CHAPTER -2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

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CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Review of related literature is one of the significant aspects of research. It enables the researcher to know the amount of work done in the concerned area. It also helps to explore the need of research in unknown and unexplored area. It is necessary that the researcher is aware of the knowledge generated and the ongoing process of knowledge generation in an area of research for the better clarity of the problems in that area of research. The review of related literature can help a lot to the researcher in this aspect. It also helps to throw insight into the methodological aspects of research in a specific area and issues related methodological aspects of it. For any researcher, review of related literature forms the basis for the problem identification, helps to find ways and means of studying the problem, methods, used in studying the problems, tools used to collect data and the ways of analyzing data to arrive at a solution. In a nut shell it helps the researcher to arrive at the proper perspective of the study. In the present study the researchers have gone through the review of related literature in the area of study. In the present chapter the researcher have presented the reviews of related literature in a summarized form which are helpful for present study.

2.2 IMPORTANCE OF REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

No dissertation is an isolated work of research, every work of man’s new research occurs as a continuation of ceaseless struggle for seeking solutions to problems. In
other words, every research will remain incomplete in the absence of the past experience and post efforts. Thus post researchers play a vital role in carrying out the present research successfully. At the same time, every new research reshapes the wisdom and knowledge of human beings. Review of related literature is a necessary aspect, whenever any important research work is supposed to be done.

According to Kulbirsingh Sindhu

“A review of related literature helps the investigators to get the field his/her research And develop a research project with contribute something to the knowledge already existing in the field.”

According to John best and J.V Kahn

“Since the effective research is based upon past knowledge, this step helps to Eliminate the duplication what has been done and provide useful hypothesis and helpful suggestions for significant investigations.”

The review of related literature basically holds importance.
1. To understand the problem in the related field.
2. To select a proper methods and tools for the present study.
3. To get as well as review proper suggestions and directions for the investigation.

Review of literature is an inevitable part in investigatory study because it is the only window to look into the world of literature in the chosen discipline. Hence, the review of past researchers helps in following ways:

1. It develops a thorough understanding and insight into previous works and trends that emerged.
2. It provides an opportunity to carry out further work in your field after learning from the findings and experience of previous researchers.
3. It widens the horizon of knowledge and shows a clear distinction to carry out research.
4. It saves labour from repetition of works and presents colossal waste of time, money and energy.
5. It provides knowledge about analysis of data in different ways.

### 2.3 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS RESEARCHES

#### STUDY – 1.

**Subject**: The study of resistant factors in girl education in Kapadwanj Taluka of Kheda district.

**Investigator**: N. G. Solanki

**Guide**: Dr. J. N. Pandya

**University**: Gujarat Vidhyapith

**Objectives**

1. To know the resistant factors in the girl-education in Kapadwanj taluka of Kheda district.
2. To study in terms of the parents the resistant factors in girl education in Kapadwanj taluka of Kheda district.
3. To study in terms of the teachers, the resistant factors in the girl education in Kapadwanj taluka of Kheda district.

**Scope and sample**: Kapadwanj taluka has been selected as the scope of the study by the researcher and a representative sample has been selected through random selection method as the sample of the study by the researcher.

**Research method**:

The researcher has used survey method as the research method in the study.

**Research tool**:

The researcher has used opinionnaire for data collection which consists of 40 statements in which there are 20 statements for the opinions of the teachers and 10 statements each for social and economical reasons for the opinions of the parents.
Data Analysis Method:

The researcher has made use of a t-test for data analysis.

Inferences:

1. Inferences about teachers’ opinions: About 66.64% teachers were of the opinion that most of the girls remained absent for longer period of time during social or religions occasions. About 36% teacher agreed with the statement that the proportion of girl education was less due to illiteracy in the parents. 89.62% teachers opined that the mothers held up their daughters in household works.

2. Inferences about parent opinions:

   Social reason:-

   83% parents gave opinion that the parents make the girls to drop out of the school due to the belief that the girls had to bear the responsibility of their family in future. 59% parents believe that a girl is other man’s wealth, and so they are kept deprived of the education.

   Economical reason:-

   80% parents gave opinion that weaker economical condition of parents is responsible for less education of the girls and 71% parents believed that the parent show indifference towards girl child due to more children in the family.

STUDY – 2:

Subject : The study of development in girl-education in last five years in primary education in Kadi taluka.

Investigator : Shri Amrutbhai D. Patel

University : Gujarat Vidhyapith

Year : 1985
Objectives:-
1. To know about educational development in last five years of the primary girl students of Kadi taluka.
2. To know the year-wise, standard-wise and caste-wise wastage of the education of girls in last five years.
3. To know the proportion of stability in the girls of primary schools in Kadi taluka.
Scope and Sample:-
The researcher has selected Kadi taluka as the scope of the study and has randomly selected a representative sample as the sample of the study.
Research method:-
The researcher has used survey method as the research method in the study.
Research tool:-
The researcher has used a self-made questionnaire as the tool for data collection which was filled up by the teachers and principals of the schools.
Data Analysis Method:-
The researcher has used a simple method in this research. The data analysis has been done with percentages only.
Inferences:-
1. Not a single S.T. girl was enrolled in 1989 and prior to that among the girls enrolled in primary school under the study of Kadi taluka, but in 1990 and after that there has been such enrolments which can be considered as an achievement.
2. The percentage of O.B.C. girls enrolling standard-wise in the school is decreasing whereas the percentage of other castes is increasing.
3. While investigating the year-wise and sex-wise study of the girls taking examinations, it was found that there was increase of 1 to 1.5 % in Std. 1 to 4 and 3 % in Std. 5 to 7 in last five years. If we look at the overall situation year-wise, we find that there had been decrease of 3 % in stagnancy in last five years.
STUDY – 3.

Subject : The development girl education in the field of primary education in Limkheda taluka.

Researcher : Bahadursinh C. Solanki

Guide : Shri D. P. Thakor, Reader, Sarvajanik College of Education, Godhara, Dist. Panchmahal,

University : Gujarat Vidhyapith.

Year : 1996

Objectives:-
1. To study about increase in proportion of the girl education due to universalization of primary education in Limkheda taluka.
2. To collect data about wastage and stagnancy in girl education at primary education stage in Limkheda Taluka.
3. To know about the resistant factors of the girl education at primary education stage in Limkheda taluka.
4. To study about development of the girl education in terms of economic factors.

Scope and Sample:
The researcher has included Limkheda taluka in the scope of the study and has selected a representative sample from the scope. The sample comprises of primary schools run by Panchayat Shikshan Samiti of Limkheda taluka.

Research method:-
The researcher has used survey method in the study.

Research tool:-
The researcher has designed interview paper and witness paper for data collection in the study and has used both these tools in the research.

Data analysis method:-
The researcher has used simple statistical method for data analysis. The data has been analyzed through percentages.
Inferences:-
1. In Limkheda taluka, there has been an increase of 18.02% in the number of schools during the last seven years up to 1994-95 in comparison to the year 1988-89.
2. In Limkheda taluka, there has been an increase of 45.09% in girl education in last seven years up to 1994-95 in comparison to 1988-89.
3. The proportion of drop-out of girl-students was found to be more than that of the boy-students.
4. The girl-students were found to be much ahead than the boy-students in test in terms of enrolment.

STUDY – 4.

Subject : The spread of girl education at primary school level in Chanasma taluka.
Researcher : Lagdhirbhai M. Desai, M. A., B.Ed.
Guide : Dr. Kantibhai Parmar (M.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D.)
University: Gujarat Vidhyanagar
Year : 1998
Objectives:
1. To investigate about educational development in last ten years of the girls studying in primary schools of Chanasma taluka.
2. To acquire statistical data about year-wise, standard-wise and sex-wise development of girl-education in last 10 years in Chanasma taluka.
3. To know about the spread of education in terms of social conditions of girls.
4. To study about the economical condition of girls studying in Chanasma taluka.
5. To know teachers’ responses in educational development of girls studying in primary schools in Chanasma taluka.
6. To know female teachers’ responses in educational development of girls studying in primary schools in Chanasma taluka.
Scope and Sample:-
The researcher has selected Chanasma taluka as the scope in the study. As the sample of the study, 100 primary schools of Chanasma taluka were stratified into seven salary centers. From every salary center, four primary school having Std. 1 to 7 in last ten years have been randomly selected.

Research method:-
The researcher has used survey method in the research.

Research tool:-
The researcher has used a self-made opinionnaire as the tool of the research.

Data analysis method:-
In the research the researcher has used simple percentage for analysis and interpretation of the data.

Inferences:-
1. In comparison to 1988, there was an increase of 23.37 % in the number of girl-students in last ten years up to 1997.
2. The percentage of girls appearing in examinations is found to be 94.48, in which maximum number of girls from other castes were found to be 43.84%.
3. There was wastage of 4.57 % in the number of girl drop-outs 89.51 % girls were found to be successful in examinations.
4. There is a decrease of 6.19 % in number of girl student in Std. 7 after enrolment in Std. 1 in which 6.19 % boys reach up to Std. 7 whereas drop-out rate of girls student is found to be more.
5. It has been found that child marriages create obstruction in girl-education.
6. The illiteracy of parents play major role in girl-education.

STUDY – 5.

Subject : The study of educational condition of Muslim female students studying in primary schools in Palanpur city.
Objectives:
1. To study about the difficulties occurring in the study to Muslim female students.
2. To investigate about the effect of social and economic condition on the education of Muslim female students.
3. To investigate about the effect of family on the education of Muslim female students.
4. To determine the quality of education of Muslim female student from the results of their annual examinations.
5. To study about educational conditions of Muslim female students.

Scope and Sample:-
The researcher has included Palanpur city in his scope of the study, in which he has randomly selected a representative sample as the sample of the study.

Research method:-
The researcher has used survey and interview methods in the study.

Research tool:-
The researcher has used self-made questionnaire for girl-students and opinionnaires for parents and principals, as well as an interview paper for social reformers and heads.

Data analysis method:-
The researcher has used simple percentage for data-analysis and interpretation in which the data was analyzed with the percentages.

Inferences:-
1. To some extent, the conservative system of the Muslim community creates obstruction for girl students in their school-going.
2. The indifference of family members and girls students towards education also creates obstruction in their school-going.
3. Better the socio-economical condition, better will be the educational achievement of the girl-students.

4. Weaker the socio-economical condition, weaker will be the educational achievement of the girl-students.

5. The poor socio-economical conditions of the parents plays major role behind the less number of girl-student studying in schools.

6. The girl-students spend less time for education which affects badly on their results. For that, lack of facilities, poor socio-economical condition, lack of guidance, illiteracy in parents etc. are the responsible factors.

**STUDY – 6.**

Subject : Prevailing situation in girl education at primary level in Patan taluka.
Guide : Dr. Jayprakash Pandya, Reader, Education College,
        Gujarat Vidhyapith
University : Gujarat Vidhyapith
Year : 1999
Objectives:-
1. To investigate about the educational development of girl-students studying in the primary schools of Patan taluka in last ten years.
2. To know the responses of the principals in the educational development of girls studying in the primary schools of Patan taluka.
3. To know the responses of the teachers in the educational development of girls studying in the primary schools of Patan taluka.

Scope and Sample:-
The researcher has selected Patan city as the scope of the study and has used stratified random selection method for selecting sample of the study. There were 100 primary schools in the sample.
Research method:-
The researcher has used descriptive research method as the research method in the study.

Research tool:-
The researcher has used opinionnaire as the tool in the study.

Data analysis method:-
Simple percentage method was used for analysis and interpretation of the data. Data was analyzed through the percentage.

Inferences:-
1. The wastage in terms of drop-out of the girl students was found to be 4.57 %. More drop-outs were found in S.S.C. standard.
2. The teachers had the opinion that child marriages create obstructions in girl-education.
3. The teachers also believed that the illiteracy of the parents creates obstruction in girl education.

Principals’ opinions:-
1. The staff in school is enough and get enough co-operation from them.
2. The girls should get freedom similar to men.
3. There is a need to increase the number of female teachers.
4. The girls need to be given economical assistance.

**STUDY –7**

Subject : Educational Achievement, Language-Minority students, and the new second generation

Researcher : Carol L. Schmid
Guide : Name not placed
University : Guilford Technical Community College
Year : Not placed
The increase in immigration since 1965 has given rise to a record number of children who are raised in immigrant families. About one in every five individuals under 18 is either an immigrant or has parents who are immigrants. In spite of the importance of this topic, this group has been a neglected segment of the school population. This article reviews major factors that have contributed to the uneven absorption and educational achievement of the new second generation, who come primarily from Asia and Latin America. These factors include “external factors,” such as economic opportunities, racial and ethnic status, and group reception, and “intrinsic factors,” such as human and social capital, family structure, community organization, and cultural and linguistic patterns. The article concludes with suggestions for further research.

**STUDY –8**

Subject: Towards Explaining Differences in Educational Achievement among Mexican American Language-Minority Students

Researcher: Russell W. Rumberger

Guide: Not placed

University: University of California, Santa Barbara

Year: Not placed

One major question confronting educational researchers and practitioners is why some minority students are successful in school and others are not. This study documented the extent of differences in educational achievement among a cohort of Mexican American language-minority students in a large, urban middle school and assessed them using two theoretical perspectives—socioeconomic and socio cultural—and a conceptual framework of the roles of social and academic behavior on educational achievement. Bilingual students who were fluent English proficient (FEP) had better grades and a higher rate of educational stability and were more likely to complete a quarter of their high school
credits by the end of ninth grade than were students who were limited English proficient or from English-only backgrounds. These differences appear to be attributable to the social behavior of FEP students and other, unmeasured characteristics, which supports a socio cultural perspective of educational achievement.

**STUDY –9**

Subject : Parental Involvement as Social Capital : Differential Effectiveness on Science Achievement, Truancy, and Dropping Out

Researcher : Ralph B. Mcneal

Guide : Not Placed

University : University of Connecticut

Year : Not Placed

Using the concepts of cultural and social capital, I provide a theoretical framework for why there should be differential effects of parental involvement across cognitive (e.g., science achievement) and behavioral (e.g., truancy and dropping out) outcomes. Findings indicate that parental involvement is generally a salient factor in explaining behavioral but not cognitive outcomes, with greatest support for parent-child discussion and involvement in parent-teacher organizations. Findings also indicate that specific dimensions of involvement have greater effects for more affluent and white students, providing empirical evidence to support Lareau’s (1989) contention that the greater levels of cultural capital possessed by members of the upper class magnify parental involvement’s effect for advantaged students. The theoretical framework and associated findings provide insight into the seemingly inconsistent findings revealed in much previous research on parent involvement and achievement.
STUDY –10

Subject : Social Capital and the Reproduction of Inequality: Information Networks among Mexican-origin High School Students
Researcher : Ricardo D. Stanton-Salazar
Guide : Not Placed
University : University of California, San Diego
Year : Not Placed

The critical role of significant others in status attainment continues to be interpreted mainly in functionalist terms. This article presents an alternative interpretation based on social reproduction theories and on current research on social ties and adult occupational mobility. Using the concept of social capital, defined as social relationships from which an individual is potentially able to derive various types of institutional resources and support, the authors examine data on the information networks of a selected sample of Mexican-origin high school students. Apart from the influence of parental socioeconomic status, they assess how students’ grades and educational and occupational expectations are related to the formation of instrumental ties to institutional agents (such as teachers and guidance counselors). Although the authors found some evidence for the relation between grades and status expectations and measures of social capital, their strongest associations were with language measures, suggesting that bilinguals may have special advantages in acquiring the institutional support necessary for school success and social mobility.

STUDY –11

Subject : School Achievement, and Educational Inequality: Toward a Student-Based Inquiry Perspective
Researcher : Greg Wiggan
Guide : Not placed
Over the past four decades, there have been numerous discussions on student achievement and school failure. Within this time, the debate over the causes and consequences of racial differences in achievement has been at the heart of the nation’s social and political life. The author discusses the major developments in achievement research over the past century and examines the foremost explanations given for racial differences in school performance, namely, genetic deficiency, social class and cultural poverty, low teacher expectancy, and student oppositional identity. The article addresses the strengths and limitations of the existing body of work and concludes with directions toward a student-based inquiry approach to achievement research aimed at filling in some of the missing information in the literature.

**STUDY –12**

Subject : Underachievement Among Gifted Minority Students: Problems and Promises

Researcher : Donna ECY

Guide : Not Placed

University : University of North Carolina–Charlotte

Year : June 1997

One of the biggest problems facing educators is that of student underachievement. Teachers and parents feel confusion, frustration, and disappointment when students fail to work to their potential. Gifted underachieving minority students perform poorly in school for many of the reasons that any student might. Yet, as described earlier, minority students may face additional barriers. In short, underachievement is not only a problem, but a symptom of problems. To address this, educators must explore factors contributing to underachievement; these factors can be categorized as socio psychological, family-related, peer-related, and school-related. One or all of these factors can hinder student achievement. Teachers, counselors, and families must join in partnerships to best identify and serve gifted underachieving minority students.
2.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF PRESENT STUDY

- All the above dissertations are at M.Ed. level while the particular research work is at PhD level.
- Dissertations considered above all are limited at Taluka level while particular research work is considered at Gujarat State level.
- Sequin sly all the above dissertations are study about study of resisting factors in girls education, of development in girl education in last five years in primary education, development of girl education in the field of Primary education, spread of girl education at primary level, study of educational condition of Muslim female students studying in primary schools, Prevailing situation in girl education at primary level but researcher want to study about social problems effective on Educational Achievement among the female pupils of Girl Minority Secondary Schools.

2.5 CONCLUSION

It is believed that reading broadens man’s understanding and sharpens his wisdom. This chapter gave the investigator a brief view of the related studies conducted in India as well as abroad in relation of the present study about ALA in the next chapter, the investigator would highlight the methodology adopted for the present study.
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