CHAPTER – II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
An Intelligent man should take the best from various Sciences big or small—even as a bee takes honey from various flowers.

– BHAGAVATAM
# CHAPTER - II

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

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CHAPTER – II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The exhaustive reviews presented in this chapter fulfill the objectives of presenting of background of research done so far in this area. It also signifies the importance of present study and the relevance of the variables and tools chosen. The present chapter also indicates that the inter links and gaps filled between the other studies and present study. Running through the review of related literature, the problem was postulated and hypotheses were formulated.

A careful review of the research journals, books, dissertations, theses and other sources of information on the problem to be investigated is one of the major steps in the planning of any research study. Review of related literature, besides, to allow the researcher to acquaint himself with current knowledge in the field or area in which one who is going to conduct the research, serves the following specific purposes.

1. The review of related literature enables the researcher to design the limits the field.

2. The knowledge of related literature brings the researcher up to date on the work which others have done and thus to state the objectives clearly and concisely.
3. By reviewing the related literature, the researcher can avoid unfruitful and useless problem areas.

4. Through the review of related literature the researcher can avoid unintentional duplication of well established findings.

5. The review of related literature gives the researcher confidence, continuation and completion.

6. The researcher can understand the research methodology which refers to the way of the study is to be conducted.

   Research takes the advantage of the knowledge which has accumulated in the past as result of constant human endeavor. It can never be undertaken in violation of the work that has already been done on the problems which are directly or indirectly related to a study proposed by a researcher.

   A study of the background Literature pertinent to the subject of investigation is an essential aspect in any research programme as knowledge is amazingly intricate and widespread. Educational research is possible in any area pertaining to the education of human being. But no research is possible in a vacuum. The investigator is therefore expected to know the sum total of all the previous studies on the present problem undertaken. Hence, a review of the related literature is attempted to get an explanation of the exact meaning of the problem.

   Legal aspects of our constitution is mandatory to every citizen of India. Hence knowledge regarding the general practical legal aspects which are provided and protected for ensuring a socio-politico-economic society. The testing of general legal
awareness among future professionals will facilitate an enriched, encouraged attempt to assess the existing level. The studies upon this field is not fully developed so far in India. But now the importance is realized by many personalities.

2.2 STUDIES DONE IN INDIA

Abdul Kalam. A.P.J., (2004) Former President of India advocated that during the last two hundred years there has been considerable advancement in science and technology. Certain things which were considered possible in science have not happened. Whereas certain other things considered possible have become a reality. Considering the rapidity of these developments and their impact on the mankind and society there is an urgent need to have re-look at the system in an integrated way on science, law and ethics.

Andal S. and Lilly Epsy Bai S. (2007) Studied on “Awareness of Tsunami in coastal area students in relation to anxiety”. This study was aimed at finding out the degree of awareness of tsunami among the first year higher secondary students in coastal area schools in relation to their anxiety. The objectives of the study were, 1. To find out the awareness of tsunami in students in coastal area schools. 2. To find out if there is any significant difference in awareness of tsunami in students belonging to different sub-samples. 3. To find out the level of anxiety in students of coastal area schools. 4. To find out if there is any significant difference in the level of anxiety in students belonging to different sub-samples. 5. To find out whether there is any significant relationship between awareness of tsunami and anxiety in coastal area students. Random sampling technique was used in the selection of the sample of 100
first year higher secondary school students from the coastal area of Cuddalore District, TamilNadu. Tsunami Awareness Scale was used. The study shows that the entire sample has revealed high awareness of tsunami and anxiety. The gender and parental education do not influence the awareness of tsunami and anxiety in coastal area students. But parental occupation influences the awareness of tsunami and anxiety of coastal area students. The awareness of tsunami and anxiety of students of fisherman parents is higher than that of the students of non-fisherman parents. There exists no relationship between the awareness of tsunami and anxiety.

Annamalai (2000) studied the attitude of teachers and found that men and women teachers did not differ in their attitude towards teaching. Further the location of the school, age and level of teaching did not influence teachers’ attitude.

Anu G.S and Celine Pereria (2007) have studied “A Comparative Analysis of the Dimensions of Emotional Intelligence, Emotional Competence, Emotional Sensitivity and Emotional Maturity in Primary and Secondary School Teachers”. The sample consists of 70 teachers (35 from primary and 35 from secondary) from Trivandrum, Kollam and Alappuzha Districts of Kerala. The tool used for the study was structured questionnaire called Emotional Intelligence test, developed by N.K. Chadha and Dr. Dalip Singh. The results indicate that secondary school teachers are more Emotionally Intelligent than primary school teachers. Also on the dimensions of E.I. Secondary school teachers are dominant than primary and secondary school teachers. The analysis of primary and secondary school the primary school, teachers who are highly qualified ones are more Emotionally Intelligent than lower qualified
teachers but in the case of secondary school teachers lower and higher qualified ones have same level of Emotional Intelligence Dimensions.

The study proposes urgent need of Emotional Intelligence training to school teachers to enhance their EI level for better performance. The study suggests ten steps training program to raise the Emotional Intelligence level of school teachers for policy makers. This psychological principles leads to more all round awareness.


**Arya A (1984)** investigated “Emotional Maturity in Relation to Values of Superior Children in the Family”. Results suggest that Emotional Maturity is positively related to the Value of Superior Children in the Family. Maturity comprises the interest of knowing the required rules and regulations too.

**Bharadwaj H.R. (2005)** The Union Minister of Law and Justice delivered the Convocation Address at the second convocation of the National Academy of Legal Studies and Research University, Hyderabad, on November 6, 2004 and said: “Four decades of post-independent era have witnessed the contribution ‘Law’ has made as an effective instrument of social change, in safeguarding the rights of the people and in moving forward to usher the desired social and economic changes. It has its triumphs and failure. The last decades is witnessing the challenge to the legal regime on the front of economics, which needs capacity building in that area to address the issues. In a recent interview, the renowned economist Amartya Sen responded to the question whether economists are responsible for the failure to solve the issues of the country with a question: “Are good historians responsible for the bad history of a country”
This response has a deeper meaning: Could one blame the jurists for underdevelopment in spite of good economists at the helm? If the jurists fail in their duty of understanding, analyzing, researching the various interfaces and coming out with prescriptions, they could be blamed. This requires qualitative legal research to have an interface with social and economic issues”.

**Benita Raphael (2000)** has studied, “The problems faced by the students and teachers of IX standard due to the implementation of environmental education as a compulsory subject”. The importance of environmental education for its global saving aspects has been viewed with the possible and probable practical problems which are threatening the present and future generations.

**Bhatia (1987)** revealed that new B.Ed curriculum in Bombay University are mechanical, bookish and doubtful in producing quality teachers. Hence the research findings are yet to support the existing B.Ed curriculum. The lacunae in curriculum is inevitable which has to be constantly revamped on par with the current conditions of B.Ed professional students.

**Bhaskara Rao (1996)** The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the child article 29 clearly stated that all children have a right to have their cultural and linguistic identities recognized and protected and that they should receive support from all care and education for the development of their language and community identities. People in the third world countries are being deprived from their basic human rights due to lack of human rights education. Human rights education programme is essential to promote the human rights awareness among the deprived
community. Today the duty of teacher for building up future generation is much more vital than ever.
Bindhu T.S and Vijayalakshmi N.S (2007) Conducted a research on, “Emotional Intelligence Among Prospective Teachers.” The primary aim of the investigation was to study the Emotional Intelligence of prospective teachers and its relationship with Academic Achievement. The study was conducted on 100 student teachers. For collecting data Emotional Intelligence Scale (E.I.S) and personal information sheet were used. The analysis of data revealed that 28% of student teachers have a high level of Emotional Intelligence, 53% with average level of Emotional Intelligence and 19% with a low level of Emotional Intelligence and Academic Achievement of student teachers.

Burkholder and John David (1989) conducted a research on, “Religious Rights of Teacher in Public Education”. In this study, the researchers revealed that the religious rights of teachers are affected in three primary areas of activities: They are, 1. Outside the school environment, 2. Inside the school environment and, 3. Inside the classroom. These issues are examined from the perspective of the constitutional principles involved.

Chamundeswari S. and Uma V.J. (2008) Conducted a research, “A Study of the Awareness of Population Problems among School Students at the Secondary Level”. With the Hypotheses are, 1). There were no significant differences between the levels of awareness of population problems among students at the secondary level in different categories of schools. 2). There were no significant differences between the levels of awareness of population problems among students from different family sizes at the secondary level in different categories of school. Survey method was used for studying the problem in which a sample of 320 students at the secondary level was
selected randomly from four different categories of schools, namely, government, government-aided, corporation, and private schools at random. The investigators found that 1). There was a significant difference between awareness of environmental problems among students at the secondary level in different categories of schools. 2). There was a significant difference between the awareness of population problems among students in corporation and government-aided; private and government-aided; corporation and private schools at the secondary level. It was also seen that there was no significant difference between the awareness of population problems among students in government and government-aided; government and corporation; government and private schools at the secondary level.

Embich Jeanne (2001) “The Relationship of Secondary Special Education Teachers’ Roles and Rectors that lead to professional Burnout”. Used survey method with a sample of 100 learning disability teachers in middle and high schools and found teachers were experiencing high levels of emotional exhaustion, specifically those who team teach with a general educator. Role conflict, role ambiguity, perceived workload, and lack of principal support contributed to the teacher’s feelings of emotional exhaustion in the study.

Gulsun Kuruback (2006) Conducted a study upon “Reflections on the Digital Youth Leadership for Social Justice Activism: Understanding Silent Dialogues through Critical Pedagogy”, aimed to explore the evidence and truth that meant for understanding silent dialogues through critical pedagogy in a digital society. In this study the strategies and principles of their leaderships based on new communication technologies of evidence and truth through critical pedagogy is discussed to generate a
theoretical framework that provides authentic examples and experiences for probing social justice activisms. The author hopes that these online leaderships can be able to find the diverse resource, multicultural experiences, and egalitarian opportunities that open youth minds and broaden their perspectives, furthermore, discussing the main features of silent dialogues can construct a very powerful pie diagram shift to establish public interests encompassing the reflections of every aspects of social justice activism with the enthusiasm, ideologies and persuasion as well as judgements.

**Harish N. Tapodhan (1992)** worked on, “A Scale for Measuring the Secondary School Teachers’ Attitude towards the Teaching Profession”. The investigator has made an attempt to develop a reliable and valid tool to measure the attitude of teachers towards their profession. In this study the Likerts scale type was constructed and used. The findings of the study revealed that secondary school teachers do have positive attitude towards teaching profession.

**Jayakantan N. (2009)** conducted a study on “Knowledge and attitude of teachers towards the introduction of Legal Education in the school curriculum”. The study reverb that the wale teachers. The teachers who have above 10 years of teaching experience, the aided school teachers and the teachers who taught other than language and social science subjects leave better in knowledge and attitude mean sores then the female teachers, the teacher who have below 10 years of feeding experience, teachers working in Government and Self-Financing schools and the teachers who have qualified UG with B.Ed., PG with B.Ed., and the teachers who were working in Rural and Urban area schools do not differ
significantly in their knowledge and attribute level with regard to the introduction of legal education in the school curriculum. They have singular in their knowledge and attribute level with regard to the introduction of legal education in the school curriculum.

**Jitendra N. Bhatt (1983)** emphasized the importance of New, Socio-Legal, perception and challenges of Bio-Genetic-Technology. It is pointed out that law is the cement of society and also an essential medium of change. A knowledge of law increases one’s understanding of public affairs. This study promotes accuracy of expression, facility in argument and skill in interpreting the written words, as well as some understanding of social values. Unless there is a need to teach, it is of wider vocational relevance than most Arts subjects. Its practice does, of course, call for much routine, careful, unexciting work; and it is for to decide whether to think which are temperamentally suited to it and codifies,

“But in these nice sharp quillets of the law,

Good faith, I am no wiser than a daw.”

From the above integrated studies the importance of integrated approach on science, law and ethics the society can be kept and rapidity of development has been realized. The importance of New, Socio-Legal, perception and challenges of Bio-genetic-Technology is also emphasized.

**Kapil Cipal (2009)** Union Minister for Human Resources Development expressed that the Government of India, is contemplating to introduce the lesson for law in High Schools and Colleges as the law is an integral part of the democracy. He further
emphasized that 90% of the Indian population has no legal literacy particularly in villages. Hence, it is quite necessary to create legal awareness among people.

Karthy M. and Alphonse Raj. M (2008) Studied “Social Intelligence of Teachers Working in Higher Secondary Schools”. The objectives of the research were 1). To find out the level of social intelligence in teachers working in higher secondary schools with regard to its various dimensions–a) patients b) co-operativeness c) confidence d) sensitivity e) recognition f) tactfulness g) sense of humour h) memory and i) Social intelligence. 2). To find out whether there is any significant difference between (i) sex and (ii) teaching experience of the higher secondary school teachers in their social intelligence with regard to its various dimensions – a) patience b) co-operative c) confidence d) sensitivity e) recognition f) tactfulness g) sense of humour h) memory and i) social intelligence. 3). To find out whether there is any significant difference among the higher secondary school teachers form different (i) religions and (ii) districts in their social intelligence with regard to its various dimensions – a) patience b) co-operativeness c) confidence d) sensitivity e) recognition f) tactfulness g) sense of humour h) memory and i) social intelligence.

The sample consisted 590 teachers working in higher secondary schools. The study concluded that teachers did not find healthy environment in schools for developing their social intelligence. The schools failed to provide a proper environment to develop better relationship, social skills, positive attitudes, positive behaviour and good mental health in teachers. Exclusive training packages for teachers need to be developed to facilitate the development of professionalism in teachers, promotion and improvement of values and attitudes among teachers.
Kaushik (1999) “Women’s Movements and Human Rights”. was of opinion that the process of empowering entries much more than awareness of alternatives, women’s rights and the nature of their requirement. It involves the breakdown of powerful sex stereotyping, which prevents women from demanding their rights from men in position of authority.

Lakkamma M.Y. and Sudha. B.G. (1993), did “A Comparative Study Of Problems Of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe And Non-Scheduled Caste High School Girls In Relation To A Few Social Factors”. The investigators found that, 1). The main effect of Caste was not found to affect the intensity of problems of high school girls. 2). The main effect of urban and Rural community was found to affect the intensity of problems of high school girls in such a way that urban girls had more intensity of problems than the rural girls.

Narasimham (1999) explained the purpose of United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) To contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nation through education, science and culture.

Nirmala Sundararaj (2005) Studied upon, “Attitude Towards Computer Education of the B.Ed Trainees of TamilNadu Open University”. The investigator attempted to find out the attitude towards computer education of the B.Ed trainees of Tamil Nadu Open University. The sample for the present study consisted of 60 B.Ed Trainees. The investigator has developed a tool for measuring attitude towards computer education. The data were analyzed by using mean, SD and ‘t’ test. The findings revealed that the B.Ed students of Tamil Nadu Open University have
expressed a favourable attitude towards Computer Education. Their attitudes were differed in terms of sex, residence and the group of study.

**Patil and Sastry (1999)** conducted a research study on, “Human Rights”. In this study, researchers explored the aspects such as state control, compensatory jurisprudence and National Human Rights Commission, role of education and right to development, role of women in promotion and protection of human rights through law, Internationalization of human rights, stress management and human rights, public interest litigation, right to information, and terrorism and human rights, social scientists, scholars public policy. Policy makers pressure groups, and non-governmental organization are deeply committed to the cause of human rights in the national and international arenas.

**Ponnian and et.al., (1999)** “Glimpses of Human Rights”, stated that communal goods is always lacking from the society and people are thinking about their own caste, religion, and tribes, which sometimes proves homicidal for other groups. Various classes and communities think in terms of conquest and subjugation and not common association and citizenship.

**Ruhela and Satya Pal (1990)** have studied, “The problems of social change and their effect on education upon the study centre”. The major objectives of the study was to present some of the dominant ideas of generalization about social change and examine their effects on futuristic values and implications for the teachers of colleges and universities, so that they meet the future demands of education.

**Sarna (2002)** “Exploited Children”. The new programme of action stated that child labour is exploited worldwide and poverty is often the main culprit. Action
should first be directed against the most dangerous form of child labour and work by children under 10 years of age, with a view to the total elimination of child labour. High priority should be given to eliminate the most odious or degrading forms of child exploitation, such as prostitutions, the sale of children, enforced begging and debt bondage.

**Sharma. A.K. (1997) “Perspectives in Human Rights Development”.** found that every child of today needs to develop a strong sense of justice, equality, liberty and individual dignity as enshrined in the constitution of India and the laws of the land that are derived and sustained by the constitution. The researcher emphasized that the rules of the game, our laws, our hopes for a just and humane society have to be passed on to our children and youth and who else can be a better vehicle of this but our teachers. For teachers to be able to become key actors in this unprecedented drama of humanizing an erstwhile unjust and highly iniquitous social order, it is important to introduce them to the basic tenets of our Constitution and the laws that govern the working of a society wedded to democratic ideals and secularism.

**Shobhana Zambaro (2006)** has researched upon, “Emotional Competencies and Intelligence of B.Ed Trainees”. This study has the following objectives, 1. To find out the intelligence of B.Ed, trainees and divide the whole group of B.Ed, trainees into high, medium and low group. 2. To find out the emotional competencies of B.Ed, trainees and divide the whole group of B.Ed trainees into five categories. 3. To find out relationship between intelligence and emotional competencies of B.Ed trainees. 4. To find out the correlation coefficient between the scores of intelligence and emotional competencies of B.Ed trainees. The normative survey method was adopted.
The investigator found that, 1. (i) The frequency distribution of the three groups of intelligence indicate that medium intelligence group have slightly higher frequencies value than the normality which indicate that this distribution is lepto – kurtic. (ii) The trainees in higher intelligence group and low intelligence group is same. 2. The frequency distribution of EC Scale scores indicate that three were more trainees belonging to higher emotional competencies categories indicating that the trainees admitted to the B.Ed, course have appreciable good emotional competencies. 3 (i) Observing the Bivariate table it can be concluded that the trainees of high intelligence group were also have high emotional competencies indices (i.e. 7 against 2). (ii) The trainees of medium intelligence group were also some what higher emotional competencies indices, (i.e. 18 against 10). (iii) The trainees of Lower intelligence group were also have lower emotional competencies indices, (i.e. 2 against 4). The correlation between intelligence and emotional competencies indices accentuate the fact that the B.Ed, trainees having high intelligence were likely to have higher emotional competencies. The relationship between them is positive and some what higher (r = 0.54).

Sivaraman, (2002) reported the relationship between the police and the press was harmonious and cordial and it was unfortunate that the relationship had soured now. In a society such as ours, there should be a working relationship between the police and the press and the work of both should be complementary to each other. Police should be independent and have a free hand.. But now they become hand maidens of those in power, which led to confrontation between the press and the police. Both worked for the protection of the rights of the people, but sometimes there are excesses
like the case of Tamirabarani river tragedy, in which 18 persons had lost their lives. Even documentary evidence was not forthcoming for a commission which made an independent inquiry into the incident.

**Sreekanth. Y. (2003)** Conducted a research upon, “Educational Evaluation at School Level: Success and Failures”, and explored the materials and methods of evaluation conducted in schools and the success and failures have been discussed. The importance of society, the inter relationships between various groups like teachers, students, administers, parents etc., have been focused for the social harmony. The role of teaching community in the society has been highlighted with legal obligations as a citizen of India.

**Sudha Rao. K. and Arti Chatrapathi (2004)** have conducted a research upon Human rights education. In the investigator view, accepting the need for pluralism, that is, taking into account the points of view of different groups and being amenable to change. The education system that seeks to cultivate diverse range of abilities beyond the traditional academic ones will need to diversity in its curriculum and also the structure of an institution in order to provide for that diversity.

- Having formal mechanism of accountability.
- Having the balance of central and local ways of ensuring accountability.

**Suresh S. and Kathiravan. S (2007)** In the research upon, “Influence of Personality on the Environmental Awareness Ability of College Students”, the study was conducted among 400 college students to find out the relationship between
environmental awareness ability and personality. The findings of this study reveal that environmental awareness ability is affected by demographic variables such as subject of specialization, residential area, parental income and parents’ level of education. Further, it is found that gender does not affect the personality of students whereas subject specialization, residential area, parental income and parents’ level of education significantly influence certain dimensions of personality. It is observed that the sensing and feeling of an individual have significant influence upon their environmental awareness ability. The major findings were, 1) Gender does not influence the environmental awareness ability of the students. 2) Students from urban area have more environmental awareness ability. 3) Students from natural science courses have more environmental awareness ability. 4) Students from low-income families have shown poor environmental awareness ability than their counterparts in higher income groups. 5) Gender does not affect the personality of the students. 6) Locality of the students has a significant influence on the extraversion, sensation and intuition and perception dimensions of their personality. 7) Parental level of education does not influence the personality dimensions of the students. 8) Subject of specialization has a significant influence on intuition, thinking and feeling dimensions of personality. 9) Parental income has a significant influence on the personality dimensions of the students. 10) Sensation and feeling dimensions of the personality affect the environmental awareness ability of the students, whereas the other dimensions do not influence the environmental awareness ability.

Thambidorai. M. and Muthuchamy. I (2006) Conducted a research upon “A study on the general legal awareness of D.Ed students”. They have aimed at finding
(a) the difference in the general legal awareness of male and female diploma teacher trainee students, (b) the difference between 1st year and 2nd year teacher trainee students, and (c) the difference between +2 qualified teacher trainees and degree qualified teacher trainees, the investigators found that (a) there was no significant difference in the general legal awareness between male and female teacher trainees, (b) there was no significant difference in the general legal awareness between 1st year and 2nd year teacher trainees, and (c) there is no significant difference in the general legal awareness between +2 qualified and degree qualified teacher trainee students.

**Usha Nayar (1997)** has provoked the importance of legal literacy for educational personnel with focus on women and Girls according to the investigator it is hoped that the teachers, head teachers, teacher educators, curriculum developers, text book writers and educational administrators help themselves into acquiring a modicum of legal literacy and knowledge (not Law education) the educational system would definitely acquire the potential to change human lives for peaceful co-existence and progress. The importance of women legal literacy was emphasized. Legal Literacy for Educational personnel with focus on women and Girls have been stressed.

**Yogesh Kumar Singh and Ruchika Nath (2005)** have researched on “Teacher Education: Reorganization of Student Teaching Performance”. The study was delimited to secondary Teacher Education College in the state of Orissa. Principals and Teacher educators working in 13 different Secondary Teacher Education colleges; Directors, Dy Directors and Assistant Directors of the Directorate of Teacher Education and SCERT, Orissa and retired Teacher educators and school teachers working in different practicing schools constituted the sample of the study. The
significant findings advocates for the reorganization of teacher education systems for the development of performance.

Further the researcher states that whatever particular cause, be it democracy, human rights, development or equality, gender equality or environmental protection, the growth, development and education of the children is central to long-term success.
From the above Indian studies it is made clear that every Human being is protected and privileged certain fundamental duties and rights. The International and National Human Rights, Commissions have declared for the protection of general human rights and particularly for women, children, SC/ST Communities, and other weaker Sections as an international effort. The legal provisions and protections have been laid down in the universal declaration of human rights.

From the above integrated studies the importance of integrated approach on science, law and ethics, the society can be kept and rapidity of development has been realized. The importance of New, Socio-Legal, perception and challenges of Biogenetic-Technology is also emphasized.

From the above various Indian studies the nature of Psychology which as its manifestations in Educational Psychology for various types and variables have been studied. The teacher and taught have been viewed with social requirements and the mental hygiene is also emphasized.

The importance of society, the inter relationships between various groups like teachers, students, administers, parents etc., have been focused for the social harmony. The role of teaching community in the society has been highlighted with legal obligations as a citizen of India.

From the above Indian studies that the concept that the teachers are the moulders of the future generation has been realized through the above studies. The methods of teaching, performance appraisal, student, nature etc., have been focused.
From the above Indian studies that the importance of nature and nurture have been stressed. The problems faced by the present environment in the form of various pollutions and their alarming nature etc., were dealt with serious cautions and precautions. The national and international protections of environment have been realized for the safeguarding the biota of the earth with all the legal laws.

2.3 STUDIES DONE ABROAD

**Allender Jerome. S (2001)** in the work, “Teacher Educators and teachers” emphasized the challenges of teacher learning as the essential feature of education. It features a collection of narratives that incorporates the personal, emotional and intellectual common places of teacher learning. It focuses on the continuous process of becoming, as one Teacher Educator and his students explore the relationships among self, others, and pedagogical theories and practices.

**Blenkin and Kelly (1996)** The united Nations convention on the Rights of the Child Article 29 states amite clearly that all children have a right to have their cultural and linguistic identities recognized and protected and that they should receive support from all care and education for the development of their language and community identities.

**Eastman and et.al.(1989)** did a study on, “Civil Liberties and Human Rights in Education”. In the study, they found that there is a little awareness about human rights, particularly student rights, and there was no greater awareness among social studies teachers or administrator. Further, study revealed that a wide range of opinions on specific human rights issues.
Fischman and et.al., (2006) have reported on a study of teachers at four admired public high schools in urban areas in the US. They described their deep commitment to meeting students’ academic needs, as well as their developmental, social and emotional needs.

The ways they construe responsibility requires them to be creative, innovative and flexible inside and outside of the classroom. However, this broad conceptualization puts them at odds with current signals from the larger society, which defines their responsibilities narrowly, calling for a focus primarily on the academic needs of students.

Florence Butegwa (2006) has worked for creating an awareness among Kenyan women of their legal rights through Canadian Women studies Cahiers De La Femme. This study aimed at establishing the extent to which women in Kenya know those legal provisions that concern them most—especially as regards ownership of property, validity of marriages, custody of children, and wife beating. It was conducted among a random sample of both rural and urban women, educated and uneducated, ranging from eighteen years of age to eighty. It was found that, in general, a very large majority of women in Kenya were not aware of their legal rights; the level of awareness was much lower in the rural population. For instance, almost 60% of all women interviewed thought that a woman had no right to own property. Almost 50% said that a man had a right to discipline his wife close to 70% of the respondents felt that they had no right to marry the man of their choice unless bride wealth had been paid to their parents.
Although the need to create legal awareness exists for the entire population, this study was limited to women, the majority of whom are already handicapped by social, cultural and financial factors. Although Kenyan law is discriminatory in its application to the sexes, it does give women some rights. The immediate problem was, therefore, not the absence of inadequacy of legal rights and the lack of awareness.

**Galbraith. J.K. (1984)** Concluded from the work, “The Anatomy of Power” emphasized that the leadership is a subjective concept that can be applied in diverse ways, depending on the circumstances either negative or positive. Subjective as the concept of leadership is, it is definable in relationship with power. The powers to make leadership more understandable.

**Goldberg and Arthur (1988)** conducted a study and the researchers revealed that the defending right of nations criticized human rights violations within other nations. Further, the study pointed out that the human rights protection should not be left to domestic jurisdiction. Further, it declared that human rights protection is a matter of international law.

**Hanna Hasl-Kelchner (2008)** the investigator has advocated for “Legal: Legal Literacy”. The importance of legal literacy with all procedure developments has been stated.

**Huneke (2002)** conducted a study on student integration and attitude towards technology use as predictors if institutional commitment. The findings of the study concluded a number of significant relationships, such as that the variables of academic
and social integration had a much greater impact on students institutional commitment than the variables related to students attitudes toward technology use.
Ministry of Planning and National Development- Maldives (2008) In the replies to questionnaire of the implementation of the Beijing platform for action, it has observed that during 1998-1999, the Ministry has given priority to increasing political and legal awareness of women. This has been done to encourage women into leadership positions, to increase women’s participation in the political arena and to create awareness on the legal rights. A landmark event which has been a result of the recommendation made by the participants of the political and legal awareness workshops was the inclusion of a female representative from each atoll at the Atoll Chief’s meeting held every two years. Remarkable progress has been made in the education sector with all the primary curriculum and materials being reviewed to make it gender sensitive and additional material being added to it. Students are exposed to information they previously did not have access to.

2.4 SUMMARY OF THE RESEARCH REVIEW

From the above Indian and Abroad review of related studies the relationship between the variables and dimensions have been observed. The importance of legal literacy and the legal awareness have been focused for the democratic social harmony in the national and international level. The necessity for the legal awareness programs have been projected and the government efforts for safeguarding the welfare of the society by way of constitutional laws. It is revealed that the origin, evolution and execution of various laws which are framed by the people and for the people.

From the above studies it is made clear that the citizen of India is protected by Indian Constitutional Law which has many acts, rules, regulations, sections,
ordinances, and byelaws. It is quite mandatory for each individual educated are not to posse legal awareness in order to live and to let others live peacefully as envisaged in democratic duties and liabilities. The importance of legal literacy, legal awareness, and legal awareness programmes have been explained.

From the above studies it is made clear that every human being is protected and privileged certain fundamental duties and rights. The International and National Human Rights Commissions have declared for the protection of general human rights and particularly for women, children, SC/ST Communities, and other weaker sections of the society. The legal provisions and protections have been laid down in the universal declaration of human rights. The importance of legal literacy and need for law abiding condition of every citizen have been advocated. As the knowledge and skill are developed through professional courses, the need for improving the general legal awareness among professional course students is mandatory.

2.5 CONCLUSION

Taking guidance form the earlier researches, the investigator designed the study to throw more light on the knowledge gap mentioned above. From the above literature survey the need for improving the legal literacy and legal awareness have been realized for which research attempt is made. The plan and procedure adopted by the researcher in this study is discussed in detail in the following chapter.