CHAPTER – 2
THE REVIEW OF RELEVANT LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction
2.2 Review on Social intelligence studies
2.3 Reviews on Family Relationship Studies
2.4 Review on Learning Behaviour Studies
2.5 Chapter Summary
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THE REVIEW OF RELEVANT LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

We know that the study of related literature is quite necessary. Moreover, if we want to make research in any field the information or previous research information that field. Being extracted and creaming the reference, we can get the deep information which is called. Review of Research of Literature in terms of research. It’s a scientific rule that something new can be gained from the previous research.

Any research is made one some bases of the previous research. Generally a research is done for acquiring some new information or for re-examining the principles. The study of previous research is necessary to make the concept given by the scholar clear so the researcher’s concept of the research becomes pure and sure. So and as a result research can be made with better accuracy.

Moreover the previous research is important many ways, for instance the revision of the some research can be prevented and expected variable can be known from the various studies, a researcher can get guidance from the design of previous researcher. In short to decide the proper direction of his research. It is quite necessary to analyses the literature and study of it.

The present research focuses on the social intelligence. Family relationship and learning behavior in adolescent students. From the study of the reference material, the information related the subject and extract, the present research the techniques of various researches, the use of research extracts, can be acquired.

In this way, the study of relevant research is proved as a lighthouse for the researcher. The study of the reference becomes the base stone of future. If the foundation is not strong, the future action does not become impressions and significant.
Therefore, it is necessary to study and understand certain studies related to the present research for this purpose. Certain important studies are presented here.

2.2 Review on Social intelligence studies.

• **Academic Stress among School Going Adolescents in Relation to Their Social Intelligence.**

  - Ramesh Singh & Anuj Raj (2014)

  The main purpose of this present research was to investigate the relationship between academic stress and social intelligence. For this purpose total 200 School going male and female adolescents were selected. The result of the study show that there were no significant gender differences with regard to academic stress and social intelligence among rural and urban adolescents male and female students experienced same amount of academic stress. A significant correlation was found between academic stress and social intelligence of rural and urban adolescents.

• **A Comparative Study of Social Intelligence among Male and Female Collage Students.**


  The aim of this study was to investigate the significance between social intelligence of male and female collage students. For this purpose total 60 samples were selected. The result of the study shows that there was significant difference between the social intelligence of male and female collage students.

• **Study Habits and Academic Achievement Motivation in Students Relation to Their Social Intelligence.**


  The main purpose of this study was to know study habits and academic achievement motivation in student’s relation to their social intelligence. For this purpose total 104
students were selected and also used statically technique Chi-square. The result of this study was significant difference in study habit and academic achievement motivation relation to social intelligence in students and also there was high positive correlation between study habit and academic achievement motivation.

- **Emotional Intelligence and Social Intelligence of Adolescence.**
  
  - Ravindra Shinde (2014)

  Aim of this study was examine Emotional Intelligence and Social Intelligence of Adolescence. For this purpose total 120 adolescents were selected and also t-test was used. The result of this study showed that significant differences on Emotional Intelligence and Social Intelligence of Adolescence. The results also indicated significant differences on intelligence of boys and girl Adolescence.

- **Social Intelligence and Adjustment of Secondary School Students Education.**
  
  - Vipinder Nagra (2014)

  The main purpose of this study was to investigate the social intelligence and adjustment levels of Secondary Schools students in relation to type of School and gender. For this purpose total 200 secondary school students were selected as a sample. The results of this study were insignificant difference in social intelligence and adjustment in relation to type of school and gender.

- **Gender Differences among Adolescents on Social Intelligence.**
  
  - Vikash Kumar (2014)

  The main purpose of this study gender differences among adolescents on social intelligence. For this purpose total 35 boys and 35 girls were selected. In this study t-test was used. The result of this study revealed that boy’s students have better social intelligence in comparison to girl’s student.
• **Connections using Social Networks and Social Intelligence of Students.**


  The main purpose of this study was to the impact of Social networks on the development of Social Intelligence. For this purpose total 208 students were selected as a sample. The result of this study revealed that the impact of social networks on the development of positive social intelligence.

• **On the Relationship between the Social Intelligence and Aggression: A Case Study of High School Boy Students.**

  - Abbas, S.et al. (2013)

  The main purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between the social intelligence and aggression, among the high school boy students in Kushan City. For this purpose total 423 sample were selected as a sample. In this study statistical technique correlation and regression method was used. The results revealed that there was a significant relationship between social intelligence and aggression, especially verbal aggression, physical aggression, violence and hostility among the high school boy students in Kashan city. Also showed that the more student’s social intelligence is, the less their aggressive behaviour become.

• **A Study on Social Intelligence among Distance Education Students.**


  The main purpose of this study was to find out social intelligence of distance education students of various Universities in Tamil Nadu. For this purpose total 1040 distance education students were selected as a sample. In this study statisticate technique t-test was used. The result revealed that gender, marital status, medium of instruction, course of the study had no significant difference but, locality exhibited significant difference in respect of their social intelligence of distance education students.
• Assessment of Entrepreneurial Skills and Its Association with Social Intelligence in Students of Kerman Shah University of Medical Sciences.

- Jahya Safir et al. (2013)

The main purpose of the present study was performed to determine the level of entrepreneurial skills in students of Kerman Shah University of Medical Science and its association with Social intelligence. For this purpose 350 students were selected as a sample. In this study they were statistical technique person correlation co-efficient method. The result of study revealed that statistically significantly positive association between social intelligence and risk tasking, locus of control, need to achievements, mental health, pragmatism, ambiguity toleration, positive thinking and challenging.

• Social Intelligence of Undergraduate Students in Relation to Their Gender And Subject Stream.


They found that female student’s possess more social intelligence than male student’s and arts students had greater social intelligence than students of other streams.

• A Study on the Attitude towards Regionalism of College Students in Relation to Social Intelligence.

- Sembali, R. et al. (2012)

The main purpose of this study was to find out the attitude towards regionalism of college students in relation to social intelligence of college students. For this purpose total 1050 college students were selected as a sample. In this study statistical technique t-test was used. The result revealed that there is no significant relationship between attitude towards regionalism and social intelligence of the college students.
•  **A Study on Social Intelligence of College Students.**


The main purpose of this study was to find out the social intelligence of college students. For this purpose 1050 college students were selected as a sample. In this study statistical technique t-test was used. The result revealed that the locality, type of family and type of colleges had no significant difference but gender and type of institution exhibited significant difference in respect of their social intelligence of college students.

•  **A Comparative Study of Different Personality Factors and Social Intelligence in Rural and Urban Adolescent.**


The main purpose of this study was to compare the different personality factors and intelligence between urban and rural adolescents. For this purpose 80 adolescent (40 rural and 40 urban) were selected as a sample. In this study statistical technique method correlation and ‘t’ test was used. The results revealed that a significant difference among various factors of personality and social intelligence from urban and rural background. It was found that urban adolescents were. Significantly higher on various factors of personality and social intelligence than rural adolescents.

•  **The Relationship between Learning Styles, Emotional Social Intelligence and Academic Success of Undergraduate Nursing Students.**

    - Suliman, W. A. (2010)

The main purpose of this study was to the preferred learning abilities or styles of Saudi nursing students in conventional and accelerated programs, the difference in emotional social intelligence between the two, and the relationships between academic success and learning styles and emotional social intelligence. For this purpose 98 students were selected as a sample. In this study statistical technique t-test
and persons correlation method was used. The result showed no significant relationship between learning abilities or styles and emotional social intelligence and academic success.

- The Investigation of Relationship between Social Intelligence, Depression and Some Variables at University Students.

  - Tayfun Dogemy Bayram cetin. (2008)

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the relationships between University Students social intelligence and their levels of depression. For this purpose total 520 students were selected as a sample. In this study statistical technique. ANOVA and correlation method were used. The result revealed that some significant relations between social intelligence and level of depression. Also some significant correlations were found between social skills and social awareness but no statistically significant interactions were observed among the social information processing and level of depression.

- Origin of Differences between Serbian and Roma children in Social Intelligence test’s Achievement.

  - Digic Gordana (2008)

The main purpose of this study to identify the Origin of differences between Serbian and Rama children school age in achievement and measure of social intelligence. For this purpose total 335 Serbian children (N=166) and Roma children (N=169) were selected as a sample. Result revealed differences that social intelligence test’s scores are significantly correlated with socio-economic and cultural status.
• Social Intelligence and Academic Achievement as Predictors of Adolescent popularity.


The main purpose of this study was to compare the effects of social intelligence and cognitive intelligence, as measured by academic achievement, on adolescent popularity in two school contents. For this purpose total 512 adolescents were selected as a sample. The result related that popularity was significantly related to social intelligence, but not to academic achievement, in both contents.

2.3 Reviews on Family Relationship Studies

• Social Intelligence and Family Relationship among Student.

- Jogsan, Y. A. & Vadoliya, N. M. (2014)

The main purpose of this research was to find out a social intelligence and family relationship among students. For this purpose total 80 students were selected as a sample. In this study t-test and person correlation method were used. Results revealed that there was no significant difference in social intelligence and family relationship among boys and girls. The co-relation between social intelligence and family relationship was 0.39 which was positive.

• Family Relationship and Student Problems in Student


The main purpose of this research was to find out the mean difference between family relationship and student problems among student boys and girls. For this purpose total 60 boys and girl’s students were selected as a sample. In this study t-test and correlation Pearson method were used. The result revealed significance difference in family relationship and student problem between student boys and girls and co-relation between family relation and school problem was – 0.52, family relation and
personal problem – 0.35, family relation and family problem was – 0.63, which was negative co-relation.

• **Family Relationship and Peer Pressure on Mental Well-being of Adolescents.**


  The main purpose of this study was to compare family relationship, peer pressure and psychological well-being in adolescents. For this purpose 60 adolescents were selected as a sample. In this study correlation co-efficient was used. The result revealed that there was there a positive correlation between family relationship and psychological well-being. Negative correlation was exists between peer pressure and psychological well-being, and also between peer pressure and family relationship. Also, it was found that peer pressure was higher in adolescent mutes than in adolescent females.

• **Adjustment of Nuclear and Joint Family School Student.**

  - Chandra. R. (2014)

  The main purpose of this study was to find out what was effect type of family on adjustment. For this purpose total 40 students were selected as a sample. The result revealed that on emotional, social educational area no significantly difference was found between the joint and nuclear families also type of family is not are influential factor for adjustment problem among school students.

• **Family Relationship and Social Behaviour in Students.**

  - Jogsan, Y. A. & Aashra, B. K. (2013)

  The main purpose of this study was to find out mean difference between family relationship and social behaviour. For this purpose of total 240 students were selected as a sample. In this study statically technique ANOVA and correlation methods were
used. The results revealed that in family relationship, School type and birth order variables were showed significant difference at 0.01 level. In social behavior, groups significantly difference on the basis of school type variable (0.01). Also correlation analysis showed that there is significant positive correlation between family relation and social behavior (0.57).

• Family Relationship and Social Behaviour in Children Relation to Their Birth Order.

- Jogsan, Y. A. & Ashra, B. K. (2013)

The main purpose of this research was to find out a family relationship and social behaviour in children relation to their birth order. For this purpose total sample 60 children were selected. In this study statistical technique t-test and correlation method were used. The result revealed that there is no significant difference in family relationship among first born and second born children and no significant difference in social behavior. First born and second born children while the correlation between family relationship and social behavior revealed 0.18 positive correlations.

• The relationship Between Turkish Adolescent’s Internet Addiction, Their Perceived Social Support and Family Activities.

- Selim Gunaca. (2013)

The main purpose of this research was to investigate the relationships between adolescent’s internet addiction, their perceived social support and the activities carried out with the mother, father and family. For this purpose total 166 adolescents were selected as a sample. In this research statistical technique t-test and correlation method were used. The results revealed a medium level of negative relationship between perceived social support and internet addiction. The adolescents spending time with their mothers had a higher level of perceived social support and a lower level of internet addiction also t-test was showed that adolescents perceived social
support and internet addiction differed with respect to the activities they carried out with the mother, father and family.

- **Continuity and Discontinuity in Perceptions of Family Relationships from Adolescence to Young Adulthood.**  
  - Kim, M. T. et al. (2013)

The main purpose of this research was examined how multiple aspects of family relationships change across the transition from adolescence to young adulthood. For this purpose total 821 students were selected as a sample. The result showed that there was more discontinuity than continuity in family relationship across transition and result suggest there that the transition to adulthood is a period significant transformation in family relationship.

- **A Study of Family Relationship in Relation to Emotional Intelligence of the Students of Secondary Level.**  
  - Gunjan Bhatia (2012)

The main purpose of this study was to the emotional intelligence of the student in relation to their family relationship. For this purpose total 340 sample were selected as a sample. In this study statistical techniques correlate, one-way ANNOVA and t-test were used. The result revealed that healthy family relationship grandly influences emotional intelligence of the adolescents.

- **Family Relationships and Parental Monitoring During Middle School as Predictors of Early Adolescent Problem Behavior.**  
  - Gregory, M. F. et al. (2012)

The main purpose of this study was to examine the specific role of parental monitoring and of family relationship (mother, father and sibling) that are all critical to the deference of problem behaviour in early adolescence. For this purpose tat 179
Adolescents were selected. The result revealed that parental monitoring and father-youth connectedness were associated with reductions in problem behavior over time and conflict with siblings was linked with increases in problem behaviors. No association was found for mother-youth connectedness. These findings did not for boys and for girls, or for families with resident or non-resident fathers.

• **Disagreements in Parent – Adolescent Relationship: A Comparison in Middle Class Families and Lower Class Families.**


The main purpose of this study was to develop insight into the nature of disagreements in parent-adolescent relationship C type, Frequency, intensity also examine process of resolving parent adolescent relationship related disagreement with reference to individual, family and social cultural domain. For this purpose total samples 240 with their socio-economic status were selected. The result was found in parent-adolescent relationship in middle class and lower class families.

• **Family Relationship of Children with Behavior Disorders.**


The main purpose of this study was to determine the relationship the families of children with childhood behaviour disorders. For this purpose total 263 students were selected as a sample. In this study statically technique t-test was used. The results revealed that high cohesion and less conflict are found among the facilities of children with no behavior problems and low cohesion and conflict in families of children with severe behavior problems.
• **Family Relationship and Perfectionism in Middle School Students.**

- **Amy, J. D. et al. (2011)**

The main purpose of this study was examined the relationship between family variables and multidimensional perfectionism. For this purpose total 253 middle-school students were selected as a sample. The results correlated numerous positive family variables, and adaptive perfectionists tended to have more balanced. Cohesive, adaptive families, with a greater perception of parental nurturance than either maladaptive perfectionists or non perfectionist.

• **Family Relationships from Adolescence to Early Adulthood: Changes in the Family System Following First Born’s Leaving Home.**


The main purpose of this study was to chart the course of parent child and sibling relationships from early adolescence to early adulthood and examined how these relationships changed first born departure from their parent’s home for the first time. For this purpose total 184 children were selected as a sample. The results birth order X leaving home interactions revealed that first born leaving home related to change in family born, with relationship improving for first born and no change are declines in relationship quality for second-born.

• **The Role of Aggressive Personality and Family Relationship in Explaining Family Conflict**

- **Harwitz, B. N. et al. (2011)**

The main purpose of this study investigated whether genetic and environmental influences on global family conflict are explained by parent’s personality, marital quality and negative parenting. For this purpose total 876 same sex pairs of twins, their spouses, and one adolescent child per twin from the Twin and offspring study in Sweden was selected as a sample. The results revealed that Genetic influences on
aggressive personality were correlated on with genetic influences on global family conflict also no shared environmental influences on marital quality and negative parenting were correlated with no shared environmental influences on global family conflict.

- **Family Relationship and Depression among Elderly Korean Immigrants.**

The main purpose of this study were to describe family relationship within the content of living arrangements(living with adult children or without adult children) and support network, and to further determine associations of these factors to depression in Korean immigrants. For this purpose total 160 were selected as a sample. The result revealed that Koren elders who were living independently reported higher levels of depression in spite of their expressed desire to live independently and to be less dependent upon their adult children.

- **Family Relationship and Socio-economic Context (Relacionamento. Intra Familiar (Econtexto Socio Economic).**

The main purpose of this study was to examine associations between family income, Family structure and relationship quality among members of Brazilian Families. For this purpose total 77 were selected as a participated. The results revealed that general quality of family life, marital conflict, mother-children proximity of family relationship were significantly correlated.
• Positive Family Relationships and Religious Affiliation as Mediators between Negative Environment and Illicit Drug Symptoms in American Indian Adolescents.


The main purpose of this study was to test how positive family relationships and religious affiliation mediate between negative familial and social environments and adolescent illicit drug abuse/dependence symptoms. For this purpose 401 American Indian adolescent were selected as a sample. The results showed that positive family relationships mediated the negative impact addicted family members, violence victimization, and negative School environment on illicit drug dependence symptoms. Religious affiliation mediated the negative effect on deviant peers on positive relationships. Intervention and prevention efforts may benefit from promoting positive family relationship and religious affiliation to reduce the impact of complex familial and social problems on illicit drug symptoms.

• Adolescent Social Environment and Depression: Social Networks, Extracurricular Activity and Family Relationship Influences.

- Michel J. M. et al. (2009)

The main purpose of this study examined components of adolescents social environment (Social network, extracurricular activities, and family relationships) in association with depression. For this purpose total 332 adolescents were selected as a sample. In this study statistical technique lines regression was used. The result revealed that associated with a significant proportion of the variance in adolescent depression. Specifically, adolescent females and those having more smokers in their social greater depression symptoms conversely adolescents who engaged in more extracurricular activities and experienced higher quality family relationships presented with significantly lower depressive symptoms.
• The Socialization of Adolescent Coping Behaviours: Relationships with Families and Teachers.

- Melanie J. Zimmer & Gembeck (2007)

The main purpose of this study to associations between adolescent’s relationship with families and teachers and coping behaviours were examined. For this purpose total 487 were selected as a sample. The results revealed that adolescents with more positive family relationships used more active coping with problems at home and school. Positive relationships with teachers predicted more active coping behaviours, especially at school.

2.4 Review on Learning Behaviour Studies

• Problem and Learning Behavior in Handicap students.


The main purpose of this research was to find out the study of problem and learning behaviour of handicap students. For this purpose total 60 handicap students were selected as a sample. In this research statistical technique t-test was used. The results revealed that significant difference in problem of handicap boys and girls, also that there is no significant difference in learning behaviour of handicap boys and girls.

• Effect of Learning Behaviour on Academic Achievement Motivation among Children.

- Jogsan, Y. A. & Ramani, D. J. (2013)

The main purpose of present research was to find out the mean difference on the levels at learning behavior and academic achievement motivation among children. For this purpose total 80 children were selected as a sample. In this research statistical technique t-test was used. The result revealed that there was no significant difference between boys and girls in learning behaviour and academic achievement motivation.
While the correlation between learning behaviour and academic achievement motivation reveals zero correlation.

- **The Relationship among Thinking Disposition, Curing Behavior and Learning Styles in Nurses.**


The main purpose of this study was to identify the relationship among toward critical thinking, learning styles, and caring behaviours in student nurses. For this purpose total 777 nursing students were selected of disposition toward critical thinking differed significantly by learning style. There was a positive relationship between overall thinking dispositions and caring behaviour.

- **Transformational Leadership as a Moderator of the Relationship Between Psychological Safety and Learning Behaviour in Work in Ghana.**


The main purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between psychological safety and learning behaviour in teams, as well as the moderating role of transformed team leadership in this relationship. For this purpose total 456 respondents were selected. In this study statistical technique were Hierarchical regression and moderation analysis used. The results revealed that positive relationship between team psychological safety and team learning behaviour with transformational team leadership moderating this relationship.

- **Determinants of E-Learning Effectiveness – A Tunisian Study.**


The main purpose of this study was to discover determinates of effective online training. For this purpose total 410 employees were selected. In this study statistical technique factor analysis and structural equations were used. The results revealed that
importance of motivation, face-to-face meeting, e-mail change, ease of use, contents of training seniors support and continuous learning culture for learning performance. Learning performance, in turn affects transfer performance.

• **Motivation Levels among Traditional and Open Learning Undergraduate Students in India.**


  The main purpose of this study was to compare the levels of motivation between students in the open Education system (OES) and in the traditional education system (TES) in India. For this purpose total students of TES 200 and OES 151 were selected. The results showed that there exist significant differences in the level of motivation between the students of TES and OES.

• **Identifying Configurations of Perceived Teacher Autonomy Support and Structure. Associations with Self-regulated Learning, Motivation and Problem Behaviour**

  - Maurten, V. et al. (2012)

  The aim of this study was to examine naturally occurring configurations of perceived teacher autonomy support and clear expectations and to investigate associations with academic motivation, self-regulated learning and problem behavior. For this purpose total 1036 students were selected as a sample. The results revealed that the teaching configuration characterized by perceived autonomy support and clear expectations was related to the most positive pattern of outcomes, whereas the opposing teaching configuration related to the most negative pattern of outcomes the two remaining groups fell in between.
• An Investigation of Mobile Learning Readiness in Higher Education Bases on the Theory of Planned Behavior.

  - Jongpil Cheon et al. (2012)

  The main purpose of this study investigated current stage of college student’s perceptions toward mobile learning in higher education. For this purpose total 177 college students were selected as a sample. The results showed that the TOB (Theory of planned behavior) explained college student’s acceptance of m-learning reasonably well. More specifically, attitude, subjective norm and behavioural control positively influenced their intention to adopt mobile learning.

• How Learning Style Affects Evidence-based Medicine: A Survey Study.

  - Zwolsman, S. E. et al. (2011)

  The main purpose of this study to determine whether there is a relationship between an individual’s learning style and EBM competence (knowledge/skills, attitude, and behaviour). In this study total 140 novices. GP trainees were selected as a sample. The results found no relationship between their knowledge/skills or attitudes and their learning styles, also there were no differences in medical decision – making or in EBM use for various learning styles.

• Evaluation of E-Learners Behaviour Using Different Fuzzy Clustering Models: A Comparative Study.


  The main aim of this study introduces an evaluation methodologies for the e-learns behaviour. That will be feedback to the decision markers in e-learning system. The result revealed that fuzzy clustering reflects the learner’s behavior more than crisp clustering. Comparison between fuzzy clustering technique as c-means (FCM) and Kernelized fuzzy C-means (KFCM) proved that the KFCM is much better than FCM predicting the learner’s behaviour.
• **Intergenerational Learning (Between Generation x and y) in Learning Families: A Narrative Inquiry.**


  The aim of this study was to examine intergenerational learning behaviour ten Hong Kong families between Generation X Parents and their Generation Y children. The result revealed that 80% of the participants thought their family is a learning family and intergenerational family learning is happy experience and can be-directional. A positive family culture facilities intergenerational learning especially in the Generation Y ‘an’ X direction.

• **The Effect of Chinese ESL Learner’s Beliefs on Their Autonomous Learning.**

  - Qunjan Zhong (2010)

  The main purpose of this study was to what beliefs do Chinese learners hold about language learning? What is the effect of these beliefs on their autonomous learning? For this purpose a 4 number of instruments (interviews classroom, observations and stimulated recall learning logs) were used to collect triangulated data over a 12-week period. The results revealed that beliefs that the learners held were context-specific, reflecting their learning experience some of them were conductive to learning autonomy while others were not. The beliefs influenced the level of the learner’s autonomy.

• **Teaching Economics Using Cooperative Learning Approach: Accountings Students’ Performance and Attitude.**

  - Zaharian, M. Z. et.al. (2009)

  The main purpose of this study examined whether using cooperative learning approach could improve performance in economics course better than the conventional approach. For this purpose total 61 students were selected. The results
showed that although there is a difference in performance between students using cooperative learning approach and students using conventional approach, the result was not significant.

- **Perceived Assessment Style and Learning Motivation.**

  - Elena, Marcela, R. L. & Mariela, P. V. (2009)

  The main purpose this study was to assess the behavior of the teacher plays a key role. In giving students feedback on their performance and enhancing learning motivation. For this purpose total 394 students were selected as a sample. The results revealed that the extrinsic motivation reward is associated with the perception of the style as lenient, the perceived performance is associated with non-oriented. There are differences between the evaluative style perceptions of the students in the same class according to their learning performances.

- **Principal’s Leadership Behaviour and School Learning Culture in E-kiti State Secondary Schools.**


  The main purpose of this study investigated the effect of principal’s leadership behaviour on school learning culture in some selected secondary schools in Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria. For this purpose total 65 schools were selected. In this study statistical technique. One way ANOVA was used. The results showed that leadership behavior of a school affects the school learning.

- **Motor – Manipulator Behaviours and Learning: An Observational Study.**

  - Eleonora, B. et al. (2008)

  The main purpose of this study investigated the role of Motor-manipulator behaviour in the learning modalities of children. For these purpose total 35 children was selected
as a sample. The results revealed that motor – manipulator behaviours are strictly linked to cognitive processes and that the acquisition of new knowledge can be considered as the result of a gradual experience of integration between both perceptual and manipulative behavioural routines.

• **Universals and Specifies in Learning Strategies: Explaining Adolescent Mathematics, Science and Rending Achievement Across 34 Countries.**

  - Ming.M.C. et. al. (2007)

  The main purpose of this study examined whether strategies of memorization, transfer through elaboration, and metacognition accounted for reading, science and mathematics achievement across 34 countries. For those purpose 88,401 completed a science test, and 88590 completed a mathematics test. Students 158848 completed a reading literacy test were selected as a sample. In this study statistical technique multi-level regressions method was used. The results revealed that students who reported using memorization strategies often scored lower in all subjects. Transfer through use of Meta cognitive strategies often scored higher compared to students in individualistic societies, to achievement scores of students in collective. Cultures were linked more strongly to school mate’s use of Meta cognitive strategies and less strongly to their own use of Meta cognitive strategies.

• **The Impact of Personality and Approaches to Learning on Information Behaviour.**

  - Jannica Heinstrom (2000)

  The main purpose of this study was to show how the five traits of the five-factor inventory related to the approaches to learning of the ASSIST- test affect information behaviour. For this purpose total 500 students were selected some. Personality factor can be related to approaches to learning.
2.5 Chapter Summary

In this chapter review of social intelligence, family relationship and learning behaviour were described.

Research problem, objective, Hypotheses, tools, statistical technique will be describe in the next chapter name Research method, Design and process.