



REVIEW OF  
RELATED  
LITERATURE

## **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

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### **2.0.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter deals the review of those related literature which directly or indirectly related to the study proposed by the researcher. A careful review of the research journals, books, dissertation thesis and other. Resourceful information on the problem to be investigated is one of the important steps in planning of any research so that the researcher can find the directions for pre request to plan of study. Avoid duplication, source of problem relationship among variables.

### **2.1.0 IMPORTANCE**

A Literature review is the documentation of selected research on a research problem. A review may constitute a research process or may constitute a research project in itself.

The literature review is critical synthesis of previous research. This provides a background to the study being proposed.

Review of related literature helps in following way

- Discounting important variables relevant to topic.
- Synthesizing and gaining a new perspective.
- Identify relationship between ideas and practice
- Establishing the context of the topic or problem
- Rationalizing the significance of the problem.
- Relating ideas and the theory to application.

### 2.2.0 Review of Related Literature:

**Sudeshna (1998)** Studied on “**the effect on the students attendance due to the Mid daymeal**”.Objective was to study the effect of Mid day meal scheme on the attendance and presence of students.Findings of the study were- (1) Mid day meal play an important role in motivating students to attend the school regularly. (2) The schools which have Mid Day Meal schemes the students’ attendance is very good.

**Dastgeer (1998)** Studied “*the role of community and other variables for encouraging for primary education to muslim girls*” Objectives were (1) Role of Community members and others to encourage education of muslim girls. (2) Role of community and others in providing primary education to muslim girls.Findings of the study were- (1) Community plays an important role in motivating

children (specially girls) to school for primary education. (2) Muslim parents are also motivated to send their girl child to school.

**Malhotra (1998)** conducted study on **“the effect of Incentive Scheme on the presence, attendance and regularity of children”**. Objective was to study the effect of Incentive scheme on the regular attendance of the children. Findings of the study were (1) The regular attendance of children was more in those schools where incentives schemes (meals and scholarships) were implemented than the schools where no incentives schemes were given. (2) Boy child were more in numbers than girl child. (3) No difference was found in attendance of child on the basis of caste. (4) The percentage of attendance backward caste was more than the other castes.

**Sachdevanand (1999)** Conducted study on **“the role of VEC and the support community till now”**. Objectives of the study were (1) To study the role of VEC. (2) To study the role of community members. Findings were as follows: (1) VEC has been established according to the norms. (2) Most of the members of VEC are without matric qualification because of their low standard their educational qualification is of low level. (3) The training provided

to VEC members is not enough which results in lack of skills. (4) Due to irregular meeting and less participation of VEC members, the committee faces problem in working properly. (5) Due to irregular monitoring of VEC the members do not take the responsibility. (6) Members of VEC are not skilled in microplanning. (7) VEC is aware of its responsibilities but they are not fulfilling them properly.

**Garia (1999)** Conducted study on “**Study of the role of village Education Committee and community till now.**” Objective of the study was to study the role and importance of community and village Education Committee. Findings of the study were – (1) All community members are satisfied with the establishment of Village Education Community. (2) VEC members help the community members. (3) VEC helps in regular attendance of the children. (4) 55% parents are not satisfied with VEC performance. (5) VEC motivated the community for facilities like hand pump, Bathrooms, Boundaries, Play grounds etc.

**Tripathi (2000)** Conducted study on “**Study of participation of community members in the construction and repairing of school building**”. Objective of the study was to assess the participation of SMC members in building and

repairing of school building. After research it was found that due to community participation the quality of work is improved in construction and repairing of school building.

**Somsung and Clarie(2007)** Towards more benefits from Delhi's Mid Day Meal Scheme. "CORD-Collaborative Research & Dissemination." The School Survey reveals all the children enthusiastically queuing up and eating the food provided so there is no doubt that the authority are doing something right. It was hard to find a child who wasn't eating. It is important to note that Mid Day Meal in itself is not disrupting the teaching environment in schools. Care has certainly been taken to see that teachers are not burdened by meal procedures.

**Singh and Mishra (2010)** conducted a study on **"Evaluation study and implementation on MDM Programme in Meghalaya"**. Objectives of the study were (1) To assess the performance of the programme. (2) To find out the constraints and bitterness in the proper implementation of the programme. (3) To suggest policy measures to improve the functioning of programme. Findings were as follows:

The opinions and observation of all stake holder's officers, management, committee, students and

parents reflects that MDM scheme has improved the status of Primary educated by enhancement of enrolment and attendance in some way. The response regarding the increase in span of attention after implementation of MiD. Meal. Scheme was found marginal.

**Magare(2010)** conducted research on *“Teachers perception on RTE-2009”* Research found that the teachers were aware of child rights at satisfactory level. No significant difference in the child right literacy level of the male and female teachers, no difference in the age group between 24 - 35, 35 - 45 years. No significant difference in child right literacy level of open and reserved category teacher as well as teacher having the experience and above 10 years.

**JaseenaFathima (2011)** conducted study on **“RTE - A study on the Awareness of M.Ed Trainees.”** Researcher concluded as education is a fundamental right to all. But violations of these rights are reported from every corner. Now a day's teachers are considered as National Building Engineers. They have to fulfill their duty according to the norms of the society. So, teacher educators must be equipped with current knowledge in the education sector. Study revealed that Male M.Ed students possess

significantly higher Awareness of RTE (2009).  
Management of the M.Ed colleges does not effect on  
the awareness of RTE (2009)

**Desai (2010)** conducted a study on *"Attitude of VII standard student towards right of children."* From the study it was found that students of VII standard had moderately favourable attitude towards right of child in case of control group whereas scenario is reserved in case of experimental group showing the positive impact of implemented education programmed on the right of children in shaping the attitude of students. It has significant positive impact on students of experimental groups.

**Sigh Sonjuhi, (2010)** conducted study on *"Right to Education and Right to Educate- A Study of the Impact of Right to Education Act on Unrecognised School in Delhi."* Findings were as follows:

The unrecognised schools are assiting government in providing education and instead of shutting them down, The government should assist them. The biggest advantage unrecognised schools in these area have is the low student-teacher ratio and hence they can give more attention to the children from the lower strata of society who need it more.



Government schools do not even have the necessary infrastructure to provide decent schooling. Researcher states that there are 925 government schools functioning in 625 buildings.

**Vyas (2011)** conducted study on Awareness among Elementary School Teachers in the National capital Region on "*The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009- (RTE.)*" **Findings were as follows:** (1) There is no significant difference between awareness among male and female teacher. (2) There is no significant difference between awareness among rural teachers and urban teachers. (3) There is a significant difference between the degree of Awareness of Government teacher and Non-Government teachers.

**Arak (2011)** conducted his research on "**Awareness and opinion of teacher regarding Right to Education Act 2009**". Findings were as follows: (1) Male teachers and female teachers do not differ significantly in their awareness level regarding Right to Education Act -2009 (2) SC,ST teachers and other category teachers do not differ significantly in their awareness level regarding (RTE 2009) awareness of teachers with regard to RTE.

**DeyandBeek (2011) conducted study on "The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 : Teacher Perception.** Findings

of the study were (1) Most of the teachers were aware about the RTE. (2) Only 50% teachers had known about the age group on whom the RTE is effective. (3) More than 40% teachers had the idea about the type of schools in which RTE will be implemented. (4)

Only 38% teachers had known the provisions and conditions of opening newschools. (5) 25-35% teachers were having the knowledge about teachers and students ratio in class I-V and VI-VIII. (6) Only 18-20% teachers were aware about the hours of working per week and working days in an academic session. (7) 60% teachers were aware about the provision of class promotion in the Act. (8) Only 18-20% teachers had idea about provision of constructing curriculum in the Act. (9) 30% teachers had the idea about financial sharing of including the Act. (10)

Most of the teachers were not in favour of probation of admission test and pass system. (11) Young and senior teachers awareness and opinion have been compared. In most of the cases it was observed that senior teachers were less aware about the RTE (2009).

**Premlaxmi. (2011)** conducted research on **RTE and Common School System- Perception among Teachers.** Findings of the study were– (1) There is a significant difference in perception between male and female Teachers towards Common School System.(2) There is no significant difference in Perception between Urban and Rural Teachers towards CSS. (3) In general, the opinion of both the matriculation and Government School teachers different among CSS.

**Sharma and Kumar (2011)** worked on “**Awareness of parents and teachers towards RTE (2009).**” Findings were – (1) There is a significant difference between the mean of Awareness level of Right to Education Act (2009) of teachers and parents. Teachers are significantly more aware than parents. (2) Most of the teachers were formed at moderately RTE (73.12%). The high and low group represents 11% and 13% respectively. (3) Most of the parents were found at moderately aware of Right to Education Act (70%). The high and low group represents 41% and 16% respectively.

**Panda&Mondal(2012)** conducted a study on “*Impact of Mid -Day Meal Programme on Academic Performance of Students.*” Objectives and findings of the study were as follows:

Objectives of the study were: (1) To assess the role of Mid Day Meal Programme on Academic Achievement of Students. (2) To examine the relative effects of Mid Day Meal among the students belonging to high and low economic status (i.e.APL & BPL). (3) To compare the effect of Mid Day Meal on students residing in urban & rural areas.

Findings of the study:It is concluded that mid day meal programme has had a positive impact in some selective cases (e.g enhancing enrollment, attendance and lowering retention and drop out of students) which are essential for achieving higher level of academic performance of students particularly belonging to BPL level students residing in the rural areas of upper primary schools of Bardman district in the state of West Bengal. The results of multiple regression modeled further indicated that there has been significant positive influence on academic achievement of students by taking into consideration the factors- enrollment, attendance, retionsion and drop out of students.

### **REFLECTION:**

It can be visualized from the above quoted researches that a lot of work has been done regarding different aspects of primary education such as regarding Mid

Day meal scheme, Universalization of Elementary education, Right to Education Act-2009 but no direct work has been done on the role of School Management committees of Primary Schools. That's why the researcher has decided to work upon the problem **“Role awareness of School Management Committee members and their participation in school improvement programme at primary school stage.”**

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