



Chapter -3

Review of Related Literature

CHAPTER –III

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The competent physician must keep himself consistently abreast of latest discoveries in the field of medicine. The successful lawyer must be able to readily locate information pertinent to the case at end. Obviously the careful student of education, the research worker and investigator should become familiar with the location and use of source of education information.

- Good Barr and Scates

3.1 INTRODUCTION

“Practically all human knowledge can be found in books and libraries. Unlike other animals that must start a life with each generation, man builds upon the accumulated and record knowledge of the past.” - John.W. Best

Scott and Mertheimer, commented on the significance of old literature for further improvement and development of new research. They said, “A study of related literature may serve to avoid unnecessary working a problems and may help to make progress towards the solution and successful completion and handling of new ones.”

According to Berg, “The review of related studies in any field forms the foundation upon which all future work will be built.”

Many more investigators and research workers in the field of research recognize the importance and needs of old literature for healthy and proper guidance.

Keeping in view the importance of reviewing the old literature and in the light of the purposes of the present investigation, certain related studies are reviewed in this chapter.

The topic of the present study (Alternative Schools in Operation: PARVARISH the Museum School Case Study) warranted review of the studies involving case studies on

different alternative schools in India as well as outside India, Studies related to alternative schooling and schooling of street children out of school.

3.2 Related Research

I. Kumar

Year (1999)

Kumar has done a study on the Teacher Preparation Programme for Alternative Schooling System in the State of Gujrat. Study reveals that Quality of teacher education depends on the instructional inputs provided in the Teacher Education Programme and the process through which they are provided.

II. B. Zutshi,(on behalf of UNESCO)

Year: 2000

Title: A Situational Analysis of Education for Street and Working Children in India

The study aimed to assess and evaluate the programme of education for children in difficult circumstances with special reference to street and working children in India. The major objectives of the study were to examine the initiatives of the Government, international and voluntary sectors for eradication, rehabilitation and education of street and working children in India. Estimate the magnitude of out-of-school children and the street and working child in India. Study the demographic, socio-cultural and economic profile of street and working children enrolled in non-formal educational centres. Examine the coverage, scope, activities, curriculum, teaching learning material, teaching aids and teaching methods adopted by various NGOs for imparting education and other rehabilitation programmes for the street and working children. Measure the level of skills learnt by the enrolled students and evaluates other achievements of the NFE centres supervised by various NGOs. Identify some success stories and some teaching-learning material packages as well as teacher-training material packages that can be further improved, distributed and replicated in other parts of India. Prepare a set of recommendations for rehabilitation of these

children and improving the quality of non-formal education, provided by the NGOs in India.

The study found a positive relationship between the out-of school children and magnitude of child labour in India as the states with higher proportion of out-of-school children also recorded a high proportion of working children. The results reinforce the view that the enrolment of children in schools will go a long way in curtailing main child labour population. However, the experience of Himachal Pradesh and the Southern states does indicate that the children working in subsidiary agricultural economic activities (which d'oes not affect their health and physical development) for a short duration, has also contributed significantly in making parents and society agree to continue their schooling and maintain their retention rates in schools.

The study indicates that there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of out-of-school children from 50 to 30 per cent during 1991 to 1995-96 in India. However, it also points out that a significant size of estimated children (nearly 72 million) is deprived of basic education. Even the selected cities for the survey have a higher proportion of out-of-school children, in spite of concentration of social and economic infrastructure in these cities. This indicates large-scale disparities in the educational infrastructure among the social groups in the cities.

The majority of the NGOs do not maintain the statistics required for the research activities like statistics on reintegration of children with the natural families, enrolment of the children in the non-formal schools and other activities organized by them for the rehabilitation and education of the street and working children. In the absence of such data, levels of achievements and success stories are difficult to elaborate.

III. Cheryl M. Lange & Sandra J. Sletten

Year: 2002

Title: Alternative Education: A Brief History and Research Synthesis

The project carries out a variety of activities that provide information needed for program improvement, and promote the utilization of research data and other information for improving outcomes for students with disabilities. The project also provides technical assistance and information on emerging issues, and convenes small work groups to gather expert input, obtain feedback and develop conceptual frameworks related to critical topics in special education.

IV. ANJUM SIBIA

Year: 2006

Title: Life at Mirambika A Free Progress School

The research study attempts to explicate the pedagogic processes taking place in the classroom at Mirambika with the view to examine the probable influence of school philosophy on school organisation, teaching-learning process and student outcomes. This in turn reveals the school culture and ethos. This research provides t a simple functional view of the school processes with the aim to help build an understanding of the schooling at Mirambika. A case study approach to study Mirambika helped to evolve an understanding of the school through detailed observation of its people and their activities. An understanding of the school was built mainly through personal observations, informal interactions and by examining the perceptions of the participants namely, the teachers, the students and the parents. It is sought to provide an interpretation of the various school processes by giving a feel' of what they mean to the participants. While highlighting the significant issues an attempt has been made to reconstruct the ambience of the school and to examine the influence of ideology on it.

V. D'Souza

Year:(2010)

In the study 'A School Apart- Kamala Nimbkar Balbhavan in Phaltan (Maharashtra)' he discussed the philosophy of KNB, which is vastly different from other normal schools. KNB offers poor

VI. Pattra Vayachuta, Archanya Ratana-Ubol, and Weerachat Soopany

Year: 2015

Title: The study of 'out-of-school' children and youth situations for developing a lifelong education model for 'out-of-school' children and youth

The purposes of this research are to study 'out-of-school' children and youth situations and method of education provided for them from the related organizations and networks. The results of this study reveal that the problems of the 'out-of school' children and youth include low quality of life, lack of life skills and social skills, and behaviour problems. The causes are poverty, low achievement in school, and behaviour issues which cause dismissal from school. What needs to be provided for them from related organizations are a suitable system of education and vocational skills training. The activities provided by related organizations can be categorized as 1) life skills, social skills and self-esteem enhancement activities 2) funding and resources, which help to open up educational opportunities, and 3) the development of local mechanism to develop them in each area.

VII. Jenifer Dewitt

Year: 2015

two exploratory case studies indicate considerable potential for supporting language and communication skills in young children, as well as personal, social and emotional development. These outcomes appear to be linked to the rich nature of the experience, as well as its extended duration, which allowed it to be deeply child-centred, allowing for valuable learning from the museum environment.

Studies related to alternative practices shows that there are various alternative practices going on in the field of education in different countries according to their needs. Main concept that emerged from the review is that most of the alternative programmes are running for the at-risk or marginalized children. Alternative schools are considered as 'second grade', in general as compare to schools of mainstream education. As a whole, importance of alternative practices in education is not deniable.

This extensive probe into the literature provided a sense, vision and fundamental clarity about the aspects of elementary education and alternative practices in India. This knowledge helped in two dimensions:

- Providing basis for conceptual development.
- Providing basis for research design and methodology.

This critical review of related literature helped the researcher to look into the case and analyze why elementary education has been in a backdrop in spite of government efforts, policies and programs, and why we are lacking in providing elementary education to all?

