

**CHAPTER 2**  
**REVIEW OF RELATED**  
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### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

A research literature review is the effective evaluation of selected document on a research topic. A review may form an essential part of the research process or may constitute a research project itself.

In the context of a research thesis the literature review is a critical synthesis of previous research. The evaluation question and hypothesis logically to the research question and hypothesis.

In the context of a dissertation the literature review provides a background to the study being proposed.

#### **2.2 RELATED STUDIES: INDIAN CONTEXT**

The researcher presents below some selected studies according to review of related literature as follows:

There were 13 studies of the impact of different variables related to ecology, personality etc. on the vocational or education preferences of students.

Bhardwaj (1978) investigated the impact of components of creativity and intelligence upon vocational interest of 240 college-going students.

Kumars (1981) studied the individual as well as collective impact of self-esteem level of aspiration and deviancy of adolescent girls on risk-taking tendencies.

Mary John (1981) aimed at investigating the extent to which institutionalized adolescents differed from non-institutionalized adolescents on a future time perspective self-control and vocation interests.

Sharma (1982) attempted to relate adolescent's interest with personality factors Sex and anxiety.

Toong (1982) conducted a study on 1039 students of class A from urban higher secondary schools of three district headquarters of Punjab to find out the influence of creativity, personality, achievement and socio-economic status on vocational aspiration.

Bhatnagar (1983) studied the extent of divergence between the occupational choices and vocational interests of adolescent girls and comparisons were made among

different groups of girls students in occupational choices and factors influencing them, along with their interest.

Joshi (1983) studied the difference in the interests of higher secondary school pupils in relation to their parent's education socio-economic status location and personality traits. A factorial designs was formulated and analysis of variance was used for drawing conclusions. Different areas of interest rural and urban students were compared.

Tomar (1985) studied the occupational interest of adolescents in relation to sex, rural-urban residence, socio economic background and prevalent job trends of employment in eastern U.P.

Jain (1984) studied the development of interests among boys of the humanities, commerce and science streams belonging to rural and urban secondary schools.

Vijaylakshmi(1985) studied the occupational choices of women students and compared the groups of students offering sciences, arts, professional course and nonprofessional course.

Dabir (1986) tried to study how aptitudes motivation, socio-economic status and aspiration were related.

Das (1986) established a regression equation for academic achievement with reference to intelligence, Socio-economic status, peer influence and educational aspirations for different sample groups.

Mehta etal (1985) studied the effect of residential status and sex on level of occupational aspiration of adolescents and the relationship between socio-economic status, father's education, father's occupation, intelligence and scholastic achievement with level of occupational aspiration.

However, the findings of these studies are conflicting and hence no conclusions can be drawn and generalizations made more studies of this kind are required with larger samples and with greater spread on population to enable generalized conclusions.

Chaudhary (1971) investigated the relationships among achievement motivation anxiety intelligence sex, social class and vocational aspiration.

Gaur (1973) studied the factors affecting the occupational aspirations of secondary school students.

Chadha (1979) studied the relationship among psychological and social factors of vocational aspirations.

Uchet's (1981) study was aimed at studying the relationship between

- (a) Vocational aspirations and intelligence
- (b) Intelligence level of the subjects and their father's education
- (c) Intelligence level of the subject and their father's occupations.

Chadha, S.S. A study of some psychological and social factors as related to vocational aspirations of rural and urban high school children.

Major finding of the study

- 1) The urban boys aspired for engineering (48%), protective (11%) and health (10%) occupations whereas the rural boys aspired for teaching, welfare (43%) and engineering (36%) vocations.
- 2) The aspirations of fathers for their sons maintained more or less a similar rank order.

Das, S. peer influence and educational aspiration of secondary school students, A study in relation to their academic achievement, Ph. D. edu; MSU 1986

Major finding of the study

- 1) The education aspiration of students belonging to urban schools was higher than that of students of rural schools.
- 2) Students of the high socio-economic status group had higher educational aspiration than students of the low socio-economic status group.

## **2.3 CONCLUSION OF REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In this chapter researcher organize the review of related literature, relevant to the educational aspiration and socio-economic status. Many review which have given, shows the relationship between educational aspiration and socio-economic status. Here seen that educational aspiration as well as socio-economic status affects each other.

On the basis of above studies researcher conclude that the present study makes to investigate the relationship between educational aspiration and socio-economic status of higher secondary school student.