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**INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION**

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**“Innovation in Education Raising  
Scientific Literacy”**

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**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

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## CONSTRUCTION AND VALIDATION OF “ABISUS SCALE”: A TOOL FOR ASSESSING EXAMINATION FEAR AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, we aimed to construct and validate the "Abisus scale", a new tool for assessing exam fear among university students. A set of questions was created to address the physical, emotional, behavioral, and cognitive symptoms of exam fear. The first draft of the questionnaire contained 12 questions. Following evaluation by a panel of experts, two questions were deleted, and the second draft included ten questions with a 5-point Likert scale as the scoring key. Following a pilot study, the questionnaire was administered to 115 students, and we discovered that removing the tenth question enhanced Cronbach's alpha. So, we omitted the tenth question and the alpha value increased from 0.781 to 0.811. All calculated coefficients (r) are greater than the critical value (195), confirming the validity of the exam fear Scale. The developed scale was retested on the same students 6 months later, and the test-retest reliability was calculated using Cronbach's Alpha. The results showed that the exam fear scale is reliable, with Cronbach's Alpha values of 0.811 [first response] and 0.767 [second response]. The calculated coefficients (r) are greater than the critical value (195), indicating the validity of the exam fear scale and demonstrating the consistency of the questionnaire over time. The severity of exam fear is classified as low (20 or a lower raw score), medium (21-32 raw score), or high (33 or above raw score) using Z score calculation and interpretation. Exam fear was evaluated among participants, and 13% of students were in the low e, 71% in the medium, and 16% in the high exam fear categories respectively. The evolving demands of the modern education system necessitate the development of a novel exam fear scale to effectively assess exam fear among students in modern educational environments, with universities able to utilize the newly developed "Abisus scale" to create stress reduction programs accessible to all students.

**Keywords:** Abisus scale, Exam fear, Scale Construction, Scale Validation, University Students

**INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ON PROFESSIONAL  
ETHICS OF TEACHER-EDUCATORS ACCOMPANIED BY  
RELATIONSHIP OF TEACHER-EDUCATORS AND STUDENT-  
TEACHERS.**

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**ABSTRACT**

The institutional environment has played a crucial role in a Teacher education institutional environment resulting in high individual, institutional performance and specially motivation to work and relationship building among teacher-educators and student-teachers. Motivation is the process of stimulating people to action and to achieve a desired task and healthy institutional environment in an individual's expressed career related goals or choices. Teacher-educators play a important role in bringing about social transformation leading to national reconstruction. The quality of teacher-educators and inputs, therefore become of paramount importance in the whole process of teaching and learning that are influenced by the institutional environment. To achieve this, researcher selected randomly 168 teacher-educators and 560 student-teachers from the two divisions, Bangalore, and Kalaburagi from Karnataka state. In the present study there is a significant relation in the Pearson correlation scores of Institutional environment among the groups of teacher-educators and academic relationships among teacher-educators and student-teachers. One of the significant findings of the study is the Institutional environment is correlated with teacher-educators professional ethics, Teacher-educators and student-teachers academic relationship effectiveness. So, all Teacher education institutions principals and teacher-educators must try to improve their Institutional environment with positive approach, it will lead to higher achievement of the student-teachers and also the Teacher education institutions.

**Keywords:** Teacher Education Institutional Environment, Teacher-Educators, Student-Teachers, Professional Ethics, Academic Relationship.

## **EDUCATIONAL INNOVATION AND RESEARCH**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Innovation processes in the Spanish and international educational models have evolved, especially over the last 40 years. Technological expansion and development have been integrated, into the field of education. There have been changes to the educational model: school practices have been modified so that, while not entailing a completely generalised impact, significant advances have been introduced. This has led to a change in the spaces, times and ways in which these practices are implemented, thus paving the way for a complete shift in the model. Yet this has not led to a systematic and organised reflection on the processes of change, nor on how to approach evaluation and research in education. This paper aims to provide some ideas about the correct targets of these transformations, and it does so by presenting several examples.

**Keywords:** Educative Innovation, evaluation/research, mixed method designs, technology

## TRANSGENDER EMPOWERMENT THROUGH EDUCATION: ROLE OF HEI'S WITH REFERENCE TO NEP-2020

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### ABSTRACT

The recognition of the rights and identities of transgender individuals has increased in recent years, but challenges persist, especially in the realm of education. Transgender students face unique obstacles that hinder their pursuit of higher education. This article explores the educational status of transgender individuals, highlighting the problems they face and the crucial role higher educational institutions play in fostering inclusivity and support. The goal is to encourage a deeper understanding of the barriers faced by transgender students and advocate for necessary changes to make higher education a more welcoming and equitable space for all. Transgender refers to a person whose gender identity differs from their birth sex, which may not necessarily correspond with their anatomical or genetic sex. Transgender individuals often identifying with a different gender were included in the 2011 census as a third group. The census included only male and female gender categories, with no option for a third gender. However, the Indian Supreme Court accepted transgender people as a third gender in 2014, confirming their inclusion in the population count (Pallav Das, 2019). India's transgender population is around 4, 87,803 with a literacy rate of 57.06%. In 2011, there were 54,854 transgender children below six. The NEP-2020 aims to empower transgender education and dismantle age-old barriers. The national education policy draft, released in March 2019, was approved by the government on July 29, 2020. The revised policy aims to promote transformation and holistic growth in education, replacing the 34-year-old policy. (Thakur, P., & Kumar, R. 2020). The Indian National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 recognizes the discrimination and special difficulties faced by transgender students and seek to advance their inclusion and assistance. It highlights how important it is to create a more equal and inclusive learning environment. The promotion of transgender empowerment through education is emphasized in this article by higher education establishments.



**TRENDS IN EDUCATIONAL INNOVATION  
INNOVATION TO INNOVATIVE PRACTICES****Srinivasa G.K<sup>1</sup> & Dr. Padmanabha C H<sup>2</sup>**<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Institute of Education, Srinivas University, Mangalore 575001M: 9980701947 Mail Id: [gksrinivas1970@gmail.com](mailto:gksrinivas1970@gmail.com)<sup>2</sup>Research Guide, Institute of Education, Srinivas University, Mangalore 575001Email: [haipadmanabha@gmail.com](mailto:haipadmanabha@gmail.com)**ABSTRACT**

Every system needs change if we want to safeguard it from the threat of being stagnant. If the change is innovative, it leads to the qualitative improvement of the system. Same is true in case of education system. To have equality education system, change through innovation has to be initiated from the core part of the system teacher education. All other parts of the system will get the momentum to change accordingly. Possessing a key role in teacher professional preparation it is essential for teacher education institutions to be a seed bed of innovative educational ideas and nurturing them through continuous research and experimentation which will ultimately contribute to the quality enhancement of the system. For prospective teachers the subject was fundamentals of 'instruction and assessment' and for in-service teachers to is Instructional Theory' Basically the constructivist approach used in these two courses attempted to build a student- centered, inquiry oriented collaborative learning environment to help students actively engaged in personal instructional theory building. The driver and Oldham's constructivist' model for curriculum development was used. For prospective teachers more emphasis was given on discussion of methods, principles and strategies. For in service teachers, it is on reexamination of theories into practices. In short the cause was designed with an attempt to stimulate inquiry reflection and construction and restructuring of prospective and in-service teacher's knowledge base of teaching.

**Key words:** Education, Innovative practices, Approaches and learning theories.

**HAPPINESS IN LEARNING: ENHANCING THE LEARNING INTEREST****<sup>1</sup>Dr. Bhavya R & <sup>2</sup>Dr. Jagannath K. Dange**

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**ABSTRACT**

In modern education, there is a growing recognition of the pivotal roles played by happiness and interest, which profoundly influence students' educational paths. Creating a positive and emotional environment within educational settings has been found to enhance motivation and academic achievement significantly. The paper entails the important theories like Barbara Fredrickson's broaden-and-build theory, which posits that positive emotions broaden individuals' thought-action repertoires, fostering creativity and problem-solving abilities. Furthermore, theories such as Deci and Ryan's self-determination theory highlights the importance of intrinsic motivation derived from personal satisfaction and fulfillment in educational pursuits. Conversely, environments lacking in positive emotional experiences, characterized by negative emotions like anxiety and boredom, can hinder cognitive processes and diminish learning outcomes. Understanding these dynamics is essential for educators and policymakers striving to create learning environments that not only optimize academic performance but also promote students' emotional well-being and lifelong learning skills.

**Keywords:** Happiness, Interest, Positive Emotions, Intrinsic Motivation, Broaden-And-Build Theory, Self-Determination Theory.

**LEADERSHIP SKILLS AND JOB PERFORMANCE OF HEADMASTERS  
IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF KERALA****<sup>1</sup>Kavitha Pious & <sup>2</sup>Dr. Jayashree K**<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Institute of Education, Srinivas University, Mangaluru, 8129322914Email: [kavitha.pious100@gmail.com](mailto:kavitha.pious100@gmail.com)<sup>2</sup>Guide, Institute of Education, Srinivas University MangaloreEmail: [jaishreebolar@srinivasuniversity.edu.in](mailto:jaishreebolar@srinivasuniversity.edu.in)**ABSTRACT**

The present study intends to correlate the leadership skills and job performance of Headmasters in secondary schools of Kerala. The main objective of the present study is to find the relationship between leadership skills and job performance of Headmasters in secondary schools of Kerala. The tool used for the study was Leadership Skills Scale and Job Performance Scale developed and standardised by the investigator. The study discourses that leadership skill of headmasters is a powerful tool to meet the changing needs of education in the context of a global economy. The result of the study revealed that there is positive correlation between leadership skills and job performance of Headmasters at secondary school level. The study suggests that if headmasters are timely assisted with leadership training programmes, it will help to improve the job performance of them and thereby they can support student as well as teachers in academic success, and enhance the quality of school education.

**Keywords:** Leadership skills, Job performance, Headmaster, Secondary schools

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“Education is the most powerful weapon, which you can use to change the world”–Nelson Mandela. The pandemic has accelerated the pace of change in the modern education world. With digital transformation and the adoption of technology globally, future jobs will be contrary to the idea of “jobs for life.” The conventional process of learning is being replaced with the emergence and implementation of different technologies in the education sector to retain and get future jobs. But there is no need to worry because we are moving to an era, where education is a life-long asset. Digitalization and effective education are significant to develop a skilled workforce. We are entering the era of revolution with online education. Big Data, Machine Learning, and the Internet of Things (IoT) will help students to sharpen their skillset and fulfil industry requirements. The recent trends in innovative learning have reformed with a strong focus on connectivity, versatility, and student-centred learning. In the ever-changing field of education, it is now more important than ever to effectively plan for the future. This article undertakes a thorough examination of the current trends and advancements that are influencing modern education Video-assisted Learning.

## INVESTORS' AWARENESS ABOUT STOCK MARKET: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DAKSHINA KANNADA DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

Financial assets are needed for the firm to carry on its business. Most of the assets are financed through selling pieces of paper called financial assets, instrument and securities. They have value in exchange because they are claims on the firm's assets and to its future cash flow. Though it is initially for the benefit of the firm but it will also become beneficial to the investor. The investor will grow as the firm grows and simultaneously the economy is also benefited. Investment decisions of an individual depend on his income and the amount of risk he or she is willing to take. Investing in securities is the last option for some and for others they are not aware of share market. Regularity in investing, percentage of savings also has a major impact in choosing the investments. A study on investment awareness gives an idea about investor's choice and opinion about share market and their awareness about it. The researcher used convenient sampling technique and descriptive research design with an approximate sample size of 308 respondents. Area of sampling is limited to 'Dakshina Kannada'. Data collection has been done through questionnaire method. The finding of the research will be useful for the companies to understand the investors' awareness and add new strategies to make more investors to invest.

**Keywords:** *BSE, investment, investor awareness, NSE, stock market.*

## ENHANCING YOUTH EMPLOYABILITY THROUGH EDUCATION AND TRAINING: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF APPROACHES

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### ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** The study aims to explore and comprehend the efficacy of various initiatives to improve young people's employability abilities. The research attempts to uncover essential elements and ways that significantly contribute to enhancing youth employability via in-depth investigation. This study aims to give significant insights and recommendations to educators, policymakers, and other stakeholders interested in supporting adolescent skill development and their effective integration into the workforce.

**Design:** The study is taken from secondary data, like Google Scholar, the Internet, literature reviews, books and blogs.

**Findings:** The study emphasizes the key role of targeting interventions to shape a competitive workforce, revealing that implementing skills enhancement strategies positively influences young people's employability.

**Originality Value:** The study shows innovation strategies and their unique impacts on skill development, which contribute a special perspective into the debate concerning workforce readiness by bringing new approaches to improving employability of young people.

**Paper Type:** Review paper

**Keywords:** Employability, Educators, Young People, Skill, Development, Adolescent, Skill Development, Workforce.

## THE IMPACT OF E-COMMERCE ON TRADITIONAL RETAIL: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS

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### ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** The rapid growth of e-commerce has fundamentally altered the traditional retail landscape, reshaping consumer expectations and competitive dynamics. This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the impact of e-commerce on traditional retail, with a focus on consumer behaviour changes, market competition, and the strategic responses of brick-and-mortar retailers. Drawing on recent data and case studies, the paper examines how traditional retailers can harness digital technologies to remain competitive in an increasingly digital market. The findings suggest that an omnichannel approach and leveraging experiential retail are critical strategies for traditional retailers to thrive. The paper concludes by discussing the implications for future retail strategies and areas for further research.

**Methodology:** Secondary sources of data were used in the case study. Research publications, journals, magazines, and books are some of the informational sources used in this article. Industries SCM Process were Reviewed to understand Operational efficiency.

**Findings/ Results:** This study reveals that how retail shops undergone a numerous changes due to E-commerce and what are the challenges and suggestions based on consumer preferences, so that traditional retail shops will maintain share in market.

**Keywords:** E-commerce, Traditional Retail, Consumer Behaviour, Digital Transformation, Competitive Strategy.

**A STUDY ON CREATIVITY AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AMONG THE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF KADABA TALUK****<sup>1</sup>Usha M.L & <sup>2</sup>Dr. Vijayalakshmi Naik**<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Institute of Education, Srinivas University Mangalore 8152984183Email: [diyaushamanuk@gmail.com](mailto:diyaushamanuk@gmail.com)<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor, Institute of Education, Srinivas University MangaloreE-mail: [vijayalakshmi498@gmail.com](mailto:vijayalakshmi498@gmail.com)**ABSTRACT**

Creativity is the capacity of a person to produce compositions, products or ideas that are essentially new or novel and previously unknown to the producer. It implies the production of a totally or partially novel identity. According to Berk, Creativity is the ability to produce work that is original, but still appropriate and useful. In view of Naiman, Creativity is the act of turning new and imagination ideas into reality. Creativity, says Ragens, is the emergences of novel, relational product, growing out of the uniqueness of the individual. In totality, Creativity is defined as the tendency to generate or recognize ideas, alternatives or possibilities that may be useful in solving problems, communicating with others and entertaining ourselves and others. Creativity is a valuable skill that can be applied to any domain, from the arts to the sciences, business, and education beyond. Creativity is the process that can be characterized as originality, novelty, fluency, flexibility, elaboration and appropriateness. Creativity is an important part of learning and education. In education and other learning environments, creativity are often linked to the ability of a learner to problem solve and approach tasks and projects with flexibility, originality and novelty. The present study was the descriptive in nature. A survey has been conducted to study the Creativity and Academic Achievement among the Higher Secondary students of Kadaba Taluk. Wallachan and Kogan's Creativity Test Standardized tool has been used in the study. Descriptive statistics Mean, SD and Inferential statistics 't' test and Karl Pearsons Product Moment Correlation 'r' were used. The sample of the study involved 400 Secondary school students with 200 Boys and 200 girls of Karnataka State Syllabus in different schools of Kadaba Taluk selected through simple random sampling technique. The study revealed that the Higher Secondary School Boys and Girl do not differ in their Creativity and Academic Achievement and also there is a significant positive relationship between Creativity and Academic Achievement.

**Key words: Fluency, Flexibility, Elaboration, Originality, Novelty**



## **TRANSFORMING EDUCATION THROUGH INNOVATION**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Creativity is thinking up new things. Innovation is doing new things (Theodore Levitt). Education is vital to society's existence and advancement since it is a social institution that serves societal requirements. To meet the needs of the uncertain and quickly evolving globalized world, it must be great, sustainable, and comprehensive in addition to being dynamic. To innovate is to think beyond the box and create a fresh concept that enables us to carry out our work in a different way. Therefore, the goal of each invention is to produce something that differs from what we have been producing, whether in terms of quantity, quality, or both. For the innovation to have a significant, transformational impact, it needs to be put into practice, which calls for rapid dissemination and extensive application. Educational innovation is crucial to fulfilling the evolving needs of students in the twenty-first century. If this kind of study is promoted in schools, it will benefit society. High-quality education for all can be advanced by innovative research while also supporting a more prosperous and equitable educational system. This article deals with Educational innovation, obstacles and challenges to educational innovation, as well as the role of research in educational innovation.

**Keywords:** High Quality Education, Research, Creativity, Educational Innovation, Obstacles and challenges

## A CONCEPTUAL STUDY OF PROBLEM-SOLVING STRATEGIES IN MATHEMATICS: A NOVEL RESEARCH PERSPECTIVE

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### ABSTRACT

This paper presents a conceptual study of problem-solving strategies in mathematics, offering a novel research perspective to enhance mathematical thinking and learning. The study focuses on the theoretical analysis and categorization of various strategies, including metacognitive practices, collaborative learning, heuristic methods, visualization techniques, algorithmic approaches, and technology integration. Through an extensive literature review, the research highlights the importance of self-regulation, peer interaction, and real-world applications in fostering a deeper understanding and flexible approach to mathematical problem-solving. Our findings indicate that students who adopt diverse problem-solving strategies demonstrate improved problem-solving abilities and a more profound conceptual grasp of mathematical principles.

**Design/Methodology/Approach:** Methodologically, the research incorporates collaborative learning, heuristic techniques, and technology integration to foster a comprehensive understanding of problem-solving processes. The conceptual study delves into the theoretical underpinnings of these strategies, exploring their potential benefits and limitations in enhancing mathematical problem-solving. By examining existing literature and synthesizing key findings, the research provides a robust framework for understanding how these strategies can be effectively implemented. This theoretical exploration lays the groundwork for future empirical studies and practical applications in educational settings.

**Findings/Result:** Our findings reveal that students who engage in metacognitive practices and utilize visualization techniques demonstrate significantly improved problem-solving abilities and a deeper conceptual understanding of mathematical principles. The results suggest that incorporating diverse and dynamic problem-solving strategies enhances mathematical proficiency and cultivates a positive mind set and intrinsic motivation among learners.

**Originality/Value:** This conceptual literature review provides a thorough synthesis of existing research on problem-solving strategies in mathematics, offering insights into the theoretical foundations, key concepts, and research methodologies employed in studying these cognitive processes. It highlights the complexities of mathematical problem-solving and how various strategies impact students' abilities to solve problems and achieve academic success.

**Paper Type:** Conceptual study

**Keywords:** Problem-solving abilities, Strategies, and Mathematics.

## EFFECTIVENESS OF OUTDOOR TEACHING ACTIVITIES ON SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS – BASIC SCIENCE PROCESS SKILLS IN SCIENCE –PILOT STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

This paper investigated the effect of outdoor teaching activities on secondary school student's acquisition of science process skills in science. Two research questions and three null hypotheses guided the study. The study adopted single group Pre-test Post-test quasi experimental design. The study was conducted in Mangalore North cluster of Dakshina Kannada district Karnataka State and has a target population of 9000 students from government secondary school. A total of 44 students were sampled from the intact classes from one school for the study. A standardized Basic Science Process Skill constructed by Michael J. Padilla, Linda Cronin and Meghan Twist was used for data collection. Data collected were analysed using Mean, Standard deviation and analysis of covariance (ANCOVA). Results revealed a significant difference in Science process skills acquisition between students score in basic science process skill test between students taught using outdoor teaching activities and lecture method. Significant difference existed in the science process skills acquisition between male and female science students taught using outdoor activities to enhance student's acquisition of science process skills irrespective of gender.

**Keywords:** Outdoor activities, Science Process skills, lecture method, Gender.

## **SCIENTIFIC LITERACY IN THE DIGITAL AGE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In today's digital age, we are surrounded by a vast array of information that is readily accessible at our fingertips. With just a few clicks, we can access scientific studies, research papers, and discussions on a myriad of topics. However, with this abundance of information comes the challenge of discerning what is credible and what is not. This is where scientific literacy plays a critical role. Scientific literacy is the ability to understand, interpret, and apply scientific knowledge in various contexts. Scientific literacy is essential for participating in informed discussions about complex scientific issues, such as climate change or genetic engineering. Whether you are a doctor, engineer, or teacher, having a strong foundation in science will enhance your critical thinking skills and problem-solving abilities.

While there are challenges to achieving scientific literacy in the digital age, there are also opportunities to enhance it. One major opportunity is the wealth of resources available online for learning about science. Websites like Khan Academy, Coursera, and TED Talks offer free videos and courses on a wide range of scientific topics. By adopting a multi-faceted approach that includes critical thinking skills, science communication, lifelong learning, and combating misinformation, we can improve scientific literacy in society and foster a culture of curiosity and inquiry.

**Key words:** Scientific literacy, digital age, Problem solving, online resources

**CONSTRUCTION AND STANDARDIZATION OF ACHIEVEMENT TEST  
FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS****Rekha<sup>1</sup> & Dr. Shakeela K<sup>2</sup>**

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**ABSTRACT**

The main objective of the present study was to construct and standardize Achievement Test in Science for the secondary school science students Grade 8. Achievement test having 120 test items were prepared by the researcher based on the four main learning objectives of teaching Science are Knowledge, Understanding, Application and Skill. Achievement test of multiple choice items were used as a data collection tool for selected 300 samples from six different schools in Dakshina Kannada District Karnataka State, India. The computer based Microsoft Excel spreadsheet was prepared to document the obtained score and same was used for statistical analysis. Each test items were analyzed by calculating Difficulty Index and Discerning Power for each item. Out of 120 test items 40 items were rejected and finally Achievement Test of 80 test items were prepared by the researcher. Recommendations were made that the standardized test could be used to assess and compare the measurement of student from year to year.

**Key words:** Achievement test, Standardized test, Difficulty index, Discerning power.

## A STUDY ON SCIENTIFIC REASONING ABILITY AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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### ABSTRACT

Scientific reasoning ability has been identified as an important factor in fostering student performance in science learning. This study was conducted on a sample of 200 secondary school students to measure the scientific reasoning ability and academic achievement. A standardized tool scientific reasoning ability by Ramelind kynta was employed to collect data. A survey method is used in this study. Data were collected through random sampling technique. The data were analyzed by calculating mean median, SD, correlation coefficient and t-score. The analysis of data revealed that there is significant relationship between the scientific reasoning ability and academic achievement of secondary school students. Also, the results of the study showed that significant difference was found in scientific reasoning ability with respect to gender. Further it shows that no significant difference found between the Kannada and English medium students with respect to scientific reasoning ability. Further it shows that there is significant difference found among the reasoning ability with respect to IIT batch and ordinary batch students. The study will be helpful for the educationists and academics to identify the factors which will enhance scientific reasoning ability of secondary school students.

**Key words:** Scientific reasoning ability, academic achievement, Secondary school students.

## SCIENTIFIC LITERACY AND ATTITUDE: A STUDY OF THEIR INTERDEPENDENT EFFECTS ON SCIENCE EDUCATION SUCCESS

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### ABSTRACT

Scientific literacy and scientific attitudes are two conceptual foundations for students academic pursuit. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between scientific Attitude and scientific literacy among secondary and higher secondary students. A sample of 450 students from the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th grades was randomly selected. Their attitudes and literacy about science were assessed and scored using a questionnaire. The instruments used were the Test of Scientific Literacy Skills and the Scientific Attitude Scale. The hypothesis test was conducted using the Pearson correlation test with the assistance of SPSS 29.0.2.0. The result shows that there is a strong positive relationship between scientific literacy skills and the scientific attitude among students of secondary and higher secondary schools in the Udupi district in Karnataka. There was a significant strong positive relationship between scientific attitude and scientific literacy,  $r(450 - 2) = .700$ ,  $p = [ < .001]$ . As a result, the null hypothesis is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. The regression analysis result indicated that both variables significantly predict each other, with substantial portions of variance explained by the models. The results of this study indicated that most of the respondents have positive opinions and attitudes about a range of aspects of science literacy. The implications of this research are related to improving students' scientific attitude and process skills aspects and teaching materials based on scientific literacy as a reference and consideration for learning on other subjects in science subjects.

**Key Words:** *Science, attitude, correlation, literacy, Scientific.*

**LANGUAGE IS NOT TAUGHT. IT IS CAUGHT: EMBRACING THE COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH IN THE PRIMARY CLASSROOM.****Revathy B.R**

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The process of English language acquisition in primary education is dynamic and goes beyond traditional teaching methods; it is a phenomenon where language is caught rather than rigorously taught. This idea is the foundation of communicative language teaching, which emphasizes natural language use and interaction over rote learning and grammar drills. Using this approach in primary classrooms can transform the way young learners acquire language skills, fostering a more intuitive and organic grasp of communication. This essay makes the case that implementing the communicative approach in elementary school is more in line with current theories of language and educational methods. It makes targeted language learning (TLL) more efficient and pleasurable. It will examine the fundamental tenets of the methodology, offer workable implementation options, and go over the advantages and difficulties seen in elementary schools. By using this strategy, teachers may establish a friendly and engaging learning atmosphere that simulates the process of acquiring a target language, which will eventually result in more competent and motivated young language learners.

The paradigm of language learning in primary education has shifted from old, rigid methods to more dynamic, interaction-based approaches. The concept that "language is not taught, it is caught" encapsulates the core of communicative language teaching (CLT), which places an emphasis on meaningful connection and participation in the process of learning a new language. This abstract examines how primary students' language abilities are enhanced by the communicative method, which uses functional grammar and real-life communication in an engaging and natural setting as opposed to rote memorization and grammar exercises.

**Key words: language is not taught, it's caught". CLT, TLL, Functional grammar.**



**A STUDY ON CREATIVITY AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AMONG THE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF KADABA TALUK****Mrs. Usha M.L<sup>1</sup> & Dr. Vijayalakshmi Naik<sup>2</sup>**<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Institute of Education, Srinivas University MangaloreEmail: [diyaushamanuk@gmail.com](mailto:diyaushamanuk@gmail.com)<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor, Institute of Education, Srinivas University, Mangalore.Email: [vijayalakshmi498@gmail.com](mailto:vijayalakshmi498@gmail.com)**ABSTRACT**

Creativity is the capacity of a person to produce compositions, products or ideas that are essentially new or novel and previously unknown to the producer. It implies the production of a totally or partially novel identity. According to Berk, Creativity is the ability to produce work that is original, but still appropriate and useful. In view of Naiman, Creativity is the act of turning new and imagination ideas into reality. Creativity, says Ragens, is the emergences of novel, relational product, growing out of the uniqueness of the individual. In totality, Creativity is defined as the tendency to generate or recognize ideas, alternatives or possibilities that may be useful in solving problems, communicating with others and entertaining ourselves and others. Creativity is a valuable skill that can be applied to any domain, from the arts to the sciences, business, education and beyond. Creativity is the process that can be characterized as originality, novelty, fluency, flexibility, elaboration and appropriateness. Creativity is an important part of learning and education. In education and other learning environments, creativity are often linked to the ability of a learner to problem solve and approach tasks and projects with flexibility, originality and novelty. The present study was the descriptive in nature. A survey has been conducted to study the Creativity and Academic Achievement among the Higher Secondary students of Kadaba Taluk. Wallachan and Kogan's Creativity Test Standardized tool has been used in the study. Descriptive statistics Mean, SD and Inferential statistics 't' test and Karl Pearson's Product Moment Correlation 'r' were used. The sample of the study involved 400 Secondary school students with 200 Boys and 200 girls of Karnataka State Syllabus in different schools of Kadaba Taluk selected through simple random sampling technique. The study revealed that the Higher Secondary School Boys and Girl do not differ in their Creativity and Academic Achievement and also there is a significant positive relationship between Creativity and Academic Achievement.

**Key words: Fluency, Flexibility, Elaboration, Originality, Novelty**

## THE JOB SATISFACTION AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS OF BELTHANGADY TALUK

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### ABSTRACT

Each and every human being is a valuable asset and a priceless national resource that should be treasured, nurtured, and developed with tenderness, care, and creativity. Humans are objective creatures who constantly evaluate their circumstances. They won't be satisfied until they achieve their goals. It's possible to argue that achieving one's objectives and aspirations is the ultimate aspiration of each person and that doing so results in a fulfilled existence. For teachers to lead successful lives, job satisfaction is essential. The purpose of this study is to examine the function of job satisfaction in elementary education. The study also aimed to investigate whether primary school teachers' levels of job satisfaction varied depending on their school management, school locality, and marital status. A total of 200 respondents were gathered, with 100 coming from rural areas and 100 from urban areas. A descriptive approach survey research design was employed. The standardized JOB SATISFACTION SCALE (JSS), developed in (2000) by Dr. HASEEN TAJ was the tool used for obtaining data. Data was examined using t-test and descriptive statistics. According to research, there are significant differences in their Locality and School Management.

**Key words: - Job Satisfaction, School Locality, School Management.**

## INFORMING AND EDUCATING THROUGH DIGITAL PLATFORMS: A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF ONLINE JOURNALISM'S ROLE IN PROMOTING CIVIC LITERACY

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### ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** This research paper aims to conduct a comprehensive examination of the ways in which digital journalism serves as a conduit for civic education. It seeks to dissect the mechanisms through which online news outlets incorporate educational content into their reporting, with a particular focus on how these strategies facilitate reader comprehension of complex socio-political issues. Furthermore, the research aims to assess the impact of such educational initiatives on the promotion of active citizenship and the enhancement of public discourse. By doing so, the study strives to contribute to the understanding of how digital media can be harnessed to foster a more informed and engaged society.

**Methodology/Design/Approach:** A qualitative content analysis was performed on articles from top digital news platforms committed to civic education. The sample encompassed various article types, including explanatory pieces, investigations, and opinions. Data collection focused on article structure, educational elements like infographics and interactive features, and calls-to-action for civic engagement. Readability and accessibility for different audiences were also evaluated.

**Findings/Results:** Digital news outlets are embracing innovative formats to educate readers, including multimedia, simplified information, and interactive features that promote active learning. While there's a clear effort to enhance civic literacy, the depth and quality of educational content vary. Reader engagement tools like comments and social sharing contribute to a sense of community and encourage deeper exploration of civic issues.

**Originality/Value:** This research provides new insights into how digital journalism and civic education are interconnected. It offers valuable understanding of how educational content is integrated into online news, shedding light on media's role in fostering an informed and active public. The findings benefit journalists and educators in strategizing for civic learning through digital platforms.

**Keywords:** Digital Journalism, Civic Literacy, Content Analysis, Educational Content, Reader Engagement, Multimedia Features.

## INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM AND EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITY: A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF MEDIA COVERAGE AND ITS IMPACT ON PUBLIC PERCEPTION

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### ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** This research paper aims to explore how investigative journalism addresses educational inequality, examining the extent to which media coverage contributes to public awareness and understanding of this critical issue. By analysing the content and framing of articles, the research seeks to identify patterns in reporting and assess the potential impact on public perception and policy discourse. Also aims to conduct an in-depth exploration of the role investigative journalism plays in uncovering and disseminating information about educational inequality. It seeks to understand how media coverage shapes public knowledge, attitudes, and potential actions towards addressing the disparities in educational access and quality. By examining the content, framing, and narrative strategies employed in investigative reports, the research endeavours to identify the most effective journalistic practices for raising awareness and fostering informed public discourse on educational inequality. Additionally, the study aims to assess the extent to which investigative journalism contributes to holding institutions and policymakers accountable for their role in perpetuating or mitigating educational disparities.

**Methodology/Design/Approach:** A qualitative content analysis was conducted on a sample of investigative journalism pieces from major news outlets, magazines, and online platforms. The sample included articles published over the past decade, focusing on topics related to educational inequality. The analysis involved coding for themes, such as the causes of inequality, affected populations, and proposed solutions. Additionally, the study considered the use of data, expert interviews, and narrative storytelling in the articles.

**Findings and Results:** The analysis revealed that investigative journalism plays a significant role in bringing attention to educational inequality, with a focus on systemic issues and the experiences of marginalized communities. The findings indicated that while there is substantial coverage on the topic, the framing often emphasizes problems over potential solutions. The use of data and expert interviews was found to enhance the credibility of reports, while narrative storytelling helped to humanize the issue and foster emotional engagement among readers.

**Originality/Value:** This research offers a comprehensive analysis of investigative journalism's approach to educational inequality, providing insights into how media coverage can influence public perception and policy-making. The study contributes to the understanding of the role of journalism in social issues and suggests areas for future research on media impact and educational reform.

**Keywords:** Investigative Journalism, Educational Inequality, Media Coverage, Public Perception, Content Analysis, Social Issues, Policy Discourse.

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