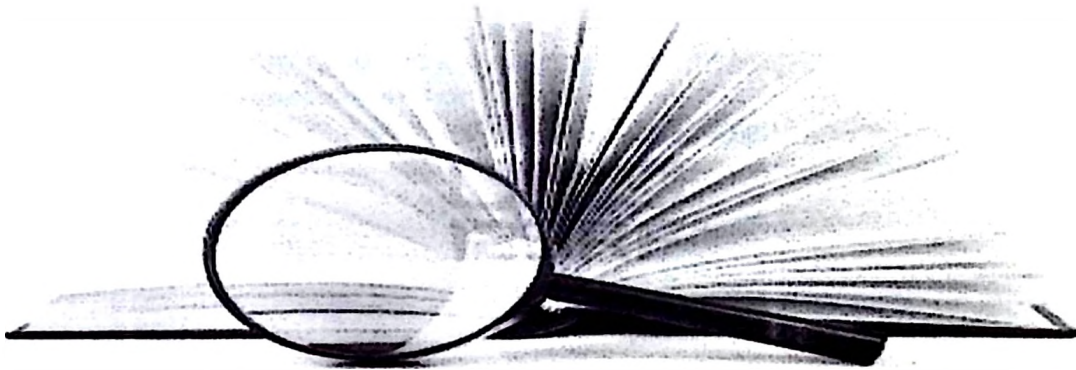


CHAPTER 2



Literature Review

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

CHAPTER 2- REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In the first chapter researcher has stated the problems and brought out the needs and importance of the study on stated problem. Further in the first chapter objectives were formulated and delimitation were set.

In this second chapter brief review of research presents with methodology of research adopted for the study.

A literature review is a comprehensive summary of previous research on a topic. The literature review surveys scholarly articles, books, and other sources relevant to a particular area of research. It is important to write a literature review it helps researcher to:-

- Identifies gaps in current knowledge.
- Avoids reinventing the wheel – i.e. it saves you wasting time researching something that's already been done.
- Allows you to show that you are building on a foundation of existing knowledge and ideas – i.e. carrying on from where others have already reached.
- Identifies other people working in the same field. Knowing who's already working in your area and getting in touch with them can be an invaluable source of knowledge and support.

The researcher present below some selected studies according to review of the related literature as follows:-

2.2) The N. K C (2006) reported number of research studies have been conducted in the area of Vocational education in India and abroad. The studies reveal that in India here is a huge gap in the Vocational Education system prevalent today and at the same time growing demand in the market for skilled person. But very few studies have been conducted regarding the attitudes towards Vocational education. In the report to the nation by the National Knowledge Commission (2006) Vocational Education and Training (V.E.T) was considerate as a Prime element of the Nations Education initiative. It stated that for the progress and prosperity of the Indian economy, there is a pressing requirement to redefine the important elements of Vocational Education to make them flexible, inclusive, creative and relevant for contemporary time.

2.3) Ravel, V. R. (1984), "Comparative study of Vocational Interest of boys and girls" Demonstration – 400 Students (200 boys and 200girls) Basal and Shrivastav Vocational interests were noted. Finding-Boys were interested in agriculture, art, administration, literature, and the field of science. Girls were interested in social subjects, commerce and home industries, Girls studying in science faculty were more interested in science, agriculture, commerce, etc. The girls of arts faculty were interested in arts, administration home industry, literature, social work. Etc., Maximum numbers of Students of arts faculty were in art, administration. Literature and home industries. The Students of science were interested in science, commerce and agriculture.

2.4) Sindhi (2013) studied about "Strengthening Vocational education in India and bridging the skill gaps She highlighted the skill gaps that existed between the industry requirements and higher number technical and Vocational education graduates. She discuss about the

possible factor of failure of Vocational education courses in India and the growing need of strengthening Vocational education programmes for enhancement of employability of VET graduates.

2.5) Patel, Balubhai M. (2006) "Study of Vocational attitude of boys and girls Students studying in secondary school" Demonstration – In the present study first of all the list of all secondary schools of Vav taluka of Banaskantha was prepared with draw system three schools were selected, then as per planning each class from standard 9th and each class from 10th was selected then each student of each class was selected through grouping system. Total 248 Students answered Vocational Interest inventory in answer sheet. 38 answer sheets were with incomplete details, and with incomplete and improper way which have cancelled. In final demonstration 210 subjects have been included in the present study planned grouping model system has been used. Instruments – In the present study certified test prepared by Surekhben Amin (1995) regarding Vocational Interest inventory has been used. Finding – In the context of standard the findings are of standard 9th and standard 10th Students and 10 Students are from Vocational sector. The maximum Interest is for art, social service and outdoor subjects. In the subjecting music the Interest is low, Out of ten vocation sectors the maximum Interest is in social service and art sector. Boys are interested in outdoor subjects and girls in literature. Lowest Interest is in the sector of music. Meaningful influence is observed in counselling and clerical sector, out of ten sectors. Girls had higher level of Interest than boys in the field of counselling. Boys had higher Interest in clerical vocation than girls.

2.6) SOUNDARAVALLI, S.A.: "A Critical Study of the Functioning of the Vocational Education Stream in Higher Secondary Schools in Tamilnadu", Karnataka University, 1984.

The objectives of the study were:

- To identify the administrative policies regarding the selection of schools and Vocational subjects.
- To assess the availability of instructional materials provided in relation to curriculum.
- To find out the qualifications, training and experience of teachers who were handling Vocational subjects in the various higher secondary schools.
- To identify some of major characteristics of the Students who opted for Vocational subjects.
- To assess the degree of acceptance of the new system as revealed by the attitudes of teachers and parents towards Vocational education.

Research Methodology:- The higher secondary schools in Salem district were selected for the study. For studying some selected personality, socio-economic and person logical variables of the Vocational and academic stream Students a random sample of 1000 Students from all over Tamil Nadu was selected. Four schools, two where Vocational courses have introduced successfully and were functioning well and two where the functioning was not successful, were selected for case study. To measure the characteristics of Students a battery of tests was used, in order to find out the attitude of parents, teachers and Students towards Vocational education, a Vocational attitude scale was prepared by the investigator.

The Major findings of the study:

- Nearly 90 parents of the schools were upgraded as higher secondary schools with academic and Vocational streams in the year 1978. Some 21 different Vocational subjects were offered in these schools.
- The Students were admitted in Vocational education stream without any aptitude test.
- As Result of the introduction of a Vocational stream higher secondary schools many teachers were appointed to teach the Vocational subjects to the Students, but only 20

percent of the teachers were full-time teachers, and 80 percent of them were part-time teachers with a fixed remuneration of Rs. 300/- per month.

- For certain Vocational subjects, such as accountancy and auditing, there was no external examination impractical as was done for other Vocational subjects.
- The Vocational group Students, the teachers teaching Vocational subjects and parents of Vocational group Students showed a favourable attitude towards Vocational education.

REVIEW SUMMARY

In this chapter researcher organize the review of the related literature relevant to the awareness and attitude toward Vocational education. Many review have given shows there are various research conducted in the area of Vocational education in the context of Vocational aspirations, Vocational Interest, socioeconomic status and its influence on Vocational preferences, attitude of gender in the selection of Vocational courses and so on...

But through the review of the related literature researcher found the gaps in the field of Vocational education i.e. few researches was conducted on Awareness among senior secondary Students with science and commerce stream toward Vocational Education. Relation between awareness and attitude among senior secondary Students toward Vocational education.

So on the basis of above studies researcher conclude that the present study makes to investigate the AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE AMONG SECONDARY STUDENTS OF BHOPAL TOWARDS A VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Tools, Methods and Techniques



VEERA PANDIYAN KALIANI SUNDARAM
V.G.R CHANDRAN GOVINDARAJU
ATIKAH SHAMSUL BARRIN
THIRUNAVUKKARASU KRISHNASAMY
ROMANI MOHD
NAZURA MOHAMED SAYUTI
AKMAL AINI OTHMAN

RESEARCH

METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER 3- RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION

In the first chapter researcher has stated the problems and brought out the needs and importance of the study on stated problem. Further in the first chapter objectives were formulated and delimitation were set.

In the second chapter brief review of research presents with methodology of research adopted for the study.

This chapter deals with the methods and procedure including sampling, selection of tools, pre-testing their reliability and validity, data analysis and statistical techniques employed.

A research methodology or involves specific techniques that are adopted in research process to collect, assemble and evaluate data. It defines those tools that are used to gather relevant information in a specific research study. Surveys, questionnaires and interviews are the common tools of research.

3.1 RESEARCH METHOD

Selection of methodology of a study is largely determined by ones nature of the problem and the intention/purpose of the study.

The problem under study is" Awareness and Attitude among Secondary Students of Bhopal Towards A Vocational Education".

There is many dimensions for the study of Vocational Education. However researcher considered only two factors of Vocational Education i.e Awareness and Attitude.

These limited dimensions have the characterstics of measurability. This study is broadly Quantitative in nature and appropriate.

Further the present study intends to know the awareness and attitude of Vocational Education.

Therefore, method adopted for the study is descriptive through summary.

Hence the method of the present study is Descriptive Survey research.

3.2 SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The sample includes four senior secondary schools of Bhopal city.

3.2.1 POPULATION

Sno	Name of school	Type of school	Board	Medium of instruction	Streams	Total no. Of students
1	KV bairagarh	Government	CBSE	English	Science &commerce	63
2	Model high school	Semi government	MPBOARD	English	Science&Commerc e	58
3	Bal Bhavan	Private	CBSE	English	Science & commerce	38
4	Kopal public school	Private	CBSE	English	Science &commerce	41

3.2.2 SAMPLE SIZE

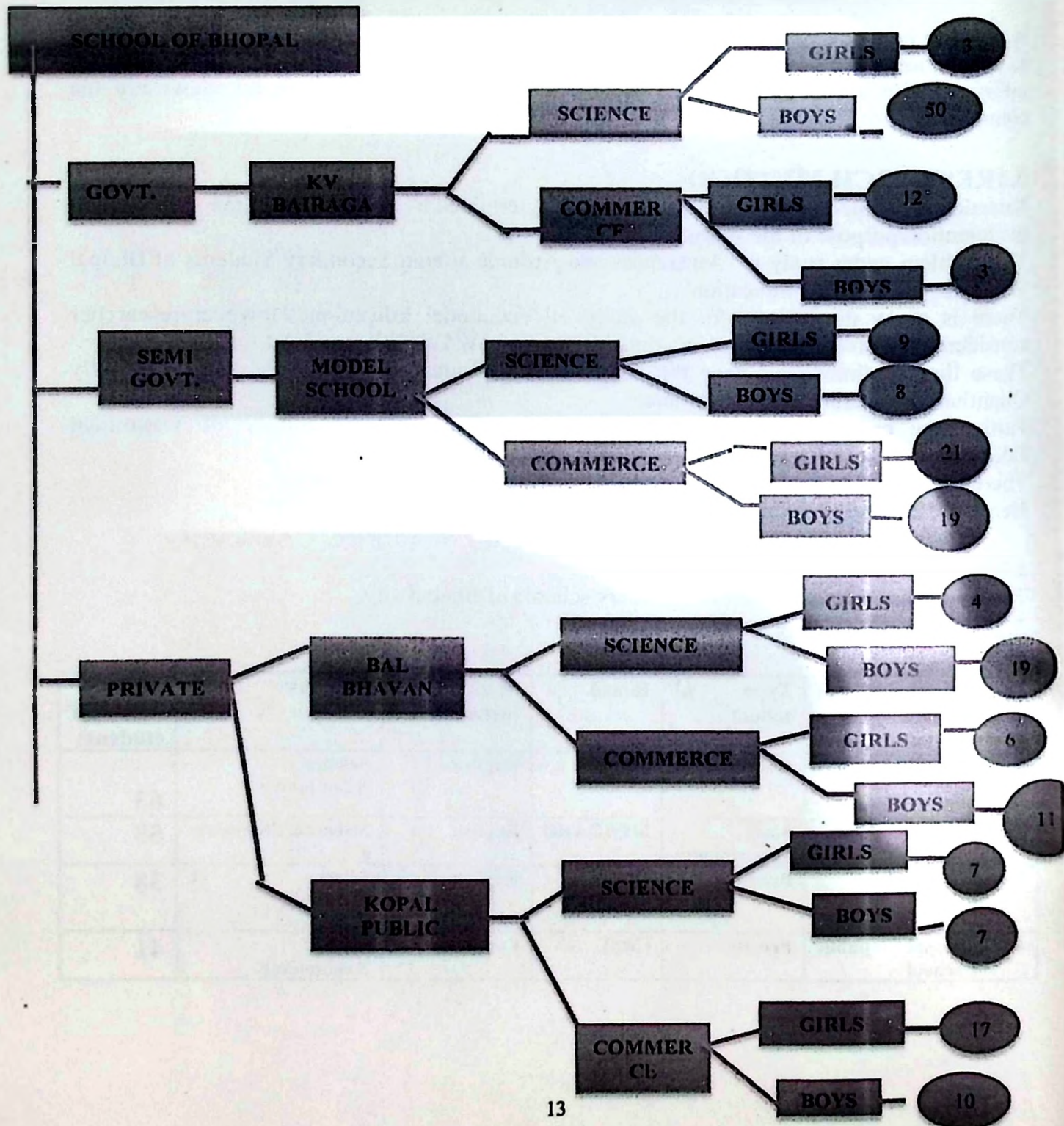
The researcher selected 200 students for the present study.

3.2.3 SAMPLE TECHNIQUE

There are several different sampling techniques available, and they can be subdivided into two groups: probability sampling and non-probability sampling.

Here researcher selected a stratified sampling under the category of probability sampling.

Here researcher used gender and streams as a strata and then randomly select the final subjects from different strata.



3.3 VARIABLE OF THE STUDY:-

A variable is defined as anything that varies or changes in value. In research there are many kinds of variable but largely used variables are following:-

Independent variable:- Variable that presumed to influence other variable.

Dependent variable: Variable affected by independent variable.

Intervening variable: it is a variable whose existence is inferred but it cannot be measured.

Here researcher used following variables:

Independent variable:- Gender, Streams.

Dependent variable:- Awareness , Attitude.

Reason of the selection of these variables are followings:-

- As we see in our society career decision or higher education is generally influenced by **STREAMS** selected by students in senior secondary classes so keeping the importance of streams here researcher selected stream as **independent variable** as our perception is that different streams of senior secondary students influence the attitude and awareness of vocational education.
- Throughout history **GENDER** is considering as a barrier for education, career decision and selection of courses for higher studies. So here researcher selected a Gender as **independent variable** as our mind set gender influence the awareness and attitude of vocational education.

Finally, researcher selected these **independent variable** to know the reality among students of senior secondary schools of Bhopal i.e.

Whether awareness and attitude of Vocational Education is influenced by gender and stream.

3.4 TOOLS USED FOR DATA COLLECTION

For this research the researcher used self-constructed tools in the study i.e.

- Questionnaire to know the awareness of senior secondary Students of Bhopal towards Vocational education. Researcher constructed a Questionnaire which contains 15 questions based on:-
 - ❖ Awareness of various stream of Vocational education.
 - ❖ Schemes related to Vocational education.
 - ❖ Vocational course introduced by CBSE in school curriculum.
 - ❖ Sources of information towards Vocational courses.
 - ❖ Reason of selection of Vocational courses.
- Rating scale to know the attitude of senior secondary Students towards Vocational education. Researcher constructed a Rating Scale which consist of following statement related to followings:-
 - ❖ Status of Vocational education
 - ❖ Economic opportunities of Vocational education
 - ❖ Enrolment in Vocational courses
 - ❖ Challenges faced by Vocational education
 - ❖ Social perspective on Vocational education.

3.5 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE AND ADMINISTRATION

Researcher for the collection of data has gone to different schools of Bhopal City and handed over the tools i.e. Questionnaire and Rating Scale to Boys and Girls of class 12th with science and commerce stream and asked to fill the tool with the assurance that the information collected from them keep confidential First of all Students were asked to fill the information given in the tools. The tools filled by Students in 30 minutes at last the filled tools collected from Students. The collection of data based on following tools:-

QUESTIONNAIRE:

- To know the Awareness among senior secondary Students of Bhopal toward Vocational Education.

SCALE:

- To check the Attitude among senior secondary Students of Bhopal toward Vocational education.

3.6 STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

The statistical analysis gives meaning to the meaningless numbers, thereby breathing life into a lifeless data. The results and inferences are precise only if proper statistical tests are used.

To measure the awareness of Vocational Education researcher used simple DESCRIPTIVE statistics to interpret the data as investigator tried to describe the responses obtained through respondents of senior secondary schools of Bhopal.

Along with DESCRIPTIVE statistics used INFERENCE statistics to measure the attitude of vocational education.

Researcher applied T-Test to check the hypothesis related to Attitude and used mean and standard deviation to reach the result of t test.