CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
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2.1 INTRODUCTION:

The purpose and main aim to do the review of the literature is to select the research method to the problem under study. So as to situate the information this can be used during inferences and to give thoughts, principles and descriptions or assumptions required in stating the aim and objectives of the study. Aptly said by Good, Barr, and Scates that when the researcher knows that the required information is accessible it helps him to solve the problem and also makes him aware about the strategy that can be used.

A review of the related literature gives the investigator an understanding and knowledge of the previous work that has been done in the selected area under study. It develops in the investigator an insight he needs to convert his tentative research problem to a specific and concise one.

After selecting a problem, it is very vital for the researcher to survey the available literature in the specific and selected area of the study. The researcher needs to be well familiar with the available literature because it helps to narrow down the problem so as to understand it correctly and put it in its proper perspective. The review of related literature helps the investigator to detect some vacancies prevailing in the past researches or if they are in consistent with the present study. The researcher can then move ahead starting from the existing premise.

A collective body of research work, related to involved variables i.e. mental health, teacher behavior, social status and economic status was examined extensively, so that proper guidelines and directions from objectives, hypotheses, methodologies and findings may be sought to assist the various steps of the present study like determination of objectives, formulation of hypotheses, to select methodology and to get understanding of the relationships between different related variables.

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2.2 NEED OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW:

Review of the related literature is very important because it gives the proof and confirmation about what the investigator is aware about. A short outline about the agreement areas or disagreement areas is indicated in the findings and also in the vacancies of existing theories. The author gets an opportunity to justify and rationalize his own efforts and to emphasize new worthwhile rudiments of her study.

It helps the research possibilities that have been not considered by the previous researchers. It provides the investigator, with an opportunity of understanding the methods, measures, subjects and approaches employed by other researchers. This in turn will lead to significant improvement of her research design which will result into a good research.

2.3 ADVANTAGES OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW:

For any research work it is crucial, to equip the investigator with the knowledge in the field in which he or she is doing research to develop the research design. The objective of the review of the literature is to mould the investigator to acquaint him with the current knowledge in the field. The review of literature involves pointing out, understanding and assessing the research news along with news of informal observations on the topic selected. A summary of the writings of previous research works provides evidence that the researcher is aware with the content that is previously identified and with the content that is unidentified and untouched before. Effectual study is depends on the logical and comprehensive steps to avoidduplication in the field and to provide useful hypothesis for the significant investigation. Each study should represent an attempt to contribute uniquely in some way or the other to the store of knowledge concerning research field. Hence, review of related literature plays a vital role in a research work. In this chapter an attempt was made to review briefly the available studies from the past to the present in view of the study under investigation.
2.4: REVIEWS

2.4.1 STUDIES CONDUCTED IN INDIA:

1. Rani (2001) carried out a comparative study on the achievement of female and male scheduled caste students in relation to adjustment, values and locus of control.

   Major findings:
   - Academic achievement of well adjusted male scheduled caste students was better than female scheduled caste students.
   - Academic achievement of better socially adjusted male scheduled caste students was higher than female scheduled caste students.
   - Academic achievement of better emotionally adjusted male scheduled caste students was higher than female scheduled caste students.
   - Academic achievement of better educationally adjusted male scheduled caste students was higher than female scheduled caste students.


   Major findings:
   - There was a high positive and significant correlation among emotional maturity, adjustment, teaching competency, mental health among teachers.
   - There was a significant gender wise difference in mental health, emotional maturity and adjustment of secondary school teachers.
   - There was a significant difference in mental health, emotional maturity and adjustment of teachers of secondary section of government schools and private schools.


   Sample size: 300 secondary students of Lucknow city.
Tools used:  
   i. Prayag Mehta Intelligence test.  
   ii. Socio- economic status by Kuppuswamy.  
   iii. Researcher made Questionnaire.  

Major findings:  

- There was a significant and negative relationship between family size and academic achievement.  
- There was a significant and negative relationship between birth order of students and academic achievement.  


Sample size: 310 students of XI and XII std and their parents.  

Major findings:  

- Parents of high and low achieving students exhibited different behavioral profiles.  
- Parents of high achievers provided academic guidance to their wards and also plan various cultural activities as compared to their counterparts.  

5. Dholakiya, K. and Jansari, A. (2005) studied the mental health of students residing in affected and non affected earthquake area and gender.  

Sample size: 120 students of Kutch district of Gujarat.  

Tools used:  
   i. Mental health checklist by Kumar.  

Major findings:  

- The students residing in earthquake area undergo more frustration than those residing in non affected earthquake area.  
- Boys feel more uneasiness and sleeplessness as compared to that of girls whereas girls feel more nervousness than that of boys.

Sample size: 60 Indian women.

Tools used:  
i. Presumptive stressful life events scale.  
ii. Mental health inventory.

Major findings:

- It was found that the working women significantly scored higher on life stress as compared to non-working women.
- The working women experience more stress than non-working women and men.

7. Talreja, R.(2004) carried out a study on the feedback mechanism used in practice teaching programmes by the colleges of education affiliated to the university of Mumbai.

Major Findings:

a. Teacher trainees:

i. There was a significant difference in the input of feed mechanism of teacher trainees of aided and unaided colleges of education.

ii. There was a no significant difference in the process of feed mechanism in between teacher trainees of aided and unaided colleges of education.

b. Teacher Educator:

i. There was a significant difference in the input of feed mechanism of teacher educators of aided and unaided colleges of education.

ii. There was a no significant difference in the process of feed mechanism of teacher educators of aided and unaided colleges of education.

iii. There was no significant difference in the output of feed mechanism of teacher educators of aided and unaided colleges of education.
iv. There was no significant difference in the process of feed mechanism of teacher educators of aided and unaided colleges of education.


Sample size: 120 adolescents of Sadhu Vaswani Public school, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Tools used: i. Mental health inventory by Jagdish and Srivastava

Major finding:

- Girls were leading with reference to integration of personality as they possess more patience, tolerance, emotional stability and adjustable nature than that of boys.


Sample size: 640 school and college teachers of 4 districts of Eastern U.P.

Tools used: i. Burnout scale by Dr.Tripte Hatwal and Mithila.

ii. Mental health status inventory by Anand Kumar and Giridhar Thakur.

Major findings:

- Teachers with poor mental health were more prone to burnout than average and good mental health groups.
- Teachers with poor mental health were likely to possess’ negative personality factors.


Sample size: 450 VIII std students of Kerala state.

Tools used: i. Mental health scale by Abraham and Prasanna.

ii. Rotter’s internal and external locus of control scale.
Major findings:

- There was a significant difference in relationship between mental health and locus of control based on locale and gender.
- There was a significant difference in relationship between mental health, locus of control and achievement in English based on locale and gender.


Sample size: 225 primary school teachers and 150 college teachers from Rohilkhand region.

Tools used: i. Mental health inventory by Jagdish and Srivastava

Major findings:

- The college teachers show significantly sound mental health than that of primary school teachers.
- Male teachers working both in primary schools and colleges show significantly high mental stability than their female counterparts.


Major findings:

- Low economic status has a negative effect on the mental health of students.
- There was no significant difference in the mental health of urban and rural college students.

13. Bala, Agarwal and Sarna (2009) examined the gender differences associated with mental health of college going students of various faculties.

Sample size: 210 students of arts, science and commerce faculty
Major findings:

- There exists gender difference with reference to various aspects of mental health. Boys show high emotional stability, adjustment and intelligence than girls of arts faculty.
- Girls show high security- insecurity feelings than boys of arts faculty.


Sample size: 530 secondary school students of Thrissur, Kerala.

Tools used: i. Mental health status scale by Usha, Anil and Remmya.

ii. Scale of emotional competency by Usha and Rekha

iii. Achievement test in physics by Usha and Suchitra.

Major findings:

- Emotional competency is the best predictor of achievement in physics of secondary school students.
- There was significant difference between boys and girls in emotional competency, mental health and achievement.
- There was no significant difference between urban and rural students in emotional competency, mental health and achievement in physics.


Tools used: i. Mental health checklist.

ii. Socio-economic status scale.
Major findings:

- There was no significant gender wise difference in mental health of rural adolescents.
- There was a significant difference in somatic health of adolescent girls and boys. Boys were found to have good somatic health status than girls.


Sample size: 200 students of Kurukshetra University.

Major findings:

- There exists positive correlation between mental health and emotional intelligence and self efficacy.
- Male students’ posses sound mental health than female students.

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2.4.2 STUDIES CONDUCTED ABROAD:


Results:

a. Psychological predictors were significantly related with social functioning and involvements in consumer-run services were significantly related with better overall social functioning than involvement in traditional mental health services.

b. Relationship between involvements in consumer-run services was partially mediated by the use of problem centered coping strategies.

Results:

a. Middle school students indicated friends as their listening support, parents and friends as appraisal support.

b. People with strong social support were in better mental health than those with fewer social contacts.

3. Chahal et al, (2003), examined the contribution of variables like adjustment, personality, social support, and family environment on the well being of adolescents.

Results:

• Family cohesion, intellectual cultural orientation, achievement orientation, socialization and adjustment and sociability were significantly important contributors of the well being of adolescents in case of females.

• Family conflicts, organization, adjustment, classmates support were significantly important contributors of the well being of adolescents in case of males.


The newly developed theory accounted for the loopholes in past researches regarding context and degree while defining psychological health. It also stated positive mental health was reflected in the accuracy of an individual’s schemata.

5. Gabbard, (2004), determined the multidimensional spiritual and religious beliefs and attitudes of homeless individuals in Birmingham.

Result:

• The study revealed that spirituality and religiosity were main factors in the lives of participants irrespective of their mental health status, race, gender or living conditions.
6. Orellana, (2004), investigated the effectiveness of the school based mental health program in relation to academic achievement.

Result:

- There exists positive correlation between the school based mental health program and academic achievement based on absences, suspensions, disciplinary actions and grade point average.

7. Albert, (2005), investigated the spiritually positive self transformation resulting from the experience and resolution of a mental health crisis.

Results:

- Importance of developing people’s ruminative capacity along with interplay of unitizes and destructive forces in the web of existence and thereby in the human experience were emphasized.
- No logical systems and transpersonal theory can benefit by viewing mental health crisis as disintegrative constituents of a great, potentially integrative development process.

8. Crews, (2005), figured out the relationship between amount of extracurricular activities and school performance and mental health of children and adolescents.

Results:

- There was significant linear relationship between extracurricular activity participation and school performance of adolescents.
- There was no significant relationship between extracurricular activities participation and school performance of children.
9. Van, (2006), studied the relationship of academic self efficacy and ethnicity-related socialization to mental health outcomes in young people.

Results:

- An inverse relationship between academic self efficacy and conduct problems.
- An inverse relationship between academic self efficacy and anxiety.
- An inverse correlation between conduct problems and anxiety
- Higher levels of academic efficacy predicted lower levels of state anxiety and trait anxiety for African – American males and Caucasian females where as higher levels of anxiety for African – American females and Caucasian males.

10. Li, H., Liu, Q., Zhao, A., Prevatt, F and Yang, J. (2008), studied the variables predicting mental health of Chinese college students.

Results:

a. There was a significant difference in ethnicity, gender, age and level of satisfaction between mental health status group A and Group C students.

b. The strongest predictor of group, group B relative to the group C was the level of satisfaction with one’s major.


Result:

- There was a significant a significant negative relationship between spiritual dimensions, spiritual actualization and activities.


Results:
a. Mental disorders are prominently observed among college students as same aged non students.

b. These mental disorders appear to be increasing in the number and severity.

13. Sobhi, Leki and Rajabi, (2010), carried out the experimental study on efficacy of life skills training on increase of mental health and self-esteem of the students.

Results:

a. Life skills training helps to decrease the mental disorders like anxiety, depression and stress of students

b. Life skills training are a good effective method to decrease the mental disorders.

14. Tajalli and Ganbaripanah, (2010), studied the relationship between daily hassles and social support on mental health of university students.

Results

- There was a significant relationship between daily hassles and mental health of university students.
- There was a significant relationship between social supports and mental health of university students.


Results:

a. Greater parental control and lower self-esteem were the significant predictors of impostor fears.
b. Parental care, parental educational and occupational level and mental health and demographic information show no significant relationship to impostor scores.

c. Parental protection, lower care and poorer mental health were significantly related to increasing levels of improper scores.

2.4.3 REVIEW OF RESEARCH PAPERS AND ARTICLES:


Author states that without culturally responsive teaching, education can never reach its best. It should be meant for those students who are not the part of the majority and also for mainstream of school and society.


The investigator had studied the correlation between feedbacks, student’s perception and teachers praise in the classroom setup. Data was collected from 6 rural primary schools using the teacher feedback scale and my classroom scales which were researcher made tools. It was found that the negative feedback and effort feedback were correlated to student and teachers relation where as ability feedback was connected to the classroom. Also that praise was not correlated to teacher-student relation nor to the environment of the classroom.

In the paper, the effect of socio-economic status on the achievement of students was studied using data gathered from Australian youth’s longitudinal survey. It was found that there exists higher fragmentation of schooling on basis of socio-economic status from personal level to institutional level.


For the purpose of study, data were collected from 65 dropouts out of a total of 183 students using mailed questionnaire prepared by researcher. An analysis of the data revealed rate of dropout, causes of dropout and its associated variables. Researcher has stated adjustment problems, financial problems and unsuitable academic atmosphere as some of the major causes of dropout. Finally the researcher has suggested measures to tackle the problems related to dropouts.


Author states that emotions do have both positive and negative impact on our life. In this article author focused on emotions and personal life, emotions and violence and also emotions and oneness. Finally author feels that emotions do more of good rather than harm, making the world sail smoothly.


This article elicits the case studies of 5 students who experienced mental disorders in order to provide insight from the student’s point of view. The article further emphasize on improving the teaching-learning experiences as per their requirements.
7. Bernard, M. E., (2006). It’s time we teach social emotional competence as well as we teach academic competence.

Author in this paper states that social and emotional factors that are prerequisite for good academic achievement when are not provided on time will create problems of achievement. Author further recommends that it’s high time now we should teach social and emotional competence to our students.


In this article the investigator focuses on how to enhance active care of children and youth’s environment the experiences of promotion of growth of these assets are well described in this article. Comparisons of the major findings of these different field studies are made and practical applications are also discussed in the conclusion of this article.


In this paper, author finds out an investigation based setup for intercultural competence further the practical applications of intercultural competent teaching in classroom setup and beyond it is also discussed. It also guides teachers to assimilate the facets of intercultural competence in the diverse classroom setup.


The study was conducted on 530 secondary students of Trissur and Ernakulum districts of Kerala, using proportionate stratified sampling technique. The results revealed that emotional competence and mental health are significantly related with academic achievement and also that
emotional competence is the best predictor of academic achievement. So researcher suggests for development and application of emotional skills among pupils.


Investigator conducted study on a sample of 500 students of IX Std of Malappuram and Calicut districts, using proportionate stratified sampling technique. It was concluded that there exist a negative correlation between social phobia and socioeconomic status; investigator suggested that if parents are well educated and economically sound, then the social phobia can be easily eradicated.


This paper attempts to find the effect of emotional intelligence, age and motivation on the academic progress of the school students. The result revealed that emotional intelligence, age and academic motivation are potent predictors associated to the academic achievement.


The study was conducted to make teachers and the students aware about life skills also it was conducted to check the degree to which the purpose of life skills and reproductive health education has been achieved.

It was concluded that more means need to be created to foster harmonious situation for imparting life skills and reproductive health education.

Author states that victorious condition of help of teacher prevents behavioral problems in the classroom which requires fact full implementation of research-based classroom and behavior management Strategies. The author further gives guidance to teachers to make effectual usage of praise as an anticipatory gauge to reduce the behavioral problems in classroom setup.


Author states that teacher’s role is undergoing major transformation (Major transformation from the from the content or information imparter to the catalyst who helps the student in construction of theories and principles in order to seek desirable changes in a Childs behavior.

Child’s behavior is a majorly dependent on teacher’s behavior. So it is important for a teacher to have constructivist approach.


The study focuses on the status of life satisfaction and level of emotional intelligence among 310 male teachers of government primary schools of Tehri-Gashwal district, Uttarakhand. It was found that middle aged male teachers enjoy more life satisfaction as compared to young male teachers and the degree of emotional intelligence increases with age. It was concluded that emotional intelligence is significantly positive in achieving a better degree of life satisfaction.


The study focuses on the mental health of Tsunami affected students. The Data was collected from 300 Tsunami affected students of Kanyakumari district and normative survey method was
used. It was found that Tsunami affected students have moderate mental health status. Sex and loss due to tsunami actually influenced their mental health whereas religion, caste and monthly family income had no effect on their mental health.


In the present study data was collected from 300 secondary school students using random sampling technique, to find out the influence of socioeconomic status on achievement in science. It was found that there are no significant difference science achievement scores of girls and boys and also between mean socioeconomic status scores of female and male students. In fact there exist too much difference in achievement scores of upper and lower socioeconomic status students and that of upper and middle class socioeconomic status.


Investigator studied socioeconomic status as one factor among various factors influencing achievement in science. Data was collected from 500 secondary students of Deoria and Gorakhpur district using survey method. It was found that gender of students had no significant relationship with the achievement in science whereas socioeconomic background of the family, access to the computer and internet facility had a positive impact on achievement in science of the students.


According to the author adjustment means adaptations to physical environment as well as to social demands. In this article he talks about academic adjustment and the areas of academic adjustment. Further Maladjustment in schools and its symptoms are also discussed. Finally the author has suggested the measures to be taken by class room teacher in pupil adjustment.
21. U Pandian. (2013), Adjustment and Anxiety of B.Ed. student-teachers in Puducherry. The study was conducted to find out the correlation between adjustment and anxiety of B.Ed. students-teachers in Puducherry. Using simple random sampling technique. Data was collected from 486 student-teachers in Puducherry. The major findings of the study were.

- There is significant difference in adjustment between BC and SC, ST anxiety.
- There is significant difference in anxiety between BC and SC, ST communities among B.Ed. student-teachers.
- There is significant difference in anxiety between MBC and SC, ST anxiety.

22. Unnisa Najma (2013). Self-acceptance and academic performance of teacher trainees. Researcher collected data from 60 students of Ghulam Ahmed College of education, using purposive random sampling technique. It was concluded that there is positive correlation between self-acceptance and academic performance of the teacher-trainees and that it would be possible to increase the level of performance by optimizing levels of self-acceptance.

23. Dheventhiran, G., Babu, R., (2013), A study on the mental health and its relationship with achievement in mathematics of higher secondary students. Author focuses on the relationship between achievement in mathematics and mental health of higher secondary students of 8 schools located in Ariyalur and Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu. It was found that if the mental health of students is sound than their achievement in Mathematics was found to be high.

In this study the sample was 200 students studying in class XII of Shilkohabad city, UP. Using normative survey method. It was found that there exist positive and significant correlation between intelligence and emotional stability on the whole as among intellectually superior, average and dull adolescents. So researcher had suggested that teachers and parents should develop emotional stability in adolescents.


Author states that stress and strain are inseparable parts of human life and to satisfy social, environmental and economic needs one has to undergo stress, strain and anxiety. Further he has given the classification of stressors so as to understand the causes of stress and strain. Also he has suggested measures to cope up with stress and strain like psychotherapies alternative therapies and intervention techniques.


The study highlighted the relationship between academic anxiety and personality types (A, B and AB) of class X students. The sample consisted of 1000 students of Ambala commisionary and random sampling technique was used. It was found that there is significant difference in academic anxiety of students gender wise and personality trait wise but no significant difference in academic anxiety experienced by male and female students having different personality types.


The study deals with the emotional maturity of postgraduate students as they are considered to be mentally mature adults. So the data was collected from 200 post graduate students of science and arts faculty of Kurnool district using descriptive survey method. It was found that male students have high emotional maturity than female students and science students have more emotional
maturity than Arts group students major conclusion of the study was that postgraduate girl’s posse’s low emotional maturity.


Investigator studied the impact of coping behavior on Achievement in chemistry of higher secondary students of Thiruvallur district, Chennai. It was found that girls scored significantly higher than boys with regard to coping behavior and there is a significant positive relationship between coping behavior and achievement in chemistry of higher secondary students.


Author states that the effect of stress generally depends on environment, attitudes and views to a large extent. So children should be provided with positive experiences and skills to cope effectively with stress in their lives. He further suggested stress relief strategies that teachers and parents can use when dealing child. This positive behavior of teachers and parents will help child to cope with stressful situations in life.


The study was carried on 327 higher secondary teachers from Vellore district in Tamilnadu by simple random sampling technique. It was found that there is a significant negative correlation between Emotional Intelligence and occupational stress and occupational stress and job performance and also there is a significant positive correlation between Emotional Intelligence and job performance. Hence the investigator suggested that, there is a need to enhance and inculcate Emotional Intelligence among higher secondary teachers to reduce their stress and improve the performance.

The study aims to examine the academic satisfaction and mental health of B.Ed. Teacher trainees of Calicut University. The major findings of the study were that there is no difference in academic satisfaction and mental health of B.Ed. trainees for sub samples other than the subject of study. The investigator concludes that teacher trainees studying for arts subject show a low level of mental health as compared to the science students and also stated that most challenging issue of higher education is to sustain the quality of education and students’ satisfaction.

32. Dewar, K. On being a good teacher.

Author states that teaching is an art that can be learned if the organization considers it as an important factor. He provides his personal view into what makes a good teacher, based on experience and research. He concludes that Empathy, Accessibility, Innovations in teacher training and job commitments are essential requirements of an effective teacher.

33. Skiba, R., Bear, G., Wright, D. B., Fair and effective discipline for all students

The study offers best practice strategies that support the safe education of all students. Behavior of students is greatly influenced by teacher behavior. So teacher behavior becomes important factor in stabilizing the mental health of students. Author is of opinion that positive discipline methods can enhance the output of all students.

34. Thomas, J., Stockton, C., Socioeconomic status, race, gender, and retention: Impact on student achievement.

Author discusses the effect of socioeconomic status, race, gender, and retention on achievement of students. Essential concentration is required to be given to foster the educational excellence.
He further stresses and suggests that it is everyone’s responsibility to ensure that students who are retained do not drop out of school and therefore are not left behind in this ever-changing and dynamic world.


The study investigated and compared the students who are crippled and visually impaired using different aspects of mental well-being and educational progress. The investigator concluded that students who are crippled and visually impaired show same mental fitness but there exist a noteworthy variation between the academic achievements of visually impaired and crippled students.

**Edited book:**


Author states that stress management actually starts with identification of sources of this stress in one’s life. So this critical study finds the reasons of stress of teacher trainees and after knowing the reasons, authors feel that the teacher educators would try to avoid those causes and will be able to guide their students more correctly.


Author states that promotion of mental health programmes can be integrated in the teaching-learning process. Curricular and co-curricular activities promotes emotional intelligence and social intelligence. School activities that promote mental health are effective and can foster sound mental health and reduce the risk of mental disorders.

Author focuses on the role of B.Ed. students in maintaining their mental health. Author suggests various coping strategies like life skills education for perseverance of mental health.


Author is of the opinion that mental health is concern with positive traits of life like satisfaction, productivity, positive attitude, emotional stability and adjustment. Teacher trainees feel secure when they are free to express their views. So by providing opportunities to communicate freely, one can foster mental health.


Author is of the view that stress has become the part and parcel of human life and one cannot avoid from getting stressed. He further states that moderate stress has become a need in life. So to get rid of from excess stress he suggested yoga and meditation as stress busters to have sound mental health.


This article talks about mental hygiene mantra i.e. safeguarding the mental health of the students. Maintaining good mental health is very important for leading a good life. In today’s world it the responsibility of parents, teachers and the society to safeguard the mental health of the child and for that they should act as gatekeepers of their child’s mental health.

The study focuses on relationship between emotional intelligence and mental health of secondary teachers of different region of Thane district. It was found that there is significant relationship between mental health of secondary teachers and their emotional intelligence. So it was concluded that teachers with high emotional intelligence, bears healthy mental health.


This paper puts light on how school teachers can foster mental health and subsequently the learning output by sorting out the issues of the children with mental disorders. It focuses on the correlation between academic achievement and mental health of school students with more emphasis on their mental health.


Author is of opinion that mental health education should be an essential part of every curriculum whether it is for teacher education, Engineering, Law, Management etc. It’s high time for everyone to know the concept of mental health and life skills and practice the same in their profession.


Author states that there exist positive relationship between mental health and perception of cohesiveness, cliqueness and encouragement in classroom environment and also negative relationship between mental health and perception of friction, favoritism and disorganization among students.

Review of Books:

Author states that mental well being just like any other physical health is a resource we all need to promote and protect.


The study focuses on socio-economic determinants of mental health. People who interact less with the society and who are underprivileged have poorer mental health than other people in the society.


Author focuses on two areas: To provide effective employment support and to support mental health in criminal justice system.

4. National Mental Health Department Unit. (2010). *Path to personalization in mental health*. 

Author states that prevention can be difficult to well define as it comprises a wide continuum from intermediate care to supporting social inclusion. He suggested primary prevention, secondary prevention and tertiary prevention.

5. Garcia, I. Literature review.
The author reviews the related literature in order to promote young mental health of young people and early intervention in problems related to mental health.

2.5 SUMMARY OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW:

It is crucial to review the related literature so as to get acquainted with the principles and theories of the area which the investigator is interested to carry out the research work in. Such review of related literature indeed gives guidance and inspiration to the investigator.

A review of related literature reveals that large studies are conducted on mental health, academic achievement, school climate and socio-economic status. The review indicates various studies have been done on mental health of students in relation to adjustment, parental involvement aspirations, locus of control, emotional competencies, emotional supremacy, self efficacy, self concept, social support sources, family environment, attitude, school based programmes, self esteem, perception of environment, stress management, academic anxiety, personality types, job performances and effective discipline.

Few studies examined the relationship between mental health and earthquake prone areas, working and non working women, integration of personality, teacher burnout, spiritual and religious beliefs, efficacy of life skills training, daily hassles and impostor phenomenon.
The review also indicates that large studies have adopted survey method and qualitative analysis. Few studies have used experimental and causal comparative analysis.

It may be seen from prior researches that very few studies have been conducted on mental health of students in relation to teacher behavior. No study has been conducted on mental health of students with social status and economic status separately. So the researcher felt the necessity to find the impact of social status too on mental health of students which or else is always shadowed by economic status in socio-economic status variable. So the researcher chose to investigate- A study on impact of teacher behavior, social status and economic status on mental health of B.Ed. trainees.

2.6 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES:

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5. Bernard, M.E., (2006), It’s time we teach social emotional competence as well as we teach academic competence. Reading and writing quarterly.


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**Edited book**


**BOOKS:**


**Unpublished Dissertations:**


**WEBSITES:**

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3. www.opendoar.org