achievement of students of class VIII, to study the Effectiveness of a Module on Algebraic Reasoning (MAR) in terms of algebraic reasoning of students of class VIII. The study had used non- equivalent pre-test-post-test Quasi experimental control group design. The sample for this study was consisted of students those who were enrolled in class VIII of CBSE and U.P. board schools. Findings of the study reveals that Module on algebraic reasoning (MAR) was found to be significantly more effective in developing algebraic achievement and algebraic reasoning among class VIII students than the traditional method of teaching algebra. Overall, conclusion and findings of the study reflects that developed module on algebraic reasoning has proved to be effective in terms of improving algebraic achievement and algebraic reasoning of the class VIII students of both the boards i.e. U.P. board and CBSE broad schools.

68. Code: BHU/RE/2019/TLC-

**Sharan, N.K.(2019). *Mathematical Creativity of Secondary School Mathematics Teachers in Relation to their Psychological Empowerment and Perception of Organizational Climate* (Unpublished Ph. D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. Somu Singh

**Area of Research:** Mathematics Education

**Keywords:** Mathematical Creativity, Secondary School, Mathematics Teachers

**Abstract:** The present study aimed to find out the contribution of perception of organizational climate and psychological empowerment to mathematical creativity of secondary school mathematics teachers. To carry out the study (QUAN + qual) mixed method research design was used. Sample of the study consisted of 231 secondary school mathematics teachers of CBSE and UP board of Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh. Among these 231 teachers 40 teachers were selected for the interview by using nested concurrent mixed sampling design. Tools used in the study were self-constructed Mathematical Creativity Scale, Organizational Climate Scale and Semi Structured Interview Schedule. All items of the Psychological Empowerment Scale developed by Spreitzer (1995) were adopted and standardized by the investigator. Statistical techniques, mean, S.D., t-test, ANOVA, correlation, regression, Welch test, Brown-Forsythe test, Games Howell Post Hoc test and Turkey's Post Hoc test were used to analyse the data. The study revealed that there is a significant contribution of perception of organizational climate and psychological empowerment in the enhancement of mathematical creativity of secondary school mathematics teachers.

69. Code: BHU/RE/2019/TLC

**Gond, S. P. (2019).** *Uchchatar Madhaymik Vidyarthiyo ke Tanav Prabandhan par Yoga ke Prabhav ka Addhyayan* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. Deepa Mehta

**Area of Research:** Yoga Education.

**Keywords:** Yoga, Stress Management, Higher Secondary Students

**Abstract:** This study was originally in Hindi medium. This study investigated the effect of yoga on stress management of higher secondary students. Objectives of the study were: to construct a Yoga module for stress management of higher secondary students; to study the effect of Yoga module on the stress level of higher secondary students; to study the effect of Yoga module on the basis of gender, on the stress level of higher secondary students ; to study the effect of Yoga module on the basis of subject stream, on the stress level of higher secondary students. The sample comprised of the two CBSE schools of Varanasi district i.e. Central Hindu Girls School (CHGS) , Banaras Hindu University and Central Hindu Boys School (CHGS) , Banaras Hindu University. Only higher secondary students of these schools were considered for the study. A total of 308 students (145 Boys and 163 Girls) were present. Non-equivalent pre-test, post-test Quasi-experimental method was deployed for the present study. 'Student Stress Scale' pre-test was administered to selected students for treatment from both the schools. On the basis of this, 80 Boys and 80 Girls with high stress were identified. Two groups - experimental group and controlled group were taken on the basis of high stress level for the study. Findings of the study

reveal that the higher-level stress prevails among the maximum number of students in higher secondary schools. This brings out the need for necessary educational and psychological intervention to curb the mental strain. For managing the stress prevalent in the students, authenticated Yoga module in this study was found to be beneficial.

**70. Code:** BHU/RE/2019/TLC-

**Bankira, V. (2019). *Higher Education in Jharkhand: Envisioning Access and Excellence in the Light of RUSA* (Unpublished Ph. D Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Prof. Geeta Rai

**Area of Research:** Higher Education

**Keywords:** Higher Education, Access, Excellence, RUSA, Jharkhand

**Abstract:** Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is a centrally sponsored scheme in India launched in 2013. RUSA mainly aims to provide central funds to state public universities and colleges to achieving key result area of access and excellence in higher education. The major objectives of the study were: to survey the overall quality status of higher education prevailing in Jharkhand, to identify the challenges in higher education in Jharkhand, to study the awareness among stakeholders towards RUSA, to outline the state's effort for the access and excellence in higher education in the light of RUSA, to suggest the modalities for access and excellence in higher education in the light of RUSA. Descriptive survey research method was applied and random sample technique was used to select the sample. The final sample consisted of 80 teachers and 200 students of higher education institutions situated in four districts (East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum, Ranchi and Hazaribag) of Jharkhand. The result was evidenced that overall status of higher education institutions in Jharkhand was above average. After the implementation of RUSA, overall challenges have performed above average. Majority of the stakeholders were aware towards RUSA. RUSA is focused to the State Universities of Jharkhand. Suggestions on appropriate scholarship for research work, libraries and archival collections, ICT development, curriculum update, promotion, funds, research publication and library facilities has been seen as the findings.

**71. Code:** BHU/RE/2019/TLC-

**Yadav, V. (2019). *Leadership Behaviour of Secondary School Principals in Relation to Teachers' Job Satisfaction and Organizational Goal Commitment* (Unpublished Ph. D Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. Deepa Mehta

**Area of Research:** School Organization and Management

**Keywords:** Leadership Behaviour, Job Satisfaction, Organizational Goal Commitment, School

**Abstract:** The Aim of this research was to find out the Leadership Behaviour of Secondary School Principals in relation to teachers' Job Satisfaction and Organizational Goal Commitment

in Varanasi District. Further, Secondary School teachers' perception of Task oriented and People oriented Leadership Behaviour of principals in association with Job Satisfaction and Organizational Goal Commitment and if this association varies according to different personal and environmental variables was also studied. The major findings revealed that teacher perception of task-oriented leadership behaviour of principals is not affected by teacher gender, teaching experience and principal gender; however, a greater number of female teachers perceived their principals to be task oriented. Further, the teachers' perception of task-oriented behaviour of principals is affected by administrative experience of principals. In case of teacher perception of people-oriented leadership behaviour of principals is not affected by teaching experience and principals' gender. Further the teachers' perception of people-oriented behaviour of principals is affected by teachers' gender and administrative experience of principals; a greater number of male teachers perceived their principals to be people oriented. Job satisfaction of teachers was affected by different leadership behaviour of principals. Teachers showed high level of job satisfaction in people oriented than task-oriented leadership behaviour of principals. In case Organizational goal commitment of teachers was affected by different leadership behaviour of principals. Teachers showed high level of organizational goal commitment in people oriented than task-oriented leadership behaviour of principals.

**72. Code:** BHU/RE/2019/TLC

**Singh, S. (2019). *Scientific Literacy and Awareness of Socio-Scientific Issues (SSI) among Higher-Secondary Students* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. Sunita Singh

**Area of Research:** Science Education

**Keywords:** Scientific Literacy, Socio-Scientific issues, Higher-Secondary Students.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to assess the scientific literacy among the higher-secondary students; to assess the awareness of socio-scientific issues among the higher-secondary students; to examine the relationship between scientific literacy and awareness of socio- scientific issues among the higher-secondary students; to compare the scientific literacy among the higher-secondary students; to compare the awareness of socio- scientific issues among the higher-secondary students; on the basis of gender, residential locality, board, academic discipline, type of school and watching science programmes on television. To achieve these objectives sample of 700 students were drawn by using stratified random sampling technique. In the absence of appropriate tools, two tools were constructed. The first tool was TSL (Tools for Scientific Literacy) having split-half reliability 0.775 and second TASSI (Tool for Awareness of Socio- scientific Issues) had split-half reliability of 0.711. Major outcomes of the study revealed that 41.44% of the higher-secondary students were scientifically literate. It also revealed that 37.77% of secondary students were aware of socio-scientific issues. Other findings

of the study showed that there existed a significant positive relationship between scientific literacy and awareness of socio- scientific issues. The comparison of scientific literacy among higher-secondary students showed that board (CBSE and UPMSP), academic discipline (Science and Nonscience) type of school (Government and Private) and watching science programmes on television (Frequently and Rarely) significantly affected the scientific literacy of the students, whereas, gender (Male and Female), residential locality (Rural and Urban) did not affect it. Further, comparison of awareness of socio- scientific issues among higher-secondary students revealed that gender (Male and Female) board (CBSE and UPMSP), academic discipline (Science and Nonscience) type of school (Government and Private) and watching science programs on television (Frequently and Rarely) significantly affected it, while residential locality (Rural and Urban) did not affect it significantly.

**73. Code:** BHU/RE/2019/TLC

**Singh, P. (2019).** *A Study of Psychosocial Factors on the Scholastic Performance of School Students in Bio-Science* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Prof. S. K. Swain

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Psychosocial factors, Scholastic performance, Bio-Science.

**Abstract :** The objective of the study were : to study the effect of each social factors i.e., gender, family status and locality on scholastic performance of secondary school students in Bio-Science; To study the effect of each psychological factors i.e., emotional intelligence and attitude on scholastic performance of secondary school students in Bio-Science; to study the various interaction effect of the psychosocial factors on scholastic performance of secondary school students in Bio-Science. Descriptive Survey Method was used to conduct the study. All XI standard students of Biology group of U. P. Board school of U.P. constituted the population of the present study. Sample of 400 secondary school students of biology group from U.P. Board of Varanasi and Ghazipur districts were selected from population by multistage simple random method. The major findings showed that there is no effect of gender and residential locality on scholastic performance of students was observed but there was significant effect of family status, attitude and emotional intelligence on scholastic performance of students was observed. There was no significant interaction effect between psychosocial factors except the interaction between gender and emotional intelligence. The study will serve the purpose of academicians, professional's researchers, administrators, economists and planners concerned with secondary education. Policy makers with the help of this study can form better teaching learning process with the proper knowledge of the individual's potentialities, ability grouping, adjusting the curriculum, adjusting the methods of teaching, adopting special programmes or methods for individualizing instruction.

74. Code: BHU/RE/2019/TLC

**Jaiswal, S.K. (2019).** *A Study of Academic Performance and Academic Self Concept of Secondary School Students in Relation to their Perception and Expectation of Parental Involvement* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Prof. Rashmi Choudhuri

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Parental involvement, Academic performance, Academic self-concept

**Abstract:** The objectives of this study were: to study the academic performance and academic self-concept of secondary school students in relation to their perception and expectation of parental involvement. This study was quantitative in nature and the descriptive survey method was applied to accomplish the objective of the study. The sample consisted of 615 secondary students (class X students, 317 boys 298 girls, aged 14 to 17 years) which were drawn from 15 secondary schools of CBSE board, session 2016-17 of Varanasi city, India. Two tools were constructed by the researcher namely- Students self-reported Perception of Parental Involvement Scale (PPIS) and Expectation of Parental Involvement Scale (EPIS). Academic performance was measured by students' Grade Point Average (CGPA) of the previous year and academic self-concept was measured using Kample & Naik (2014) Academic Self Concept Scale (ASCS). The major findings of this study revealed that secondary students hold high level of perception of parental involvement as well as high level of expectation of parental involvement. Gender effect was also found. Girls hold higher perception of parental involvement and expectation of parental involvement than those of boys. Both academic performance and academic self-concept of the secondary students were found to be positively related to the perception of parental involvement, but academic self-concept was more closely related to perception of parental involvement. In the same way secondary students' academic self-concept was more closely associated with students' expectation of parental involvement rather than academic performance. Four dimensions (i.e., academic, motivational, emotional and financial) of perception of parental involvement and expectation of parental involvement showed different role. Students' academic performance was not related to parental academic involvement but positively related to parental emotional, motivational and financial involvement. On the other hand, secondary students' academic self-concept was more closely related to parental academic, emotional and motivational involvement but less closely related to the perceived parental financial involvement. Furthermore, academic performance was closely related to students' expectation of parental emotional involvement only. On the other hand, academic self-concept was most closely related to expectation of parental motivational involvement. Several influences of parental demographic characteristics were also found in the present study.



75. Code: BHU/RE/2019/TLC

**Agarwal, S. Nee S. Sehgal (2019).** *A Study of College Principals' Styles of Administration in Relation to Teachers' Organizational Behaviour and Commitment* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Prof. Meenakshi Singh

**Area of Research:** Educational Administration

**Keywords:** Principals' Style, Teachers' Organizational Behaviour.

**Abstract:** The objectives of this study were: to find out the administrative style of the principals of degree colleges of KAVAL cities of Uttar Pradesh; to find the difference in the organizational behaviour between teachers working under principals with task oriented style of administration and people oriented style of administration; to find the difference in the organizational commitment of the teachers working under principals with task-oriented style of administration and people-oriented style of administration. In this study all the principals and teachers of degree colleges of KAVAL cities of Uttar Pradesh constituted the population. The sample of the study consisted of college teachers and principals of KAVAL cities of Uttar Pradesh, 500 teacher and 50 principals were selected by stratified random sampling technique for the purpose of data collection. The tools used for the study were Blake and Mouton's Questionnaire to measure principals' administrative style, Allen and Meyer's Organizational Commitment Scale to measure the organizational commitment of teachers and College Teachers' Organisational Behaviour Assessment Scale (CTOBAS) constructed by the researcher. The major findings of this study revealed that the principals' administrative style had a significant influence on the academic alienation of teachers but no significant influence was found on morale and academic motivation of teachers. It also revealed that the organizational commitment of teachers was not influenced by the administrative style of the principal.

76. Code: BHU/RE/2019/TLC

**Rai, P. (2019).** *A Study of Structure of Disputed Managements of Private Secondary Schools in Varanasi Region in Relation to their Educational Ethos* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.181.

**Supervisor:** Prof. Harikesh Singh

**Area of Research:** School Organization and Management

**Keywords:** Structure, Disputed Management, Ethos.

**Abstract:** The objective of this study were: to study the structure of disputed management of private secondary Schools of Varanasi region, to study the status of disputes in management of private secondary schools in Varanasi region, to find out the status of educational ethos in private secondary schools with disputed managements in Varanasi region, to find out the interrelation between dispute of management and educational ethos in private secondary schools in Varanasi region, to indentify the remedial measures, suggested by stakeholders for eradicating the disputes

in private secondary schools with disputed managements in Varanasi region, to identify the measures to enhance the educational ethos of private secondary schools with disputed managements in Varanasi region. The ex-post facto design was used for this study. Three tools were developed by the researcher namely- Disputed management of secondary schools' questionnaire (DMSSQ), School educational ethos scale (SEES), Disputed management of secondary schools' questionnaire (DMSSQ). The sample consisted of 463 respondents of Varanasi region. The descriptive statistical techniques such as range, mean, median, mode, S.D., percentile, skewness and kurtosis, and correlation coefficient was used to analyze the data. The major findings of this study revealed that among the three discussed indicators- management, social and legal, social indicators are regarded as the most responsible factors for serious disagreement of thoughts or actions between and among various components of management of private secondary schools in Varanasi region. Overall status of disputes in management according to the manager was found to be high, whereas, according to the two stakeholders i.e. the principal and the teachers it was found to be average and in case of non-teaching staff it was found to be low. According to all the five stakeholders, overall status of educational ethos was found to be average on the basis of norm. Whereas, mean value among managers was found to be higher, on the other hand, mean value of teachers was found to be lower. Therefore, it was concluded that, overall status among the managers was found to be high and among the teachers was found to be low. There was low and negative coefficient correlation between dispute of management and educational ethos in private secondary schools in Varanasi region. Courses in dispute management and human relations should be included in the curriculum for teachers in training, as a way of preparing them for dispute managements in schools administration. Government should look into the issue of disputed management as a serious problem and provide adequate facilities to resolve it.

77. Code: BHU/RE/2019/TLC

**Anand, V. (2019).** *Madhyamik Star ke Hindi Adhyapakon mei Suchna evam Sanchar Praudyogiki ke prati Jagrukta evam Adhyapak ki Shikshan Prabhavshilta ka Addhyayan* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. Kishor H. Mane

**Area of Research:** Pedagogy of Hindi

**Keywords:** Secondary School Hindi Teachers, ICT Awareness, Teaching Effectiveness

**Abstract:** This research was originally conducted in Hindi medium which focused on awareness of secondary level Hindi teacher about ICT and teaching effectiveness. The objectives of this study were: to know the level of awareness of ICT among Hindi teachers, to know the level of teaching effectiveness among Hindi teachers and to compare the teaching effectiveness of Hindi teachers having low, average and high levels of awareness of ICT. Descriptive survey method was used for this study. The sample of consisted of 232 secondary school Hindi teachers and 696 secondary school students of CBSE and UP Board of Varanasi district. Two tools were constructed and used by the researcher namely- ICT Awareness Questionnaire for secondary

school Hindi teachers and Teaching Effectiveness Scale for secondary school students. The statistical techniques such as Mean, S.D., Mann-Whitney U test and ANOVA was used to analyze the data. The major findings of this study revealed that most of the Hindi teachers had average level of awareness of ICT. Teaching effectiveness of most of the Hindi teachers was of average level. There was no significant difference in the teaching effectiveness of Hindi teachers having low average and high levels of awareness of ICT.

**78. Code:** BHU/RE/2020/TLC

**Shivam, R. (2020).** *A Comparative Study of Use of Blended Learning by Senior Secondary Students and its Relationship with their Motivation and Academic Achievement* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervised:** Dr. Sunita Singh

**Area of Research:** Technology of Education

**Keywords:** Blended Learning (BL), Academic Motivation , Academic achievement

**Abstract:** The researcher carried out this study with the objective to find the relationship between the motivational levels and academic achievements of senior secondary students using blended learning with those not using blended learning. A descriptive survey research method with the ex-post facto design was employed in the study. The population of the study consisted of all senior secondary students of C.B.S.E board in Varanasi city. The researcher used two self-developed tools: Blended Learning Schedule (BLS) and Academic Motivation Scale (AMS). Firstly, with the help of BLS the students were identified into two categories i.e students using blended learning and students not using blended learning. Secondly, AMS was used to measure motivation of the students of both the groups. Lastly, final exam mark-sheet was collected to know the academic achievement of students. The result revealed that there was positive relation between the use of blended learning by senior secondary students and their motivation level and academic achievement. Students using technology along with lecture method in classroom teaching were highly motivated and performed better as compared to those students who totally depended on lecture method.

**79. Code:** BHU/RE/2020/TLC-

**Yaduvanshi, S. (2020).** *Effect of Cooperative Learning Strategy on Students' achievement in Biology at secondary level* (Unpublished Ph. D Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. Sunita Singh

**Area of Research:** Pedagogy of Life Science

**Keyword:** Cooperative learning , STAD (Student team achievement Division), Jigsaw method.

**Abstract:** Researcher carried out this study with the objectives to find out the effect of cooperative learning strategy (CLS) (structured and informal) on students' achievement in biology at Knowledge, Understanding and applying level; and its relation to gender and locality.

The study also aims to found the effect of CLS on the achievement of low achievers, average achievers and high achievers. The study was experimental in nature carried out in two phases at first phase the effect of structured CLS i.e. Students Test Achievement Division (STAD) was observed and in second phase informal CLS i.e. Jigsaw method was used for experiment. Class 9th students of Varanasi city were constituted as the sample. Pre-test, post-test experimental design was used and control and experimental groups are equated on the basis of pre-test scores. Biology Achievement Test (BAT) and layout plans and worksheet were developed as tool for data collection. The results revealed that students taught by cooperative learning strategy (STAD and Jigsaw methods) perform better on biology BAT at three levels of the cognitive domain of knowledge, understanding and applying, than those taught using conventional method of instruction and also, fostered the achievement of low, average as well as high achiever students in Indian context. Both methods had positive effect on learning of girls but had no effect in relation to the locality of the students.

**80. Code:** BHU/RE/2020/TLC

**Yadav, V. (2020).** *A Study of Gender Sensitization among University Students in Relation to their Study Discipline, Values and Family Background* (Unpublished Ph. D Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. pp. 215

**Supervisor:** Dr. Alok Gardia

**Area of Research:** Contemporary Issues in Education

**Keywords:** Gender Sensitization, University Students.

**Abstract:** The main objectives of the study were: to study the level of Gender Sensitization among discipline students, to study the relationship of gender sensitization of University Students in relation to their study discipline Arts, Science, Commerce, Professional, to Study the relationship of gender sensitization of university students in relation to their values: Theoretical, Political, Social, Religious, Economic, to Study the relationship of gender sensitization of university students with following factors: (i) Sex (ii) Religion (iii) Location (iv) Family type (v) Parents Occupation, to Study the relationship of gender sensitization of university students varies with respect to Central and State University. Simple random sampling design has been employed for drawing representative sample from the population. Descriptive survey method was used. Major findings of the study were: It was found that 14% students were in the low level of gender sensitivity, 79% were medium and 7% were in high level of gender sensitivity among students. Opinion of University students towards gender sensitization did not differ significantly in relation to their family background with respect to sex, religion, location, family type, parents' occupation, caste. Findings indicated that majority of the respondents belonged to moderate level of sensitivity regarding gender issues and there was a significant difference in the level of gender sensitization among university students with respect to their study discipline.

## Section II: Abstracts of M.Ed. Dissertations

### 1. Code : BHU/RE/1969/DLC-004

**Bhanumati (1969).** *Madhyamik Vidyalayo me Sanskrit –Siksha ki katipay Samsyayein* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.100.

**Supervisor:** Pt. Rampati Shukla

**Area of Research:** Sanskrit Education

**Keywords:** Sanskrit Education, Secondary Education.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to find out the problems of Sanskrit Education in secondary schools. The major findings of the study revealed that the real aim of education and Sanskrit is self realization. In self realization the path is lost right off. Speech is not the aim-speaker is the aim. In an optional subject a little time was devoted for education with defective syllabus, so better not to teach it at all. Hardly 200 minutes a week was devoted for Sanskrit education. Language of the text-books was such that vocabulary building was not aimed at in the text books. The analysis of illustrations was mostly incorrect in text-book. Originality and adopted lesson composition rules must be observed in every case. All methods were useful at times but in practice the Pathshala method was not to be used in the secondary schools. We learn the second language just for learning. Regarding Sanskrit and its correlation with other subjects and all branches of learning bring creation of interest is one major condition of learning. Among Evaluation and Examinations the first was internal and second was external. In the present system of examination the deterioration of academic standard was observed.

### 2. Code : BHU/RE/1968/DLC-0006

**Majumdar, S.(1968).** *Present Position of Science Teaching in the High School of Varanasi: Its drawbacks and Defects* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.80.

**Supervisor:** Mr. O.P.Gupta

**Area of Research:** Science Education

**Keywords:** Science Teaching, High School.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to study the present position of science teaching in the high schools of Varanasi with regard to- value, philosophy and objectives of teaching science, their presentation, duties and relation of the pupils, the methods of teaching and their approaches to it, various aids used in teaching, evaluation of teaching and extra- curricular activities. Mixed research design was used. 15 high schools and 45 teachers from Varanasi were selected as the sample through random sampling technique. Descriptive survey method was adopted to conduct the study. Questionnaire and schedule were used to collect the data. Frequency and qualitative techniques were used for analysis of data. The major findings of the

study revealed that the science teaching from all sides- method, curriculum, approaches, aim etc. were traditional and needed rapid re-organization. The teachers were traditional and conservative to adopt new basic principles. Lack of innovative techniques in science teaching and lack of facilities were also found.

**3. Code : BHU/RE/1968/DLC-0007**

**Mehrotra, G. (1968). *Bauddha Shiksha Pranali ka Alochnantmak Varnan : Vinay Pitak ke Anusar* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.92.**

**Supervisor:** Mr. Ram Chandra Gupta

**Keywords:** Baudhha Education System, Vinay Pitak.

**Area of Research:** Philosophy of Education

**Abstract:** The major objective of the study was to criticize Baudha education system in the context of Vinay Pitak. According to the objective of the study content analysis was adopted. Findings of the study were: Buddhism can be prouded in the contribution of advertising education in ancient india. It had opened the door of education in school for students of all caste. It had given place to India in the international world due to the efficiency in higher education. Due to the impact of its higher education, students from China, Korea etc. had come to study here. It posted a rock of higher culture in India. Though Indian perspective has always been sacred, Buddha religious education made it more holier. Buddhist schools attracted students from foreign countries. Indian culture diffused to other countries through the students. Buddhist education system gave birth to great educational institutions like Nalanda, Takshshila, Vikramshila etc. where all types of education, religious and temporal was given. Buddha education was developed by Indians in Indian conditions of Indian soil. So this education system was exemplary within time and space of India.

**4. Code : BHU/RE/1968/DLC-0008**

**Mukherji, S. (1968). *Sri Aurobindo ka Shiksha Darshan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.187.**

**Supervisor:** Mr. Ram Chandra Gupta

**Area of Research:** Philosophy of Education

**Keywords:** Educational Philosophy, Sri Aurobindo

**Abstract:** The main objective of the study was to study the educational philosophy of Sri Aurobindo. The research method was qualitative analysis method. Primary and secondary sources related to the Sri Aurobindo were selected for the content analysis. The findings of the study revealed that the main objectives of the life and education is development of self knowledge. He emphasized integral human development. The great yogi and philosopher of Pondicherry Sri Aurobindo, in his meditative vision, portrayed a bright future of the world in his

philosophy. The way in which Sri Aurobindo introduced fundamental thinking in the field of education is unparalleled. It is true that similar ideas were emerging earlier but were not clear.

**5. Code :** BHU/RE/1968/DLC-0009

**Roy, K.S. (1968). *Adjustment Patterns of Undergraduate Girl Students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.57.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. S. Varshney

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Adjustment Pattern, Undergraduate Girls

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to explore the adjustment problems which adolescent girls may have to face in society, to study the adjustment of college going girls in five areas namely- home adjustment, health adjustment, social adjustment, emotional adjustment and college adjustment and to find out which groups of goals of girls-students are well adjusted and which groups are poorly adjusted.; to make a comparative study of adjustment patterns of the college going girls of four institutions of the city affiliated to the Banaras Hindu University;to make a comparative study of adjustment patterns in reference to the variables: hostlers and day-scholar, first divisioners and second divisioners, first divisioners and third divisioners, second divisioners and third divisioners, four institutions compared with each other. Undergraduate including the students of B.A. Part-I and Part-II only were the population from which 200 samples were selected and it was done through systematic random sampling. Descriptive survey method was adopted to conduct the study. Vyaktitva Parakh- Prasnavali by M.S.L. Saxena and Adjustment Inventory were used as tool to collect the data. Mean and standard deviation was used for analysis of data. The major findings of the study revealed that, on the whole the mean scores of adjustment was average and the study did not reveal any case of gross maladjustment. The mean computation indicated that there was some difference between various groups but differences were not so significant. B.A. part III students were better adjusted than B.A.II group students. Hostlers had slightly better adjustment than the day scholars. First divisioners had better adjustment than the second divisioners and second divisioners had better adjustment than the third divisioners.

**6. Code:** BHU/RE/1968/DLC- 0011

**Singh, B. (1968). *Academic Achievement of Students in relation to their Intelligence and Study Habits* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. P. Razdan

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Academic Achievement, Students, Intelligence, Study Habits.

**Abstract:** The objective of this study was to explore the relationship of academic achievement with intelligence and study habits. 75 students of first year science out of 200 were selected on

the basis of purposive sampling for individual testing. Descriptive survey method was used to conduct the study. Bhatia's Battery of Performance Tests of Intelligence was used to measure the intelligence and Hindi Adaptation of Survey of Study Habits & Attitudes (S.S.H.A.) was used to measure the study habits. Mean, standard deviation and product moment correlation was used for the analysis of data. The major findings of the study revealed that there was a low but positive correlation between intelligence and academic achievement. There was a low but positive correlation between academic achievement and study habits and there was a low but positive correlation between intelligence and study habits. There was a definite but small relationship between intelligence and English, study habits and English, study habits and maths study habits and science. There was a substantial correlation between intelligence and mathematics as well as intelligence and science. The coefficients of correlation of main academic subjects obtained by these predictive variables (i.e. intelligence and study habits) were reliable.

**7. Code :** BHU/RE/1968/DLC- 0012

**Singh, T.B. (1968).** *Madhyamik Vidyalaya – Ganit me Mapan avam Mulyankan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Mr. Ramchandra Gupta

**Area of Research:** Pedagogy of Mathematics

**Keywords:** Measurement, Evaluation, Mathematics. Secondary School.

**Abstract :** The purpose of the study was to evaluate and analyze the mathematical measurements and methods. Document analysis was used in the study. Measurement and evaluation books were used as a tool. Theoretical content was used in the presented study. Various episodes related to the topic were summarized in a brief but profound manner. The development of educational and mental measurement and evaluation, the key features of good measurement, the number of certified and informal objective tests were described in this work.

**8. Code:** BHU/RE/1968/DLC-0013

**Tondon, Sushila (1968).** *A Study of Need Patterns of Superior, Average and Below Average Boys and Girls of 14+ and 16+* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. S. Varshney

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Need patterns, Superior, Average, Below average.

**Abstract:** The objective of the study was to determine the patterns of boys and girls of the age range of 14 plus to 16 plus of different levels of intelligence. 60 students including 10 boys and 10 girls for each level of intelligence were chosen from six educational institutions of Varanasi proper using random sampling technique. Tools of the study were- Dr. Jalota's Group Test of General Mental Ability and Thematic Apperception Test. Statistical techniques used were mean,



standard deviation and t test. It was found that the need patterns the students of superior and average levels of intelligence differed only with regards to the needs of deference and aggression. No significant difference between the needs of superior and below average group of students was found. Difference between the need patterns of average and below average group of students was insignificant. No relation between the need patterns and levels of intelligence was found. Intelligence alone could not be the determining factor of the need patterns.

**9. Code : BHU/RE/1968/DLC- 0014**

**Tripathi, Mukund Deo (1968). *Construction of an Achievement Test in Geography for Class X* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.57**

**Supervisor:** Dr. P. Razdan

**Area of Research:** Pedagogy of Social Sceince (Geography)

**Keywords:** Achievement Test, Geography, Class X.

**Abstract :** The objective of the study was to construct an achievement test in geography for high school classes. 160 boys and girls of high school classes of Varanasi city were included in the sample of the study. Psychometric method was adopted in the study. Courses of study prescribed for high school classes were used as tools in the study. Statistical techniques used were central tendency, measure of variability, skewness and kurtosis. Findings of the study were 100 items out of 200 items were selected for the final test in which 20 items represent the measure to which the extent of teaching geography is fulfilled. Selected items have been arranged in the descending order of their difficulty value. Although the achievement tests have got their own value but they cannot be substituted for examination because of their shortcomings.

**10. Code: BHU/RE/1969/DLC- 0015**

**Agrawal, Jyotsna (1969). *A Study of Underachievement in Selected First Year Arts Students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.57.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. S. Varshney

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Underachievement, Arts Students.

**Abstract:** Objectives of the study were to investigate the incidence and magnitude of the underachievement among ‘above-average’ and ‘superior, children of the 1st year Arts class in the intermediate colleges, affiliated to the board of high school and intermediate education, U.P. To find out the factors responsible for this academic underachievement. A total of 300 1st year Arts students (166 boys, 134 girls) were chosen from six educational institutions. But only 56 (27 boys and 29 girls) constituted the final sample. Descriptive survey method was adopted in the study. Three tools Dr. M. C. Joshi’s Group Test of General Mental ability, Survey of High School Examination marks as criteria of achievement. The questionnaire developed by the investigator to discover the incidence of underachievement. Findings of the study were out of the

total population of 300 students, 70 were found to be 'above average' and superior intellectually. A study of the academic performance of these 70 students at the high school examination of the U.P. board, disclosed that 56 students out of 70 were underachievers. Incidence of underachievement has worked out to be about 80 percent . About 73 percent of these 'above average' students and 92 percent of the 'superior' students fail to achieve in proportion to their intelligence. Underachievement is the result of multidimensional factors, based broadly upon family background, home environment and some factors related to the child.

**11. Code :** BHU/RE/1969/DLC- 0016

**Agrawal, Manju (1969). *An Investigation into the Problems in the Teaching of Geography in Higher Secondary Schools of Varanasi* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Pt. Ramapati Shukla

**Area of Research:** Pedagogy of Social Sceince (Geography)

**Keywords:** Investigation, Teaching, Geography, Higher Secondary Schools.

**Abstract:** Objectives of the study were: (i) to identify and study the problems of teaching geography. (ii) to locate and pinpoint the practical difficulties of teachers of higher secondary schools which may be contributive to the backwardness in the geography teaching. (iii) To survey the limitations of educational system at the higher secondary level which refers to backwardness of school. (iv) to suggest, if possible measure to improve the educational standards, so far as the teaching of geography is concerned. Descriptive survey method was adopted in the study. Self made questionnaire and interview was used for the collection of data. The statistical technique used was percentage analysis. Major findings of the study revealed that, the geography teaching in the higher secondary schools of Varanasi suffers acutely with many defects, with a number of causes which need to be reorganized rapidly because geography has added a new dimension to education and its role in the life of a nation. If geography is poorly taught and badly learnt, it is little more than burdening the mind with dead information and it could degenerate even into a new superstition. Some defects in the present system are training of teachers, methods of teaching, geography room and equipment, textbooks, students, timetable and examination. Besides these some other problems are faced by the teacher like problem of chief notes and guides, costly textbooks, problem of recurring grants for geography materials, lack of interest in the students, lack of moral values and lack of discipline.

**12. Code:** BHU/RE/ 1969/DLC 0017

**Agarwala, K. S. (1969). *A Critical Appraisal of the Values in the Educational Enterprise* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 96.**

**Supervisor :** Mr. Ram Chandra Gupta

**Area of Research:** Value Education.

**Keywords:** Value, Educational Enterprise.

**Abstract:** The main objective of this study was to deal with different types of values in the respect of Educational Enterprise. Qualitative research method was used for the study. Major Findings of the study reflected that while building a philosophy of education the critical appraisal of man, society and the school may be regarded as the skeleton of the good life and the education it seem to require, we can interpret the consideration of values in the educational enterprise as the flash that cover the skeleton. Further the examination of general value theory with a smack of the Experimentalist theory, the emotive theory and a theory that tries to establish an objective rational ground for value standards and there are discussions about education and value, Economic, Health and recreational values, the associational values, aesthetic values, moral value and Religious value.

**13. Code:** BHU/RE/1969 /DLC -0018

**Banerjee, A. (1969). *Comparative Evaluation of Some Biology Text Book* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.69.**

**Supervisor :** Mr. O.P. Gupta

**Area of Research:** Science Education

**Keywords:** Comparative Evaluation, Biology text-book

**Abstract:** The major objectives of the study were: to study the text book follow the aims and objectives of the Primary Science Curriculum lying due emphasis on (a) basic concept (b) desirable attitudes (c) Essential Skills; to study about the material given in the book confirms to prescribe syllabuses; to evaluate the forms of Presentation Satisfactory throughout the book; to evaluate the presentation of the content lead to the development of scientific method; and to evaluate if the content was organized according to the suitability of season. Teachers of the schools of Varanasi were sample of the study. Content Analysis was done on the basis of - Content, Organization, Teaching Aid, Educational rank of the author, Mechanical make-up, Extent of the use, Cost score card, which is given by Hunter George W. in his book, as a tool was used to evaluate Biology text-book. Percent Analysis was done. The study revealed that the S.K. Roy's Vanaspati Vigyan Parichay was not upto the standard in the case of content or organization. Banaspati Vigyan by Jagadish Chandra Roy and Purushottam Das Gupta was also upto the standard in the case content or organization. In the point of the subject matter, Vidyarthi's book was the best.

**14. Code:** BHU/RE/1969 /DLC -00 19

**Singh, A.K. (1969). *A Study of Teachers' Attitude Towards Modernization* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) . Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.58.**

**Supervisor :** Mr. R.K. Yadav

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education.

**Keywords:** Teachers' Attitude, Modernization.

**Abstract:** The major objectives of the study were : to study the difference in the attitudes towards modernization of the following types of teachers: (i)Sanskrit/ Hindi graduates and Matriculates (ii)Arts graduates and Matriculations(iii)Science graduates and Matriculations (iv)Arts graduates and Sanskrit/ Hindi Graduates (v)Science graduates and Sanskrit/ Hindi Graduates (vi)Arts graduates and Science graduates. Stratified Proportionate Sampling technique was used. Descriptive Survey Method was used in present study. A scale on “Attitude towards modernization” for teachers was constructed by research. t- test was used for analysis of the collected data. The study revealed that the matriculate teachers show more favorableness towards modernization than Sanskrit and Hindi graduates. The Arts graduates’ and matriculates’, results show that former have more favorable attitude towards modernization than latter.The greater favorableness shows by science graduates towards modernization, in comparison to the matriculate teacher. The Art graduates are more modern in their attitude than Sanskrit/Hindi graduates. Science graduates are more modern in their outlook than Sanskrit/ Hindi graduates. There is not much difference between the attitudes of teachers with science degree and art degree.

**15. Code:** BHU/RE/1969 /DLC-00 20

**Lohani, L.K. (1969). *Development and Problems of Compulsory Primary Education in Nepal* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.87.**

**Supervisor :** Dr. S. Varshney

**Area of Research:** Elementary Education

**Keywords:** Primary Education, Development, Problems.

**Abstract:** The main objective of Study was to study the development and problems of compulsory primary education in Nepal on the basis of documentary analysis of the documents: Education in Nepal: Report of the National Planning Commission 1954, Report of the all round Education Committee (1961), education Planning in Nepal and its economic implication- Wood and Knall (UNESCO Team Report, 1962), long term projection for education in Nepal (Report of UNESCO Team 1966) and all pertinent magazines relating to primary education. Descriptive methods of study were used. All the documents were used for documentary analysis. Theoretical Documentary analysis was used for the present study. The study revealed that in 1954 Nepal National Planning Commission was set-up and the report of the commission set the target of achieving universal education by 1985. The Karachi plan put the same target. After 1951 primary education made a great progress, however education could not be made compulsory. Panchayat constitution of 1962, first time declared earliest that Primary Education would be made free and compulsory. In 1965, 30 percent of the school going population were in the primary school, as compared to 2.4 in 1954 .Increase in Primary Education caused a deterioration of the quality in its wake. Henceforth Teacher Training was made compulsory for all Primary teachers. Several mobile training schools were created .By 1968, free Primary Education as promised by

constitution had been enforced in a couple of districts and primary education would be made available to all the Nepalese children within few years.

**16. Code:** BHU/RE/1969 /DLC00 -0 21

**Singh, Krishna Mohan (1969).** *A Critical Survey of the Teacher-Taught Relationship as Existing In India From Ancient To Modern Times* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.85.

**Supervisor :** Mr. R. C. Gupta

**Area of Research:** History of Education

**Keywords:** Teacher- taught relationship, Ancient, modern, india

**Abstract:** The major objectives of the study were :to study the teacher-taught relationship in Ancient Indian Education (Brahmanic Period); to study the teacher-taught relationship in Ancient Indian Education (Buddhist Period);to study the teacher-taught relationship in Medieval Muslim Education; and to study the teacher-taught relationship in Modern Education. Qualitative research method was used for the present study. The study revealed the teacher-taught relationship in Ancient Indian Education (Brahmanic Period and Buddhist Period) was very amicable and each other treated respectfully. In Medieval –Muslim Education it deteriorated and was not amicable.The study also reflects very brief details of modern Education ( Philosophy vs. Education, Idealism, Naturalism, Pragmatism, Buber’s view, Gentile’s view, communist view, Indian Educationists’ view).

**17. Code:** BHU/RE/1969 /DLC- 00 22

**Singh, U.S. (1969).** *A Survey of Educational Development in Dobhi –Block since 1947* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.102.

**Supervisor :** Dr. S. Varshney

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Educational development, Dobhi-Block.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were :to trace the growth and development of Education in Dobhi- Block at different level, i.e., primary, junior, secondary and higher secondary; to further assess progress through the plans; to assess the community wise development;to identify the factors and forces underlying this educational development; to point out the hurdles and difficulties in the way of educational development; to study the future needs and projections; and to find out the wastage and stagnation in education in Dobhi –block of Jaunpur district in Uttar Pradesh (U.P.).Descriptive analytical survey approach had been employed for the present study. Tools used were District Gazetteer-1910, District Census Report-1961, Block Report, Project Evaluation Reports, Educational Records, education commission reports, Education Year Book, Publication of Ministry of Education. All India Educational Survey Reports (NCERT) and Field work and partly through direct observation by the investigator. Researcher had investigated

primary level, junior secondary , higher secondary and degree college level development in the context of location and area of the school, teachers, community wise development, wastage, stagnation and female education.

**18. CODE:** BHU/RE/1969/DLC-0023

**Sinha, U. (1969). *A Study of the Stars and Isolates among Girls in Secondary Schools* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.56**

**Supervisor:** Mr. R.K.Yadav

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Sociogram, Stars, Isolate, choices, Academic achievement.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To find out the isolates among school girls of the age group 13-14 years on three different criteria like study, room and games companionship. Sample selected on the basis of Simple random sampling technique. The Total population or sample of girls is 120,the obtain choices of compenions from about 120 girls of only one class(9th standard)which has three section (i)Room companion(ii)Study(iii)Game .Descriptive survey method was adopted to conduct the study. Questionnaire developed by Self Made was used tool for data collection. Sociogram, Sociomatrix and Spearman method(Correlation) were used for analysis of data. The major findings of the study were: There is no significant relationship between the girls academic performance and their sociometric status. All girls with high achievement rank are not popular. The 'Profile' studies of the girls show that personality traits and the home environment are import ants factory in sociometric status. If the isolated are helped, they may be in a position to improve their sociometric status, If will have a great influence upon their academic performance too. The present study showed that there was hardly any case of an isolate being rejected on all the three criteria.

**19. CODE:** BHU/RE/1969/DLC-0024

**Srivastava, P. (1969). *A Socio-Economic Study of Women Teachers of Higher Secondary Schools in Lucknow* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.145.**

**Supervisor:** Pt. Ramapati Shukla

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Socio-economic, Higher secondary school, Women Teachers.

**Abstract:** The objective of the study was to find out the Soci-economic conditions of women teacher's of the higher secondary schools. Descriptive survey method was adopted to conduct the study. Questionnaire developed by Self was used tool for data collection. Sample selected on the basis of Purposive sampling technique. The total numbers of selected samples are 92. Percentage technique was used for analysis of data. The major findings of the study were: The study has related that the existing condition of women teacher's is unsatisfactory. For economic

reconstruction as also for all round development of the individuals ,we need talented and efficient teachers with an abiding sense of devotion to their duty immediate steps are professional status. The Teachers now realize that the appropriate age for marriage of girls should be between 22 to 30 years at any rate, they do not like to be married before the age of 16. The women belonging to the lower castes are much backward in education for their representation in the teaching profession is extremely low. The female teachers as also other teachers would regain their part glory, prestige and contribute energetically in the big task of national reconstruction and the general well- being of the whole society.

**20. CODE:**BHU/RE/1969/DLC-0026

**Tripath, R.S. (1969). *An Enquiry into the Changing Pattern in High School Curricula Since 1947 up to 1968* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.113.**

**Supervisor:** Pt. Ramapati Shukla

**Area of Research:** Curriculum Evaluation

**Keywords:** Pattern , High School, Curriculum.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to trace out the change which occurred at different times and the reasons why these changes have been made and what new developments are needed make the curriculum up to date . The major findings of the study were: It was found that at certain times changes have taken place and these changes are dynamic. Since 1921 upto 1939 no major change in the curriculum took place. But after Ist. A charge Narendra Deo's committee report certain changes were recommended. Emphasis was laid on the teaching of English, Arithmetic's, civics & history, allied geography on the compulsory subjects. Letter on Economics, and Science subject were given emphasis. After independence 3 language formula was adopted. After 1966, curricula of Hindi were revised and also English and practical subjects such as science and biology were given more emphasis. The curricula was not static now but dynamic and flexible. It was changed according to the need of the pupil and society.

**21. CODE:** BHU/RE/1969/DLC-0027

**Varshney, U. (1969). *A study of Democratic attitudes of school teachers* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) . Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.150.**

**Supervisor:** Mr. R. K. Yadav

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Democracy, Teacher, Attitude, Junior Teacher, Senior Teacher.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to construct a scale to measure democratic attitudes, to know whether the teachers have adapted themselves to the democratic practices and ideals in order to make democracy successful as a form of government and as a way of life; to make a comparative study of the democratic attitude of- (i) Teachers possessing college and university

education.(ii) Teacher having only school education. To find out the democratic or undemocratic attitudes of school teachers. Sample were selected on the basis of simple random sampling technique. The total number selected sample of school teachers are 100. Descriptive survey method was adopted to conduct the study. Questionnaire developed by Self was used tool for data collection. Mean, Median, SD, t-Test and Chi-Square Test method were used for analysis of data. The major findings of the study reflected that the positive relationship between democratic attitudes and education. The study had established that persons with high scores on the scale are more democratic than those who have low scores. On the basis of the study it was concluded that higher education was a significant factor in the promotion of democratic attitudes, at least as far as teachers were concerned.

**22. CODE: BHU/RE/1970/DLC-0029**

**Khanna, V. (1970). *A study of dissatisfaction with their colleges among B.A. Part-1 students of the Banaras Hindu University* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.66.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. S. Varshney

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Dissatisfied Student, School Achievement, Academic Achievement, Curriculum

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to find out the incidence of satisfaction and dissatisfaction among students, to find out whether there is any relationship between scholastic achievement and satisfaction-dissatisfaction with college, to study the socio-economic status of the satisfied and dissatisfied cases, to make a sex wise comparative study of satisfaction-dissatisfaction, and to find out the comparative magnitude of satisfaction-dissatisfaction in the four areas. 108 students out of 216 students were selected on the basis of random sampling technique. Descriptive survey method was adopted to conduct the study. Questionnaire developed by Jackson and Getzels was used tool for data collection. Mean, SD, t-Test and Product moment method were used for analysis of data. The major findings of the study were: Most of the students were neutral about their attitudes towards college/institution, out of 108 students 27 were dissatisfied and 24 were satisfied, There was positive but negligible relationship between scholastic achievement and satisfaction-dissatisfaction in the case of boys and the combined group, Girls were more satisfied than boys and girls were better achiever than boys and Dissatisfied boys were better achiever than satisfied boys.

**23. CODE: BHU/RE/1970/DLC-0030**

**Kohl, R. (1970). *Correlative study of socio-metric status perceived happiness & self respect* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.27.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. K. Bokil

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Sociometry, Stars, Isolates, Self Concept, Happiness.



**Abstract:** The main objective of the study was to find out the correlation between socio-metric status perceived happiness and self concept of teenage children. Descriptive survey method was adopted to conduct the study. Four tools were used for data collection: Socio-economic test prepared by Kuppuswamy, socio-metric test, test of self concept prepared by Shashiprabha, test of concept of happiness. Sociometric technique was used for analysis of data. The major findings of the study were: Socio-economic factor was not important for the social acceptance, Stars had higher self concept than those of Isolates and test of happiness showed that Isolates were as happy as Stars, Children should be in circumstances which would help them to accept themselves to raise their self concept.

**24. CODE:** BHU/RE/1970/DLC-0031

**Kurmi, D.(1970).** *The Treatment of some historical events in history text books prescribed for Higher Secondary Schools of Uttar Pradesh* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.84.

**Supervisor:** Mr. Ramchandra Gupta

**Area of Research:** Curriculum evaluation

**Keywords:** Secondary School, Text Book , Historical Events.

**Abstract:** The objective of the study was to describe certain historical events in accepted history text book for secondary school of Uttar Pradesh. Document analysis method was adopted to conduct the study. History text book was used as source of data. Theoretical content analysis was used for data analysis. The major findings of the study were: Antiquity of the Vedas has been underestimated, The origin of the Mauryan period was considered foreign, Time of Shankaracharya Ji was estimated to be less, Sikandar's defeat was called victory over Veer Porus.

**25. CODE:** BHU/RE/1970/DLC-0032

**Anuradha, M. (1970).** *Evaluation of Hindi Text Book Navbharati Part 1, 2, and 3 on Secondary Level.* Unpublished dissertation (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.70.

**Supervisor:** Pt. Ramapati Shukla

**Area of Research:** Curriculum Evaluation

**Keywords:** Evaluation, Secondary level and Text book

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to interpret properties and defects of Navbharati part 1, 2 and3 by testing and evaluating Navbharati part 1, 2 and3, to decide how it should be edited and compiled, to decide how could the errors of book be improved. Content analysis method was adopted to conduct the study. Hindi Text book Navbharati part 1, 2 and 3 of class 6, 7, and 8 were used as source of data. Theoretical content analysis method was used for data analysis. The major findings of the study were: The elements guided in the book's creation were taken care of,

lesson related to subjects such as history, geography, science, socio-economic life, life and ethics were kept in book, Different modes such as drama, autobiography, drawing, story, biography and essay had got the proper place in the book, There was lack of some lesson, Not being strong, inaccuracy in printing, the use of junk papers, unattractive pictures were found in book.

**26. CODE: BHU/RE/1970/DLC-0033**

**Mehara, K.S. (1970). *Wastage and Stagnation in Higher Secondary Girls School of Varanasi* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.104.**

**Supervisor:** Pt. Ramapati Shukla

**Area of Research:** Secondary Education

**Keywords:** Wastage, Stagnation, Higher Secondary School

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to test the occurrence of Wastage and Stagnation on Secondary Level, analysis of quantitative differentiation of Wastage and Stagnation in different Schools, to explain the cause of Wastage and Stagnation, to give appropriate suggestion for stopping Wastage and Stagnation, to explain and review of material related to problem, to present research area for forthcoming work. Three Higher Secondary Girls Schools were selected for data collection. Descriptive survey method was adopted to conduct the study. Attendance and Exam result registers were used as source of data. Mean and Cohort method were used for data analysis. The major findings of the study were: Wastage was exist in more or less quantity since last five years whereas there should be decreased in the quantity of wastage with educational development and advancement of education, Withdrawal from the school before prescribed educational duration increases wastage, Repetition of same class or different classes did waste time, money and power indirectly hence, Wastage and Stagnation was present in both absolute and relative term in Secondary Education.

**27. CODE: BHU/RE/1970/DLC-0034**

**Mukharji, M. (1970). *A Study of Tagore's Educational Philosophy through his juvenile literature* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.84.**

**Supervisor:** Pt. Ramapati Shukla

**Area of Research:** Philosophy of Education

**Keywords:** Educational Philosophy, Juvenile Literature.

**Abstract:** The objective of the study was to find out the Tagore's Educational Philosophy through his juvenile literature. Document analysis method was adopted to conduct the study. Juvenile literature of Tagore was used as a source of data. Theoretical content analysis was used for data analysis. The major findings of the study were: He laid emphasis more on the natural atmosphere for the spontaneous development of the child, He preferred the child's natural growth, According to him mother was the best guide and teacher for a little child, it was needless

to add that the philosophy of Tagore could be easily solve the problem and could be show the way for the future educational program of the country.

**28. CODE:** BHU/RE/1970/DLC-0035

**Deo Shyam (1970).** *A Study of Relationship between Socio Economic Status and Academic Achievement of High School Students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.46.

**Supervisor:** Dr. S. P. Ahluwalia

**Area of Research :** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Social-economic, Achievement, High School.

**Abstract:** The objectives of study were: to study the relationship between Father's income and academic achievement of students, and to find out relationship between fathers education and academic achievement of students, and to find out relationship between fathers occupation and academic achievement of students: For the purpose of this study survey method was selected. The study was restricted to the Central Hindu Boys School. Sample size was of 189 students of class X which were selected by convenient sampling technique. The tools which were used in study as following: 1. Dr. M.C. Joshi's Group Test of General Mental Ability 2. Personal Data questionnaire (constructed by Researcher) For quantitative analysis of data Pearson r was used. The findings of this study were as following: 1. Lowest performance was given by students belonging to lowest income group, uneducated family and occupationally low. 2. The highest score has been achieved by students belonging to high and average family whose fathers were well educated and belonged to the high income group.

**29. CODE:** BHU/RE/1970/DLC- 0036

**Singh, Lalta Prasad (1970).** *Occupational Values, Aspirations and Preferences of Pupil Teacher* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.51.

**Supervisor:** R. K. Yadav

**Area of Research :** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Occupational Values, Aspirations, Pupil teachers.

**Abstract:** The objectives of study were: to study the occupational values of B.Ed. pupil teacher and BTC pupils teachers and B.T.C., and to study the occupational preferences of B.Ed. pupil teachers and B.T.C pupil teachers. For the purpose of study descriptive survey method was selected. The sample of this study were comprised teacher trainees of B.Ed. and B.T.C colleges. The sample size was of six hundred they were divided into two equal parts- B.Ed. (300); B.T.C (300), The tool used in this study was a comprehensive questionnaire which consisted of four major itemes- values, Income-aspirations, obstacles and occupational preferences For quantitative analysis of data Mean, Standard deviation, t test, correlation were used under this

study. The findings of study were as following:1.The occupational values of teachers trainees were more or less inconformity with traditional values structure of society.Yet there were differences of sex and schooling. 2.Interference and low emoluments were most serious obstacles.3.All group had indicated TEACHING as first choice.

**30. CODE: BHU/RE/1970/DLC- 0037**

**Singh Ram Murat (1970). *The Concept of Happiness among High School Children* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.40.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. (Miss) K. BOKIL

**Area of Research :** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Happiness, High school, Children.

**Abstract:** The objective of study was to study the concept of happiness among high school children. For the purpose of study descriptive survey method was selected. The study was confined to school going children of few educational institutions of Varanasi. For the study a brief questionnaire was prepared. It consisted of three main questions, The first referred to school life, and the second to the life out side school, Each questionnaire consisted of three items exploring happiness with reference to (a) Objects (b) Events and (c)Relationships, For quantitative analysis of data frequency statistics was used .The findings of study were as following: 1.Happiness or adolescents come from human relationship and from keeping up with responsibilities of life.2.In the case of these children work was the main responsibility and many children enjoy school work Also, their relationships with, their teacher, parents, other family members and friends were very meaningful to them. Material things were not very important as a source of happiness.

**31. CODE: BHU/RE/1970/DLC- 0038**

**Singh, Siya Ram (1970). *An Investigation into the High school Examination Results in English* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.60.**

**Supervisor:** R.K.Yadav

**Area of Research :** Secondary Education

**Keywords:** High school, Education, English.

**Abstract:** The objective of the study was to examine the external high school examination results and to suggest lines on which setting of question papers can be improved. For the purpose of study survey method was selected.This study was confined to the 100 students of class 9th. The study was conducted here of the results of 9th class students at final examination in school. A questionnaire was made by investigator which was used to take opinion of teacher on examination. The marks were analyzed in order to find out the number of attempts, . mean, S.D, Difficulty value etc were used.. The findings of study were as following.The difficulty valued

showed that all the item were not of same difficulty.2.Grammar question had been ignored by some students .It showed that pupils did not work hard.

**32. CODE:** BHU/RE/1970/DLC-0039

**Varshney, Vinod Bala (1971). *An Enquiry into the Use of Libraries in Secondary Schools of Varanasi* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.62.**

**Supervisor:** Pt. Ramapati Shukla

**Area of Research :** Secondary Education

**Keywords:** Library, Secondary school, Varanasi.

**Abstract:** The objective of study was to study the present condition of libraries in secondary school of Varanasi. For the purpose of study normative survey was selected .The study was confined to the town of Varanasi. The sample size was of 40 institutions on the basis of purpose sampling. In order to find out the present day condition of libraries self made questionnaire was used. For analysis of data frequency statistics was used. The findings of study were as following:1 .Only 22% of the institutions had a separated block or building for the library 2.32% of institutions had sufficient furniture in their libraries .3.23% of the institution had only one person in charge of library. 41% had 2 persons and 36% had 3 persons working in library

**33. CODE:** BHU/RE/1971/DLC-0040

**Agrawal, Km. Manju Devi (1971). *A Study of Some of Personality Characteristics of Mentally Retarded and Normal Children* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) . Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.143.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. S.P. Ahluwalia

**Area of Research:** Inclusive Education

**Keywords:** Personality, Mentally Retarded, Normal children.

**Abstract:** The objectives of study were: to study the personality characteristics of mentally retarded and normal children, and to find out the difference and similarities between normal and mentally retarded children. For the purpose of sample of this study survey method was selected. The total sample of this study was consisted of 50 boys in which 25 were mentally retarded and 25 were normal children. The tools which were used in study as following:1.Dr. M.C.Joshi's Group Test of General Mental Ability.2.Dr. Sen's Personality Test Inventory For quantitative analysis of data Mean, Median, Standard deviation, t test were used. The findings of this study were as following:1.The normal children scored higher than the mentally retarded on attitude to moral values, paranoid tendency, and Depressive tendency while mentally retarded have scored higher than normal ones on activity, hippomanic temperament, emotional unstability and introversion.2.Both mentally retarded and normal group had scored highest on attitude to moral values.

**34. CODE:** BHU/RE/1971/DLC-00 41

**Kumari, Asha (1971).** *Vivahit awm avivahit adhyapikaoki karyakushlata ka tulnatmak adhyayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Pt. Ramapati Shukla.

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Married, Unmarried ,Teacher, Work Efficiency.

**Abstract:** The purpose of the study was to compare the work efficiency of married and unmarried teachers and the descriptive method of research was conducted in the research presented. Local teachers had been taken in this. There were 25 married and 25 unmarried women in 50 women's teachers. The main areas which have been taken in the questionnaire in the questionnaire. 1- School, 2- Family, 3- Economic On the basis of these, related to personal life was prepared. The main findings of the study were: Unmarried teachers are proficient, whereas in later countries, married teachers are found to be more efficient than ignoring unmarried teachers.

**35. CODE:** BHU/RE/1971/DLC- 0042

**Bhattacharya, S. B. (1971).** *A Study of Teachers' Attitudes towards Educational Psychology and Research* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. S. P. Ahluwalia

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Attitudes, Educational Psychology.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were (i) to identify the patterns of attitudes of prospective and practising teachers and to compare them with their knowledge of the subjects of educational psychology and research. (ii) to find out whether there exist any differences in attitude pattern of teachers forming groups on the basis of their sex, age, experiences, training, etc. (iii) to find out the significance of attitude and knowledge with age, training, sex, etc. (iv) to find out the percentage and patterns of attitude of teachers who have either read a book in educational psychology within last ten years or have taken part in educational research/project or both. Normative survey method was used in the study. Teachers from higher secondary schools and students under teacher-training of Varanasi city were used as samples for the study. Teachers and students were selected randomly. An opinionaire was used having three parts A, B and C. Part A deals with general information about the respondent. Part B deals with attitude towards educational psychology and research. Part C deals with the knowledge about educational psychology and research interpreted in terms of on T/F. Data were analysed through t test, chi square, coefficient of correlation and Fisher's Z. Major Findings of the study were the whole sample is favourably disposed towards educational psychology and research. There is significant difference in attitude between sub-groups divided according to sex, age, experiences, training and responsibility. Attitude does not significantly vary with age, training and experience.

Teachers under training are having more knowledge than practising teachers. Also prospective teachers are significantly ahead in knowledge than trained teachers.

**36. CODE:** BHU/RE/1971/DLC- 0043

**Gupta, R. C. (1971).** *A Comparative Study of Multi-choice Type and Short- answer type tests in Mathematics* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. T. S. Rao

**Area of Research:** Mathematics Education .

**Keywords:** Mathematics.

**Abstract :** The objectives of the study were - to find out the differences if any in the magnitude of scores, obtained by students on multiple-choice and short-answer tests and to find if these two sets of scores are correlated. The present study used the alternate form design to the two groups of students. A sample of fifty students of class IX studying in Rama Krishna Vidya Mandir Varanasi was randomly selected for the study. For the study two test were prepared in multiple choice form A and short – answer (form B) form. Statistics used for the analysis of data in the study were t- test, mean scores, and S.D , rank difference and product moment coefficient of correlation were calculated. Finding of the study showed that practice effect was more prominent when short answer , form B preceded multiple choice form A ; the scores obtained on multiple choice test did not differ significantly from the scores obtained on the short answer test ; if both the test were constructed on the same course- content had the same objectives and if the short answer form had a fixed scoring procedure, the correlation studies showed that forms of the items were immaterial , if the scoring procedure of the short answer test was fixed and full care was taken to maintain the objectivity.

**37. CODE:** BHU/ RE/1971/DLC-0045

**Pandey, V. S. (1971).** *To study the errors of structural words in the written exercises of English at the high school stage* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.48.

**Supervisor Name:** Dr.T.S. Rao

**Area of Research:** Pedagogy of English

**Keywords:** Structural words, English ,Written Exercises

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: determining instructional needs through error analysis, to suggest suitable text books for high school classes because the text book in a language is an essential instrument if only because it provides the time driven teacher with the systematic programme of instruction, development of skills in English composition no doubt, effective teaching of English composition has been done under classroom conditions in which the learner is not especially sensitive to the fact that he is learning English , and to develop language as habit formation among the high school students. Descriptive survey method was

adopted to fulfill the objectives of the study . The total strength of class IX and X students was 120. The sources of data were the written compositions on various topics such as “ Our leader, Mahatma Gandhi ,” Rating season and An Exhibition , the answer papers written in half- yearly examination by the students were taken for the collection of data . Mean Median and Mode for number of erroneous sentences were calculated. Major findings of the study were:1. Students made more mistakes in complex and compound sentences rather than in simple ones.2. Students made more mistakes in the examination room as compared to the natured situation of the class room.3. A majority of the students made errors of the structural words in the written compositions in their regular periods.4. The preposition – type error occurred most in the written exercises of the students.5. Adjective type of error was least in number in composition, while in the terminal text papers, the least number was of adverb.

**38. CODE:** BHU/RE/1971/DLC- 0047

**Sharma, M. L. (1971). *A Study of the Attitudes of Teachers and Parents towards Religious Instruction* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Mr. R. K. Yadav

**Area of Research:** Value Education

**Keywords:** Attitudes, Religious Instruction.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were (i) to construct a scale to measure the attitude towards religious instruction. (ii) to know whether the parents and teachers are in favour of imparting religious instruction in schools. (iii) to make a comparative study of attitudes towards religious instruction of (a) teachers (b) parents. Survey method was used in the present study. Total of 100 teachers and 100 parents were selected for the study. Undergraduate teachers and post graduate teachers were selected through random sampling technique. A self constructed scale of Religion Education was prepared by the researcher and it was used in the study. Chi-square test of independence was applied to analyse the data. The major findings of the study were attitude towards Religious education goes with experience, education and maturity. Majority of respondents strongly agree that religious instruction is necessary to make children good citizens, to make them patriotic, to inculcate co-operation and balanced thinking. It can be emphatically said on the whole, that religious instruction is useful and the society will certainly benefit from it.

**39. CODE:** BHU/RE/1971/DLC-00 48

**Singh, K. B. (1971). *Vishwavidyalay ke chhatro mein samajik duri ka sarvekshan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Dr.S.N.Singh

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** University ,Social Distinction.



**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were to study the social distinction found in students of Indian University. Social distinction based on caste Social distance based on religion Social distance based on language and regionalism. Studies of those radical biases affecting the behavior of students affect the social distance. Descriptive method of research was used in the research presented. A total of 230 students were added which were studied in various universities. A list was made based on caste, religion, age, economic status, linguistic and regional details, and political details. A list was made based on the percentage of analysis of the received figures, and the percentage of the recipients. The main findings of the study were: There was no such thing known in the university as a result of this surveillance. Students can establish marital relations only in their castes, their percentage of establishing marital relation among other castes is very nominal. And by universality it is knowledge that the traditional social distinction in India is clearly reflected in the students of the University at least on social distance, the effect of their education.

**40. CODE:** BHU/RE/1971/DLC- 0049

**Singh, R. K. (1971).** *The Contribution of 'Scoring-Key' to Objectivity in Scoring Procedure in the case of 'Short-Answer' Type Question* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. T. S. Rao

**Area of Research:** Experimental Education

**Keywords:** Scoring-Key, Short-Answer, Objectivity

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were (i) to find out the usefulness of scoring key for short-answer type questions in geography and arithmetic. (ii) to find out the differences in the contributions of scoring key in geography and arithmetic. (iii) to find out the significance of differences in scores scored with and without scoring key and (iv) to find out the relationship among scores-awarded by different examiners. Random sampling technique was used in the study. A total of 120 students were selected, out of these 120 students 64 in arithmetic and 56 in geography were taken. Two especially constructed achievement tests for the purpose of investigation each in arithmetic and geography consisted of ten short-answer type questions were prepared. Mean, mean difference, analysis of variance and coefficient of correlation were used to analyse the data. Major findings of the study were the sets of marks of arithmetic are highly correlated to each other than the both sets of marks of geography. The scoring key contributes more to objectivity in scoring geography than in arithmetic. The sets of marks of arithmetic are highly correlated to each other than the both the sets of marks of geography.

**41. CODE:** BHU/RE/1971/DLC-0050

**Srivastava, G.P. (1971).** *A Study of personality Traits of Disciplined and Indisciplined High School Students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.36.

**Supervisor Name:** Dr. S.S.Srivastava

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Personality traits, Disciplined and Indisciplined.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to study the personality traits of disciplined and in disciplined students, and to find out trait differences among these two groups if any. Descriptive survey method was adopted to fulfill the objectives of the study. 30 disciplined and 30 In disciplined students were selected. The Jr.-Sr. Personality questionnaire ("HSPQ"1965) was used in study. For the quantitative analysis of data . Mean, S.D. and t-test were calculated .The major findings of the study were:1. The disciplined students were significantly more intelligent, conscientious and internally restrained.2. The disciplined students were significantly less excitable, assertive and tense.3. The in disciplined students were more excitable, dominant tense and frustrated. 4. The indisciplined students were less intelligent, having weaker super ego strength and given to vigorous action.

#### **42. CODE– BHU/ RE/1971/DLC-0051**

**Verma, D.R. (1971). *Teacher Training as a Catalyst of change in Professional Attitudes of Student Teachers* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.56.**

**Supervisor Name:** Dr. S. P. Ahluwalia.

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education.

**Keywords:** Teacher- Training, Student-Teachers, Attitude and Professional Attitudes.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to identify the nature of sex differences in attitude change, to identify the nature of sex differences in attitude change , and to know the pattern of rural – urban differences in attitude change. Descriptive survey method was adopted to fulfill the objectives of the study. 82 students of the B.Ed. class of the Faculty of Education, BHU Varanasi were taken as sample. For the quantitative analysis of data Mean, S.D. and t-test were calculated. The major findings of the study were:1. In this study there was found no change in the attitude of student teachers as a result of one year teacher training. The change, if at all, was not significant it was accidental or due to other reasons.2. The prevalent system of teacher training produced favorable effects on females and unfavorable effect on males. The attitude of males changed in negative direction.3. There was no rural urban difference in change of attitude as an effect of teacher training. 4.What over change is noticed at all, the effect of this training in changing the attitude of student teachers is favorable on urban candidates and unfavorable on rural candidates.

#### **43. CODE – BHU/ RE/1971/DLC-0052**

**Dubey, U. (1972). *A Study of Relationship between Achievement Motivation and Academic Achievement* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.68.**

**Supervisor Name:** Dr. S. P. Ahluwalia.

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Achievement, Motivation, Academic Achievement.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were : to analyse systematically the relationship between achievement motivation and academic achievement, to find out whether there is sex differences in achievement motivation and academic achievement, to study high achievers and low achievers in relation to different factors ,and to study the relationship between achievement motivation and the examination results. Descriptive survey method was adopted to fulfill the objectives of the study. Achievement motivation Inventory Dr. S. P. Ahluwalia and Mrs. Usha Dubey was used to collect data. Mean, S.D. Median and Quartile were obtained for all the score. The major findings of the study were: 1.Efficiency of achievement in the girls was higher than that of boys.2.There was no significant relationship between achievement motivation and academic achievement.3.A study of Chi-Square values showed that there was a definite relationship between the two variables in the case of boys as well degree or the direction of the relationship.

**44. CODE – BHU/ RE/1971/DLC-0053**

**Gupta, M. (1972). *A study of Attitude of Promoted and Detained High School Students Towards school and its other Aspects* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.32.**

**Supervisor Name:** Dr. T.S. Rao

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Attitude, Promoted, Detained.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were :to find out the pattern of attitudes of High School detained students toward school and school situations, to find out whether there exists any difference in attitude pattern in detained and promoted students , and to find out the pattern of attitudes towards difference aspects of the school situation like failure, school practices, school courses, education and study. Descriptive survey method was adopted to fulfill the objectives of the study. 225 students of ninth and Tenth classes of a Boys school of Varanasi was taken as sample for the study. Students attitude inventory was developed by the researcher. Mean and S.D. were calculated for quantitative analysis of data. The major findings of the study were :1. The non promoted group has less favorable attitude to school and its other aspects than the Promoted group. 2. The non promoted group develops less favorable attitude toward teacher.3. The non promoted group develops less favorable attitude toward failure than the promoted group.4. The non promoted group is less favorable to school practices than the promoted group.5. The Promoted and the non promoted group so not show any difference so for as their attitude toward education, school, discipline and attitude is concerned.

**45. CODE – BHU/ RE/1971/DLC-0054**

**Johnson, S., (1972). *A Comparative Study of the Attitudes of Secondary School Hindu and Christian Teachers towards modernization* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.61.**

**Supervisor Name:** Dr. Surya Nath Singh.

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Attitudes, Secondary School Hindu, Secondary School Christian, Modernization.

**Abstract:** Its main objective was to make a comparison between the attitudes of Christian and Hindu teachers, towards modernization and also to bring out to light the similarities and differences of their attitudes, values and beliefs. It will also indicate cultural lag and cultural ambivalence from which they are suffering. Descriptive survey method was adopted to fulfill the objective of the study. 300 Teachers of 20 schools , 200 Male and 100 Female were considered as sample. The findings of the study reflected that the Attitude of the teachers of Varanasi of various subjects, caste and sex towards modernization needed also a serious investigation.

**46. CODE: BHU /RE/1972/DLC-0055**

**Malaviya, K.(1972). *Sanskrit ke prati highschool ke chhatro ki abhivrti ka adhdhayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.50.**

**Supervisor :** Mr. Rajeshwar Upadhyay

**Area of Research:** Sanskrit Education

**Keywords:** Sanskrit , Highschool.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study was :to measure the real attitude of Sanskrit readers and students not reading towards Sanskrit, to know the attitude of guardians related to students towards Sanskrit , to prepare norm in the selection of Sanskrit as voluntary subject on the basis of obtained result, to decide direction of educational guidance for students to know about popularity of Sanskrit, and to suggest for making Sanskrit as useful subject.The method of the study was descriptive survey method.The sample was selected from five girls school of Varanasi district.The sample size was 125.The sampling technique was purposive sampling.25 guardians of them 15 guardians whose children have taken Sanskrit and 10 guardians whose children have not taken Sanskrit were selected by systematic sampling method.The self made tool was used for collecting data .For the quantitative analysis of data mean, median , and standard deviation were used.The findings of the study were : Sanskrit-reading students had a favorable view of Sanskrit while Sanskrit students who did not read Sanskrit did not had favorable views. Most of the guardians did not had favourable view towards Sanskrit. Most of the students had unfavourable attitude towards Sanskrit.

**47. CODE- BHU/RE/1972/DLC-0056**

**Nandini, M. (1972). *An Analysis of Readability value of Hindi Text books.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.40.**

**Supervisor :** Dr. S.B. Adaval

**Area of Research:** Pedagogy of Hindi.

**Keywords :** Analysis Text-books, Readability, Hindi.

**Abstract:** Objectives of the study were:- (i)To analysis those books on the basis of readability formula through which it can be decided whether the particular books is proper or not for the prescribed grade. (ii)To give the readability formula as the basis of the measurement for prescribing the books which children can easily understand and can acquire the knowledge.(iii)To make the books comprehensive so that it may increase the comprehensibility of students. Content analysis was done in the study. As a tool six books of Hindi prescribed for High School was used. Among them 3 were textbooks and 3 were rapid readers. Systematic sampling was applied for selection of sample. Statistical techniques used in the study were Mean, S.D., Range and Reading error scores. The findings of the study were- three text-books are not proper to be prescribed for one grade level. Rapid readers books were hardest one even from the text books. The study recommended that some books of rapid readers should be replaced .

**48. Code - BHU/RE/1972/DLC-0057**

**Ojha, S. (1972). *A Study of Job -Satisfaction of secondary school teachers* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.61.**

**Supervisor:-** Dr. S.P. Ahluwalia

**Area of Research :** Teacher Education

**Keywords :** Educational psychology, Teacher Education.

**Abstract:** Objectives of the study were:- (i)to find out whether there exists any difference in the job satisfaction of teachers on the basis of their age, sex, teaching experience, family size, income and organization in which they work. (ii) to find out the relationship b/w there personal factor and teacher job satisfaction.(iii) to find out the relationship b/w different job related factors and teachers job satisfaction. Two hundred twenty sample of trained teachers of 12 different secondary school of Varanasi city were taken in the study. Quote sampling technique was applied for section of sample for the study. Description survey method was adopted in the study. Two tools that is Job Satisfaction scale (M.P. Uniyal) (Hindi Version) and Socio Economic status Scale (Dr. B. Kuppuswami) was used in the study. Statistical Technique used in the study were Mean, Standard error of mean, S.D. & Standard error of S.D., Percentile Score, chi-square. Major findings of the study were-Teachers are least satisfied in the salary are in their order of satisfaction (work itself, student, supervision, working condition, promotion and prospects, colleagues salary, low). No significant difference is found in the area "working condition", "Colleague", "supervision" and "salary" in case of highly or moderately satisfied

group. No significant difference is found in the area of "Students", working and "supervision" and salary in case of highly & moderately satisfied group. Values of Chi-square found to be too small which shows no relationship between these factors and job satisfaction.

**49. CODE - BHU/RE/1972/DLC-0058**

**Ojha, V.N. (1972). *An Investigation into the causes of indiscipline among the students of higher secondary schools as viewed by teachers and guardians* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.56.**

**Supervisor -** Rajeshwar Upadhyaya

**Area of Research :**Value Education

**Keywords :** Teacher, Guardian, Discipline, Indiscipline.

**Abstract:** Objectives of the study were: (i) to determine the nature and extent of indiscipline among the students of the higher secondary schools. (ii)to explore certain areas for the sake of setting up suitable variables for the study.(iii)to find out the extent of the causes of indiscipline. (iv)to compare the views of different sections of people coming from society regarding student-indiscipline. (v) to suggest some remedial measures for minimizing disciplinary actions of students in schools. Random selection/sampling were used to select 100 teachers from boy's secondary schools of Jaunpur, 50 guardian were also selected randomly. Normative Survey was used in the study. As tool self-made questionnaire, likert scale was used. Statistical Technique used in the study were Mean and S.D. Major Findings of the study revealed that home conditions should be better adjusted, parents should devote sufficient time to look after their children. Boys should be asked to have respect for elders. Our political leaders and social workers should have at least difference between what they say and what they do. Political interference and groupies among students should have been checked by the authorities.

**50. CODE: BHU/RE/1972/DLC- 0059**

**Prasad, Surya Nath (1972). *A Study of relationships between Personality and Adjustment of Teacher Trainees* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. S. S. Srivastava

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Personality, Adjustment, Teacher-trainees.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were (i) to study the personality traits of male and female teacher trainees. (ii) to find out the trait differences among these two groups if any. (iii) to study the adjustment of male and female teacher trainees. (iv) to find out the adjustment difference among these two groups if any. (v) to find out the relationship between the adjustment and personality of the teacher –trainees. (vi) to find out the personality trait differences among the teacher trainees who are above average and below average on adjustment test scores. The

incidental purposive sampling technique was used in drawing the sample for the present study. 52 males and 73 female teacher trainees studying in the faculty of education, Banaras Hindu University were included in the sample. Two tools that is The Sixteen Personality Questionnaire by S. D. Kapoor and Personality Inventory ( Vyaktitva-Prakh-Prashnavali- MA 62) both in Hindi were used in the study. Statistical techniques used were mean, S. D., t test, correlation, C R value. Major findings of the study were out of the 16 personality factors only 9 factors differentiate male trainees from the female trainees. Male trainees are more warm and social, more dominant, more jealous and hard and more radical in comparison to their female counterparts. Female trainees are more intelligent, more sensitive and effeminate, more shrewd, sophisticated and polished, self sufficient and having more control and exacting will power. In general both male and female samples are well adjusted in comparison to the general population. Male teacher trainees are better adjusted in the areas of health, social and emotional adjustment in comparison to the female trainees. There was no difference on the basis of sex in the areas of home and college adjustment among the teacher trainees. Anxiety and neuroticism were negatively correlated with adjustment.

**51. CODE :BHU/RE/1972/DLC-0060**

**Roy, A. (1972).** *A comparative study of first grade children with and without - kindergarten experience* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.48.

**Supervisor :** Dr. T.S. Rao

**Area of Research :** Pre-school Education

**Keywords :** Adjustment, Achievement, kindergarten

**Abstract:** Objectives of the study were : (i) To study the child without kindergarten experience shows relatively more problem behaviors than a child without kindergarten and to that extent is maladjusted. (ii) To study the degree of achievement of first grade children is related to the kindergarten experience. 100 children from different school of Varanasi in Hindi medium were selected in the sample of the study. Amongst which 50 were having experience of kindergarten and 50 not having experience of kindergarten. Quari-experimental research design was adopted in the study. Experimental method was used in the study. Personal data sheet and adjustment inventories (Rao) 1963 parent's questionnaire were used as the tools of the study. Statistical Technique used in the study were Mean, S.D., 't' value. Findings of the study were - Children without kindergarten schooling were found to show greater adjustment difficulties than children with kindergarten schooling prior to their entry in primary school. This mal-adjustment is shows in the form of withdraw tendency, poor social skills and feelings of inadequacy. Boys show more mal adjustment than girls. This mal-adjustment is not effected by age in general. Analysis of tendencies scores individually reveals that girls as well as boy show more withdrawal tendencies and poor social skills. Boys show more feelings of inadequacy than girls. In conclusion it was clear that kindergarten experience had a beneficial effect upon children.

**52. CODE:** BHU/RE/1972/DLC- 0066

**Upadhyay, R.K. (1972).** *An Investigation of Political Values of University Students (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation).* Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.39.

**Supervisor:** Dr. S. N. Singh

**Area of Research :** Contemporary Issues in Education

**Keywords:** Political Values ,University Students.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to find out those values of students which are making them politically conscious and also to find out the perspective political activities, aspirations and system which out the students have their minds. For the purpose of study descriptive survey method is employed .Two hundred students were selected for the collection of data through random sampling from BHU, Varanasi. An opinion ire is constructed by researcher .For analysis of data frequency and percentage were used . Findings of the study revealed that : 1.It was observed that boys were more radical than the girls .2.People coming from rural area and lower strata of the society were more inclined towards the ideology of left than the urban people.3.Students of humanity ,social sciences and education have opted of liberalism, socialism, abolition of private property and neo- leftist whereas the science and medicine students are not inspired by it.

**53. CODE:** BHU/RE/1972/DLC- 0069

**Dhingra, J.N. (1972).** *An Investigation into the Incidence and Causes of Inferiority Complex in the Students of Delhi (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation).* Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.63.

**Supervisor:** N. K. Dutta

**Area of Research :** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Incidence, Causes, Inferiority Complex, Students.

**Abstract :**The objectives of study were: to find out incidence of inferiority complex in boy and girl students of Delhi schools, to find out the various cause uses reading to the formation of the complex, and to find out if there is a sex-wise difference in the feelings of inferiority. For the purpose of the study descriptive survey method is selected. The sample size is consist of 200 boys and 100 girls from X and XI classes studying in various schools of Delhi. Sample and sampling technique used is Sample Random Sampling technique. For collecting data rating scale or questionnaire prepared by the investigator is used .For analysis of data The researcher used frequency and percentage. The major findings of study were: 1. It was found that out of 300 cases only 24 persons suffered from acute feeling of inferiority complex according to the criteria. 2. Girls suffer more from the feeling of inferiority than boys. 3 .The causes were humorous and varied. The case Histories of the group under study revealed that in almost every instance, not



one but interaction of two or more factors with high degrees of intensity is responsible for the development of the complex. 4. There was a sex-wise difference in the feeling of inferiority.

**54. CODE:** BHU/RE/1973/DLC- 0070

**Sharma, U.R.(1973 .***An Investigation into the main problems experienced by girl students of Delhi and the role being played by the school and other agencies in solving them* **(Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.71.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. N. K. Dutt

**Area of Research :** Contemporary Issues in Education

**Keywords:** Girls Student, Problem Experienced, Role , School.

**Abstract:** The objectives of study were : to find out main problems of girl students, to find out whether there is any difference among girls of urban and rural areas and of various socio-economic status, regarding these problems, to determine the factors, as perceived by the subjects, causing these problems, and to study the implications of these factors for the school programme and the role of teacher thereof. For the purpose of study Descriptive Survey Method is adopted. The sample size consists of 200 girls student as sample through random sampling .For collecting data check-list and interview were used. For analysis frequency, percentage and qualitative technique were used . Major findings were from these sections-educational, personal and vocational, family problems: 1.Educational theory and practice need constant revision and improvement to meet the need of the girls high percentage of girls are afraid of examination, school lacks facilities of good library. 2. Girls were not very social and do not know how to behave well in certain social situation. 3. It was found that girls need assistance and guidance in various areas. But full time counselors were not available in school. 4 .The girls believing to low educational status were disturbed to realize the conflicts in their family. Their wishes were not respected for future life.

**55. CODE:** BHU/RE/1973/DLC- 0072

**Kumari , Asha. (1973).** *An Investigation into the main problems experienced by girls of Undergraduate classes in Varanasi* **(Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.59.**

**Supervisor:** Mr. Rajeshwar Upadhyaya

**Area of Research :** Contemporary Issues in Education

**Keywords:** Girls, problem experienced, under graduate classes.

**Abstract :**The objectives of study were: to investigate problems of young girls studying in undergraduate classes , to see how problems differ with difference in age, class, residence, marital etc, to find out their future aspiration, to suggest some measure for the solution of problems in general. For the purpose of study Descriptive Survey Method is adopted. Arya Mahila degree college and Women's college BHU, were selected by using Quota sampling

technique from these two selected colleges 204 girls who are study in BA and B.Sc. in the academic session 1972-73 were selected by using stratified random sampling technique .Questionnaire was used to collect data from students. For the analysis of the data Mean, S.D., Percentage, X2-test , Coefficient of Correlation (r) were used. The findings of the study were as following : 1. Girls of lower age group were involved in more problems than their counter parts in higher age group. 2 .Girls living in hostels had more problems than girls living their parents. 3 .Unmarried girls had to face more problems than married girls. 4 .Students in B.A. classes were more concerned with economic problems than students in B.Sc.

**56. CODE: BHU/RE/1973/DLC- 0073**

**Ram, B.L. (1973). *A study of supervisors' remarks towards improvement in practice lessons of teacher trainees* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.54.**

**Supervisor:** Rajeshwar Upadhyaya

**Area of Research :** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Teacher Trainees, Practice Lessons, Supervisor's Remark.

**Abstract :**The objectives of the study were: to find out the utility of supervisory remarks as an effective instrument to bring improvement in practice teaching, to develop the criteria for the evaluation of student-teaching, and to suggest ways and means to enrich practice teaching of students. For the purpose of study descriptive survey method was employed. Purposive sampling in a definite proportion was applied for the selection of sample .The sample size was consist of 201student teacher .The observation of students remark's given by the teacher educator was considered as data .For analysis of data mean ,standard deviation and t test were adopted..Major findings of study were as following:1.The average improvement in the case of all the 201students selected in the sample was found towards positive trends.2.The mean of the improvement of all the students in general defects was found 4.44 and the mean of the improvement in the specific defect came to be 1.22 which was about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the former .3.Girls were found more specific sensitive to specific remarks.

**57. CODE: BHU/RE/1973/DLC- 0074**

**Pathak, B. (1973).*Personality Correlates of Sociometric Status amongst High School Girl Students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.64.**

**Supervisor:** R.C. Gupta

**Area of Research :** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Personality , Sociometric Status, High School Girl Students .

**Abstract :**The objectives of the study were: to study the sociometric status scores of High School girls students, to study the personality traits of popular and unpopular girl students , and

to find out the trait differences among these two groups ,if any .For the purpose of the study Descriptive survey method was employed. The sample size was consist of 170 girl students studying in different girls secondary schools situated in Varanasi city. Purposive sampling was used as sampling technique. The tools used were: 1 Junior senior high school personality questionnaire (HSPQ), Hindi version (Srivastava & Srivastava 1972)&2 A sociometric question prepared by the investigator. For quantitative analysis of data t test was used. The major findings of the study were: 1. The percentage of girl students in Bronfrenbrenners frame were found to be 15.88% in popular, above average, average, below average, Neglect, and isolate categories respectively.2. Out of 14 personality factors only 3 factors C.D. and I differentiate popular group the unpopular group.3 .The popular girls were more emotionally stable, nature, capable of facing reality, clan and having higher ego strength (c+), more excitable, demanding, over active, and unrestrained (D+).4. Popular girls were also tough minted, hard, self reliant and capable of rejective illusions (I-) 5.Unpopular girls are emotionally less stable, easily upset, changeable and having lower ego strength (C-). They were also undemonstrative deliberate to active and stodgy (d-) 6. Unpopular girls were more tender minded sensitive dependent and over protected (I -).

**58. CODE:** BHU/RE/1973/DLC-0081

**Ghose, R. (1973).** *A study of the relationship between parents' and teachers' image of the child and adjustment* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.100.

**Name of the Supervisor:** Dr. T.S. Rao

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Parents, Teachers, Image, Child, Adjustment .

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were- where the parents' had high opinion about the child, his home adjustment would be good; where the teachers had high opinion about the students his school adjustment would be good; when both parents and teachers had high opinion the child's adjustment would be excellent; when both parents and teachers had poor opinion the adjustment would be very poor; when there was a greater discrepancy between teachers' and parents' opinion the adjustment would be poor. Descriptive survey method was chosen for conducting this study. The population for the study consisted of girls from the highest two classes of the high school. The age range roughly paralleled that of adolescents. The study was confined to subjects of single sex i.e. girls. Two hundred thirty five girls were randomly selected from 9th and 10th classes of high schools of Varanasi city. The investigator had used two tools for data collection i.e. Dr. Saxena's 'Vyaktitva Parakh Prashnawali' and 'Parents and teachers scales' developed by the researcher himself. The data was analyzed with the help of percentage, measures of central tendency and dispersion and correlation coefficient. Findings of the study were- the correlation between parents' scores and different elements of adjustment was positively significant; the correlation coefficient between teachers' opinion and adjustment was insignificant; the high held

and low held groups differed significantly but highly held group fell on the grade of satisfactory adjustment instead of being excellent.

**59. CODE:** BHU/RE/1973/ DLC-0082

**Yadav, S. (1973). *Construction and standardisation of a battery of diagnostic tests in arithmetic for class IV and V* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.107.**

**Name of the Supervisor:** Dr. S.S. Srivastava

**Area of Research:** Mathematics Education.

**Keywords:** Arithmetic, Tool Construction, Diagnostic Test.

**Abstract:** This dissertation recorded an account of various techniques and procedures involved in preparing, analyzing, interpreting and finalizing the test battery. The objectives of the study were to construct and standardise a battery of eight diagnostic tests in arithmetic for class IV and V; to prepare standard response analysis charts for all the eight sub tests for helping the teachers to locate the difficulties of their students; to prepare percentile norms separately for the eight subtests for class IV and V. The method of this study must be experimental method of research. To achieve the above objectives three major steps had been taken- analysing of the content and process, development of test items and assembling the items, content analysis which was carried out with the help of experts resulted in eight major units which form the basis for the eight sub tests. Items were modified by try outs and revisions until they came in a satisfactory and unambiguous form. The final forms of the sub tests consisted of 240 items in all. After one more review by the investigator and experts, minor changes in the items were assembled learning point wise in the order of complexity and the tests were printed in a reusable booklet forms. Direction for administration scoring etc. had been standardised. A method of analysis by means of an item analysis response chart, had also been developed. The results obtained by administering the test battery, on a sizable sample of 306 students, had been analyzed for preparing percentile norms for both the classes. In the light of the rigorous procedure of standardization undertaken, it may be concluded that the present investigation had accomplished its aim in developing an effective instrument for diagnosis of learners difficulties in arithmetic.

**60. CODE:** BHU/RE/1973/DLC-0083

**Agrawal, S. (1973). *Personality characteristics of rejectees as revealed by C.A.T.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.227.**

**Name of the Supervisor:** Shri Manharan Nath Wali

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Personality Characteristics, C.A.T.

**Abstract:** The main aim of this study was to find out the personality characteristics of the socially rejected and accepted children. This study strived to determine the personality

characteristics of school going children. This entailed identification of the rejected and also selection of a matched control group. The investigator selected Central Hindu Girls School, Varanasi for this purpose. Sample of the study consisted of 26 rejected children identified by sociometric test. A matched control group of twenty-six children (5-10 years old) was selected from 2nd to 5th standard. C.A.T, which had been used in the study to identify the personality characteristics mainly, yielded thematic data, which were narratives in nature. The procedure to analyze this type of data as suggested by Bellaks, had been followed. The findings revealed that there were distinctive personality characteristics differentiating the normal and rejectees children. Rejectees children were usually more unhappy, consider their world as exploitive, had normal relationship with their parents, suffered from conflict of loneliness and anxieties of physical harm, were depressed, had good superego structure but weak ego strength. In case of the normal children, it was found that they were mainly well adjusted, happy, having good relations with parents, with no significant anxieties, conflicts or defences. There superego structure was normal an ego strength as well as integration were quite strong.

**61. CODE:** BHU/RE/1973/ DLC-0084

**Gupta, S. (1973). *Relationship between neuroticism and socio economic status among teacher-trainees* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.89.**

**Name of the Supervisor:** Dr. S.S. Srivastava

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Socio Economic Status, Neuroticism, Teacher Trainees.

**Abstract:** The objectives of this study were to study the socio economic status of the male and female teacher trainees; to study the neurotic trends of male and female teacher trainees; to find out the neurosis associated trait differences among the teacher trainees belonging to different socio economic categories; to prepare and compare N.S.Q. profiles for different socio economic categories among teacher trainees; to find out the relationship between socio economic status categories and the neuroticism scores of teacher trainees. The sample was selected using incidental purposive sampling technique. Seventy-one male and eighty-two female teacher trainees studying in faculty of education BHU, were selected for sample. Two tools namely- 'Neuroticism scale questionnaire (N.S.Q.)' and 'Socio-economic status scale questionnaire' for data collection. This was a survey type study. The findings indicated that most of the female trainees (78.05%) belonged to upper strata and upper middle strata. Most of the male trainees (81.69%) belonged to lower middle strata and upper lower strata. There was no significant difference between the total N.S.Q. scores of the trainees of both the sexes. On N.S.Q. component scores male trainees were significantly more submissive (E-) and more desurgent (F-) in comparison with their female counterparts. There was no significant difference between the neuroticism mean scores of female trainees belonging to different socio economic strata. There were significant differences between the neuroticism mean scores of male trainees belonging to

different socio economic strata. The N.S.Q. profiles for female trainees belonging to different socio economic strata were not found different than the general population N.S.Q. profile. Upper middle strata male NSQ profile showed that they were significantly lower on factors I and total NSQ scores in comparison with the general population as well as their male and female counterparts in different SES categories. The level of neuroticism increased with decrease in socio economic status. The trend was very dominant with respect to the factor F. Socio economic status and neuroticism were negatively correlated in both the sexes.

**62. CODE: BHU/RE/1973/DLC-0085**

**Singh, S. (1973). *An investigation into the administrative problems of higher secondary schools: A study of higher secondary schools of Varanasi* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.79.**

**Name of the Supervisor:** Mr. Vijay Bahadur Pathak

**Area of Research:** Educational Administration

**Keywords:** Higher secondary schools, administrative problems, Varanasi.

**Abstract:** The present study was an attempt to trace the shortcomings of administration of higher secondary schools and to suggest solutions properly. The universe of the study was higher secondary schools of Varanasi city. Seven schools- Queen's Intermediate College, Central Hindu School, J.P. Mehta Inter College, Jai Narayan Inter College, Harishchandra Inter College, Besant College and Adarsh Sewa Inter College Varanasi were selected by the researcher to conduct the study. Sample consisted of four categories i.e. students, teachers, guardians and administrators. Students from each college were selected in a definite proportion. Random sampling was made for the selection of the teachers having at least five years experience, purposive sampling was done among guardians and administrators in a definite proportion. This was a survey type of research. As the results of the study, it was found that the government institutions and those run on public school pattern had fewer problems in their administration. J.P. Mehta Inter College and C.H.S. had been involved in similar administrative problems. Most of the respondents of J.N. College had views that it was based on sectarian outlook. A.S. College, J.N. College and H.C. College were facing financial difficulties while they got aid from government. Problem relating to students were more influenced by the problems relating to examination. Though the teachers' problems were influenced by problems relating to students yet they were more influenced by problems relating to society. Most of the teachers suffered from financial problems. Most of the guardians were found illiterate. They showed indifference towards academic progress of their wards as well as the administrative problems created by them.

**63. CODE: BHU/RE/1973/ DLC-0086**

**Mishra, S.N. (1973). *Student-indiscipline as viewed by teachers, guardians and students themselves: A study of higher secondary schools of Varanasi* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.75.**

**Name of the Supervisor:** Shri Rajeshwar Upadhyay

**Area of Research:** Educational Administration and Management

**Keywords:** Higher secondary schools, Indiscipline, Guardians, Students, Teachers.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were to determine the nature and extent of indiscipline among the students of higher secondary schools; to explore certain areas for the sake of setting up suitable variables for the study; to find out the extent of the causes of indiscipline to compare the views of people coming from different sections of society; to suggest some remedial measures for minimizing disciplinary actions of students in school; to find out the socio economic status of students in a particular area. The students of all recognized boys' higher schools in Varanasi city constituted the universe for the study. The sample consisted of 50 teachers, 91 students, 25 guardians; selected by purposive sampling technique. For data collection observation method was used as well as a questionnaire consisting of hundred items related with the causes of student indiscipline was constructed. This was descriptive survey type of research. The findings showed that educational factors were more responsible for causing disciplinary actions and socio economic as well as psychological factors stood next. 't' test and Chi square test showed that teachers, guardians and students viewed the problems in the same light. The views of three groups were affected by the conditions of society in general therefore they saw this problem in broader social, political and economic perspective. Hence, they had got similar opinions regarding the causes of student indiscipline. The findings obtained through correlation coefficient showed that educational and socio economic status were highly correlated with each other. S.E.S. conditions of the students aggregated the problems in educational institutions and more or less they shared educational causes too. Similarly, guardians' S.E.S. and psychological factors had shown significant correlation. Study concluded that frustrated originated from poor S.E.S. conditions and students became psychologically maladjusted and this became the cause of student indiscipline.

**64. CODE:** BHU/RE/1973/DLC-0088

**Tripathi , Usha. (1973) .*Construction and Standardization of a diagnostic test in Hindi language composition* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.127.**

**Name of the Supervisor:** Mr. R.C. Gupta

**Area of Research:** Pedagogy of Hindi

**Keywords:** Diagnostic Test, Standardization, Hindi Language, Composition.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were ::to construct eight learning point diagnostic test series for class 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> students, to construct student answer analysis sheet for diagnostic test series, and to determine standard percentile score for each class 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> diagnostic test series. Content Analysis and Normative Test were followed by the researcher. 300 students of class 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> were selected randomly from all the primary schools of Varanasi district. Simple random

sampling technique was used by the researcher. Normative test questionnaire was used. Mean, S.D, were calculated for data analysis. The major findings of the study were: diagnostic test series for class 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> students had been constructed, student answer analysis sheet for diagnostic test series had been constructed and Standard percentile score for each class 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> diagnostic test series has been determined.

**65. CODE:** BHU/RE/1973/DLC-0089

**Jayaswal, V. Krishna. (1973). *A study of the Relationship Between Self concept and Academic Achievement* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.88.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S.P. Ahluwalia

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Self Concept, Academic Achievement, Intelligence.

**Abstract:** The objectives of study were: to find out the nature and extent of relationship between total self concept scores and marks in individual school subjects, to find out the nature and extent of relationship between total self concept scores and marks in individual school subjects, to find out the nature and extent of relationship between total self concept scores and marks in individual school subjects, to find out the nature and extent of relationship between total self concept scores and marks in individual school subjects, to find out the nature and extent of relationship between total self concept scores and marks in individual school subjects, to find out the relationship between total marks in school subjects and scores on each of the six factors of Piere Harris childrens self concept scale, and to find whether grouping according to intelligence has any bearing on the relationship between self concept and academic achievement. For the purpose of study correlational method was followed by the researcher. The sample of study was consisted of 130 students of Varanasi city studying in St.Marry, St.John's and Central School. Sampling technique was used Simple Random Sampling Technique. Intelligence was determined by administering Joshi's Humanities Group Test of General Mental Ability and for the measure of self concept Hindi Adaptation of Piers Harries children's self concept scale developed by Dr.S.P. Ahluwalia was used. Mean, S.D, Range were computed and correlational method was followed. The major findings of study were as following: 1. The relationship between total self concept scores and total school marks of students is through positive, yet it is so negligible and statistically not significant. 2. The relationship between self concept and different school subjects negligible and also statically not significant i.e. there did not exist any relationship between such pairs of variables. 3. The correlation between the total self concept and the factors constituting the self concept and academic achievement in different school subjects as well as the total achievement as measured by school marks was very low.



**66. CODE:** BHU/RE/1974/DLC-0090

**Devi , Asha. (1974). *A study of Relationship between Self concept and Language Achievement* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.37.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Mr. R.C. Gupta

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Self concept, Language Achievement.

**Abstract:** The objectives of study were: to find out the nature and extent of relationship between total self concept scores and marks knowledge, to find out the nature and extent of relationship between total self concept scores and marks knowledge, and to find out the relationship between the marks in language and scores on each of the six factors of Piers-Harris children's self concept scale. For the purpose of study Descriptive Survey Method was followed (Correlational Method). Identical Purposive Technique of sampling were used .100 students selected from three co-educational primary schools of Varanasi were considered as a sample. Hindi adaptation of the Piers- Harris Children's self concept scale by Dr. S.P. Ahluwalia was used.For quantitative analysis Mean, S.D., Range were computed first. Pearson product coefficient of correlation between each factor of self concept on one hand and language marks on other hand along with coefficient of correlation between the total self concept score and language achievement score were computed, T-test was also applied in the study. The major findings of study were as following:1.For boys, the relationship between self concept and language achievement is positive, marked and significant for intelligence and school status, physical appearance, anxiety, popularity and happiness but for behaviour it is positive low and non significant.2.For girls, the relationship between self concept and language achievement is positive, marked and significant for behaviour, anxiety and happiness but not significant for intelligence and school status, physical appearance and popularity.3.For total sample of boys and girls the relationship between self concept and language achievement was positive, marked and significant for behaviour, intelligence and school status, physical appearance, popularity and happiness.

**67. CODE:** BHU/RE/1974/DLC-0091

**Pandey, Basudeo (1974). *A Critical Study of the Criteria for Selection of Students in Class 9<sup>th</sup> Science in the District Ghazipur* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.40.**

**Name of the Supervisor:** Shri Rajeshwar Upadhyaya

**Area of Research:** Secondary Education

**Keywords:** Science Courses, Criteria for Selection, Secondary Schools.

**Abstract:** The objectives of study were : to survey the present position so far as the problem of selection to science courses is concerned, to find out the validity of the present criteria followed in the secondary schools, and to give practical solution to reduce the problem and making it

scientific. For the purpose of study Descriptive Survey Method was followed by the researcher. The sample was consist of 68 Students of Ghazipur of class 9<sup>th</sup>. Sampling was done by using Purposive Sampling Technique. Interview guide was prepared by the researcher to collect data. For the quantitative Mean, S.D, and Frequency were calculated. Major findings of study were as following: 1. The achievement of the students in class 8<sup>th</sup> final examination is the basic criteria of selection for class 9<sup>th</sup> Science. 2. In some schools aggregate marks were given more importance than the marks in Science and Maths. 3. Principals were bound to deviate from the fixed criteria whatsoever an account of pressure of influensive persons.

**68. CODE:** BHU/RE/1974/DLC-0092

**Verma, L. Chhote ( 1974). *A Comparative study of Professions Attitude of Prospective and Practising Teachers* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.40.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S.P. Ahluwalia

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Attitude, Prospective Teacher, Practising Teaching.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were :to identify the pattern of attitude of prospective teachers and practising teachers, to find out whether there exist any difference in the attitude of prospective and practising teachers with respect to different aspect of the profession, to find out whether there exists any difference in attitude patterns of teachers forming groups on the basis of their age, sex and experience, to compare the professional attitude of professional and practising female teacher, and to compare the professional attitude of prospective and practising female teachers. Descriptive Survey Method was followed by the researcher. B.Ed Students of Faculty of Education BHU studying in academic session 1973-74 and plasticising teachers of High School and Intermediate College of Varanasi working in these institutions in the year 1973-74 were considered as the sample .Teacher Attitude Inventory developed by S. P. Ahluwalia was considered useful and us ed. Teacher Attitude Inventory (TAI) developed by Dr. S.P. Ahluwalia was used by the researcher.TAI was administered to the selected B.Ed Students of faculty of education, BHU. Practising teachers of some High School and Intermediate of boys and girls colleges of Varanasi were contacted and inventory was administered of these teachers. The scoring was done by the set of six scoring key developed by S.P. Ahluwalia and then collected data was subjected to rigorous and scientific analysis and interpretation and conclusion were drawn out. Master chart were prepared, Mean, S.D, were calculated.The major findings of the study were : prospective teachers were more favourable than practising teachers towards child centred practices and attitude, both prospective and practising were favourable disposed towards teaching profession, classroom teaching, educational process, teachers and pupils, and prospective male teachers were more favourable attitude than plasticising male teachers.

**69. CODE:** BHU/ RE1974/DLC-0093

**Singh, Dharm. Rai. (1974).** *A Study of Achievement Motivation in Relation to Sex, Socio–Economic Status and Academic background Among Teacher-Trainees* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.78.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S. S Srivastava

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Achievement Motivation, Socio – Economic Status, Teacher- Trainees.

**Abstract:** The Objectives of this dissertation were: To Study The Socio – Economic Status Of The Male And Female Teacher Trainees, To Find Out The Difference In Achievement Motivation Between Various Groups Formed On The Basis Sex, Socio – Economic Status And Academic Background Among Teacher- Trainees, To Find Out The Relationship Between Achievement And Socio – Economic Status . The descriptive survey was used to conduct this study; the population consisted of total 156, equal division of male and female teacher trainees studying in faculty of education BHU. Incidental Purposive Sampling Technique was used in drawing the sample for Present Study. Two tools namely – Achievement Motivation test, & Socio – Economic Status scale Questionnaire were used to collect data. Mean standard deviation, t- test, and product moment coefficient of correlation statistical techniques were used in present study. The finding of this study revealed that female teacher trainees were having significant higher achievement in comparison to their male counterparts. In order to study the socio economic status of the teacher trainees of the both the sex the female teacher trainees were comparatively at higher level in Socio – Economic Status. In order to study the impact of Academic Background of Teacher- Trainees, female Teacher- Trainees show higher degree of achievement in comparison to their male teacher-trainees. In case of relationship between achievement and Socio – Economic Status the Socio – Economic Status was higher the achievement motivation level also higher and vice- versa.

**70. CODE:** BHU/ RE1974/DLC-0094

**Singh, Hari Nand. (1974).** *A Study of educational objectives at different stages of education in common topics of the syllabuses as revealed by examination questions.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.34.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. T. S. Rao

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Educational Objectives, Stages of Education, Syllabuses, Examination Questions.

**Abstract:** The objectives of this dissertation were: to determine the objectives emphasised in different stages of school education logically one expects higher level objectives to be emphasised at higher stages, to study seeks to find out if this is so in actual practice. The descriptive survey was used to conduct this study; the population consisted of 10 primary schools, 10 junior high schools & 10 higher secondary schools were selected for the present

study and collected 200 six monthly examination question papers of History & Geography from the 10 different selected schools. The question papers are from third to twelfth class. A percentage statistical technique was used in present study.

The finding of this study was all the six objectives of cognitive domain had not been used at any stage of education. Only the objectives of knowledge were used to a great extent at all stages. The other objectives which have been used are comprehension, application, analysis, and evaluation, but they were very few in number. Comprehension has been used twice, application only once analysis once & evaluation was used thrice. The objective of synthesis was not touched in any group. It was concluded that the ordinary teacher was not paying attention towards higher educational objectives.

**71. CODE: BHU/ RE1974/DLC-0094**

**Sharma, Madan Mohan(1974).***Gandhiji ji ki shiksha yojna ka ek adhyayan.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.31.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Surya Nath Singh

**Area of Research:** Philosophy of Education

**Keywords:** Education, Planning, Mahatma Gandhi.

**Abstract:** Based on the approach of Gandhiji's education plan, the need for basic education scheme has been discussed. Present research is on document analysis because the data related to research is based on old written documents like Gandhiji's speeches, texts, texts and the basic education of Indian education has been collected from the texts - details. Basic education is a perfect instrument of social reconstruction as contemporary artistic standard elements |.According to Gandhi, new education which is free and compulsory, which makes the child self reliant, is the foundation of social change as it affects the brains of the children so much that they will increase themselves in the direction of social change. This new education system the only goal of which is to rebuild the individual and the new society. This is where Gandhiji's dream is successful in making the meaning fully meaningful.

**72. CODE: BHU/ RE/ 1974/ DLC-00 96**

**Asthana, Meena(1974).** *Vibhinna shaikshik abhikarno dwara pravandhit prathamik vidyalayon ka tulnatmak adhyayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.71.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Pt. Ramapati Shukla

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Educational Agencies, Primary Education.

**Abstract:** The objective of research presented is to study comparative study of managed primary schools through various educational agencies. Two out of each four types of schools have been taken for the collection of data and facts, thus, information based on eight principals from different schools was discussed. Survey method for collection of data and facts (schedule and

interview) method was used. The findings of the study were: In the modern Indian environment, no type of school is completely satisfactory; the facilities available in the management of the convent schools, curriculum, teaching methods are all satisfactory and modern, but these schools are not in line with the Indian culture, the Convent School is second only to the society. There is no close relationship, only the children of high and prosperous class can get admission here easily and there is no facility related to studying or scholarship for the students.

**73. CODE:** BHU/ RE1974/DLC-0097

**Bhatia, M. (1974).** *A Study of discrepancy in ideal self- concept and perceived self- concept among teacher- trainees in relation to anxiety* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.55.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S. P. Ahluwalia

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Ideal self concept , perceived self concept, teacher trainees, anxiety.

**Abstract:** The Objectives of this dissertation were: To study the self concept patterns of teacher trainees, to see whether anxiety exists differentially between groups of teacher trainees who have high discrepancy or low discrepancy of self concept, to identify differences if any that exist between male & female teacher trainees with respect to anxiety level, to study the self concept discrepancy scores of high anxious and low anxious groups. The descriptive survey was used to conduct this study; the sample consisted of 200 equal number of male & female teacher trainees of department of education of B.H.U located in Varanasi, stratified random sampling technique was used in present study. Two tools namely – Dutt self concept scale (DSS), Dutt Anxiety scale (DAS) were used to collect data. Pearsonian coefficient correlation , mean, median , mode and skewness and Kurtosis statistical techniques were used in present study. The finding of this study showed a significant positive correlation between discrepancy in self concept and anxiety but there was no significant difference between the anxiety scores of male & female teacher trainees and high discrepancy was related to the high anxiety which obviously led to low achievement.

**74. CODE:** BHU/ RE/ 1974/ DLC- 0098

**Bhatnagar, Kumari Neeraja(1974).** *Hindi ke rastra bhasha hone me sadhak aur badhak tatva* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) .Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.85.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Pt. Ramapati Shukla

**Area of Research:** Language Education (Hindi)

**Keywords:** Hindi, Rastra bhasha, sadhak tatva, badhak tatva.

**Abstract:** The Objectives of this dissertation was: To study the seeker elements and the constraint element of Hindi in becoming national language. In this study, there were some logic arguments presented in becoming hindi as a national language and some logic also presented in

the favour of hindi ,English and Sanskrit. Present study was sociological study. The main reason for the study presented was clear that the disadvantage in the spread of Hindi is that Governance, education and justice are in the hands of those people who have become so accustomed to working in English medium that they suffer from working in Hindi. Uttar Pradesh was known as hindi Pradesh but government works had been happening in English. Though Education in university was conducted in both Hindi and English language but Hindi medium teachers were seen in inferior, The value of books written by the authors in Hindi was high; lack of original books and original books written in English could not be translated into Hindi. These were constraints in becoming hindi as a national language. Various schemes have been created by the Central Government and the State Government for the development of Hindi, The Central Secretariat Hindi Council has suggested the banking department of the Finance Ministry regarding the use of Hindi in banks, as well as suggestion in the Five Year Plan for the development of Hindi. These were a seeker element in the spread of Hindi.

**75. CODE:** BHU/RE/1974/DLC-0099

**Rai, P.K. (1974). *A Test of Literary Appreciation for the Students of English Literature* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.48.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Prof .R.K. Yadav

**Area of Research:** Language Education (English)

**Keywords:** Literary Appreciation, English Literature.

**Abstract:** The objective of the study was: to test students' ability to appreciate expressions, metaphors, images etc. used by celebrated writers of English prose. Teachers of English literature, students of M.A. English final year, students of B.A. with English literature and students of B.A. with English as well as hindi literature were selected in sample. The number of subject in each group was 25 i.e; sample size was 100. Descriptive survey method was used. Self made test was used for data collection. Mean, Standard Deviation, Standard Error, Mean difference, t-Test and correlation were used for analysis of data. The major findings of the study were: Literary appreciation of English teachers differ significantly from students of M.A. English final and students of B.A. Teachers group have more literary appreciation. There is no significant difference in the literary appreciation of M.A. students and B.A. students.

**76. CODE:** BHU/RE/1974/DLC-0100

**Pandey, R.A. (1974). *A Study of Attitude Towards University Student Union* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.61.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Rajeshwar Upadhyaya

**Area of Research:** Higher Education

**Keywords:** Attitude, University Student Union.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to find out attitude of students, teachers and guardians towards students union, to find out difference in attitude of hostellers and non

hostellers, leaders and non leaders, urban and rural students, students of average and below average in academic achievement and to find out utility of student union in the present context. From three universities of Varanasi i.e; Banaras Hindu University, Kashi Vidyapith and Sanskriti Vishwa Vidyalaya (Sanskrit University) 100 M.A. previous year students, 40 teachers teaching M.A. previous year students and 20 guardians were randomly selected in the sample. Descriptive survey method was used. Attitude Scale was developed by the researcher for data collection. Mean, Standard Deviation, Standard Error, t-Test and coefficient of variability were used for analysis of data. The major findings of the study were: Students were found to have favorable attitude towards student union. Teachers and guardian were found to have un favorable attitude towards student union. Teachers have more unfavorable attitude than guardians. Guardians with monthly income above Rs 400/- have more unfavorable attitude than Guardians with monthly income below Rs 400/-. Students residing in hostel, student leaders and students above average in academic achievement have more favorable attitude towards students union than students residing in city delegacies, student non leaders and student below average in academic achievement .

**77. CODE:** BHU/RE/1974/DLC-0101

**Ram, R.B. (1974).** *A Study of Motivational Pattern of Teacher Trainees in Relation to their Socio-economic Status* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.44.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S. S. Srivastava

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Motivational Pattern, Teacher –trainee, Socio-economic Status.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To study the Socio-economic status and motivational pattern of male and female teacher trainees, to find out relationship between SES categories and MAT scores of teacher trainees and to find out motivation associated factor difference among the teacher trainees belonging to different socio-economic categories. 84 male and 62 female teacher trainees studying in Faculty of Education, BHU for their B.Ed. degree were selected as sample for study. Incidental purposive sampling technique was used for drawing the sample. Descriptive survey method was adopted to conduct the study. Socio-economic scale questionnaire (SESSE-Urban) prepared by Jalota, Pandey, Kapoor and Singh and Motivation Analysis Test (MAT) developed by Kapoor and Singh were used for data collection. Mean, Standard Deviation and Critical Ratio were used for analysis of data. The major findings of the study were: Female trainees belong to upper and upper middle strata of the socio-economic categories. Most of the male trainees belong to upper middle strata, upper lower strata and lower middle strata. There was no significant difference between MAT score of trainees of both sexes and trainees belonging to different SES categories. In comparison to general female population, female population belonging to middle strata and upper strata were significantly lower on total motivation and conflict scores. Female trainees belonging to middle strata were highest on

general information intelligence MAT score. Male trainees of middle strata and upper lower strata were significantly higher on general intelligence and lower conflict in comparison to general population.

**78. CODE –BHU/RE/1974/DLC 102**

**Singh, R. (1974). *Prashikshan mahavidyalay chhatron ki samagik prishthbhumi ka sarvekshan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.39.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Suryanath Singh

**Area of research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Training college, Social background.

**Abstract:** The objective of the study was: To study the social background of the training college students. 100 students from training department of Kashi Hindu University and 100 students (70 and 30 students) from the training department of two colleges of Gorakhpur University were selected as sample by Kota sampling method. Self constructed questionnaire was used for data collection. Percentage was used for data analysis. The major findings of the study were: Economic conditions affected education especially, A large number of students entered the training institutes from the middle class of the society, There are more rural trainees in numbers than the city.

**79. CODE: BHU/RE/1974/DLC -0103**

**Chauhan, S.(1974). *Jaunpur nagar ke uchchatar madhyamik vidyalyon ke adhyapakon ki samagik aarthik sthiti ka addhyayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.116.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Pt. Rampati Shukla

**Area of research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Higher secondary school, Socio-Economic status.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To study the the social economic status of the teachers of the higher secondary schools, the nature of the work of teachers and the working conditions, the teachers' affiliation in the school, the attitude towards education business, social relations, social integration and social interest, income generation and life Level. For the study, 110 teachers of 6 Higher Secondary Schools of Jaunpur Nagar were selectd as sample. Survey method was used to conduct the study. Self constructed questionnaire used for collection of data. Percentage was used for data analysis. The major findings of the study were: Lower economic status teachers were backward in education, There was a lack of graduates in the subjects of mathematics and science, The relationship between Principal and teachers was not based on democratic principles, There was no sense of unity and cooperation in the board of teachers, There was excessive work, Generally the level of living of most teachers was low and One fourth



of them were accustomed to taking loans, The teachers communicated with the people without taking into account the caste, religion and class, and preferred most of the teaching profession.

**80. CODE:** BHU/RE/1974/DLC -0104

**Tiwari, S.(1974).** *Vartman mansik swasthata aandoalan ke pariprekshya me Shrimad Bhagavat Geeta ki Shiksha* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.111.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Nandkishore Dutt

**Area of research:** Philosophy of Education

**Keywords:** Mansik Swasthata Aandoalan, Shrimad Bhagavat Gita.

**Abstract:** The objective of the study was: To study the education of the Shrimad Bhagavat Gita in the context of the current mental health movement. The content analysis method was used to explore the study. The theoretical content analysis of Shrimad Bhagavat Gita was done and it was found that in the perspective of the mental health movement, the education of Bhagwadgita is not useful only for the present, but also for the past, the present and the future. He is equally welfare for all-time, cosmopolitan and all human beings.

**81. CODE:** BHU/RE/1974/DLC-0105

**Singh, S.(1974)** *A comparative study of the personality profile of Married and Unmarried High School female-teacher* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.38.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S. S. Srivastava

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Personality Profile, Married and Unmarried Female Teacher, High School

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to study the difference between the personality scores of married female teachers and general population; to study the difference between the personality scores of unmarried female teachers and the general population; to prepare and compare the sixteen personality factor profile of ten married and ten unmarried female teachers; to study the difference between the personality scores of unmarried and married teachers. The selection of 70 unmarried and 63 married female teachers was done through purposive- incidental sampling. Descriptive survey method was adopted to conduct the study. 16 personality factor (Hindi Version) Questionnaire (Kapoor 1970). t- Test, Mean, S.D were used for analysis of data. The major findings of the study were: Unmarried female teacher differ significantly from general population on factor A, F, L, O, Q1 and Q4. Married teachers also differ from the general population on factors A,C, F, L and Q1. The 16PF profile of both the groups has marked differences when compared with each other as well as from general population. So, they may be used for differentiating unmarried and married female teachers from the general population.

**82. CODE:** BHU/RE/1974/DLC-0107

**Mishra, S. K. (1974) .*Varanasi ke mahavidyalayon me chhatra sahabhagita ka addhyayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.42.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Rajeswar upadhyay

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Mahavidyalaya, Participation

**Abstract:** Present study had been studied considering three problems. First problem was whether students had been created to participate in administration or not. Second problem was that, if students had been made to participate then what was the area of participation? Third problem was method of participation or cooperation. 100 students out of 875 students of DAV College, Uday Pratap College and Harishchandra P.G. College were selected as sample to conduct the study. Survey method was adopted to conduct the study. Students Participation Likert scale was used to collect the data. The major findings of the study were: demand of student's participation in administration was the result of student dissatisfaction. There was no relation between dissatisfaction of Indian students and University, College & External society. In India, multitudinous students entered in Degree colleges to get degree because here degree was the passport for job and also gave guarantee of economic protection. There were also many demands for personal selfishness and those were not related to University administration and education system. Therefore it will be appropriate that students should be made to participate in co-curricular activities and cultural activities. Hence it should be considered seriously before including students in decisions of Degree Colleges that educational environment will be harmonious and enriched.

**83. CODE:** BHU/RE/1974/DLC-0108

**Singh, T.N. (1974). *Construction and Standardisation of test of values for Primary and Middle School Students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.36.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S. S. Srivatava

**Area of Research:** Value Education

**Keywords:** Construction and standardization of test, value, primary and middle school students.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to construct and standardize a children value Inventory (C.V.I) specially for measuring values for primary school children and junior high school students. To prepare normalized sten norm table for the test. To find out sex differences on the test of values if any. To find out grade difference on the test of values, if any. 400 sample from primary, middle, convent, Shishu Mandir and junior high school of Varanasi city were drawn out through purposive sampling technique. Descriptive survey method was adopted to conduct the study. Self made test on value. Mean and standard deviation, critical value, sten norms, correlation, skewness, kurtosis was used for analysis of data. The major findings of the study were: tool was constructed and standardized. There is no significant sex difference

between the mean score of the students except in the case of theoretical values where class VI boys scores are significantly higher on it.

**84. CODE: BHU/RE/1974/DLC-0109**

**Mishra, N. (1974). *Kaksha 6,7,8, ke chhatro ke hindi vartani ki ashuddhio ka addhyayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Shri Vijay Bahadur Pathak

**Area of Research:** Pedagogy of Hindi.

**Keywords:** Hindi, Spelling Mistakes

**Abstract:** The objective of the study was to study the errors in Hindi writing of students studying in class 6, 7 and 8. Descriptive method was used to conduct the study. Hindi vartani writing was used to collect the data. Mean, standard deviation, standard error, deviation coefficient correlation and Frequency polygon were used to analyse the data. The major findings of the study were: Most of the errors in Hindi writing were due to combined words (ligature), unknownness of alphabet, there was more correlation between alphabet and combined words (ligature), if the errors in alphabet were taken in to consideration then there will be improvement in combined words (ligature) and there were less errors due to proportion.

**85. CODE: BHU/RE/1974/DLC-0110**

**Ram, R.D. (1975). *Language Policy in Education of Uttar Pradesh Government* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.39.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. T.S. Rao

**Area of Research:** Policy Research

**Keywords:** Language policy, Uttar Pradesh government

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to examine the policy of Uttar Pradesh government regarding study of language in school at intermediate. The major findings of the study were: state has declared Hindi as its official language, but Urdu is used in some districts. In education, the medium of instruction in all aided schools is hindi, but English is permitted in “Anglo- Indian” schools. Three language formula was dropped by the government.

**86. CODE: BHU/RE/1975/DLC- 0111**

**Lal, Nandu (1975). *Effect of Print Sizes & Print Colours on Reading Efficiency* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.40.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. R. P. Varma

**Area of Research:** Technology of Education

**Keywords:** Effect, Print Sizes, Print Colours, Reading Efficiency.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were (i) to find out the effect of print size on reading efficiency of Hindi book print. (ii) to find out the effect of print colour on reading efficiency of

Hindi book print. (iii) to find out the effect of interaction of print size and print colour on reading efficiency of Hindi book print. The study consists of  $3 \times 2$  factorial design in randomly selected groups and  $3 \times 2$  (treatment  $\times$  subject) design in repeated observations. The sample consisted of 120 students for experiments number 1 viz. students of classes VII and VIII of Sanatan Dharam Inter College, Varanasi and 12 students of class VIII of a different school, Bhartiya Higher Secondary School, Kamachha, Varanasi were selected randomly for the second experiment. Two tools were used in the study that is M. C. Joshi Intelligent Test in Hindi and tool to measure reading efficiency viz. number of errors committed and total time taken in reading full passage, a stopwatch, a tape recorder. Mean, median, S. D., Q. D., standard error of the mean, skewness, kurtosis, product moment coefficient of correlation, ANOVA and t test were used to analyse the data. It was found that black and white prints had no differential effects on reading efficiency measured in terms of time and errors. The print colour has effect on reading efficiency. No effect of interaction between print size and print colour on reading efficiency was found to be significant.

**87. CODE:** BHU/RE/1975/DLC- 0112

**Giri, Kanak (1975).** *A Study on the relationship between Per- Capita Cost, Size and Efficiency in the Institutions of Higher Education for Girls Situated in Varanasi Town* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.60.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Rajeshwar Upadhyaya

**Area of Research:** Economics of Education

**Keywords:** Per- Capita Cost, Size, Efficiency, Institutions, Higher Education, Girls.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were (i) an attempt to measure the cost, size and efficiency of higher education. (ii) to find out the relationship between the three variables ( cost, size and efficiency). (iii) to suggest the amount of cost and size of schools for future planning so that our educational institutions may not be inefficient in any way. Four girl's colleges having B.A. and B.Sc. were selected for survey. Thirty five students from each college were selected on purposive sampling basis. Survey method was adopted for the study. College schedule and student schedule from a report on "the economics of education in some West Bengal colleges 1970 with some modification were used for the collection of data. Statistical techniques used were mean, S.D., coefficient of variability. The findings of the study were there does not exist any upper limit of the size at which the efficiency of the college can be maximum. A positive correlation was found between size of a college and its efficiency which shows that as the size of the college increases efficiency also increases. It has also been revealed through the study that efficiency of a college depends upon the institutional cost. It was also found that there is a positive correlation between all the three variable cost, efficiency and size. There is a positive correlation between institutional cost and size. There is a positive correlation between cost and efficiency.

**88. CODE:** BHU/RE/1975/DLC- 0114

**Varshneya, Sadhana Kumari (1975).** *A Study of relationship between Socio Economic Status and Attitudes of High School Students towards their Teachers* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S. A. Chatterji

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Socio Economic Status, Attitudes, High School Students, Teachers.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were (i) to construct and standardise a Thurstone Scale for measuring attitudes of high school students towards their teachers. (ii) to study the socio economic status of male and female students of classes VIII, IX and X. (iii) to study the attitudes towards teachers of male and female students. (iv) to find out the relationship between SES categories and the attitude scores of male and female students of classes VIII, IX and X. The purposive sampling technique was used in the investigation. The sampling area consisted of Varanasi city and ten higher secondary schools, five boys and five girls recognized by the government were selected for the purpose. Samples of 600 students were made use of. Survey method was adopted for the study. Tools used in the study were Pupil Attitude towards Teachers Scale constructed and standardised by the investigator and Socio Economic Status Scale Questionnaire (SESSQ-Urban) by Jalota, Pandey, Kapoor and Singh. Statistical techniques used were mean, S.D., coefficient of correlation, t test and skewness. Major findings of the study were there is no significant difference between the SES scores of the male and female students groups. There is no significant difference between the attitude scores of male and female students groups. There is definitely a cognisable impact of socio economic status on attitude towards teachers. Correlation coefficients show a steady increase for class VIII through class X for males and females both. It point out a gradual change in inter relationship between SES scores and attitude scores.

**89. CODE:** BHU/RE/1975/DLC-0115

**Dubey, Meera (1975).** *Apvyay awm avrothan gazipur ke prathmik vidyalayo mein.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.70.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Rajeshwar Upadhyay

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Wastage, Stagnation, Primary Education.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to test the status of wastage and stagnation at primary level, to interpret the causes of wastage and stagnation and to suggest suitable measure for stopping wastage and stagnation. Two basic primary girl's school and four basic boys primary were selected by stratified random sampling technique. Survey method was adopted in this study. Tool of the study was questionnaire which was based the reasons of wastage and stagnation mentioned in Kothari Commission. Findings of the study were: 1. there was large

quantity of students leaving schools and less failure students in boy's primary school 2. The quantity of wastage was less in girl's primary schools. 2. Causes of wastage and stagnation were schools at large distance from students home, lack of teachers in schools, and lack of teaching material in schools. 3. For stopping wastage and stagnation there is need to avail teaching learning material. Students should be given free books. School should be beautiful and nearest to students' home. Date of admission should be decided. There should be library in schools. Teachers should be trained in students centered teaching method. Teachers should be rewarded on the basis of good performance. There should be organized co-curricular activities in schools.

**90. CODE:** BHU/RE/1975/DLC- 0116

**Bhartiya, Shashi (1975).** *Study of Attitudes of High School Girls towards Science to Investigate its Correlation with their Academic Attainments in the Subject* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. R. Upadhyaya

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Attitudes, High School Science, Investigate, Correlation, Academic Attainments.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: (i) to construct an attitude scale to measure the attitude. (ii) to find out the attitude of science offering girls towards science. (iii) to investigate if there exists any relationship with the favourableness of their attitude towards science with their attainment in the subject (as indicated by their last year examination mark). 80 girls studying in science of Varanasi city were selected through random sampling technique. Descriptive survey method was adopted in the study. Self constructed attitude scale was used for the collection of data. For attainment marks were recorded from the school results and converted into percentage. Mean, S.D., range, coefficient of correlation were used for the collection of data. Findings of the study were a fifty item attitude scale was prepared to measure student's attitude towards science. The test showed satisfactory magnitude of reliability and validity. The girls who study science possess a favourable attitude towards the subject. It was also found that there is not very high but a positive correlation between the attitude and the attainment in the subject which shows that besides attitude there are certain other factors which play key roles in the attainment of the students in the subject such as intelligence, anxiety, home environment, etc.

**91. CODE:** BHU/RE/1975/DLC- 0117

**Singh, Virendra Pratap (1975).** *A Comparative study of Reliability of Likert & Semantic Differential Methods of Measuring Attitude* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. R. P. Varma

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Comparative, Reliability, Likert's Method, Semantic Differential Method, Attitude.

**Abstract:** Objectives of the study were (i) to construct a Likert type scale to measure attitude towards higher education. (ii) to adapt semantic differential scale of Osgood et. al. in Hindi. (iii) to find out the correlation between the two types of scales. 200 graduate and post graduate students of Banaras Hindu University were included in the sample of the study. A Likert type scale was constructed by the investigator and Hindi adaptation of 18 evaluative scales of Osgood's 50 scales in the form of semantic differential was used as tools in the study. Statistical techniques used were mean, S. D., product moment coefficient of correlation, Spearman Brown correlation for split half reliability, SEM, t test, skewness and kurtosis. The findings of the study were a thirty four item Likert type scale was constructed by the researcher. On the basis of the present study it may be concluded that both semantic differential and Likert types scales are equally reliable because there is no appreciable difference between their reliabilities. But the usability of the two scales is different. Semantic differential scale proves to be more efficient and practical than the Likert type. The second conclusion drawn from the study is that the attitude of the students towards "Higher Education" is not strongly favourable. It is just in the favourable direction from the neutral point.

**92. CODE:** BHU/RE/1975/DLC-0118

**Verma, M. (1975). *A study of concern of Student –Teaches* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) .Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.51.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S.P. Ahluwalia

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Concern, Student- Teacher.

**Abstract:** Objectives of the study were (I) to find out the concern of student- teachers in different areas such as health, family, practice teaching, economic and the life (II) to find out what contributes to increase in the concern of student –teachers (III) to find out age difference in the concern of student teachers (IV)to identify sex difference in the concern of student- teacher & (V) to find out differences in the concern of student- teacher if academic qualification is taken as a variable. The present study was an exploratory study. The study was conducted on a sample of 200 students- teachers. The tool was constructed by the researcher at the basis of five different areas that is health, family, economic condition, practice teaching and miscellaneous. A percentage response of student- teachers was computed. The findings of the study were (I) the concerns of the student-teachers are manifold. They are in different areas and their numbers of nature differ from one individual to the other and from one area to the other area. (II) Some age differences in the concern of student- teachers are visible in different areas but most of them are statistically not significant. (III) Sex difference in the concern of student- teacher is evident. (IV) A striking difference in the number and nature of concerns of student-teachers if they are grouped as graduates and post –graduates.

**93. CODE:** BHU/RE/1975/DLC0119

**Srivastva, A.R. (1975). *A Study of Values and Attitudes of Student –Teacher* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.55.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S.P. Ahluwalia

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Values, Attitudes, Student- Teacher

**Abstract:** Objectives of the study were (I) to analyse systematically the attitude- patterns and value- profile of student teachers. (II) to find out the relationship between values and attitudes of student-teachers (III) to study attitudes and values of student-teachers, in view of their age, sex and teaching experience. The present research was a descriptive correlation study. 160 students - teachers were selected randomly from 4 colleges as the sample of the study. For measurement of the attitudes of student- teachers, Teacher Attitude Inventory was developed in Indian conditions by S.P Ahluwalia was used. Teacher Value Inventory developed by Mrs. Harbhazan L. Singh was used. Mean and SDs of the respondent were calculated. The Relationship between attitudes and values were also studied. The coefficients of correlation were analyzed. The study found that the values and attitudes of student- teachers differ and vary. The attitudes of student- teachers are positively related to social, theoretical and aesthetic values. The attitudes of student- teachers were related negatively to political, religious and economic values. Attitudes and values are found to be positively or negatively related but the observed coefficients of correlation are all found to be statistically non significant.

**94. CODE:** BHU/RE/1975/DLC0120

**Singh, H. (1975). *A Study of Obscurantism among the University Students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.95.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. R.P. Verma

**Area of Research:** Sociology of education

**Keywords:** Obscurantism, University, students.

**Abstract:** Objectives of the study were (I) to construct a belief inventory to assess the extent of Obscurantism among university students (II) to study the degree of Obscurantism among university students & (III) to study Obscurantism in relation to the students residence (hosteller/day-scholar), orientation (rural/urban), sex(male/ female), their fathers' /guardians' income, profession and qualification with their faculties of study. The sample was selected from the population of B.H.U students by cluster sampling method. Descriptive survey method was adopted to conduct the study. A self – made 'Personal- belief Inventory' was used as the tool to collect data in this study. Percentiles have been calculated to find out Kurtosis and skewness of the distribution. Mean, S.D and t value had been calculated. The present study found (I) the reliability of the test was found to be fairly high .96 by split half method and 0.81 by test- retest method. (II) The distribution of the Obscurantism scores was found to be symmetrical with a



mean of 31.55 and standard –deviation 18.60 (III) Profession and qualification of the guardians were found to be relevant to Obscurantism among students whereas sex (male/female), residence (hosteller/day-scholar) and Orientation (Rural/urban) were not found to be relevant to it. The students belonging to agriculture and business based families were found to be more Obscurant than those belonging to professional, service and teacher classes.

**95. CODE:** BHU/RE/1975/DLC0121

**Singh, J. (1975). *Socio-Economic Status, Intelligence and Achievement in Arithmetic of the Students of Some Corporation Schools of Varanasi* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.45.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. R.P. Verma

**Area of Research:** Mathematics Education

**Keywords:** Socio-Economic Status, intelligence, Achievement, Arithmetic & corporation

**Abstract:** Objectives of the study were (I) to find out if there exists any relationship between father's income and arithmetic achievement (II) to find out if there exists any relationship between father's occupation and arithmetic achievement. (III) To find out if there exists any relationship between father's education and arithmetic achievement (IV) to construct a test of achievement in arithmetic (V) to construct a questionnaire to find out a socio-economic status applied in this study. 200 students randomly selected from the corporation school of Varanasi. Descriptive survey method of research was followed. Tools of the study were (I) Joshi's test of General Mental Ability (II) a test of achievement in Arithmetic constructed by the investigator & (III) A questionnaire to assess socio-economic status constructed by investigator. Mean, S.D, Mdn., Q.D, skewness, kurtosis, SEM, Critical Ratio were used in the study. Neither these schools attract the students of higher socio-economic status group nor do they bring any effective change in the achievement of Arithmetic in the lower socio-economic status group students. The achievement in Arithmetic of the students of these schools which was considered to be a very important subject of junior classes was found to be very low. Junior High schools of the corporation are in bad shape and are positive hindrance in the way of equality of educational opportunity.

**96. CODE:** BHU/RE/1975/DLC0122.

**Mukherjee, K. (1975). *A study of relation between social class and language* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.52.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** S.N. Singh

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Social Class, Language.

**Abstract:** Objectives of the study was to find out the relationship between social class and language development of students with reference to types of words and sentences, phrases and proverbs used by the students and also the compactness of the sentence and spelling of words.

Total population studying in ninth class in 7 government aided secondary girls' school in Varanasi was taken to serve as a sample for the present study. Tools used for the study were (I) SES Data sheet structured by investigator & (II) Language test structured by investigator. Classification, Tabulation and percentage were used for present study. Language is the means by which the diverse influences of the socio-cultural environment are synthesized and reinforced. The child learns his social structure through its language and this processing of learning begins when he can respond to, but not make verbal signals. Language, spoken language, powerfully conditions what is learnt and how it is learnt, and so influences future learning.

**97. CODE:**BHU/RE/1975/DLC-0123

**Dikshit, K.R. (1975). *A Survey of the Attitude of University Students towards Democracy* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.47.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Suryanath Singh

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Attitude, University Students, Democracy

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were : (I) to study the understanding of students of Democracy (II) to study the perception of students towards Democracy (III) to study the main concept of Democracy (IV)to study in what form have they adopted the democratic system. Researcher used random sampling method, 300 students from different department of B.H.U were sample of the study. A questionnaire was used to assess perception of the students, which was constructed by investigator. Percentage distribution was used. Survey method was used for the study. Most of students consider democracy to be a life system. They do not consider it only a form of governance, where as there is question of democracy, most of students do not consider it parliamentary dictatorship but consider it parliamentary democracy.

**98. CODE:** BHU/RE/1976/DLC-0124

**Devi, U. (1976). *A survey of the problems of the fresh university students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.52.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S. N. Singh

**Area of Research:** Higher Education

**Keywords:** Problems, Fresh University Students.

**Abstract:** The objective of the study was to find out the various problems of the fresh university students such as admission, choice of subject, accommodation, food, adjustment and availability of student's services. 250 fresh students of undergraduate and postgraduate classes were selected as sample on the basis of stratified random sampling. Survey method was adopted to conduct the study. Self made opinionnaire was used to survey of the problems of the fresh university students. Percentage analysis was used for the analysis of the data. The major findings of the study were: Fresh students did not know the rules and regulations of the University nor they get

proper information, Students were facing the problem of accommodation, food, transport, choice of subject, adjustment to the new atmosphere, problem of ragging and teasing and problem of conducting with teachers, Most of the students do not know the what is a dean of students welfare and its location.

**99. CODE:** BHU/RE/1976/DLC-0126

**Rai, G.( 1976). *Study of self-concept of children of low and high intelligence* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.64.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. S. P. Ahluwalia

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Self concept, Intelligence, Low intelligence, High Intelligence,School

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to find out the nature and extent of self-concept of children of high and low intelligence by statistical analysis of self-concept of children of high and low intelligence, to find out the relationship between scores of Intelligence and scores of six variable of Piers Harris Self Concept, to find out Self-concept of children of high and low intelligence by classifying the children of high and low intelligence.100 students of Central Hindu Boys School and 100 students of Central Hindu Girls School were selected as sample for study. Descriptive survey method was adopted to conduct the study. Test of General Mental Ability (or Intelligence) constructed by M. C. Joshi and Hindi adaptation of the Piers-Harris Children's Self Concept Scale by S. P. Ahluwalia were used for data collection. Mean, Standard Deviation, Standard Error, Mean difference and t-Test were used for analysis of data. The major findings of the study were: There was difference in self-concept of children of high and low intelligence, There was difference in total self-concept of high and low intelligence and its six components, Mean difference of students of high and low intelligence were significant on all components of self-concept, There was little but special difference in self-concept of students of high and low intelligence on the basis of sex.

**100. CODE:** BHU/RE/1976/DLC0127

**Singh, K. (1976). *A comparative study of attitudes of prospective and practicing teachers towards family planning* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.44.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S. P. Ahluwalia

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Attitude, Prospective Teacher, Practicing Teachers, Family Planning,Sterilization.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To identify the pattern of attitude of prospective and practicing teachers, to see whether there is any difference in attitude pattern of various group of teachers on the basis of their age, sex, experience and number of male/female children, to compare the attitude of prospective and practicing male and female teachers, to compare the

attitude of married and unmarried teachers. 100 male and 100 female teachers were selected on the basis of random sampling technique. Descriptive survey method was adopted to conduct the study. For the purpose of data collection, a composite attitude scale on family planning was prepared by the investigator from the sources such as Family planning attitude scale prepared by L. L. Katakwar, A scale to measure people attitude towards family planning prepared by P. N. Jha, V. S. Kulhari and G. S. Shaktawat. Attitude scale prepared by A. Sengupta. Mean, SD, SEM and t-Test were used the analysis of data. The major findings of the study were: prospective and practicing male teachers had same attitude towards family planning, prospective female teachers had more favourable attitude than practicing female teachers towards family planning, Both the sexes of prospective and practicing teachers on the whole had almost the same attitude towards family planning, Practicing married female had more favourable attitude than practicing unmarried female teachers, and Prospective married male and female teachers were more favourably inclined towards family planning than the unmarried male and female prospective teachers.

**101.CODE:** BHU/RE/1976/DLC-0128

**Ram, S. (1976).** *A study of professional attitude of secondary school teachers according to gender and age difference (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation).* Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.44.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S. P. Ahluwalia

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Attitude, Professional attitude, and Working teacher.

**Abstract:** The objective of the study were: to find out the difference in attitude of working male and female teachers, to know attitude of teachers according to gender difference, to study professional attitude of working male and female teachers according to age difference. 50 male teachers and 50 female teachers were selected as sample for study. Descriptive survey method was adopted to conduct the study. Teacher Attitude Inventory constructed by Dr. S. P. Ahluwalia was used as tool for data collection. Mean, Standard Deviation, SEM, t-Test were used for analysis of data. The major findings of the study were: Attitude of female teachers towards their profession were better than attitude of male teachers on the basis of gender difference, Attitude of 31-40 years old teachers towards their profession were better than attitude of 21-30 years old teachers, Attitude of more than 41 years old teachers towards their profession were better than attitude of 21-30 years old teachers, Attitude of 31-40 years old male and female teachers towards their profession were better than attitude of more than 41 years old teachers, and The attitude of teachers of all age groups were adapted against different professional areas of professional attitude such as Teaching profession, classroom teaching, student centered teaching, educational process, students and teachers

**102.CODE:** BHU/RE/1976/DLC-0129

**Jain, K. P. (1976).** *A study of B.H.U. and A.M.U. affairs as discussed in U. P. Houses of legislature and in Union Parliament* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.92.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. T. S. Rao

**Area of Research:** Higher Education

**Keywords:** Affairs, House of legislature and Union parliament.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to ascertain numbers of the state legislatures take due interest in the affairs of the Central Universities, to find out as to what not of discussions take place in the legislature, to find out what interest the nation's representatives in Delhi take in the affairs of the Central Universities, to find out which M. P.'s take active interest in the discussion in the parliament, whether M.P.'s from the state of U.P. only or M.P.'s from all the other states or M.P.'s belonging to particular party. Document analysis method was adopted to conduct the study. Printed debates of U.P. Assembly and Council and of the Union Parliament were used to collect data for the study that was named as 'Uttar Pradesh Vidhansabha ki karyavahi and Uttar Pradesh Vidhan parishad ki karyavahi and Loksabha debate and Rajyasabha debate. Discussion method was adopted for analysis of the data. The findings of the study were: The Jansangh, The Swantatra Party, S.S.P. and C.P.I. were in the forefront in the discussions about the A.M.U. over bulldozing effect of the A.M.U. Amendment bill in the Loksabha. Discussion in Rajyasabha followed the same line as in the Loksabha. The discussions in the parliament and The U.P. Houses Members suggested various proposals for better functioning of both Universities and for maintaining strict law and order, discipline among students and preservation of special character of these Universities and Members did not show much interest in the programs for which the parliament voted the grants.

**103.CODE:** BHU/RE/1976/DLC-0130

**Kumari, L. (1976).** *A study of opinions of teachers on reforms and innovations in examination system* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) .Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.35.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. T. S. Rao

**Area of Research:** Higher Education

**Keywords:** Opinion, Teachers, Reforms and Innovations and Examination system.

**Abstract:** The objective of the study was to find out the opinions of teacher on the various reforms and innovations that had been tried out. 274 teachers were selected as sample for study. Descriptive survey method was adopted to conduct the study. A self made opinnaire was used to know opinion of the teachers. Mean, SD, and t-Test were used for the analysis of data. The major findings of the study were: The whole sample is generally in favour the of innovation, A very high percentage of the sample welcomed the reforms and innovations, All the teachers whether

they are of arts, science, social science or commerce were favourable to most of the reforms, Only few innovations do not receive the approval of the sample.

**104.CODE:** BHU/RE/1976/DLC- 0131

**Gupta, Achala Devi (1976).** *A Study of Relationship of Extroversion-Neuroticism with Academic Aptitude & Achievement* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.49.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. P.C. Saxena

**Area of Research :** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Extroversion-Neuroticism, Academic achievement ,Aptitude.

**Abstract:** The objectives of study were: to find out the extent of relationship between extroversion- introversion and academic aptitude, to find out the relationship between neuroticism and academic aptitude, to find out the relationship between the extroversion introversion and academic achievement, and to find out the relationship between the neuroticism and academic achievement. For the purpose of study normative survey method was selected. The sample was consisted of two hundred boys and girls studying in class eleventh of science and arts curriculum of Varanasi city .The sample technique was simple random sampling. The tools were used in the study as following 1.Hindi version of H.J.Eysentis Mautsly personality inventory, prepared by S. Jalota and S.D.Kapoor.2.Liddle academic Aptitude Test.3.Achievement marks of high school Examination. 3.Personal Data schedule constructed by Dr. S . K Pal and P C Saxena.For quantitative analysis of data Mean, Standard deviation ,t test ,correlation were used. The findings of study were as following: 1.The results indicated that extroversion were negatively related in the boys arts but in the girl sample were positively related to achievement and aptitude..2.Neuroticism was negatively related in boys and girls arts, but in the boys science group it was negatively related where as in girls science group it was positively related to aptitude and achievement.

**105.CODE:** BHU/RE/1976/DLC-0132

**Sharma, Uma (1976).** *Differential Needs & Value Patterns of Secondary Elementary In-service & Trainee Teachers.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.88.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. P.C. Saxena

**Area of Research :** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Needs, Values Patterns, In-service Teacher, Trainee Teacher.

**Abstract:** The objectives of study were: to find out the difference between secondary in-service teachers and elementary service teachers on need and value variables, to find out difference between . teachers and trainees, and to find out differences between in-service teacher and trainees teacher ion need and value. For the purpose of study normative survey method was selected. The sample was consist of 25 male and 25 female in-service teachers and also consist

25 male and 25 female trainees. The method of sampling was sample random. Tools used were as following: 1. Edwards Personal Preference schedule constructed by Fusterm 2. Study of values- (Hindi adaptation of All port version and Lindezey test of values. For quantitative analysis of data mean, standard deviation and t test was selected. The findings of study were: 1. The secondary and elementary in-service teachers differed significantly on the practical value but were alike in theoretical, economic, aesthetic, social and religious, values. 2. The female secondary and elementary teachers were alike on all the six values. 3. In comparison to elementary teachers, the secondary male teachers had higher need for doing their best. 3. The male B.Ed, BTC trainees were identical with respect to all six values

**106. CODE:** BHU/RE/1976/DLC-0133

**Yadav, Km. Maya Devi (1979).** *A Survey of Sociological Background of Under Graduate Students in Banaras Hindu University & Affiliated Colleges* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 60.

**Supervisor:** Dr. O. P. Gupta

**Area of Research :** Sociological of Education

**Keywords:** Sociological Background, Banaras Hindu University

**Abstract:** The main objective of the study was to survey the Sociological Background of undergraduate students as determined by education of family, father's occupation, father's income, standard of livings, household materials and some new opinions towards mobility. For the purpose of study descriptive survey method was selected. The study was confined to only 200 students of graduation level in Banaras Hindu Universities as well as affiliated colleges of session 1975-76. The information about socio economic status was collected through a Personal Data Questionnaire devised by researcher. For quantitative analysis of data frequency statistics was used. The findings of study revealed that : 1. In case of residential position it was found that bulks of girl students had come from city area where as the bulk from boys students representing the village area. This showed that the women education in the rural area was still not very popular. 2. Most of boys were belonged to the traditional family and most of girls were belonged to nuclear family.

**107. CODE:** BHU/RE/1976/DLC-0134

**Agrawal, Manju (1976).** *Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalay avm Uttar Pradesh ke Kuchh Anya Vishwavidhyalayo ke Shiksha Vibhago awm Sambadhd Mahavidyalayo mein Prayukta Pravesh Pranaliyo avm Unki Prabhavshilta ka Tulnatmak Adhyayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 63.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. T. S. Rao

**Area of Research :** Higher Education

**Keywords:** Banaras Hindu University, Affiliated College, Admission Procedure.

**Abstract:** The objectives of study were: introduction of selecting methods of students for B.Ed. Course, and to compare the admission procedure of university and affiliated colleges of university and affiliated colleges of university. For the purpose of study survey method was selected. The study was confined to three universities (BHU, SSU, MGKVP) and affiliated colleges of BHU and Gorakhpur University. For collecting data investigator had to go offices of university and colleges. Data were collected by interview with officials. The findings of study were as following:1.It was cleared that the students qualified graduate in first of second division had taken admission in universities. The students passed graduate in third division had taken admission in affiliated colleges.2.Only students, who had Sanskrit in graduate, could take admission in SSU.3.Whole academic background of students was considered in BHU admission.4.University affiliated to state government had taken admission according to the state government ordinance.3.Universities had more emphasis on academic of students than affiliated colleges.

**108.CODE:** BHU/RE/1976/DLC- 0136

**Rafique (1972).** *Effect of Socio-economic status and Study Habits on Achievement* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.47.

**Supervisor:** Dr. R.Upadhyay

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Socio-Economic Status, Study Habits, Achievement.

**Abstract:** The objective of the investigation was to identify the relationship between socio-economic status ( as determined by father's occupation ,income, education ,house material etc.) with academic achievement of the students (as determined by the marks obtained in examination ) and also to identify the relation between study habits and academic achievement of the same group .For the purpose of the study Descriptive Survey method was adopted.The study was confined the the two schools of Varanasi city .Sample of the study was only 10<sup>th</sup> standard of the science group. The sample size of the study were 150 selected by convenient sampling. Tool used in the study were: scale for socio-economic status , and test of study habit and attitude. For quantitative analysis of data mean,correlation , and t value were calculated. 1. Socio-economic status was not only factor responsible for academic achievement .2.Study habits and socio economic status had got better effect on academic achievement if both were combined.3. Study habits had proportionality greater influence that the socio economic status in determining the academic.

**109.CODE:** BHU/RE/1976/DLC- 0137

**Sharma, R. K. (1976).** *Education and Economic Growth in Varanasi Tahsil* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor:** Dr. R. Upadhyaya

**Area of Research:** Economics Education



**Keywords:** Economic Growth, Tahsil.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were (i) to make a survey of educational and economic development in Varanasi Tahsil. (ii) to find out correlation between education and economic growth. (iii) to examine the nature of relationship between the two variables. The present study enquiry of education and economic growth is limited to geographical area of Varanasi Tahsil only. One village from each block was selected on purposive sampling technique. Statistical technique used was correlation. The major findings of the study were development of education is dependent upon economic growth. The value of  $r$  is so significant predictors to tell the high positive correlation between education and economic growth, then it becomes more clear that educational growth is almost fully responsible for economic growth and vice versa may also be true. There exists a positive and significant correlation between education and economic growth and it will not be out of the way if we say that economic growth mainly depends upon educational growth.

**110. CODE:** BHU/RE/1976/DLC- 0138

**Mishra, T. P. (1976).** *A Comparative Study of Values of Rural and Urban Students of Class XI* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. R. P. Verma

**Area of Research:** Value Education

**Keywords:** Rural, Urban, Comparative

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were (i) to study the value system of rural and urban students of class XI as a whole. (ii) to study the value system of rural and urban students separately. (iii) to compare the value system of rural and urban students separately. (iv) to study comparatively the value system of rural and urban students of art and science groups. Descriptive method of research was used. The sample of this study comprises 486 students of class XI of rural and urban colleges (240 each) from the session of 1976-77. The sample was selected through simple random sampling technique. Personal value questionnaire constructed and standardised by Sherry and Verma, has been used as a tool in this study. Mean, S. D.,  $t$  test, graphical representation was used for the analysis of data. Major findings of the study were the rural students were found higher than the urban ones in religious value. Reverse was the case in respect of the social and knowledge values. Rural arts students were found to be higher than the urbans in hedenistic value and lower in health value. Rural science students were found to be higher than the urban students in democratic values and lower in hedenistic value. In this study a rank order coefficient of correlation of .94 was found both the values of the rural and urban students. This correlation is high and significant. It was thus found that two groups have similar value system, the difference is only in respect of a few individual values.

**111. CODE: BHU/RE/1976/DLC-0 139**

**Mishra, S. S. (1976). *A Survey of Educational Development in Gauriganj-Block since 1947* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. R. Upadhyaya

**Area of Research:** Policy Research

**Keywords:** Scheduled Caste, Educational Development.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were (i) to find out the growth and development of education in Gauriganj block at different levels, i.e. pre-primary, primary, junior high school, higher secondary level. (ii) to present the growth and development at an interval of 5 years beginning from 1946-47 as base year to 1951-52, 1956-57, 1961-62, 1966-67, 1971-72, 1975-76. (iii) to find the growth and enrolment of different castes and the teachers (trained and untrained) their qualifications and teacher taught ratio. (iv) to study the position of female education as compared to that of male education and else the education of scheduled caste. (v) to find out the extent of wastage and stagnation in education in Gauriganj-block. (vi) to measure the attitude of Gauriganj inhabitants towards education and to identify the factors of educational growth. (vii) to point out the hurdles and difficulties in the way of educational development and to suggest remedial measures. 50 teachers and 50 non-teachers belonging to Gauriganj block were included in the sample of study. Analytical approach was used to trace the development of education in Gauriganj-block. Tools used in the study were Government documents (census, Block Reports, Educational Reports, etc.), Hindi translation of an attitude scale taken from the book Shaw and wright, an interview guide to collect contemporary facts. Percentage analysis of various data of census and block etc. were the statistical techniques used in the study. Major findings of the study were at primary level 3739 girls were enrolled in 1975-76. There is still disparity in the education of boys and girls. This disparity should be narrowed down. Out of the total population of junior high school level 16.2% are girls. There number is on increase since 1947. The percentage of upper caste girls is higher than that of other castes. Percentage of wastage is going slowly. It was 9.2% in 1946-47 which is 7.7% in 1975-76. Such fall indicates that people are becoming conscious of the importance of education at this level. There is no separate higher secondary school for girls in the block. Only 70 girls are studying at this level while total enrolment is 1529. This may be because of two reasons. Schools are at large distance, where it is found inconvenient for girls to go there daily. Our Indian society is orthodox. Parents do not like to send their daughters in co-educational institutions.

**112. CODE: BHU/RE/1976/DLC-0 140**

**Singh, J. (1976). *A Validational Study of a Verbal Test of Creativity* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S. S. Srivastava

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Validational Study , Creativity, Verbal Test.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were (i) to study the distribution of the fluency and flexibility scores among the higher secondary school students. (ii) to study the distribution of intelligence scores among the higher secondary school students. (iii) to find out the relationship between the fluency, flexibility and intelligence scores. (iv) to find out the concurrent validity of the test under investigation by correlating with scores of Mehdi's test of creativity (1973). (v) to find out the differences between the relationship of intelligence and creativity among high and low intelligence group. 70 higher secondary students from the 11th class of the Government boys of intermediate college were included in the sample of the study. Descriptive method was used in the study. Three tools were used in the study that is the creativity test developed by Srivastava and Bhattacharya (1975), Mehdi's Verbal Test of Creative Thinking and Test of General Mental Ability by Jalota. Statistical techniques used in the study were chi-square, coefficient of correlation, t-test, mean, S.D., median, skewness and kurtosis. Findings of the study were the coefficient of correlation obtained between the scores of fluency and intelligence, flexibility and intelligence is insignificant. The chi-square tests have reconfirmed the above findings and doubly proved the assumption of independence of creativity with that of intelligence and hence validity of the creativity tests under investigation. It has been proved that the validity of the new tests of creativity is of acceptable standards as laid down by psychometrician.

**113.CODE:** BHU/RE/1976/DLC- 0141

**Pandey, N.D. (1976).** *A survey of the problems of university students living in 'DIGS'* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S.N. Singh

**Area of Research:** Higher Education

**Keywords:** University Students, DIGS.

**Abstract:** The objective of the study was to study the various problems of the students studying in the university. Descriptive method was used in the study for the study random sampling technique was used, students pursuing Ph.D., M.A. were considered for the study. a questionnaire has been developed and standardise by researcher has been used for the study. Statistical techniques used in the study were percentage and percentage scores. Major findings of the study were students living in DIGS are of low middle and low category, status of students are very poor, mostly students live in a unconstructed and temporary houses, large students get there water from hand pumps, most of the students were suffering to get the proper food .the study investigates this type of some serious suffering of the university students and explores the hidden fact behind the problems of the students.

**114.CODE:** BHU/RE/1976/DLC-0 142

**Prasad, J. (1976).** *A Study of people's perception of management of private- aided higher secondary schools in Varanasi district of U.P.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Prof. R.K. Yadav

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Perception, Private, Aided, Higher Secondary Schools.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were (i) to study the perceptions of teachers, guardians and members of the managing committees of the private – aided institutions with regard to the working of the managing bodies. (ii) to study in what way guardian, teachers and members of the managing committees differ in their perceptions of the motives in starting colleges, appointing the teachers in promoting punishing or dismissing them in handling the finance of the schools in acquiring and disposing of assistance of the schools. The random sampling was used in the study 20 rural and 30 urban teachers, 32 rural and urban guardians and 8 rural and ten urban members of the managing committee were randomly selected. For the study madhyamik vidhalay prabhand inventory was constructed by the researcher and used in the study. Statistical techniques used in the study were percentage, t- test, chi-square test. The major findings of the study were a significant difference among the perceptions of the teachers, guardians and members of managing committee was obtained in area I i.e motivation for the establishing schools, similarly in area II formation of decision taking bodies teachers, guardians and members of managing committee had different perceptions. In area III inference of the manager in day to day functioning of schools teachers and members of managing committee had no significant difference in their perception and for this particular group in this area, the null hypothesis was retained.

**115. CODE:** BHU/ RE/1976/DLC-0143

**Pandey .B. (1976). *A study of Personality Correlates of Verbal Fluency and Originality among High School Students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.41.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S.S.Srivastava.

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Creativity, Fluency, Originality, Personality, Personality Traits.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were :to study the personality correlates of fluency and originality dimension of creativity, and to prepare and compare the HSPQ profiles of high and low Fluency and originality groups. For the fulfillment of the objective of the study descriptive survey method was selected. The investigator has chosen a purposive incidental sample (Guilford, 1956). A sample of 100 male class 9th students studying in government recognized and aided high school was drawn having a mean age of 14.84 years. Personality traits were measured by administering Hindi version of Jr. Sr. HSPQ (Srivastava, 1975). Fluency and originality dimension of creativity have been measured by employing verbal test of creativity (Bhattacharya and Srivastava, 1975). For finding out the personality correlates of fluency and originality the product moment, coefficients of correlations had been computed. The major findings of study

were :high fluency group students are typically normal in their personality pattern aided with high degree of super ego strength (G), low fluency Group students can be differentiated from general high school population on the basis of their Low scores on intelligence (B), surgency (F), adventure (H) and self sufficiency (Q2), high original group students are typically normal in their personality pattern having Lower guilt proneness (-0),low original group students can be differentiated from the general population on the basis of Lower Scores of factors A, B and Q ,and the fluency scores are almost normally distributed among the high school population.

**116.CODE – BHU/ RE/1976/DLC-0144**

**Kumar, N. (1976). *A study of Personality Correlates of Verbal Fluency and Originality among High School Students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.54.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. R.P.Varma.

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Attitude, General Education, Teachers, Students, Guardians.

**Abstract:** The main objectives of this study were to find out if the attitudes of the teachers, guardians and students toward the general education are favorable or unfavourable and to compare their attitudes. Descriptive survey method was adopted to fulfill the objectives of the study. The present study was carried out on a sample of 200 individual's teachers, guardian, and students who constituted the same group. In this study self made tool Attitude towards general education in (10+2+3) scheme – A Scale was used to collect data . In this study Mean, Median, Standard Deviation, Quartile Deviation, Chi-Square, t-value were used. The major findings of the study were: 1.The individuals vary in their attitudes. More Respondents (33.5%) were on the favorable end and fewer respondents (8%) were on the unfavorable end .The majority of them (58.5%) were in the undecided category. The attitudes of the teachers, guardians and students were compared taken two at a time. It was found that these three groups were not significantly different in their attitudes towards general education.

**117.CODE :BHU/RE/1976/DLC.-0145**

**Srivastava, Babbun. (1976). *Vocational Interest of Higher Secondary School Girls in Varanasi City*. Faculty of Education (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.93.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Prof. R. K. Yadav

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Vocational Interest, Higher Secondary School Girls, Preferences.

**Abstract:** The major objective of this study is to find out vocational likes, dislikes and indifferences of girls and to analyze the relationship that exists between vocational preferences and choice of school subjects and personal qualities. Survey method has been applied. Applying simple Random sampling technique 150 higher secondary school girls of Varanasi were selected,

fairly representing different strata of the urban population. The adopted hindi version of Strong Vocational Interest Blank (SVIB) has been used. After the administration of the inventory the investigator scored and tabulated the data. Percentage on each item of every column was calculated. The analysis shows that there is a close relationship in the vocational preferences of the girls and their liking for school subjects. They have mostly preferred the jobs of scientists, engineer, medical agent, artist, and dancer and cooking specialists and similarly they rendered great interest in study subjects related to these professions. With some deviated cases, a vocational preference of most of the girls is positively related with their preference of related activities. There is a high difference of percentage between the vocational interests of the girls of the Government and private institutions.

**118. CODE – BHU/ RE/1976/DLC-0146**

**Singh, P. (1976). *A study of a few Barriers to the educational development of village community* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.61.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. R.P.Varma.

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Barriers, Educational Development, Village Community.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to find out the demographic structure of the village, to find out the educational status of the village community, to find out the social composition of the village, to find out the economic status of the village, to find out values of the older and younger generations, to find out the level of aspiration of the young children, and to find out the self concept of boys. For the fulfillment of the objectives Descriptive survey method was selected. In this present study 96 families were taken as a sample. In the present study socio- economic status scale self constructed tool was used to collect data. For the quantitative analysis of data Mean, S. D, F-test, t-test were used. The major findings of the study were :1.The educational norm in the villages is lower than the national norm in respect of literacy, enrollment in the age group of 6-14 years. A high level of wastage reportedly of 36.2% had also been found.2. The level of aspiration of the villagers had also been found low.3. It had been found in the present study that the self concept of the boys is low and poor.

**119. CODE – BHU/ RE/1977/DLC-0147**

**Kumar, D. (1977). *Personality characteristics of Innovative and Non – Innovative teacher* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.101.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S.P.Ahluwalia.

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education.

**Keywords:** Personality, Innovative and Non -Innovative Teachers.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to find out the Personality characteristics of Innovative and Non -Innovative Teachers, and to identify the sex differences in personality

characteristics of innovative and non –innovative teachers. Descriptive survey method was used to fulfill the objectives of the study. Attitude towards educational Innovation scale (self Made) and Principles rating scale (PRS)(Dr. N.N. Sen. 1965)were used to collect data .For quantitative analysis of data Mean, S. D, Percentile were used. The major findings of the study were : 1. Means and S.D. of the scores on the eight relevant personality traits of the tow major group, Innovative and non-innovative teachers reflect sufficient variability.2 .Non-Innovative teachers score consistently higher than innovative teachers on the PTI and PRS .3. Innovative teachers scored higher on PTI than non- innovative.3. Mean difference of the scores of innovative and non- innovative teachers score consistently highest on attitude to moral values on the PTI.4. The values of Chi-square are found to be statistically significant at .01 levels.

**120. CODE – BHU/ RE/1977/DLC-0149**

**Pandey, M. (1977). *Socio-Economic status of married college women and their problems* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.74.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. R. Upadhyaya.

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Socio-Economic Status, Married collage women.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to find out socio-economic status of married collage women, to find out their problem in details ,to find out the relationship between socio-economic status and their problems, and to suggest the ways and means to tackle or to minimize those problems. Descriptive survey method was used to fulfill the objectives of the study. In the present study socio- economic status scale SE SSQ-Urban by S. Jalota, R.N.Pandey, S.D. Kapoor and R.N.Singh were applied. In this present study various statistical technique were used ,such as mean, S.D, Correlation, t-value. The major findings of the study were :1. The average home adjustment in lower socio economic stratum is significantly inferior so that the upper and middle strate between which the difference is not significant.2. The health adjustment in middle socio-economic stratum is poorer that at the higher and better than lower stratum.3. Adolescent of higher intelligence group are born in poor homes.

**121. CODE– BHU/ RE/1977/DLC-0150**

**Singh, D.N. (1977). *Factors affecting Educational Innovative practices in the schools of Varanasi and Jaunpur Districts* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.70.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Kamal Rai

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education.

**Keywords:** Innovative Practices.

**Abstract :** The objectives of the study were: to examine the reasons for adoption and rejections of the innovations ,to study the factors influencing the attitudinal inclination of the teachers

towards innovative practices, to make a comparative study of the principals and teachers reactions towards innovative practices in relation to their age and rural –urban background, and to identify the relative importance of different agencies such as department of directorate of Education including Inspectorate, extension service Department, Literature, and Deliberations in seminars. Descriptive study was used to fulfill the objectives of the study. A Sample of fifty secondary school of these two districts was selected located in rural (30 schools) and urban (20 schools). Boys schools -10 , girls schools-5, Co-educational schools -35 were selected for the study. The Data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics like Mean, S. D, and critical ratio. The major findings of the study were :1. As expected the state directorate of education including the inspectorate is the next important factor in diffusion of innovative ideas. In our cultural pattern the greatest amount of heed and respect is paid to the centers of authority and power.2. The department of extension services are expected to play a decisive role in dissemination of new ideas and getting them rooted in the school system .It is however ,very disappointing to note from this investigation that they are not doing their job as they ought to.3. One of the finding of this study in that education literature including journal, books and commission reports do not contribute much towards spreading new Ideas.4. Principals and teachers perception of benefit to the students from an innovation goes in favor of its assimilation in the school system.5. It is also revealed by this investigation that teachers of urban schools have more favorable attitudes towards innovations.

**122. CODE:**BHU/RE/1977/DLC-0151

**Varshneya, Purnima Kumari (1977). *A study of Relationship between Organizational Climate and School Efficiency* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Kamala Rai

**Research Area:** School Organization and Management

**Keywords:**Relationship, Organizational Climate, School Efficiency

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were (i) to find and the organizational climate of the high school of Varanasi city (ii) to construct a questionnaire for measuring student adjustment (iii) to construct a student rating scale for measuring perceived teacher efficiency. (iv) to find out if there is any significant difference between the types of organizational climates of boys and girls high school. (v) to find out whether there is any marbled interdependence between the type of organizational climate and 'perceived teachers efficiency'. (iv) to find out the relationship between organization climate and students achievement in high school and to discover the type of climate more conducive to student achievement. (vii) to find out the relationship between organization climate and students' perching of adjustment on the school. (viii) to determine partial regression equation connecting organization climate with the determinates of school efficient (student achievement, student adjustment and perceived lecher efficiency) (ix) to suggest ways and means to create a healthy climate in an insistent which promotes smooth



administration and a high degree of school efficiency. 100 teachers and 473 students were selected through the purposive incidental sampling technique for the study. Descriptive survey was adopted for the student. Tools used in the study were: (i) the organizational climate Descriptive Questionnaire (Halpin and Croft, 1963 adapted in Hindi by Sharma, 1969) (2) Teachers' Efficiency Rating Scale (3) Student Adjustment Rating Scale (4) Student Achievement Record. Statistical techniques used were mean, S.D., Standard score, Correlation coefficient, regression, t-test. The findings of the study were the school tends towards 'open' climate as against 'closed' one. There is no significant difference between the 8 dimensions of organizational climate of boys and girls high school. It was also found that types of organizational climate have got significant correlation with student achievement. Further, the tendency from closed towards open O.C is positively correlated with the three dimensions of school efficiency (student achievement, student adjustment and perceived teacher efficiency). Disengagement, hindrance aloofness and production emphasis are negatively correlated with student achievement. spirit, intimacy, thrust and consideration are positively correlated with student achievement.

**123.CODE:**BHU/RE/1977/DLC-0152

**Shukla,Suman (1977). *Development of a Programme on Fundamental Principles of Programmed Learning for Hindi Speaking Population* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S.S Srivastava

**Area of Research :** Technology of Education

**Keywords:** Development, Programme, Fundamental Principles, Programmed Learning,

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were (i) to develop a programme on fundamental principles of programmed learning in Hindi language. (ii) to prepare a criterion test for appraising the validity of the aforesaid programme. 40 B.Ed. Student were included in the sample of the study. Experimental method was adopted in the study. Statistical techniques used in the study were error rate, programme density, mean and CR Value. It was found that a programme on the basic principles of programmed learning in Hindi was developed on account of the various steps involved in preparing, revising, finalizing and evaluating the programme.

**124.CODE:**BHU/RE/1977/DLC-0153

**Singh, Raj Mani (1977). *A Study of Adjustment Pattern of Creative and Non-Creative Student of High Schools*. (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S.S. Srivastava

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Adjustment Pattern, Creative Student, Non-Creative Students, High School.

**Abstract:** Objectives of the study were (i) to study the distribution of scores of creativity and its factors (fluency, Flexibility and originality) among high school students. (ii) to study the

distribution of adjustment scores and its elements among the high school students. (iii) to find out the relationship between creativity and adjustment with its dimensions. (iv) to find out the differences in the adjustment patterns of creative and non-creative high school students. The sample consisted of 114 male students of class IX studying in Government aided high schools of Varanasi city. The sample was selected through purposive incidental sampling technique. Tools used in the study were, "The Verbal Test of Creative Thinking" (Mehdi, 1973) had been used for measuring fluency, flexibility and originality of the subjects and "Vyaktitva Parakh Prashnavali" (Saxena, 1962) has been used for measuring Home, Health, Social, Emotional and School Adjustment of the subjects. Mean, median, S.D, skewness, kurtosis, t-test, product moment coefficient of correlation and spearman's  $\rho$  (p) were the statistical techniques used in the study. The major findings of the study were fluency scores are almost normally distributed, the distribution of flexibility scores are also normal but positively skewed and leptokurtic and the distribution of originality scores among subjects is not normal, but is highly positively skewed and leptokurtic. The distribution of composite creativity scores is almost normal. The distribution of total adjustment scores is almost normal. School adjustment is positively and significantly correlated with creativity. Creative group of students can be differentiated from non-creative group of students on the basis of their higher scores on school adjustment. Creative and non-creatives differ only in their school adjustment, where creatives are well adjusted in schools than non-creatives.

**125. CODE:**BHU/RE/1977/DLC-0154

**Singh, Ram Sunder (1977). *Construct Valiation of Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. P.C Saxena

**Research Area:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Validation, Inventory, Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory

**Abstract:** Objective-The objective of the study were (i) to establish the reliability of the Hindu transition and adaptation of MTAI- (ii) to establish the correlate the MTAI-Hindi adaptation sones of the pupil-teachers, with their ratings. (iii) to find out the puil teacher, having undergone practice of teachings and having gaveled some theoretical knowledge, differ in their mean-score from the group of students who were studying how those who were undergoing technical education. It is believed that attitude is a correlated of achievement. Hence, it is proposed the find and whether there is any is any correlation between the, MTAI-sones of pupil- teachers and the percentage of marks abstained by them in their BA or B.sc. classes. Two tools were used in the study that is Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory and Teacher Attitude Inventory by S.P Ahluwalia. Statistical Technique used was correlation. Out of 399, only 170 pupil-Teachers were randomly selected and included in the validation study. Fifty in-service teachers were also included in the study of attaining objective's 1 and 2. Thirty students of teachers training college, BHU were randomly selected for the validation students proposed in objected 3 and 4. 15

students each from I.T and law school were selected following incidental-CUM-purposive method for the differential study proposed in the objective 5. The result of the study was MTAI-Hindi Adaptation is fairly valid.

**126. CODE:**BHU/RE/1977/DLC-0156

**Dubey, Rashmi (1977).** *A Study in Reading Accuracy for Visually Presented Words in Roman and Devanagri Scripts* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. T. S. Rao

**Area of Research:** Technology of Education

**Keywords:** Reading Accuracy, Visual, Roman Script, Devanagri Script.

**Abstract:** Objective of the study was to find out whether reading words written in Roman Script will be easier or more difficult than words written in Devanagri Script. The sample consisted of 60 students studying in both English and Hindi medium classes. Experimental method was adopted in the study. Words selected from the index of a school atlas were used as tools in the study. For the collection of data mean, S.D, critical ratio, t-test and correlation coefficient was used. The major findings of the study were both the group presented with English Cards first and the group presented with Hindi cards first perform better on Hindi cards. The better performance in Hindi and poor performance in English is seen in the case of every set of English Cards. Those who saw Hindi cards first improved their reading of English cards only in the case of seven lettered words. Words of length more than seven letters were difficult irrespective of the order of presentation. The order of presentation of Hindi cards had no effect on the performance on Hindi cards. English medium subjects perform better on English cards even when the English cards are seen first. Hindi Medium subjects do not improve their performance on English cards even after seeing the Hindi cards. This, it is the language medium rather than the order of presentation which influences the performance on English cards. The study of English as subject at graduation, intermediate and even High school stage of education influences the performance on English cards.

**127. CODE:** BHU/RE/1977/DLC- 0162

**Singh, R.K. (1977).** *A survey of leisure time Activities of students of BHU* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.98.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S.N. Singh

**Area of Research :** Higher Education

**Keywords:** Leisure time activities, BHU Students.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: find out leisure time activities of students, find out similarities and differences in the general pattern of the leisure time activities of hostler and non hostler students, find out the activities on which they actually spend their leisure time, find out

the impact of such factors as socioeconomic conditions, Residence, faculties in which they are studying, on leisure time activities , and to suggest measures that may be adopted by educators in providing facilities for proper use of leisure. Normative survey method was used for the purpose of the study. Simple normative survey was adopted. 300 students of BHU hostlers and non-hostlers were selected in the sample through Random sampling or stratified sampling. The data was collected with the help of an opinion ire .The data was analyzed with the help of Percentage Techniques .The major findings of the study were: differences have been observed in the leisure time activities of students of humanities and science, hostler and non hostler, girls and boys , rural and urban and relation to students economic condition.

**128.CODE:** BHU/RE/1978/DLC- 0163

**Singh, G. (1978). *A study of Educational need and problems of female university students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.68.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S.N. Singh

**Area of Research :** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Educational needs, Educational problems

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study : to study the differential problems of hostler and day scholars, to study the social condition of hostler and day scholars, to study the academic facilities, to find out the leisure time facilities, to find out the residential facilities, to find out the transport facilities, to study the social facilities, to find out the facilities of health and hygiene, to find out the dietary facilities, to suggest measures that may be adopted by educators in providing facilities for education. Research design: sample & sampling technique used sample – a sample of 250 students from BHU was selected for the present study, research method normative survey type, tool used self made opinionnaire, statistics technique percentage. Major findings: the survey revealed the female students have to face a lot of problems like as- library related, financial, presidential, transport, health and hygiene, social, the problem of choice of subject, is one of the problem of academic facilities, In the analysis day scholars and hostellers have sufficient facilities for there hobbies, presidential facilities there is good arrangement of ventilation in room, proper arrangement for light, good environment for study. In the analysis majority of students get educational help from their friends. Majority to scholars have sufficient facilities regarding health and hygien. Majority of the hostellers have the problem of bad management of meal. The most important thing that the university should do in the respect of educational problems is to provide academic facilities.

**129.CODE:** BHU/RE/1968/DLC- 0165

**Mukherji, K.S.(1968).*Educational Philosophy of Sri Aurobindo* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.77.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Ram Chandra Gupta

**Area of Research :** Philosophy of Education

**Keywords:** Educational Philosophy , Sri Aurobindo

**Abstract:** The objective of the study was to study the educational philosophy of Sri Aurobindo .For the purpose of study philosophical method was adopted. The various books ,related literature and Sri Aurobindo' books were studied to draw the conclusions of educational philosophy of Shri Aurobindo. The major findings of the study were:Sri Aurobindo has contributed for whole development of the children, he also supports English language for education, he emphasized on curriculum which child find interesting, mother tongue should be medium for transaction of curriculum,teacher should be helper for students because knowledge is hidden with children,children should be provided with a free environment so that they are able to gain more and more knowledge by their own efforts, and type of schooling visualized by Shri Aurobindo is seen as aiming to bridge gap between the child's life at school and that at home.

**130. CODE:** BHU/RE/1972/DLC- 0166

**Mithilesh Nandaini Nandini, M. (1972). *An analysis of readability value of Hindi text books prescribed for high school* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.39.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Km. Sushila Tandon

**Area of Research** Language Education (Hindi)

**Keywords:** Analysis, Text books, Readability, High School.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to analyse those books on the basis of readability formula through which it can be decided whether the particular book is proper or not for the prescribed grade, to give the readability formula as the basis of the measurement for prescribing the books which children can easily understand and can acquire the knowledge, and to make the books comprehensive so that it may increase the comprehensibility of student. Six books of Hindi ( 3 text books and 3 rapid readers) prescribed for high school were selected for the study. Content Analysis was adopted. Farr, Jenkin and Patersen (1951) formula for Readability value. Farr, Jenkin and Patersen (1951) formula for Readability value. The major findings of the study were: there is wide variation in the text books Hindi Gadya Bharati was more difficult in comparison to Gadya Sushama & Sugam Gadya, text books and rapid readers both were analyzed by the same formula & wide variation was found to rapid reader were easier than text books but third one was difficult than text book.

**131. CODE:** BHU/RE/1981/DLC- 0168

**Pandey, Vidyanand. (1981). *Swatantratar Bharat mein Sanskrit ki sthiti aur uska vikas* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.72.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Rajeshwar Upadhyay

**Area of Research:** Sanskrit Education

**Keywords:** Post-independence, Bharat/India, Sanskrit

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were :to point the development and place of the Sanskrit language in independent India, to find out the area which are unexplored ,and to find out place of the Sanskrit in changeable educational environment. For the purpose of the study descriptive survey method is adopted .The sample size was consist of 25 students studying in various school of Varanasi city through random sampling method .The tool used in the study was self made interview inventory. For quantitative analysis of data percentage is calculated. The major findings of the study were : the future of Sanskrit was found good, Sanskrit should be given prime place in the school curriculum, and also Sanskrit can be delivered to maximum people activating government system.

**132. CODE:** BHU/RE/1979/DLC- 0169

**Singh, Sarnath.( 1979-80). *Social Origin of First Division Matriculate* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.66.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S. N. singh

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Social Origin, Socio-Economic status, First Division Matriculates, Religious Value,

**Abstract:** The central theme of this study is to probe deeply into the social background and social origin (religious value system of the family, class and caste, living area, type of school attended, family structure, educational, economical, professional background of the family, interpersonal relationship with family members, etc.) of the students who have achieved first division at the high school examination. The study followed Descriptive Survey method. The study has taken 200 first division matriculates: 60 female and 140 male students as sample by using purposive sampling. The investigator himself prepared a tool ‘Student’s Social Origin questionnaire’. This questionnaire includes personal biodata sheet and in eight parts enquires about family, education, occupation income , expenditure, family beliefs, and other important information. According to the questionnaire result was categorized and interpreted under these sections :Section A : student’s personal data ,Section B : family, Section C : Education, Section D : Occupation ,Section E : Income ,Section F : Expenditure, Section G : Families belief and Value system and Section H : other. The major findings of the study were : Most of the first divisionary are 15 plus, the number of female and Muslim first division holders are less in number than those of male and Hindu,the majority of first division holders come from the twice-born castes and Kaiasthas, except in girls, where more urban girls have secured first class, no significant difference was observed between rural and urban first divisionary, in a large majority they come either from government schools or from the elite public schools, that too from urban area the majority of the first division holders come from the nuclear or small families,a vast majority come from educated and non- political families, mostly first rankers come from non-agrarian and non business families ,middle class has produced more first divisioners in comparison to affluent and poor class,and families of first rankers invest more in education. Such families provide guided freedom to children and take interest in them, focus on cultivation of good habits in their children.

**133.CODE- BHU/RE/1979/DLC-0 170**

**Rai, Daya Shanker. (1979). *A Study of the Needs, Problems and Aspiration of Research Scholars in Banaras Hindu University* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.66.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Surya Nath singh

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Needs , Aspirations, Research Scholars of Banaras Hindu University, Investigation

**Abstract:** The main objectives of this investigation were to find out the academic, economic and family life problems of the research scholars in the university as well as the nature and pattern of their relationship with their supervisor. It also aimed at tracing out their needs and future aspirations regarding social status and earning. Descriptive Survey Method was used. A self constructed interview schedule, observation and personal information schedule were used for data collection. Using Purposive Quota Sampling finally 180 research scholars were selected as sample from Arts, Social Science and science faculty of BHU. Findings of the study suggested that majority of the scholars realize lack of proper guidance and training. Science research scholars were more supported by their supervisor and thus they are more contented and were on better terms with their guide than arts and social science scholars. Social science scholars who were engaged in field work reported for in-sufficiency of scholarship to meet their economic needs. Majority of the scholars were found having no aspiration for continuing their research work further or to work in research oriented institutes and that they would opt for teaching profession.

**134.CODE: BHU/RE/1979/DLC. -0170 A**

**Singh ,U. (1979). *Measurement of the Teaching Competence of Sanskrit Teachers of Higher secondary Schools*. (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.93.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. M. K. Tripathi

**Area of Research:** Pedagogy of Sanskrit

**Keywords:** Measurement, Teaching Competence, Sanskrit Teachers, Sanskrit Pathshala.

**Abstract:** The main objective of this study was to measure teaching competence of the Sanskrit teachers. Further it also tended to look into the teaching competence differences on these grounds- teachers being male and female, trained or untrained, belonging to ordinary Secondary School or traditional Sanskrit Pathshala. The present study was based on the simple technique of descriptive survey. Data was collected using “Baroda General Teaching Competence Scale” as developed and standardized by Passi and Lalitha (1975), on a sample of 55 Sanskrit teachers selected via purposive incidental technique from 23 aided government secondary schools and Sanskrit Pathshalas. The scores of Sanskrit teachers were analyzed under the variables of sex,

training qualification and types of school. Findings: No major difference in the teaching competence of male and female, trained and untrained Sanskrit teachers. Sanskrit teachers from secondary Schools and Sanskrit Pathshala also don't differ significantly. The difference was significant only on the variable of teacher's qualification.

**135.CODE:** BHU/RE/1979/DLC. - 0170 B

**Bano, Y. (1979). *Sense of Community Deprivation Amongst High School Students.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.39.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. T.S.Rao

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Community, Sense of Deprivation.

**Abstract:** This study was undertaken with the objective of finding out if students belonging to minority communities and weaker sections of the population suffer from any sense of deprivation. Descriptive Survey Method was adopted. A scale entitled "my community was developed. It consisted of 30 items. It is administered on a sample of 300 high school students, both boys and girls from Hindu and Muslim Community. The major findings were as follows- Hindu boys feel more deprived than Hindu girls while Muslim boys and girls showed no significant difference. Also there was no difference between Hindu boys and Muslim boys in the sense of community deprivation. Though Muslim as a whole feel slightly more deprived than Hindus. Harijan children feel a greater sense of absolute community deprivation than non-Harijan children.

**136.CODE:** BHU/RE/1980/0174

**Singh, P. (1980). *Attitude of university students towards teaching profession* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.111.**

**Name of the Supervisor:** Dr. C.P. S.Chauhan

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Attitude towards teaching profession, University students

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were to study the attitude patterns of university students towards learning profession, to find out relationship between the socio-economic status of university students and their attitude towards teaching profession, to find out relationship between the socio-economic status of university students and their attitude towards teaching profession, to find out whether there exist any sex differences in the attitude patterns of university students, and to find out the relative contribution of sex, academic achievement and socioeconomic status to the development of attitude of university students towards teaching profession. Descriptive survey method was adapted to conduct this study. The sample of the study consisted of three hundred post graduate students of arts, science and agriculture from Banaras Hindu University and U.P. P.G. College Varanasi (affiliated to Gorakhpur University),



extracted by purposive sampling technique. An Attitude inventory developed by the investigator himself and a respondents' inquiry form was used to collect the relevant data. The prominent statistical techniques which were used to analyze the data were product moment coefficient of correlation, point biserial coefficient of correlation and multiple regression analysis. Major findings of the study suggested that the university students have a favourable and positive attitude towards teaching profession; there was no significant relationship between academic achievement of students and their attitude towards teaching profession, there was a negative significant correlation between socio-economic status of university students and their attitude towards teaching profession. The multiple regression analysis showed that socio-economic status is the only contributory factor in developing attitude of university students towards teaching profession.

**137.CODE:** BHU/RE/1980/0175

**Shukla, S.B. (1980). *Level of modernization among secondary school teachers* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.87.**

**Name of the Supervisor:** Shri R.S. Pandey

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Level Of Modernization, Secondary School Teacher.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were to know how far secondary school teachers accepted modernity, to compare level of modernization among secondary school teachers, to compare the socio-economic status and level of modernization among secondary school teachers, to compare the level of modernization among rural and urban secondary school teachers. The study was conducted following descriptive survey method; universe of the study was secondary school teachers of Varanasi district. Fifteen intermediate colleges out of all were selected randomly. All the teachers of these fifteen colleges (233 teachers teaching different subjects) constituted as sample of the study. The researcher has used two tools to collect data i.e. 'Attitude Scale on Modernization' constructed by R.S. Pandey (1977) and 'Socio-economic Status Index' constructed by R.P. Verma and P.C. Saxena (1977). For data analysis different statistical techniques like measures of central tendency as well as dispersion, t-test, analysis of variance and coefficient of correlation were used. The findings of the study indicated that secondary school teachers, teaching different group of subjects differ in their level of modernization. Science stream teachers were higher on modernization than both other streams and commerce stream teachers were higher than that of arts stream teachers. Urban secondary school teachers had greater level of modernization than their counterparts. There was found positive correlation between socio-economic status and level of modernization.

**138.CODE:** BHU/RE/1980/0176

**Singh, R. (1980).** *Nature and need of professional training for college/ university teachers* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.91.

**Name of the Supervisor:** Dr. Tribhuvan Singh

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education.

**Keywords:** Professional training, college/university teachers.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were to know whether professional education is essential for college and university teachers, what should be the nature, course and duration of this professional education, whether this course should be compulsory or optional, whether this orientation should be theoretical or practical or of both type, whether this orientation course should be given at pre service or in service stage. This work was of survey type research and this was conducted on a sample of two hundred teachers belonging to ten faculties of Banaras Hindu University, Kashi Vidyapith and Post Graduation colleges affiliated to Gorakhpur University. A questionnaire entitled 'Nature and Need of Professional Training for College and University Teachers' was developed by the researcher himself. Percentage and chi square statistics were used prominently to analyze the data. The findings of this study were- about more than half of the teachers included in the sample agreed that there was a need for professional orientation for college and university teachers and this should be optional as well. Most of the teachers (44.5%-74.5%) agreed with the proposed curriculum; most of the teachers wanted it should be organized with help of different departments; about 50% teachers wanted this course to be of six months or three months duration. About half of the respondents wanted summer vacation to be used for this professional course.

**139.CODE:** BHU/RE/1980/0177

**Ghosh, A.R. (1980).** *A study of relationship between socio economic status and academic achievement of students of class IX* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.41.

**Name of the Supervisor:** Shri M.N.Wali

**Area of Research:** Secondary Education.

**Keywords:** Socio economic status, Academic achievement, Class .

**Abstract:** The main aim of the study was to identify the relationship of socio economic status with academic achievement of pupils. Descriptive survey method was adapted to conduct this study. The sample of the study consisted of two hundred fifty students of class IX of the secondary schools of Varanasi city. Only government aided institutions for boys and girls were selected. The investigator had used 'Socio Economic Status Index Scale' prepared by Dr. R.P. Verma and Dr. P.C. Saxena (1976) to measure socio economic status of the students whereas the total marks secured by the students in junior high school examination in session 1979-80 were used to assess academic achievement. Data analysis was done with the help of measures of

central tendency, measures of dispersion, Coefficient of correlation and significance of measures was also tested. The findings revealed that in this study no significant difference was found between mean scores of upper and lower, lower and middle, middle and upper socio economic status groups of students. There existed a positive non significant correlation between socio economic status and total marks in various subjects; lowest performance was associated with lowest income group and highest performance was linked with highest income group. The study showed that socio economic status of the students influenced their academic achievement to a very nominal extent.

**140. CODE:** BHU/RE/1980/0178

**Khan, M. (1980). *Teachers' attitude towards adult education programme* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.78.**

**Name of the Supervisor:** Dr. S.B. Bhattacharya

**Area of Research:** Adult Education

**Keywords:** Attitude, Adult Education Programme.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were to find out the relationship between knowledge of teachers in adult education and their attitude towards adult education; to find out the level of knowledge and attitude of prospective and practicing teachers towards adult education programme; to find out the level of knowledge and attitude of male and female teachers towards adult education programme; to find out the effect of age and experience on the knowledge and attitude towards adult education programme; to find out the reading interests of the teachers in adult education literature and their percentage in the sample. Population of the study consisted of practicing male and female teachers of secondary and higher secondary schools along with prospective teachers (under training) in the eastern part of U.P. The sample consisted of 270 teachers. It was drawn from teachers of high school and Intermediate colleges of Varanasi city and B.Ed. and M.Ed. students of Faculty of Education, BHU. To draw out the sample incidental purposive technique was used. Descriptive survey method was adapted to conduct this study. The researcher has constructed two tools namely- 'Attitude Scale' to measure attitude towards adult education programme and 'A Knowledge Scale' to measure the knowledge in adult education programme. The data was analysed using product moment coefficient of correlation, frequency distributions, measures of central tendency and dispersion, skewness and kurtosis, analysis of variance and C.R. test. Major findings of the study were- Attitude had been found to be the function of knowledge, increase in knowledge showed more favourable attitude towards adult education programme; the significant differences between correlation coefficient of male and female students showed that male teachers' favourable attitude was function of knowledge more than the female teachers while findings also showed male teachers possessed more knowledge and female teachers showed more favourable attitudes; attitude was significantly affected by the age of teachers. Young teachers disposed more favourable attitudes

towards adult education programme; knowledge about adult education programme was also a function of experience.

**141. CODE:** BHU/RE/1980/0179

**Gupta, K. (1980).** *Teaching effectiveness of teachers in relation to their background variables.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.52.

**Name of the Supervisor:** Mr. M.N. Wali

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education.

**Keywords:** Teaching effectiveness, Socio economic status, training, teaching experience.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were to find out how do principals rate their teachers on teaching effectiveness scale; to find out how are teachers distributed in the school according to their socio economic status; to study the relationship between the principals' rating of teaching effectiveness of their teachers and their background variables as academic qualification, training, teaching experience and socio economic status. The study was undertaken using survey method of research. Purposive incidental sampling was chosen to select a sample of fifteen principals and one hundred and eighty teachers employed in recognized and Government aided higher secondary schools/ intermediate colleges of Varanasi city. The researcher had used two tools to collect the data namely 'Teaching effectiveness scale' prepared by M.N. Wali and 'Socio-economic status index prepared by R.P. Verma and P.C. Saxena. The data was analyzed using frequency distribution, measures of central tendency and dispersion, coefficient of correlation and critical ratio. The findings showed that the principals rated their teachers judiciously on teaching effectiveness scale as supported by the results obtained by students at the examination; maximum number of teachers of higher secondary school/intermediate colleges came from lower socio-economic status; there were no significant differences between teaching effectiveness and socio-economic status, teaching effectiveness of graduate and post graduate students, teaching effectiveness of teachers belonging to different teaching experience groups.

**142. CODE:** BHU/RE/1980/DLC0181

**Singh, Sarnath (1980).** *Social origin of first division matriculates.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.66.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S. N. Singh

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Religious Value, Family, Economic Background.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were to find out the average age and religious value system of the family of the student, to find out class, caste and area of these students, to find out the type of school they have attended, to find out family structure, parental position, family background, economic background of family of these students, and to find out belief pattern in the family, educational facilities and students interpersonal relationship with the members of

their family. Descriptive Survey Method was followed by the researcher. 200 students (140 male and 60 female) who secured 60% or above marks in metrics exam studying in Intermediate colleges of Varanasi were considered as a sample by using purposive sampling technique. Students Social Origin Questionnaire was prepared by researcher to fulfil the research objectives. Mean, mode, average, percentage were calculated. The major findings of study were: most of the first divisioners have achieved age of 15 plus, most of the first divisioners were came from public school and from urban schools and majority of the first divisioners were came from nuclear family, educated family and middle class family.

**143. CODE:** BHU/RE/1980/DLC-0182

**Kapur, Alka (1980). *Proficiency of Prospective English Teachers in English* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.144.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. T. Singh

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Prospective, Proficiency, English Teachers, Vocabulary, Speech.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were :to design and construct a suitable test for measuring the proficiency of perspective English teachers in English,to measure the proficiency of perspective English teachers in English by using the specially constructed test,to study the effect of sex on the English proficiency of prospective English teachers,to locate the area of English language in which the prospective teachers are deficient and to study the effect of sex, educational qualifications, background and medium of instruction on proficiency in the various areas of English language. Descriptive survey method was followed by the researcher.100 prospective English teachers of Eastern U.P. were considered as a sample. Incidental sampling technique was used. The High School Reader prescribed by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U.P. was taken as the guideline for the level of test. A preliminary administration of the test was done in two stages – the pre-out and the tryout. Mean, Standard Deviation were calculated, and a group wise comparison of proficiency in each area was made and subjected to t-test.

**144. CODE:** BHU/RE/1980/DLC-0183

**Pandey, K.P. (1980). *Unit cost of education and its impact on students achievement* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.71.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. R. Upadhyaya

**Area of Research:** Economics of Education

**Keywords:** Unit Cost, Primary School Education, Achievement.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were :to find out unit cost of education in primary schools of Varanasi, to compare the unit cost in rural and urban primary schools, to estimate cost in two forms a) student cost b)institutional cost, and to find out the relationship between unit cost and

students achievement in primary school. Descriptive survey method was followed by the researcher. 10 rural and 10 urban primary schools were selected randomly from the Varanasi district among them 100 rural and 100 urban student of class 5th considered as a sample. Convenience Sampling Technique was employed for this purpose. Two schedules were prepared as a tool; one for collection of information regarding different schools and second personal data information sheet. Unit cost was calculated by dividing the total cost of a school by its total number of students. Dr. Amlan Datta's formula were used to calculate unit cost. T-test has been applied to find out significant difference. The major findings of the study were :the unit cost in urban primary schools was higher than that in rural primary schools, there is positive correlation between cost and students achievement and at lower stage, students are of tender age and they can be moulded in any way we like irrespective of their urban or rural background.

**145.CODE:** BHU/RE/1980/DLC-0184

**Mishra, Madan. (1980). *Mathematics Curriculum in Primary Schools of Varanasi City* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.72.**

**Name of the Supervisor :**Dr. C.P. S. Chauhan

**Area of Research:** Mathematics Education

**Keywords:** Mathematics Curriculum, Primary Schools, Varanasi.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to probe into general conditions in the teaching of Mathematics in primary schools, to compare the existing syllabus in the schools with the latest syllabus developed by NCERT for primary classes, to investigate into academic and professional qualifications of teachers in the primary school , and to evaluate the Mathematics text books as prescribed in the primary schools. Descriptive Survey Method was followed by the researcher. Aggregate of all primary schools in Varanasi were considered as population and 20 primary schools were selected randomly from population was consider as sample of the study. The investigator used three tools namely, Questionnaire (Information Checklist), a Score Card for evaluating Mathematics textbooks and a copy of latest syllabus developed by the NCERT for primary schools. Mean, mode, average, percentage were calculated and t-test was applied in the study. The major findings of the study were : the academic qualification of primary schools Mathematics teachers are not so satisfactory as required, most of the schools do not have a school library which creates difficulty of adequate references material for teachers and students and the NCERT and CBSE books are very costly in comparison to those of U.P. Education directorate.

**146.CODE:** BHU/RE/1980/DLC-0185

**Hussain,Gulam.(1980). *Self concept of Student Teachers and its Relationship with their Professional Attitude* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.98.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Kamala Rai

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Self concept, Professional Attitude, Student Teachers.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to find out the nature and extent to which self concept of the student teachers is associated with their professional attitude, to find out the difference between the self concept of male and female student teachers, to find out the difference between the professional attitude of male and female student teacher ,to find out the difference between the professional attitude of student teachers having high and low self concept, and to find out the difference between the self concept and professional attitude of student teachers belonging to the academic backgrounds, arts, science and social science. Descriptive Survey Method was followed by the researcher. The investigator has chosen a purposive-incidental sample consist of 200 student teachers studying in Faculty of Education BHU Varanasi. Swatva Bodh Parikshan (SBP)- A test of self concept and Ahluwalia's Teacher Attitude Inventory (TAI) were tool used by the researcher. The major findings of the study were there is no sex difference in the self concept of student teachers as measured by SBP except in relation to 'health and physique' and 'socio economic status, there is no significant difference in self concept and professional attitude of student teachers having different academic backgrounds and Positive and significant correlation between self concept and professional attitude was found.

**147. CODE:** BHU/RE/ 1981-82/DLC -0186

**Singh, A.K. (1981-82).** *A Comparative study of intelligence Level, Personality Pattern and Attitude towards teaching of upper-caste and Scheduled Caste Student-teachers of Banaras Hindu University during Session- 1980-81 & 1981-82 (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation).* Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.73.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Sahab Singh

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Intelligence Llevel, personality pattern, Attitude, Student teachers

**Abstract:** The Objectives of this dissertation were: To compare the intelligence level of the upper caste and scheduled caste student-teachers of Banaras Hindu University. To find out difference, if any between the personality patterns of upper caste and scheduled caste student-teachers. Multi Variable Research Design. The Sample for this study consisted of 277 rarely graduation upper caste and scheduled caste student the data were collected from Banaras Hindu University Varanasi by Random Sampling technique. Descriptive Survey Method was used to conduct this study.The following tools were used in the present study for collection of data. Josni's Mental Ability Test, Eysenck's Personality Inventory and Ahluwalia'a Teacher Attitude Inventory. Statistics techniques were Multiple Correlation, Mean, Standard deviation T. test as already mentioned the data derived from the admistration of Jasn Timer Test of general mental ability, attitude inventory upper castes and scheduled castes students teachers were tabulated

respectively. Major findings of this study were: There is clear cut evidence against null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference between upper caste and scheduled castes teachers. This provides no evidence against Null Hypothesis that there is no significant difference between upper caste and scheduled Caste student teachers on extraversion-introversion dimension of Eysenck personality inventory. & thus is provides clear evidence against the null Hypothesis that there is no difference between upper caste and scheduled caste student-teachers no Neuroticism dimension of Eysenck personality inventory.

**148.CODE :** BHU/RE/1982/ DLC-0 187

**Nand, Achyuta. (1982). *A Study of Classroom questioning behaviour of Teacher - Trainees* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.37.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. T.S Rao

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Classroom Questioning , Behaviour, Teacher- Trainees.

**Abstract:** The Objectives of this dissertation was: To follow the questions put by the Teacher in class and see what happens to it or to the answer in reply to the question. In the present investigation Sample was the Teacher- trainees who were enrolled in the B.Ed classes 1980-81 of the faculty of education, B.H.U. These were 38 science student teaching science for their practice teaching. Out of this, six students were taken for the study. Findings of this study were: the background questions were moderately used. Questions are usually redirected by the teacher to pupils other than the first ones to whom the questions were originally put. Surprisingly teacher- trainees seldom split up the question into simpler questions. teacher- trainees do link up questions with matter already explained or to be explained, still a good number of questions are rhetorical or standing in isolation without any linking. teacher- trainees do not show satisfactory skill in managing with the student responses. A large number of questions do not lead to any where as the responses are not utilized by them. As for the purposes served by classroom questions is concerned, only a small percentage is for explaining or for enabling thinking in pupils.

**149.CODE:** BHU/RE/1981-82/ DLC -0188

**Verma, Punam (1981-82). *Creativity and Leisure Time Activities among girls studying in central and U.P. Board School* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.63.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Kamala Rai

**Area of Research:** Contemporary Issues in Education

**Keyword:** Creativity, Leisure.

**Abstract:** The Objectives of this dissertation were: To find out the difference, between creativity of girls studying in schools following central and U.P. Board Course of Study. To develop a leisure-time-activity inventory for High School girls. To find out the leisure-time activities of girl



students studying in high school. To find out the Similarity and differences in the general pattern of the leisure-time activities of creative and non-creative girls. To find out the preferences of leisure-time-activities of girl studying schools following central and U.P. Board Courses of study. Multi Variable Research Design. The sample for this study consisted of 100 school students. The data were collected from U.P. Board and central Board student in Varanasi city by Random sampling technique. The study has employed calculation of mean, S.D. T-test of Significance of difference between means, percentages and significance of difference between percentages for analysing the data and arriving at the contemplated result. Tool/s used for this study: Opinionnaire related to leisure time activities & Mendi's verbal test of creativity. The study has employed calculation of Mean, S.D., 't' Test of significance of difference between means percentages and significance of difference between percentages for analyzing the data and arriving at the contemplated results. Major findings for this study: Girls pursuing comprehensive courses of science as well as arts subjects (central Board) Score significantly higher on creativity test in comparison to the girls studying either science or arts prescribed by the U.P. Board of secondary education. Science-groups girls (U.P. Board) Score significantly higher on the test of creativity in comparison to their counterparts in arts course (U.P. Board). & Similar trend has been found in all the component scores of creativity. VI2, fluency, flexibility and originality.

**150.CODE:** BHU/RE/1981-82/ DLC-0 189

**Srivastava, Kavita (1981-82).** *Adjustment pattern of secondary school girls* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.56.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Kamala Rai

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Adjustment, Socio-Economic status.

**Abstract:** The Objectives of this dissertation were to Study the home, health, social emotional and school adjustment of secondary school girls studying in Eastern U.P., to find out urban-rural difference in adjustment pattern of the secondary school adolescent girls, to find out relationship between adjustment and socioeconomic status of secondary school girls, to find out intend strict difference in the adjustment pattern of adolescent secondary school girls, and to find out the differences in the adjustment pattern of adolescent secondary school girls studying in co-educational institutions specifically run for girls. Multi variable Research Design was used. Sample used in this study was selected from four districts viz. Varanasi, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Ballia of Eastern U.P. 318 girls and 150 boys. Purposive Sampling technique was used. Descriptive survey method as used to conduct this study. Tools were used in this study (i) Vyaktiva- Parakh Prasnavali (Saxena 1962) (ii) Socio-Economic Status Index (Verma and Sasena 1976). Mean rather than other measure of central tendencies such as median or mode was used for the variables adjustment as it is a continuous variable. S.D. as a measure of variability was used 't' test was used to find out the significance of difference between the means. Major findings were Adjustment pattern of the secondary school girls of Eastern U.P.

was found to be satisfactory. The girls belonging to upper socio-economic state has significantly better adjustment in comparison to their counter parts in middle and lower socio-economic strata. The girls belonging to the middle and lower socio-economic strata did not differ in their adjustment pattern.

**151. CODE :** BHU/RE/1981-82/ DLC-0 190

**Mantri, Km. Abha Rani (1981-82). *Self-concept of Harijan Students in relation to their socio-economic status and scholastic Achievement.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.63.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. M.K. Tripathi.

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Self-Concept, Socio-Economic Status, Scholastic Achievement, Harijan

**Abstract:** The Objectives of this dissertation were : to measure whether there is any relationship between self-concept of Harijan students and their socio-economic status, to find out the general pattern of self concept of Harijan students, to find out whether there is any difference in the self-concept of Harijan boys and girls, to find out if there exists any difference between socio-economic status of Harijan boys and girls, to find out if there exists any difference between scholastic achievement of Harijan boys and girls. Multi Variables Research Design used in this study. Two hundred (200) Harijan students studying in classes IX and X of Varanasi city were taken for the present study. It includes both sexes, by Random sampling technique. Descriptive survey method was used to conduct this study. Tools used: (i) Swata Bodh Parikshan “(A Test of self-concept) Prepared by G. P.S. Sherry.(ii) Socio-economic scale prepared by the investigator herself. Statistics techniques/s: Mean and S.D. of self-concept and socio-economic status and scholastic achievement for total sample and male/female students were calculated. ‘t’ Test was used to test the significances of difference between mean-scores of different groups, framed on the basis of sex, socio-economic status and scholastic achievement. The mean scores of boys of high and low socio-economic status did not differ significantly. The self-concept of Harijan students belong to different scholastic achievement groups viz-high. Average and low did not differ significantly. The mean scores of boys and girls were calculated on the basis of socio-economic strata both were having insignificant difference.

**152. CODE:** BHU/RE/1981-82/ DLC-0 191

**Pandey, Nagendra Nath (1980-81). *Concept Attainment in physics in relation to achievement motive of secondary school boys* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.92.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S.B. Bhattacharya.

**Area of Research:** Science Education

**Keywords:** Concept, Concept Attainment, Achievement motive concept-Teaching strategy.

**Abstract:** The Objectives of this dissertation were : Preparation of two concept attainment tests in physics ,to find out the effect of concept teaching strategy on the concept attainment of the students,to find out the relationship between achievement motive and concept attainmentand and to find out the relationship between different characteristics or achievement motive and the concept attainment. Multi variable Research design used in this study. Incidental purposive sampling technique used in this study. The sample of the main study consisted of 96 students of class IX but dropped to a level of 61 students who were common among all the activities. Descriptive survey method was used to conduct this study. Tools used in this study : (i) Concept difficulty rating scale (Developed) (ii) Concept attainment test (Developed) (iii) Achievement motive inventory (used) Statistics techniques/s: (i) Mean standard deviation (ii) Significance of difference between correlated means. (iii) Analysis of variance (iv) Product moment correlation coefficient. Findings of this study were: Concepts which do not seem difficult externally many come out to be difficult for students. The concepts which are viewed as difficult by teachers are not necessarily viewed as difficult by students. Valid and reliable tests in concept attainment can be prepared.

**153.CODE:** BHU/RE/1981/DLC-0192

**Mishra, S. (1981).** *A Study of Value Pattern and Job Satisfaction of Secondary School Teachers of Varanasi* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.59.

**Supervisor:** Dr. Sushila Tondon

**Area of Research:** Value Education

**Keywords:** Value Patterns, Job satisfaction, Secondary school Teachers.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To study the value pattern of secondary school teachers of Varanasi city, to measure the degree of job satisfaction of secondary school teachers and difference between job satisfaction of male and female teachers, to study the relationship between value pattern and job satisfaction of secondary school teachers . Sample consist of 150 secondary school teachers ( 75 male and 75 female) teachers of 12 institution of Varanasi city. Descriptive correlational method was adopted to conduct the study. Personal Value Questionnaire(PVQ) developed by G.P. Sherry and R.P. Varma and Job Satisfaction Questionnaire prepared by Shri Pramod Kumar and Shri D.N. Mutha were used for data collection. Mean, Standard Deviation, Coefficient of correlation and t-test were used for analysis of data. The major findings of the study were: Level of job satisfaction and values of male and female group differ but this difference was not significant. Social, democratic, asthetic, hedonistic and health value have positive correlation but religious, economic, knowledge, power and family prestige value have negative correlation with job satisfaction. Hedonistic value of male teachers and democratic value of female teachers have zero correlation with job satisfaction.

**154. CODE:** BHU/RE/1981/DLC-0193

**Vij, M. (1981).** *Relationship between Concept Attainment and Achievement of Secondary Girl Students in Geography.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.77.

**Supervisor:** Dr. S.B. Bhattacharya

**Area of Research:** Pedagogy of social science (geography)

**Keywords:** Concept Attainment in Geography, Achievement in Geography.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To find out the effect of concept teaching strategy on concept attainment of students in Geography, to find out relationship between school achievement in Geography and concept attainment, to find out some difficult concept in Geography. The sample for the present study consisted of ninth grade students of Central Hindu Girls School. Sample was selected through incidental purposive sampling technique. Quasi Experimental research method and pre test-post test research design was adopted to conduct the study. Concept Attainment test and Concept difficulty rating scale developed by the researcher were used for data collection. Mean, Standard Deviation, Coefficient of correlations were used for analysis of data. The major findings of the study were: Teaching strategy and concept attainment test based on concept learning model and classroom concept learning (CCL) scheme were very affective for the proper understanding and clarity of concept to the students. School achievement in Geography is not synonymous with concept attainment in Geography. There was no significant positive correlation between achievement and concept attainment. Besides concept attainment most favourable factors affecting achievement may be the cramming for examination, memory based examination system, non clarity of concepts, essay type examination, teaching methods etc.

**155. CODE:** BHU/RE/1972/DLC-0194

**Mishra, J.B. (1972).** *Students Values in Two Different Cultures* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.73.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. R.P.Verma

**Area of Research:** Value Education

**Keywords:** Value , Culture.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To study comparatively value system of East Siang (Arunachal Pradesh) and Varanasi students of secondary and higher secondary classes and to study comparatively the value system of Hindu, Adi, Christian and Bhudhist students of East Siang(Arunachal Pradesh). 141 school students from Varanasi (U.P) and 142 school students from East Siang district (A.P.) were selected randomly from the two cultures. Descriptive correlational method was adopted to conduct the study. Personal ValueQuestionnaire(PVQ) developed by G.P. Sherry and R.P. Varma was used for data collection. Mean, Standard Deviation, Rank order Coefficient of correlation, t-test and f-test were used for analysis of data.

The major findings of the study were: The sample of Varanasi differed significantly in aesthetic, democratic, economic and hedonistic values in comparison to the sample of East Siang district. The Varanasi students scored higher than the East Siang ones in regard to aesthetic value. Reverse was the case in respect to democratic, economic and hedonistic values. The rank order coefficient of correlation was low and not significant. It was found that the two cultural groups have dissimilar value system. The students of four religions i.e; Hindu, Buddhist, Christian and Adi (Native) have no significant difference in any value.

**156. CODE:** BHU/RE/1981/DLC-0195

**Bhattacharya, S. (1981).** *A Study of Frustration among Female Teachers and Organizational Climate of Secondary School* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.66.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Sushila Tondon

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Organizational Climate, Frustration, Secondary School Teachers.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To study the level of frustration of secondary school female teachers and types of organisational climate of the schools and to find out the relationship between level of frustration of female teachers and the organisational climate of their schools. In this study 13 secondary schools of Varanasi city were selected and from these schools 100 female teachers were selected by using incidental purposive sampling technique. Correlational method was adopted to conduct the study was used for data collection. Rosenzweig Picture Frustration test and Organisational Climate Description Questionnaire developed by Halpin and Croft, adopted in Hindi by Dr. Kamla Rai and Purnima Varshneya were used for data collection. Mean, Standard Deviation, Rank order Coefficient of correlation, Standardized scores were used for analysis of data. The major findings of the study were: The teachers belonging to autonomous climate have less degree of frustration. The teachers under controlled climate deny aggressively shouldering the responsibility of offense. The teachers belonging to familiar climate avoid admitting the offense by blaming others and deny the commission of mistake in a less defensive manner.

**157. CODE:** BHU/RE/1981/DLC-0196

**Dwivedi, M. (1981).** *A Comparative Study of Job Satisfaction among Primary and Secondary School Teachers* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.55.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Shri M.N. Wali

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Job Satisfaction, Primary School Teachers, Secondary School Teachers.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To find out the Job Satisfaction of primary and secondary school teachers in different areas and to compare the job satisfaction of primary and

secondary school teachers. The sample of study was 220 primary and secondary school teachers of limited area in Bihar. Normative Survey method was adopted to conduct the study. Job Satisfaction Scale developed by M.N. Wali was used for data collection. Mean, Standard Deviation, t-test were used for analysis of data. The major findings of the study were: Secondary teachers have high level of satisfaction in all areas than primary school teachers. Primary school teachers are most satisfied in the area 'Interesting' and least satisfied in the area 'Relation with supervisors'. Secondary school teachers are most satisfied in the area 'Interesting' and least satisfied in the area 'Service Conditions'.

**158. CODE:** BHU/RE/1982/DLC-0197

**Bagchi, J.P. (1982).** *A Comparative study of Concept Attainment in Biology by Students of Ninth Grade studying under two Syllabuses* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.87.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Shri M.N. Wali

**Area of Research:** Science Education

**Keywords:** Concept Attainment, Student, Syllabus.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to find out the effect of the types of syllabus on the attainment of biology concepts, and to observe the effect of the following demographic variables on the attainment of biological concepts in different syllabuses (a)sex (b) parental education (c) family income. The sample of study was class ninth students (50 boys & 50 girls) of C.B.S.E. and U.P. board affiliated schools situated in Varanasi city. The sample was selected through Incidental purposive sampling technique. Descriptive Survey method was adopted to conduct the study. Questionnaire for testing concept attainment developed by the researcher was used for data collection.. Mean, Standard Deviation, t-test, f-test and coefficient of correlation were used for analysis of data. The major findings of the study were: Sex, parental education and family income have no significant effect on concept acquisition by the students. The students of both the boards have shown unsatisfactory results at the standardized test given.

**159. CODE:** BHU/RE/1980/DLC-0200

**Rai, M. (1980).** *Attitude of Rural Elites towards National Adult Education Program* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.92

**Name of the Supervisor :** Shri Harikesh Singh

**Area of Research:** Adult Education

**Keywords:** Attitude, Rural, Elite, Adult Education and NAEP.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to find the degree of favourableness of the attitude of rural elites towards NAEP, to see the differences in the favourableness of the attitude of the different rural elite groups towards NAEP, to find out the difference in the favourableness of attitude of any two groups of the upper, backward and scheduled caste elites. Out of five district

of Varanasi Division, one district (Gazipur) was randomly selected and 400 Elites from different castes and professions were selected in form of cluster through cluster sampling. Descriptive survey method was adopted to conduct the study. A self made National Adult Education Program attitude scale was used as tool for data collection. Mean, SD, and t-Test were used for the purpose of data analysis. The major findings of the study were: The degree of favourableness amongst the elites towards NAEP was not good, The degree of favourableness among different caste groups varies i.e. upper castes and backward castes do not vary significantly between themselves but each of them varies significantly with scheduled castes elites, Political elites favoured this program more than any group i.e. merchantiles, rich-farmers, professionals and academicians, Surprising result was that academicians had favoured the program the least.

**160. CODE:** BHU/RE/1980/DLC-0201

**Mishra, Yogesh Prasad (1980). *Dimensions of Rural Development and Adult Education* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.54.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. R. Upadhyay

**Area of Research :** Adult Education

**Keywords:** Dimension, Rural Development, Adult Education.

**Abstract:** The main objectives of the study were: to find out the dimensions of rural development in a particular area, to find out socio-economic status of the inhabitants of Sewapuri block, and to investigate into the role of adult educating programme in uplifting the dimensions of rural development. For the purpose of study survey method was employed. The universes for the study were consisted of the Adult population of Sewapuri block. For sampling stratified random sampling was selected. In this study twenty villages from whole block were selected for investigation. Out of 20 villages, 120 villagers were taken in sample. For collecting data self constructed tools was used. For analysis of data various percentage tables were prepared. Findings of study were as following: 1. It was found that expansion of education, water and electricity, transportation, progress of agriculture, fertilizer, foundation seeds and small scales industries were the dimensions of rural development. 2. Most of villagers' occupation was agriculture. 3. Most of villagers were illiterate and had passed the age of formal education. So adult education could be better programme to make literate them.

**161. CODE:** BHU/RE/1980/0203

**Singh, R.D. (1981). *An analysis of marks obtained in theory papers and dissertation in M.Ed. examinations of BHU during the last decade (1971-1980)* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.37.**

**Name of the Supervisor:** Shri Harikesh Singh

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Analysis of marks, M.Ed. examination, B.H.U.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were to find out the number of examinees who were passed out in first, second and third division during the last decade; to do a comparative study of the number of students who had got different divisions while marks of their dissertations was not added; to do a comparative study of the marks given by internal and external examiners. Descriptive survey method was used to study the academic achievement of students, being appeared in M.Ed. examination, in last decade (1971-1980). For this purpose, marks obtained by all the students (appeared in M.Ed. examination since last decade) had been selected instead of sampling. The researcher has noted very carefully the divisions and marks obtained in various subjects of all the two hundred thirty two students who had appeared in M.Ed. examination since last decade. The findings of the study indicated that during 1971 to 1980 the number of students obtaining first division, had been increased respectively; and in this improvement the most important role was played by the marks obtained by the students in their dissertation and specially the approach of internal assessment. The number of students getting first division had escalated fourfold due to the provision of 25% marks of internal assessment; further a proportion of 1:2 was found in the students who had secured first division on the basis of theory papers alone after the emergence of internal assessment system.

**162. CODE :** BHU /RE/1982/ DLC -0 205

**Sushma.(1982). *A Study of Congruence & Teachers-Student Perception of Pupil Behaviour* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.45.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Uma Varshney

**Area of Research:** Secondary Education

**Key words:** Behaviour, Desirable Behaviours Congruence, Class.

**Abstract:** The objectives used in this study were :To study the Behaviour of Ex class Pupils of Secondary School. To find out the similarity between the teachers and peers perceptions of pupils classroom behaviour. To find out the difference in the teachers and pass perceptual of Pupils classroom Behaviour. Non-Experiential Research design used in this study : Sample & Sampling techniques used : 100 Girls students & 15 Teachers Vasant Kanya inter college, Varanasi. Random Sampling method used in this study. Descriptive Research method used in this study. Tools used in this study: Check list. S2, Tetra choric correlation Statistics techniques used in this study. Major findings of this study were: The Teachers indicate complete agreement for the presence of negative or positive trait while students show their disagreement. Both Teachers and Students show complete agreement for the lack of negative or positive trait.

**163. CODE:** BHU/RE/1981/DLC-0207

**Kumari. V. (1981). *Madhyamik vidyalayon ki uchch varg (gair anusuchit) तथा निम्न varg (anusuchit) ki balikao ki shakshik samasyao ka tulnatmak adhyayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.87.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Sahab Singh



**Area of research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Secondary Schools, educational Problems, girls, Lower Classes.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to find out the educational problems of girls of higher and lower class studying in secondary school and compare the problems of girls of both class. 200 girl students of high school Varanasi city were selected as sample by random sampling method. Survey method was used to conduct the study. Self constructed questionnaire was used for data collection. Percentage was used to analyse the data. Major findings of this study were: there were problems related to class study, adjustment, schools, economic and others among lower class girls. , Higher class girls more interested in game than lower class girls.

**164. Code:** BHU/RE/1983/DLC 239

**Srivastava, Iru. (1983). *Role of the university teacher as perceived by teachers themselves and the students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** R.S. Pandey

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education.

**Keywords:** Role, University, Students, Teachers. Role.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To study the 'role' of teachers in relation to their socio – economic status., To know about the role of teacher as perceived by themselves., To ascertain the role of teacher as perceived by the university students. & To understand the difference in roles of teacher perceived by the teacher themselves and student. Research Design was Non-experimental Design. All the teachers (Professors, Readers and Lecturers) & all the student of Banaras Hindu University constituted the population for this study. Research Method was Descriptive Survey. Inventory was used as a tool for the research. Percentage was the statistical method. Major Findings were that the comparative view of the perception of teachers and students of University gives an impartation that Education Problem solving good relationship, subject knowledge, Research orientation was the major roles administrations; political affiliation and teaching effectiveness are the secondary roles.

**165. Code:** BHU/RE/1983/DLC 241

**Singh, Manju. (1983). *A comparative study of the morality of the upper caste and scheduled caste student – teachers of Banaras Hindu University* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. Sahab Singh

**Area of research:** Sociology of Education.

**Keyword:** Morality, Student-Teacher, Upper Caste prospective teachers, Scheduled Caste prospective Teacher.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were to find out the nature and extent of morality in Prospective Teachers and to find out the difference between the morality of scheduled Caste and

Upper Caste prospective teachers. Research Design was Multi Variable research design. The selection of 73 prospective teachers was done by the investigator from the total population of the student teacher enrolled in the education faculty of Banaras Hindu University during the session 1982-1983. Research Method was Survey Method. Questionnaire was used for the purpose. Statistical techniques Percentage, t Test were used. Major Findings were 1. Majority of teacher (more than 78%) considered morality as virtue worth pursuing in life 2. Upper caste and scheduled caste prospective teachers do not differ significantly on all the traits of morality except thankfulness, although there were some items on different trades of morality where differences were significant. Upper caste prospective Teachers adore honesty more sincerely than the scheduled caste prospective teachers.

**166. Code:** BHU/RE/1983/ DLC-242

**Agnihotri, Veena. (1983). *A comparative study of Job satisfaction and value – patterns of music teacher and general teacher of secondary school of Varanasi* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. M.N. Wali

**Area of research:** Value Education

**Keywords:** Job Satisfaction , Value- Patterns

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were 1) To find out the job satisfaction of music teachers and general teachers and value patterns of music teachers and general teachers. (2) To find out the difference in the various areas of job satisfaction between music teachers and general teachers. (3) To find out the difference in value patterns of music teachers and general teachers. Multi variable research design was used. The sample of the present study consisted of 40 music teachers and 40 general teachers employed in the higher secondary schools (girls and boys) in Varanasi. Survey method was used. Two Tools were used (1) Wali's job satisfaction inventory. (2) Verma and sherry's personal value questionnaire. t -test was used to compare the data. The Major findings of the study were (1) Music teacher are most satisfied in the area "interesting" and least satisfied in the area "moral values.(2) Value patterns of both groups come from high to low in following order :- Aesthetic , Hedonistic , Economic , Power , Knowledge , Health , Religious , Family , Prestige , Democratic & Social .

**167. Code:** BHU/RE/1983/DLC 317

**Seth, Kavita. (1983). *Predictive validity of index of criterion for admission to B.Ed. Course* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Sushila Tandon

**Area of research:** Sociology of Education.

**Keywords:** Predictive Validity, Index, B.Ed. Course

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To find out the relationship between Index scores of candidates and their performance in B.Ed. theory examination., To find out the relationship

between index scores of candidates and their performance in practical examination., To find out the relationship between B.Ed. theory and practical examination. Research Design was Non-experimental design. The sample of the present study included students admitted to B.Ed. programmer of the faculty of education (Banaras Hindu University) in the academic session 1980-1981 & 1981-1982. Research Method was Survey Method. The nature of study was such that the development of specific tools was not considered because the data could be available from office records of the Faculty of Education and office of the controller of examination (Banaras Hindu University). Anova Test was used. Major findings were that the predictive validities of index scores for theory and practical examination have not shown sex difference and the relationship between index scores and theory examination was still reduced when effect of practical examination was partial the something was found to be true in a case of relationship between index scores and practical examination when the effect of theory examination was removed.

**168.Code:** BHU/RE/1983/DLC 320

**Sen, Nandita. (1983). *A study of teaching behaviour of experienced science teachers of Varanasi city* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Asha Pandey

**Area of research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Teaching Behaviour, Science Teacher.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To study the teaching behavior pattern of experienced Science teachers. & To compare the teaching behavior pattern of male and female Science teachers. Research Design was Non – Experimental design. The sample for the Present Study was selected through “Incidental Purposive sampling technique”. Observation Method was used. Flanders interaction analysis category system and Personal data sheet were used as the tool for the study. Percentage technique was used. It was found that some of the behaviors such as lecturing, asking questions, accept feelings are most commonly used by almost all the teachers and Female teachers are more in number direct as compared to indirect male teachers.

**169.Code:** BHU/RE/1984/DLC 243

**Lal, Kishun. (1984) *A study of difference of Anxiety among primary school children in relation to employment of their Mother* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.38.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S.S. Srivastava.

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Anxiety, Primary school children, employed mother, Non Employed mothers.

**Abstract:** The major objectives of this dissertation is to find out the difference in anxiety score's of children whose mothers are employed and non employed, to find out difference in anxiety

score's of children whose mothers are employed and non employed, to find out difference in anxiety scores between boys and girls of employed mothers, to find out the difference in anxiety score between boys & girls of non employed mother's to find out interaction effects of mothers employment and sex of children in their anxiety score's. The Descriptive survey method is used to perform the dissertation work. A 200 sample of primary school children of employed & non employed mothers are used. A self made tool is used to collect the data. The statistics used for data analysis were, mean, SD, Critical ratio and analysis of Variance. The major findings are the employment of mother was found to be an important determinant of anxiety level among primary school children. It was also found that the sex of the primary school children was found to be an important determinant of their anxiety level. No significant interaction effect was found among anxiety score of primary school children.

**170. Code:** BHU/RE/1984/DLC 245

**Vishwakarma, Usha. (1984). *Interest and Values of High-School Senior students showing Deviant Behavior* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Prof. T.S. Rao

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Interest, Values, Deviance

**Abstract:** The aim of the present investigation was to identify deviants amongst high school senior children, to find out the values off deviants of differing intensities in both sexes. The researcher was also wanted to find out the interest of deviants of differing intensities in both sexes and to find out the difference in Values and intensities existed amongst group of adolescents differing in degree of defense. The deviant behaviors were studied on the basis of family prestige, health, social knowledge, Economic status, Aesthetic and Democratic power. The qualitative research design was used to conduct this study. The sample consists of 50 boys and 50 girls' students of class XI of two school of Varanasi city. To collect the data 'Guess who' Technique was used which was prepared by the researcher herself. The researcher used the very simple statistics that is mean, SD and t-ratio. The major findings were that the value patterns & Interest of deviant boys differ from that of deviant girls there is a significant differences found between the behaviors deviant-boys and girls. It was found that Aesthetic Interests were high in extremely deviant boys and scientific interests were high in both of moderately and mildly deviant while only aesthetic interests were high in all the three groups that is extremely, moderately and mildly Deviant girls.

**171. Code:** BHU/RE/1984/DLC 250

**Rai, Kiren. (1984). *Attitude towards modernization among B.Ed. Trainees* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Parmanand Singh.

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Modernization, Attitude, B.Ed. Trainees.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were to compare attitude socio-economic status of B.Ed. trainees teaching Arts and Science and to compare the attitude towards modernization among rural and urban B.Ed. Trainees. The Descriptive survey method was used to conduct the study. B.Ed. Trainees of Varanasi district were the population of the study while sample was selected from faculty of Education B.H.U., Kashi Vidyapeeth, Sanskrit university, Agra Mahila Degree College and Vasanta College of Women, Rajghat. In this study one tool was used, that is attitude scale on modernization, constructed by Pandey, R.S. (1977). Simple Statistics such as mean, Standard deviation and t-test were used. The major findings revealed that the urban B.Ed. trainees coming from rich families were more modernized then those of B.Ed. trainees who belong to poor families. The trainees who were teaching science subjects were more modernized than their counterparts from humanities. The present study revealed that there was no significant difference between the students coming from rural and urban areas.

**172. Code:** BHU/RE/1984/DLC 253

**Rai, Vinay Kumar. (1984). *Concept attainment in physics under two teaching approaches* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** S.B. Bhattacharya.

**Area of Research:** Science Education

**Keywords:** Concept Attainment, Technical Approaches

**Abstract:** The major objective was to study the comparative effectiveness of concept attainment teaching approach and traditional teaching approach and traditional teaching approach on concept attainment in physics by controlled Intelligence, achievement motive and pretest score. The other objectives were to find out the relationship between different characteristics of achievement motives and concept attainment, to find out the relationship between intelligence and concept attainment. The study was experimental in nature. 139 students of X class of Bikramganj high school Bihar was taken as sample. Achievement motive investor and concept attainment test was used as tool to collect the data. t-test and chi-square test were used as the statistical techniques. Concept attainment teaching approach and traditional teaching approach equally effective for teaching concept of physics to class X students, when effects of intelligence, achievement motive and pre test concept attainment score were held constant concept attainment and achievement motives were positively and significantly related. Intelligence was found to be positive and significantly related with concept attainment in physics for concept attainment teaching approach but not for traditional teaching approach.

**173. Code:** BHU/RE/1984/DLC 263

**Singh, Sushma. (1984). *Attitude of B.H.U. Teachers towards the possibility of making their services mutually transferable among central universities* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. H.C.S. Rathore

**Area of Research:** Higher Education

**Keywords:** Attitude, University teachers, Mutual Transfer

**Abstract:** The major objective of this study was to study the opinions of the B.H.U. teachers with regard to the possibility of making their services mutually transferable among the central universities. To study the attitude of B.H.U. teachers towards the possibility of making their services mutually transferable in following situational and personal variables Faculty/Department, position held, Rural/Urban background, teaching experiences, closing position, research project held, scholarships enjoyed by ward's etc. The descriptive survey research design was used to conduct this study. 130 teachers of the Banaras Hindu University were randomly selected. Self made tool was used by the researcher. Various statistical techniques were used such as chi-square, fisher's F-test and student's t-test. Findings of these study says that if transfer among the central universities are made then group & politics within the department will decline, it also reveals that mutual transference will brightened the all India character of the central universities. It also says that transfer deteriorates the research standers and research project may also be affected badly. The teachers agree that the transfer will break many strong group not involved in the academic activities. Teachers were also agreeing that mutual transfer will serve the cause of the national integration.

**174. Code:** BHU/RE/ 1984 /DLC 264

**Sharma, Neelam. (1984). *Problem of introducing population Education in Secondary school-A study* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. G. Ramesh

**Area of Research:** Curriculum Evaluation

**Keywords:** Population Education, Secondary School.

**Abstract:** Major objective was to study the awareness of population education among the students, to study the view of the parents in the context of population education to know the interest of teachers about including population education in their teaching syllabus, to study the problems of teachers in teaching population education in their course. Descriptive research design is used. The teacher and student of class 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> class of Kendriya Vidyalaya were taken as the sample of the study. The tools used in this study were a questionnaire for students and opinion for the teachers. Chi-square tests were used for data analysis. The study revealed that students were reutilizing the importance of population education, students agree that population education is important in secondary school the student were Satisfied by the methods adopted by their teachers and also satisfied with the resources in their schools for population education teachers were also agreed that school should be equipped with populations education. They were satisfied with existing curriculum in population education teachers agree that they should be given proper service training through regular seminars and dibbles..

**175. Code:** BHU/RE/1984/DLC 268

**Singh, Gulab. (1984). *The Education of the disadvantaged children – A Review* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. R.P. Verma

**Area of Research:** Inclusive Education

**Keywords:** Disadvantaged Children, Education

**Abstract:** The objective of the study was to review systematically the characteristics of the disadvantaged children to review the techniques of teaching the disadvantaged children adopted in different societies. The other objective was to study the programmer for the education of the disadvantaged children from different societies, to recommend a plan for the education of the disadvantaged Children in India. Content analysis method was adopted to conduct this dissertation. As content analysis method was used. The study revealed that it was dusky to define the disadvantage in the trust sense only in terms of background variables. But some of the traits of the disadvantaged child were that lack of basic experience for school life, lack of hearing and visual discrimination, negative self concept, lack of charity of speech and abstract thinking. It was also found that the disadvantage was caused by the factors i.e. economic, genetic, social and ecological.

**176. Code:** BHU/RE/ 1985/DLC 266

**Srivastava, Sandhya Kumari. (1985). *Vishvavidhyalay avam Mahavidhyalaya k Adhyapak avam Adhyapikao k Atm Pratyay ka Addhyan Karna* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Geeta Rai

**Area of Research:** Higher Education

**Keywords:** Self Concept, Universities, Colleges

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were to study the self concept of teachers of Universities and colleges and to find out the structure and dispersion on the basis of its statistical analysis. The other objective was to study the self concept of teacher's w.r.t. to following variables- Socio economic status, gender, marriage and religion. The study method was Descriptive survey and the design was non experimental design. 200 teachers are taken as a sample. A self made tool was used to collect the data. F Test was used to analyze the data. Major findings of the study were that the self esteem of both male and female teacher was average and there is a significant difference in the self esteem of married and unmarried teachers.

**177. Code:** BHU/RE/ 1985/DLC 270

**Kumar, Indrajeet. (1985). *Varanasi me shikshak prashikshan: Ek Sanchhipt Sarvekshan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Mrs. Deepa Rani Srivastava

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Teacher Training, Varanasi

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To study the numerical survey of educational institutes of secondary level in different Universities and Degree Colleges of Varanasi., To study the structure of management and control in different teacher training institutes., To study the number of teaching and non teaching staff in training institutes. To study the finance management and economic condition in training institutes. The method for the study was Descriptive Survey method and non experimental design was used. Purposive sampling technique was used. Percentage technique was used to analyse the data. It was conclude by the study that there is difference in management, control, organization and number of teaching and non teaching staff among different training institutes.

**178. Code:** BHU/RE/ 1985/DLC 271

**Ram, Nandan. (1985). *Aurai Vikas khand k Ju. Be. Vidhyalaya me anusuchit jaati ki sankhya san 1974 se 1984 tak Shiksha ka vikas avam Vartaman Samay me adhyayanrat Uparyukt chhatro ki samasyao ka Adhyayan karna* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Sri Radheyshyam Pandey

**Area of Research:**Policy Research

**Keywords:** Scheduled Caste, Development, Block

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To study the family related problems, economic problems, social problems and educational problems of Schedule Cast students. & To study the residential oranization and physical facilities related problems. The study method was descriptive survey method and experimental research design was used. The sample was 23 schools from Aurai block. The sampling technique was Random sampling technique. A self made questionnaire was used to collect the data. Percentage technique was used in statistics to analyze the data.the result of the study were that the total enrollment of the SC students was lesser in that decade. Lack of awareness was the major reason for this. Among them 25% were drop out students, who left the study during the session.

**179. Code:** BHU/RE/ 1985/DLC 272

**Telang, Lata Pant. (1985). *Sanskrit Adhyapako ki Vyavasayik Abhivritti avam unke chhatro ki Shaikshik Uplabdh ka Adhyayan karna* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Madhukanta Tripathi

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Sanskrit Teachers, Profesional Attitude, Academic Achievement



**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To study the correlation between professional attitude and academic achievement of Sanskrit Teachers., To study the difference between male and female Sanskrit teachers for professional attitude. & To study the difference between academic achievement of male and female students. The descriptive survey method was used. 36 schools are taken as a sample. 60 sanskrit teachers as a sample are taken by purposive sampling technique. t' test used for analyzing the data. A schedule of teacher attitude was used to collect the data. The result of the study was that there is significance difference between academic achievement of male and female students. It is also identified that there is significant correlation between professional attitude of Sanskrit teachers and academic achievement of students.

**180. Code:** BHU/RE/ 1985/DLC 274

**Singh, S. (1985).** *Anaath Vidhyarthiyo ki Samasyao ka Addhyayan.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Sahab Singh

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Problems, Students, Orphan

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to study the problems of boys living in orphanage., To study the problems of girls living in orphanage., to find out the intelligence level of orphan students; and to study the academic achievement of orphan students. Non experimental design was used . All orphanages of Varanasi districts were taken as a sample. Individual study method was used. One person study format was used as tool . percentage method was used in statistics. Major findings of the study were that the time of eating and sleeping is definite of approximate all girls and boys. Bad habits like being dirty, pugnacious etc were developed in approximate 41% boys and girls. Approximate 20 % boys and girls show the emotional fluctuations. 48 % boys and girls were of quite nature and 80 % boys and girls were of aggressive nature.

**181. Code:** BHU/RE/ 1985/DLC 275

**Prasad, Harihar. (1985).** *Kashi Hindu Vishvavidhyalaya Shiksha Sankay tatha usse sambandhit anya prashikshan Mahavidhyalayo ki vittiya tulnatmak Addhyayan karna* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Supervisor Name:** Dr. Suryanath Singh

**Area of Research:** Economics of Education

**Keywords:** Training colleges, Financial Status

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To study the income and expences of faculty of education, banaras hindu University and other training institutes during 1983 -1984. And To study the per student government expenditures of faculty of education, banaras hindu University and other training institutes during 1983 -1984. The method was Survey. Non experimental

design was used. 10 students from every affiliated colleges and faculty of education were taken for sample. Purposive sampling technique was used. The major finding of this study was that per student expenditure of faculty of education is higher than Basant Mahila degree college and Arya Mahila PG college.

**182. Code:** BHU/RE/ 1985/DLC 278

**Jaiswal, Premalata. (1985). *Varanasi Nagar k Prathamik Vidhyalayo ka Srvekshan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Asha Pandey

**Area of Research:** Elementary Education

**Keywords:** Primary Schools, Varanasi city

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To study the physical facilities of primary schools., To study the economic status and management of primary schools., To study the administration in primary school. And to study the educational qualification and economic status of teachers. The descriptive survey method was used. The design was non experimental. The sample of this study was 50 primary schools. Incidental sampling technique was used. Percentage method was used to analyze the data. Self made questionnaire was used to collect the data. The result of the study was that the teachers and principals have suitable qualification and primary schools have established in British period and are developing continuously.

**183. Code:** BHU/RE/ 1985/DLC 279

**Ram, Doodhnath. (1985). *Gajipur jile k Manihari Vikas khand me Anusuchit Jaati k Shiksha aur uski Samajik Gatisheelta ka Adhyayan karna* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr.R.P. Verma

**Area of Research:** Sociology of Education

**Keywords:** Schedule cast, education, social mobility

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To study the socioeconomic status of schedule cast students of manihari block., To study the standards of living of schedule cast students of manihari block. And To study the difference in parental occupation and present occupation of schedule cast students of manihari block. The study method was Survey method. 100 schedule cast students of manihari block were the sample of the study. Simple random sampling technique was used. Self made questionnaire was used. Percentage method was used in statistics. The result of the study was that the main reason of the underdevelopment of schedule cast students is the restricted form of social structure.

**184. Code:** BHU/RE/1986/DLC-262

**Shukla, Dharani Dhar. (1986).** *A comparative study of job satisfaction and teaching effectiveness of science teachers and general teachers of secondary schools* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. M.N. Wali

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Job Satisfaction, Teachers

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: (1) To study the job satisfaction of secondary school science teachers and general teachers. (2) To find out the differences of job satisfaction between factory area teachers and rural area. (3) To study the relationship between job satisfaction and teaching effectiveness of both category teachers. (4) to find out the effectiveness of teaching of both category of teachers on the basis of the rating by respective principals of the teaching effectiveness scale. The Research design was non – experimental. Sample and Sampling technique: 50+50=100 total teachers (science and arts) from various high and intermediate colleges of Mirzapur district used as sample and Random Sampling Technique was used. Research Method was not clear. There was two Tools used (1) Wali's Job Satisfaction Inventory (2) Wali's Teaching Effectiveness Scale. Mean, SD, Anova and T-Test were used as statistical Techniques. The major findings of the study were: (1) science teachers have better job satisfaction than general teachers. (2) Practical helps in improving the result of science teachers. (3) Teachers differing in their job satisfaction were found not differing significantly in their teaching effectiveness.

**185. Code:** BHU/RE/1986/DLC-283

**Chitedze, Peter Lyson. (1986).** *Comparative study of teacher education programmes in India and Maldives* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Tribhuvan Singh

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Teacher Education, Comparative Study

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were (1) Comparative study of teacher education programmer in India and Malawi. (2) Focus on educational sectors of both countries. (3) To provide new insight and understanding to policy makers, planners and educationalists. (4) To study teacher teaching methods, aids and appliances. Comparative Research design was used. Books, journals, periodicals, articles, encyclopedia, magazines, newspapers were used as sample and Convenient-Purposive Sampling Technique was used. Descriptive Survey Method was used. There was one Tool used (1) Content Analysis. Graph, Map, chart were as statistical techniques. The major findings of the study were: (1) Improvement of teacher education should be done. (2) Practice teaching was adopted. (3) Policy makers, administrators, planners, teacher educators need to focus on current challenges of education and meet them.

**186. Code:** BHU/RE/1986/DLC-287

**Chaturvedi, Rajesh Kumar. (1986).** *A study of mental health and socio-economic status of primary, secondary and degree college teachers of Araziline Block of Varanasi District* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Kamala Rai

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Mental Health, Teachers

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were (1) To find out the status of mental health of the teachers working in primary, secondary and degree colleges. (2) To find out the socio-economic status of working teachers at primary, secondary and degree levels. (3) to compare the mental health of the teachers working in primary, secondary and degree levels. (4) to find out sex differences in mental health. (5) to compare mental health and socio-economic status of teachers. The comparative Research design was used. Sample and Sampling technique: 185 total male and female working teachers from various primary, secondary and degree colleges of Arazilines Block, Varanasi was used as sample. The findings revealed better mental health of degree college teachers.

**187. Code:** BHU/RE/1986/DLC-290

**Ram, Kapil Deo. (1986).** *A study of scientific attitude among secondary students of Varanasi district* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Paramanand Singh

**Area of Research:** Science Education

**Keywords:** Scientific Attitude, Secondary Students

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: (1) to measure scientific attitude precisely. (2) To assess individual and group differences of scientific attitude and its change. Non- Experimental Research design was used. Total 220 students of high and intermediate colleges of Varanasi District used as sample and Convenient-Purposive Sampling Technique was used. Descriptive Survey Method was used. There was one Tool used (1) Kriya, bhav, vicharshaily Questionnaire (P.N. Singh). Mean, SD, T-test were used as statistical techniques. The major finding of the study were : (1) science must replace unscientific interpretation from the many literature. (2) Science education has favorable influence among the students of urban and rural area. (3) publication of science books, magazines, bulletins, pamphlets, journals, newspapers should be increased in every area of life.

**188. Code:** BHU/RE/1986/DLC-291

**Rani, Chanda. (1986).** *Cognitive developmental level and achievement of female science students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S. B. Bhattacharya

**Area of Research:** Science Education

**Keywords:** Cognitive Developmental, Female Science Teachers

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were (1) to find out the grade wise percentage of female students operating at concrete and formal operational level. (2) To find out the relationship between age and total scores on the test for cognitive developmental. (3) to find out the relationship between achievement in science and total scores on the test for cognitive development for 9 and 10 grade female science students.(4) to find out the relationship between achievement in physics, chemistry for 9 and 12 grade female science students. Non-Experimental Research design was used. Total 240 female science students of CHS GIRLS, Varanasi class 9,10,11,12 was used as sample and Incidental-Purposive Sampling Technique was used. Research Method was not clear. There was one Tool used (1) Test of logical Thinking (Pandey & Bhattacharya, 1985). Mean SD, T-test, and Product-moment coefficient of correlation, Anova were used as statistical techniques. The major finding of the study were :(1) the percentage of female science students functioning at concrete operational level decreased with increase in grade.(2) the percentage of female science students functioning at formal operational level increased with the increase in grade.(3) The sequence of early concrete stage, later concrete stage, early formal stage, later formal stage found by piaget and others were verified.

**189. Code:** BHU/RE/1986/DLC-293

**Mehrottra, Prabha. (1986). *A study of self -concept and adjustment patterns of advantaged and disadvantaged high school girl students of Varanasi District* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Sahab Singh

**Area of Research:** Inclusive Education

**Keywords:** Self Concept, Disadvantaged ,Girl Students

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were (1) to study self- concept of advantaged and disadvantaged high school girl students. (2) To study the adjustment patterns of advantaged and disadvantaged girl students on different areas of adjustment. (3) To find out the relationship between self- concept and adjustment patterns of advantaged girl students. (4) to find out the relationship between self- concept and adjustment patterns of disadvantaged girl students. Non-Experimental Research design was used. Total 100 (50+50) advantaged and disadvantaged girl students of high schools of Varanasi District used as sample and Random Sampling Technique was used. Descriptive Survey Method was used. There was three Tools used (1) Socio-economic status Index (Verma & Saxena). (2) Mohsin Self-concept Inventory.(3) Personality Inventory (Saxena). Mean, SD, T-test, Pearson's Correlation, SED were used as statistical technique. The major finding of the study were : (1) Advantaged and disadvantaged students differ with respect to their self-concept.(2) the advantaged girl students have positive and disadvantaged girl

students have negative self -concept .(3) both were differ with respect to their adjustment patterns.

**190.Code:** BHU/RE/1986/DLC-350

**Yadav, Vidhan Chandra. (1986). *Mental health and Socio-economic status of higher secondary students of Azamgarh district* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor:** Dr. S.D. Chatterjee

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Mental health, Socio-Economic Status

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were (1) to find out the effect of socio-economic status on the mental health of students. (2) To find out the sex differences on mental health when effect of socio-economic status is held constant.(3)to compare the mental health of urban and rural students when socio-economic status is controlled.(4) to compare the mental health of science and arts students when the effect of socio-economic status is held constant. Non- Experimental Research design was used. Total 251 (250+251) male and female students of urban and rural area of Azamgarh District used as sample and Random Sampling Technique was used. Descriptive Survey Method was used. There was two Tools used (1) Socio-economic status Index (Bhattacharya&Rai, 1984). (2) Mental Health Scale (Anand,1984).(3). Mean, SD, T-test, Anova, Ancova were used as statistical technique. The major finding of the study were :(1) Better socio-economic status of a student, better will be his mental health.(2) Girl students were mentally healthier than male students. (3) There is no significance difference between rural and urban students on mental health. (4) Science students were healthier than arts students mentally.

**191.Code:** BHU/RE/ 1987/DLC 326

**Bagchi, Geetika. (1987). *Formal Operational Reasoning, Achievement Motivation and Academic Achievement of Higher-Secondary Students: A Correlational Study* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Kamala Rai

**Area of Research:** Secondary Education

**Keywords:** Formal Operational Reasoning, Achievement Motivation, Academic Achievement.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To find out the nature of the distribution of academic-achievement, formal operational reasoning and achievement-motive scores of XI grade students., To find out the significance of difference between mean scores of XI grade science and arts students on formal operational reasoning, Academic-achievement and achievement-motivation. And To find out the significance of difference between mean scores of XI grade science and arts students on formal operational reasoning, academic-achievement and achievement-motivation. Research design was Multi Variable Research Design. Ex post facto

Design was the research design of the study. The sample of the present study consisted of 192 male and female students studying in class XI of four randomly selected schools of Allahabad city. Incidental-purposive sampling technique was used. Research method was Survey Method. “Tarkik Chintan Parikshan” Developed by Bhattacharya and Pandey (1985) and Achievement Motivation Inventory recently developed by Bhattacharya and Rai were used for the purposive Correlation technique and ANOVA were taken for statistics. The major findings were that Formal operational reasoning was significantly related with achievement motivation of XI-graders, Formal Operational reasoning was not related with total academic achievement of XI-grades, Achievement motivation was not related with total and Subject wise academic achievement.

**192.Code:** BHU/RE/ 1987/DLC 327

**Tiwary, Rama Shanker. (1987. *Sex and Academic group differences in Depression among graduates* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S.S.Srivastava

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Depression, Graduates.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To Find out Sex differences in Depression among the graduates. And To find out academic group differences in Depression among graduates. Sample of 415 graduate students in B.Ed. classes of Department of Education from different colleges situated in Varanasi city was drawn. Purposive- Incidental technique was used. Research method was Survey Method. IPAT Depression Scale (Krug and Laughing 1976) was used to collect the data. ‘t’ Test was used to analyses the data. Major findings were that there is no sex difference in depression among art graduates, there is significant sex difference in depression among the science graduates and female science graduates have the lowest depression scale mean.

**193.Code:** BHU/RE/ 1987/DLC 330

**Ray, Alakha Narayan. (1987). *Selection of Student Teachers for the B.Ed course in the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. T.Singh

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** B.Ed. Course, Academic Criterion

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To find out the relationship between the marks obtained by the students in various examinations. And To find out the relationship between the marks obtained by the students in various examinations. The sample involved in the present study included 355 students admitted to B.Ed. Programmed of the faculty of Education, Banaras

Hindu University. Research method was Survey Method. 'T' test and Correlation were used to analyses the data. A Positive correlation found between academic achievement and B.Ed. theory marks. The academic achievement of old and new session is not differing significantly.

**194. Code:** BHU/RE/ 1988 /DLC 331

**Srivastava, K.M. Shailjia. (1988). *Relevance of B.Ed Programmer in the opinion of Teachers and students teachers* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Supervisor Name:** Dr. Tribhuvan Singh

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Relevance, Programmer, B.Ed. Teacher Educator, Student Teacher.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To find out the relevance of paper one prescribed for B.Ed. Students according to the student teachers and teacher educators., To find out relevance of paper two prescribed for B.Ed. students according to the student teachers and teachers educators., To find out the relevance of the paper three prescribed for B.Ed. students according to the student teachers and teacher educators. And To find out the relevance of practical activities included in the syllabus of B.Ed. Students. All the students, teachers and teacher educators of the Banaras Hindu University Faculty of Education and its two affiliated Teachers Training Colleges were the sample f this study. Research method was Survey Method. A Questionnaire was used for the purpose. Percentage and Chi-square test were used as statistical techniques. Major finding/s were that in the paper on II topics are prescribed and all these topics are found to be relevant by more than 70 percent of respondents including teachers educator/ & and student teachers, in the paper second 15 topics are prescribed and all these topics are found to be relevant by more than 85 percent and respondents including teachers educators and student teachers.

**195. Code:** BHU/RE/ 1988 /DLC 334

**Yadav, Bijay Bahadur. (1988). *Study of Mental Health in Relation to General Mental Ability among the High School Students*. (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. S.S.Srivastava

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Mental health, Intelligence, High School Students.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to find out Sex Difference in intelligence and Mental Health., To find our rural-urban difference in intelligence and mental Health., to find out academic group difference in intelligence and mental Health Among high school Students; and to find out the relationship between mental Health and intelligence. Research design was Multi Variable Research Design. The Sample of this study consisted of 300 high school students studying in rural and urban areas of Varanasi District. Random Sampling technique was used.



Research Method was Survey Method. Mental Health Scale (Anand. 1985) and General Mental Ability Test (Joshi: 1960) were used by the investigator. Mean, Standard Deviation and Coefficient of correlation were used as Statistical techniques. Major findings of the study revealed that High school boys are significantly more intelligent than high school girls, High School boys are significantly more mentally healthy than high school girls and Urban Science studying boys are more intelligent than their rural counterparts.

**196. Code:** BHU/RE/ 1988 /DLC 335

**Srivastava, Mahima. (1988). *Attitude of teacher trainees towards “Working with community”* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Kamala Rai

**Area of Research:** Teacher Education

**Keywords:** Attitude, Teacher Trainees, Working with community.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To find out the institutional difference in attitude towards working with community among teacher trainees., To find out sex difference in the attitude of teacher trainees towards working with community., To Find out rural urban difference in the attitude of teacher trainees towards working with community. To find out academic group differences in the attitude of teacher trainees towards working with community. The sample 215 B.Ed. students studying in faculty of Education B.H.U. Vasant Mahila Mahavidyalaya Rajghat and Arya Mahila Degre College Varanasi were taken. Purposive sampling technique was used. Research method was Survey Method. Investigator developed an attitude scale for measuring the attitude of teacher trainees towards working with community programmed. Mean and t. Test were used in this study. Major findings were that 1.There is significant sex difference between the attitude towards ‘Working with community’.2.The female teacher trainees have higher level of favorableness towards the programmed in comparison to the male trainees.3.There is significant institutional difference in the attitude towards the programmed under study.

**197. Code:** BHU/RE/ 1987/DLC 337

**Agrawal, Anita. (1987). *Determination of merits and demerits of Social Science Researcher Based on the Evaluation Reports of Ph.D. Thesis* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Harikesh Singh

**Area of Research:** Research in Education

**Keywords:** Merits, Demerits, Social Science, Evaluation Reports.Ph.D. Thesis

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To Analyse the Content of the evaluation reports of Ph.D. Thesis., To determine the merits based on the content analysis of these reports., To compare the merits of researchers of different disciplines of social science., To compare the demerits of researches of different disciplines of social science. And To suggest the Implication

of this study. 210 evaluation reports of 70 social science researches from 1969-1983 were used to gain information. Purposively Sampling techniques were used. Research method was Survey Method. It was revealed from the study that the percentage for 18 criteria of merits in case of 210 evaluation reports are high in comparison 18 demerits of the same reports. It further analyses that comprehensibility of presentation of the thesis. Show maximum merit percentage while it also shows second top percentage in demerits and the merit percentage of validity of data explicit least percentage while is percentage in demerits comes at the second place.

**198.Code:** BHU/RE/ 1987/DLC 338

**Agarwal, Seema. (1987). *Personality factors differencing between advantaged and disadvantaged college girl students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. Sahab Singh

**Area of Research:** Inclusive Education

**Keywords:** Personality, Disadvantaged Children, Advantaged Children.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To prepare the personality profile of the advantaged college girl students., To prepare the personality profile of disadvantaged college girl students. And To compare the personality traits of advantaged and disadvantaged college girl students. 50 advantaged and 50 disadvantaged graduate girl students, studying in women's college Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi were taken as sample. Random sampling technique was used. Research method was Survey Method. Socio-Economic Status Index developed by Verma and Saxena was used to collect the data. Mean, S.D. and 't' Test were used to analyses the data. The study revealed that girls of both the groups are sober and serious, both group slightly tend to be conscientious and Girls of both the groups are though minded realistic and self reliant.

**199.Code:** BHU/RE/ 1987/DLC 339

**Jayswal, Km. Anjana. (1987). *Teaching competence and academic Achievement of Sanskrit Student-Teachers* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. M.K.Tripathi

**Area of Research:** Pedagogy of Sanskrit

**Keywords:** Teaching competence, Academic Achievement, Student-Teacher.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: To find out whether there is any relationship between academic background and teaching competence of student-teachers of Sanskrit. To find out whether there is any correlation between competence-score obtained B.G. T.C.S and practice teaching marks awarded by internal and external supervisors. And To find out whether there is any difference in the teaching competence of the post-graduate and graduate student-teachers of Sanskrit. The sample included universities and 52 student-teachers selected. Purposive sampling

technique was used. Research method was Survey Method. B.G. T.C. (Baroda General Teaching Competence Lalita-1975) tool was used for data collection. Mean and S.D. were used to analyses the data. The result of the study was that Mean of Average group of achievers is 70.03. The difference in the means of High and Average group of achievers is significant only at .05 level. It further revealed that Mean of Low group of achievers is 51.0 the difference between the Average and low group of achievers is significant at .05 level and the difference between the means of the scores of Average and low group achievers was significant only at .05 level.

**200. Code:** BHU/RE/ 1988 /DLC 347

**Singh, Usha. (1988). *Socio-Economic Status and Academic Motivation of Junior High School Student* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**

**Name of the Supervisor :** Dr. R.P.Verma

**Area of Research:** Psychology of Education

**Keywords:** Socio-Economic status, Academic Motivation, Junior high school, Students.

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were: to find out the achievement motivation of these students., to find out the relationships between socio-economic status and achievement motivation., to compare the achievement motivation of different socio-economic status schools; and to compare the achievement motivation of boys and girl-students. Research design was Multi variable research design. The sample of the study consisted of 210 students of class VIII from the various types of schools from Varanasi City. Incidental purposive sampling technique was used. Research method was Survey Method. Socio-Economic status scale questionnaire (Urban) by S. Jalota, R.N. Pandey, S.P. Kapoor and R.N. Singh and Achievement motivation Tools developed by Mehta (1968) were used. Mean, S.D. and 't' Test were used. The major findings revealed that by plotting frequency distribution polygons it was observed that socio-economic status were also formally distributed in the populations of individual schools as well as total population, achievement motivations was normally distributed in the total population, within the various school also, which were taken for study. Further normal distribution of achievement motivation existed.

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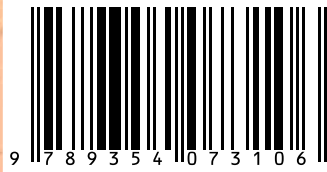
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This volume-II has been published under the guidance of the Patrons Prof. R.P.Shukla (Head and Dean of the Faculty) and Prof. Geeta Rai, President-AAEBHU with an active team of colleague Teacher Educators & Research Scholars in the Faculty of Education, B.H.U, Varanasi.

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E-ISBN : 978-93-5407-310-6



**A Centenary Publication of**

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

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