

Consolidated Report

Name of the DIET: DIET, Palayampatti, Virudhunagar District

No. of Research Project : 3

Sl. No	Name of the Action Researcher	Title
1	Dr.S.Vasanthi, Lecturer	A study on awareness of psychosomatic health and academic achievement of adolescent students in higher secondary schools
2	Mrs. S.Saravana Kumari, Lecturer	A study to understand the role of visual arts in the teaching and learning of social science of high schools in Sivskasi block
3	Mrs. E.Bhuvanewari, Lecturer	A study on the relationship between listening strategies and listening achievement of the high school students in Aruppukkottai block.

RESEARCH PROJECT ABSRACT

Name of the DIET: DIET, Palayampatti, Virudhunagar District

Name and Designation of the Researcher: Dr. S.VASANTHI, Lecturer

Title: A STUDY ON AWARENESS OF PSYCHOSOMATIC HEALTH AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF ADOLESCENT STUDENTS IN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

1. Introduction:

Adolescence begins with puberty, which is characterized by biological and physiological changes. This phase is associated with physical and sexual maturation. Adolescents experience rapid physical, cognitive and psychosocial growth. This affects how they feel, think, make decisions, and interact with the world around them.

2. Need and significance:

Psychosomatic disorders were previously thought to be a separate group of disorders in which stress and psychological distress led to disease. Stress may lead to anxiety or depressive disorders, which can lead to a fast heart rate and increased chance of irregular heart beats, which may be fatal soon after a heart attack. This research helps teens understand the root cause of their feelings, thoughts, and behaviors, and gives adolescents the tools to make beneficial changes to help them feel and function better.

3. Objectives:

- To find out the level of awareness on psychosomatic health academic achievement of the adolescent students in higher secondary schools.
- To find out the significant difference, if any, in the awareness on psychosomatic health and academic achievement of the adolescent students in higher secondary schools and in the dimensions namely physical and mental health with respect to gender, locality and type of school.
- To find out the significant correlation between the awareness on psychosomatic health and academic achievement of the adolescent students in the higher secondary schools.

4. Hypothesis

- The level of awareness on psychosomatic health and academic achievement of adolescent students in higher secondary schools are moderate.
- There is no significant difference between the awareness on psychosomatic health and academic achievement of the adolescent students in higher secondary schools and in the dimensions of physical and mental health with respect to gender, locality, type of school
- There is no significant positive correlation between the awareness on psychosomatic

health and academic achievement of the adolescent students in the higher secondary schools.

5. Methodology

- a) **Method:** Survey Method
- b) **Sample:** 300 students from higher secondary school at Aruppukkottai block in Virudhunagar district.
- c) **Tool:** 1. Psychosomatic Scale Adolescent School Student – Self made tool
2. Achievement test score from their academic score for Students
- d) **Data Analysis:** Descriptive analysis were made.

6. Major findings:

1. Awareness on psychosomatic health of the students is 67.4% (N=202) of students have medium level of awareness on psychosomatic health and Academic achievement of the adolescents in various subjects is 69.7% (N=209) of students have medium level.
2. Awareness on psychosomatic health in gender ($t = 2.379$) locality ($t=3.357$), and type of school ($t=2.225$) there is a significant difference were occurred. academic achievement in gender, locality, and type of school there is no significant difference were occurred.
3. There is significant positive correlation ($r = 0.124$) between psychosomatic health and academic achievement of the adolescent students in the higher secondary students.

7. Conclusion: This research, confirmed that there is a positive relationship between Psychosomatic health and academic achievement. Therefore, it is deemed crucial for adolescents to have a strong Psychosomatic health, to perform better academically inschool, which in turn have lifelong consequences for their future life.

8. Educational Implications: This health education intervention showed a significant improvement in their knowledge on adolescent health, in the aspects of sex differences in pubertal spurts, probable causes of health problems during adolescence, physical changes in adolescent boys and girls, and psychological problems of adolescence. This study revealed some unknown parts of psychosomatic health among adolescent students. The general patterns from the results also reveal that there are strong relationships between student academic achievement and psychosomatic health complaints. So, the adolescent students should need the psychological guidance and counselling.

Name Of The DIET: DIET, Palayampatti, Virudhunagar dist.

Name and designation of the Researcher: S.SARAVANA KUMARI, LECTURER

Title: A STUDY TO UNDERSTAND THE ROLE OF VISUAL ARTS IN THE TEACHING AND LEARNING OF SOCIAL SCIENCE OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN SIVAKASI BLOCK.

1.Introduction: The role of visual arts in social science teaching goes beyond just enhancing the aesthetic aspect of education, but also contributes to the development of well-rounded individuals with critical thinking skills and an understanding of the complexities of society.

2.Need And Significance: In the realm of education, the integration of visual arts into the teaching and learning has garnered increasing attention due to its potential to enhance students comprehension, critical thinking skills, and overall academic performance. Therefore this study seeks to address this gap in the literature by investigating the significance of incorporating visual arts into the social science curriculum and its impact on students academic achievement, engagement, and socio-emotional development in high schools within the Sivakasi Block region.

3.Objectives:

1. To identify teachers perceptions on the incorporation of visual arts in the teaching and learning of social science.
2. To ascertain students perceptions on the incorporation of visual arts in the teaching and learning of social science.
3. To analyse how the usage of visual arts motivates students to learn social science.

4.Hypotheses (For students)

1. There is no significant difference in the students' perception on social science lesson using visual arts with regard to their gender, localitu, type of management, type of family, qulifications of parents, occupations of parents.
2. There is no significant difference in the Teacher's perception on the incorporation of visual arts in social science with regard to age of the teacher, teachers experience, Educational Qualification, Monthly Salary, Locality of the School, Type of School.

5.Methodology

- a) **Method:** The investigator has chosen Survey Method
- b) **Sample:** 50 teachers and 200 students from Government and Government –aided schools from sivakasi Block.
- c) **Tool:** 1. Personal Data Sheet 2. Visual Arts in Social Science Pedagogy (Self made tool) 3. Visual Arts in Teaching Competency Scale`
- d) **Data analysis :** Percentage Analysis, Arithmetic Mean, Standard Deviation, ‘t’ test , ANOVA Test

6.Findings

- 1. There is a significant difference among students’ perception on social science lesson using visual arts with regard to their Father’s, Mother’s educational qualification. (School Education, Higher Education and Professional Education)
- 2. There is a significant difference in the Teacher’s perception on the incorporation of visual arts in social science with regard to gender. (Female and Male) **Remaining demographic variables for teachers and students which were mentioned in hypotheses were not significant**

7.Conclusion : Visual Stimuli Such as Paintings, Photographs, and Multimedia Presentations Have Been Shown To Enhance Engagement, Facilitate Conceptual Understanding, and Foster Critical Thinking Skills Among Students. Additionally, the Study Has Highlighted the Potential of Visual Arts To Motivate Students To Learn Social Science, Providing Them With Creative Outlets for Self-Expression and Exploration.

8.Educational Implication of the Study : Interdisciplinary Connections- Integrating Visual Arts With Social Science Education Encourages Interdisciplinary Connections. Students Can Explore How Artistic Movements, Styles, and Themes Intersect With Historical, Geographical, and Sociological Contexts, Fostering a Holistic Understanding of Human Societies and Cultures

Name of the DIET: DIET, Palayampatti Virudhunagar District

Name and Designation of the research: E.Bhuvaneswari, Lecturer.

Title: A study on the relationship between listening strategies and listening achievement of the high school students in Aruppukkottai block.

1.Introduction

Listening is considered as one of the basis of communication and one of the main issue in language teaching. listening stimulates the awareness of language as it is a receptive skill that first develops in a human being. Learning to listen to the target language is certainly improves language ability.

2.Need and significance

. Additionally, those who have difficulty learning a language might be taught new techniques to assist them improve.Effective listening techniques will help pupils improve their listening skills.

3.Objectives

1. To find out the significant difference if any, in the listening strategies of the high school students with respect to the gender, locality of the school, type of the school, category of the school, educational qualification of the father and educational qualification of the mother.
- 2.To find out significant relationship between listening strategy of the students and listening achievement of the high school students in Aruppukkottai block.

4.Hypothesis

- 1.There is no significant difference in the listening strategies of the high school students with respect to the gender, locality of the school, type of the school, category of the school, educational qualification of the father and educational qualification of the mother.
- 2.There is no significant relationship between listening strategy of the students and listening achievement of the high school students in Aruppukkottai block.

5.Methodology

a) Method

The researcher used a survey method for this study.

b) Sample

The investigator has randomly selected 250 ninth standard high school students and 10 English language teaching teachers.

c)Intervention

Quantitative and simple random sampling techniques was used . The investigator had constructed one personal information data, two questionnaire- listening strategy of the students and teachers listening strategy.

d)Tool

- 1.Listening Strategy questionnaire: The researcher used Vandergrift & Tafaghodtari.tools
- 2.Listening strategy of the teachers:It is based on Bao's questionnaire in 2017 and modified it.
- 3.Listening achievement of the students: The investigator had conduct the MCQ listening test.

e) Data analysis

Pearson correlations were computed to explore the relationship between listening strategy and listening achievement of the ninth standard high school students.

6.Major Findings

- 1.There was a positive correlation between listening strategies and listening achievement of the high school students in Aruppukkottai block.

7.Conclusion

. The present study revealed the importance of understanding about the listening strategy of students and teachers and their listening achievements is crucial for improving the skills in English language.

8.Educational implications

- 1.Listening strategy and listening achievement can be done with other variables, subjects, skills, grades of teachers, students and educational levels like colleges and universities.

