CHAPTER – II.

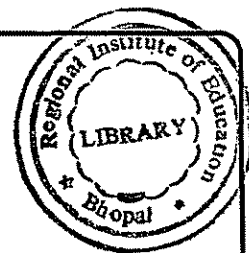## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

CHAPTER – II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In the words of good, "The key to the vast store house of published literature may open doors to sources of significant problems and explanatory hypotheses and provide helpful orientation for definition of the problems, background for selection of procedure and comparative data for interpretation of results". In order to be truly creative and original, one must read extensively and critically as a stimulus to thinking.

Whenever an individual wants to do research, keeping in mind his interest, one start scanning journals, periodicals, yearbooks, handbooks and other published literature. This helps in pinpointing a research problem. This scanning of literature develops clarity about components, procedures and different steps followed in research. It can be said "Scanning or Reviewing". It avoids the risk of duplication of already undertaken studies. It is helpful in locating the data useful in the interpretation of results. Reviewing helps in refining and developing insight into research problem.

Review of literature show that no substantial and significant research work was done in the field of slow learners in India.

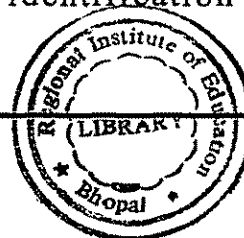## 2.2 SOME OF THE RESEARCHES RELATED TO THE TOPIC ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Siegel (1989) in an article argued that for several reasons **"Intelligence Quotient is irrelevant to the definitions of and learning disabilities".** She proposed dropping I.Q from the classification procedure. From this article Investigator thought that the same would be applicable for slow learners. This article helps the Investigator to proceed forward in making check list which is a substitute of Intelligence test.

Saxena (1995) conducted a study on **"Temperamental traits of slow learners"** studying in class IX. In this study he used Jalota's General Mental Ability Test and Cattell's culture fair Intelligence Test scale 3 for the identification of slow learners. From this study Investigator find the detailed knowledge of these tests and its importance in identification.

Chaudhari (1996) wrote an article on **"Detection and Remediation of Children"** who are slow learners. In this study characteristics of slow learners had been explained clearly, which helps the Investigator in making checklist for teachers.

Dubey (1998) wrote an Article on **"Backward children and Remedial Education".** In this article he explained the need and importance of slow learners. And also the causes of backwardness in detail. Lastly he explained the remedial education for the Backward children.

Reddy, et.al (2000) conducted a study on **"Impact of Modular Approach"** on the Achievement of slow learners in social science. In this study the steps of identification of slow learners had been explained in detail.

The slow learners were identified on the basis of a three phase process. The phases are :

1.   Identifying phase.

2.   Scientific confirmatory phase.

3.   Counter check phase.

Shankweiler, D., and Crain, S. (1986) wrote an article on **"Identifying Children with Specific Reading Disabilities from Listening and Reading Discripancy Scores".** The purpose of the study was to validate an instrument that, although it doesnot include an intelligence test, might possibly be used to identify children with learning disability. The method was based on the detection of learning disabled Children from Checklist as an alternative to the traditional method of identification which is based on intelligence test only. This study helps the investigator in making checklist for the identification of slow learners.

Several other psychologists like soundararaja Rao and Rajagaru (1995), T.P. Gupta (1985), Tasley and Gulliford (1960), have conducted studies on slow learners but not related to the identification of slow learners.