CHAPTER-II LITERATURE REVIEW

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF LITERATURE REVIEW

The process of finding and reviewing the previously published works on a particular topic is known as Literature review. A formal literature review is an evidence-based, in-depth analysis of a subject (Winchester, C. L. & Salji, M., 2016). It is a crucial and embedded part of any research study. It provides the blue-print of the research study to be conducted.

The literature review is done for the following purposes.

- (1) To identify the research problem.
- (2) To check the researches happened along with its findings about any topic comparing with modern trends and prepare the research proposal.
- (3) To choose the research topic and title.
- (4) To make research questions / hypothesis.
- (5) To know about the research methodology adopted for the study conducted.
- (6) To identify the research tools and technique used for the data collection.
- (7) To get idea about the statistical techniques used for the data analysis.
- (8) To support the conclusion drawn in a study through evidences of other published articles and researches.

2.2 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The following related literatures are reviewed for the study conducted to compare the family values of adolescents. These reviewed literatures strongly corelate the influence of urbanisation, globalization, modernization, family structure (Joint/Nuclear), gender and socio-economic status (SES) of parents on Value orientation of the modern youngsters.

Sarkar, (2024) conducted a study on Value Education in the Light of the Indian Knowledge System. The objectives of the study were-

01: To know the concept of value education. 02: To throw some light on the impact of the Indian knowledge system to improve value education. The findings of the study was the present life style of Indians is changing day by day and joint family system is divided and moving towards nuclear family. At present nuclear family children are not

getting knowledge regarding values from their family, culture, and tradition. Trade and technology have made the world more connected and interdependent. So, society is changing according to the global needs. Human beings are now dealing with conflict, loneliness, and selfishness. So different kinds of social, economic, and psychological problems that affect human behaviour. As a result, our Indian society is going to forget their own culture and tradition.

Chineyemba, (2023) conducted a study regarding the effect of modernization and parenting style on the development of family values in Nigeria the value system is declining day by day. This paper focuses on the declining value system and its effect on parenting and society, as well as the overall outcome of the rising incidence of crime and insecurity in Nigeria. His findings in the research report entitled as "Modernity and changing family values in Nigeria: implications for effective parenting" are revealed as-

- The family values are drastically changing due to modernization. It found that
 while the all-time value of children has remained high, the time parents spend
 with them at home is greatly reduced due to involvement in their jobs and other
 economic engagements.
- Also, advancements in media and information and communication technology (ICT), urbanisation, urban culture, and industrialization resulting from modernization have a significant impact on parenting.
- Lastly, changes in values resulting from modernization brought about moral decay, a high crime rate, and the insecurity that has bedevilled Nigeria.

Vashistha, (2020) revealed in his study titled A comparative study on value orientation of adolescents belonging to joint family and nuclear family. The total sample consisted of 30 adolescents from various schools and colleges of Pratapgarh city in the age of 15-19 years. Fifteen adolescents were taken from joint family and the other fifteen from nuclear family. In the study the joint and nuclear family structure is considered as independent variable and value orientation as dependent variable. The researcher used Value orientation scale by Chouhan and Singh. The scale measures the following six value orientation areas:

- 1. Location vs Cosmopolitanism (C-L)
- 2. Fatalism vs scienticism (F-S)
- 3. Non venturesomeness vs venturesomeness (V-N)

- 4. Traditional vs Progressivism (P-T)
- 5. Autocratism vs Empathy (A-E)
- 6. Non empathy vs Empathy (E-N).

The objective of the study was to study value-orientation in joint and nuclear family adolescents. The findings of the result, published in the research paper entitled as "A Study of Value- Orientation in Joint and Nuclear Family Adolescents" are The adolescents of joint and nuclear families differ significantly on Past Cosmopolitanism-Location values. The adolescents of joint families were having more cosmopolitan values than their counterparts. They lidded to keep relations with many people and establish good relationship with distant people also. It may be because that in joint family child has more opportunity to interact with members of the family and their relatives and therefore, a greater number of people. He has close relation with all the family members of different age groups. This might be helpful to have high value in this C-L dimension.

Joint family adolescents were found to have more value for venturesomeness in their future. It shows that they value for risk taking and innovative behaviour. They have experimental outlook and independence orientation, whereas adolescents of nuclear families were found to have non venturesomeness values for their future.

In the similar way joint family adolescents were found to have more value for Progressivism and empathy dimensions. It indicates that they are changeable and are more progressive.

Kumar, (2019) conducted a study to compare attitude towards family of secondary school students based on gender (boys & girls), type of school (residential & non-residential) and (government & Private). The objective of the study was- 01: To test the difference in the Attitude towards Family of boys and girls of secondary school students. 02: To test the difference in the Attitude towards Family of Government and Private secondary school students. 03: To study the difference in the Attitude towards Family of secondary students of Residential and Non-residential schools. The findings of the study were discussed in the research paper entitled as "A Comparative Study of Attitude Towards Family of Students in Residential and Non-Residential Secondary Schools" and published in the journal of Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR). As per the findings although there is no significant difference in the mean values of residential and non-residential students but the mean

value of the students of residential school (M=38.57) is slightly higher than the mean value of the students of non-residential school (M=38.27).

Rahman, and Zhang (2017) conducted an explanatory type of research work which is based on inductive method. It is a study of qualitative approach that has used secondary source of data materials through content analysis collected from academic books, journal articles, different official records, and media. The sample was selected as 784 families (in a Bangladesh district city, Narayangonj) out of which only 23 families are extended and rest of the families are completely nuclear type. The continuous and prolonged observation over the 784 families was used for the data collection and drawing conclusion. The objective of the study was to know how globalization affect the family values, bad impacts of globalization on children, women, and elderly people. The findings of the study discussed in the paper entitled as "Globalization and Family Values: Eroding Trends" that the younger generations of family are getting more pleasure from their prolonged attachment with digital devices rather than mixing, spending time and developing interaction with parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters and other family members. Their addiction towards social media has been resulted in meaningless love, friendship, sexuality, time spending in online gaming gradually detaching them from their blood relationships. Globalization facilitates the use of social media and impacts the moral and behavioural development of the younger generations. Thus, the moral and family value is decaying day by day in case of young family members.

Mittal, (2016) conducted a comparative study about the values of secondary school students in Haridwar in relation to their socio-economic status and modernization. The main purpose of the study is to compare the values of secondary school boys and girls, rural and urban students and government and non-government secondary school students. In this study normative survey method was employed. All secondary school students of district Haridwar constituted the population of the study. Two- stage random sampling technique was used to select a total number of 320 secondary school students from the government and non-government secondary schools of district Haridwar. Mean, S.D., and 't' test was used for the statistical analysis. The findings of the study are discussed in the research paper entitled as "A Study of Values of Secondary School Students in Relation to Their Socio-Economic Status and Modernization" i.e.

- Rural students have higher religious, social, hedonistic, power, family prestige and health values whereas urban students have higher economic value.
- Students of high socio-economic status have higher religious, social and health values while the students of low socio-economic status have higher family prestige value.

Devi and Vig (2014) conducted a research study to assess the personal values profile of rural and urban adolescents randomly selected (18-20 yrs.) from four Colleges of Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. The tool used for the study was personal values questionnaire by Sherry and Verma (2010). The research study was conducted on rural and urban adolescents, which were randomly selected from four Colleges of Punjab Agricultural University located in Ludhiana city. The colleges selected were-College of Agriculture, College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, College of Basic Sciences and Humanities and College of Home Science. The sample consisted of 160 adolescents (80 boys and 80 girls) in the age range of 18 20 years from middle and high socio-economic strata, belonging to rural and urban families. From each college, forty respondents were taken to constitute the final sample. The findings of the research in case of family prestige dimension, 57.5 per cent of rural adolescents were found at medium level of this value as compared to 52.5 per cent of urban adolescents. The rural adolescents valued more family prestige than urban adolescents. Rural adolescents believed in maintenance of purity of family blood by avoiding inter-caste marriages.

Magrea (2011) conducted a comparative study on values of secondary school students according to their socio-economic status. By using random sampling method a sample of 200 secondary class students drawn from various schools of Mumbai city were chosen. The researcher used two standardized tools for data collection. One for Personal Value questionnaire by Sherry and Verma to obtain value scores. This test is according to Indian situations and is specially designed for Indian population to assess the following 10 values i.e. religious, social, democratic, aesthetic, economic, knowledge, hedonistic, power, family prestige and health. And the other socioeconomic status scale by Gynendra Shrivastava.it comprises eight questions. Students above 25 score have high socio-economic status and students below 24 score have low socio-economic status. The findings of the study, published in the research paper entitled as "Relation between Personal Values and Socio-Economic Status" are-

- There is significance difference in the religious, democratic, economic, knowledge, hedonistic, family prestige and health values of high socio-economic status and low socio-economic status of the students
- Students of high socio-economic status found to be higher on religious values whereas students of low socio-economic status were found to be higher on democratic, economic, knowledge, hedonistic, power, family prestige.
- There is no significant difference between the students of high socio-economic status and low socio- economic status in the social, aesthetic and power values.

Bahadur and Dhawan (2008) conducted a study to compare the social value of parents and children in joint and nuclear families. A sample of sample size of 120 Urban middle class families out of which 60 nuclear and 60 joint families, with at least one child were taken. The age range of parents was 35-45 years with mean age of (44.62) minimum graduation level of education. The child was a student of class 10 or 12 with mean age of (15.70) in the age range 15-17 years. The tool used for the study was Schwartz Value Survey (1990) for Children and Schwartz Value Survey (1990) for adults. The findings of the study revealed that -

- There is no significant difference between Parents Social Value & Children value in Joint Families. But There are significant differences between Parents & Children Social value patterns in nuclear families
- In the Joint family parents & children social value are the same because family is the basic cultural unit in which socialization of the child is accomplished. The child internalizes the values, norms and ideals of the cultural group in which he grows and there by becomes a functioning member of the society. These values and norms of the society are largely internalized on the basis of early parent-child interaction. The basic personality structure emerges within the framework of family relationships. The foundation of the child's capabilities, skills, attitudes and interests is laid in the family. In this study the child has similar value according their parents.
- In the nuclear families due to more freedom provided by parents, lack of time in case of dual earning parents, thought of money can fulfil all the needs of their children and lack of other elderly family members like Grandparents to guide the children resulting in gradual decreasing of the value orientation of their children. Although the children belonging to nuclear family are full of ambitious, more

capable, intellectual and competent but they fail to obey their parents. Their communication skill with elderly family members is very poor. They are unable to honour and respect other family members. They are lacking self-discipline in the family.

Fuligni and Zhang (2004) conducted research in China to compare a sense of obligation to support, assist, and respect the family in rural and urban adolescents. The study is conducted over a total of 708 students in the 10th (M_{age} = 16.6) and 12th (M_{age}=18.4) grades from six high schools in Shandong Province of the People's Republic of China. A self-report questionnaire was completed during school hours. Approximately half of the sample belong to urban and rural area each. Three multiple scale items were employed to assess the youths' views regarding (a) current assistance to the family, (b) respect for the family and (c) future support to the family as adults. The measures were explicitly intended to capture issues specific to family obligations.

<u>Current assistance</u>: This measure was used to assess expectations for how often the adolescents should assist with household tasks and spend time with their family.

Respect for family: The six questions in this scale were used to measure beliefs about the importance of adolescents' respecting and following the wishes of other family members. It measures the behaviours such as "follow your parents' advice about choosing friends," "follow your parents' advice about choosing a job or major in college," and "make sacrifices for your family."

Future support: This scale was used to assess beliefs about adolescents' obligations to support and be near their families in the future. It measures the five behaviours such as "help parents financially in the future," "live or go to a college near your parents," and "spend time with your parents even after you no longer live with them".

The findings of the study were discussed in the research paper entitled as "Attitudes Toward Family Obligation Among Adolescents in Contemporary Urban and Rural China" that Urban adolescents reported a weaker sense of family obligation than rural adolescents. females reported a stronger sense of obligation on all three measures than did males and rural adolescents placed a higher value on supporting the family in the future than did urban youths. Male adolescents who lived in the city reported a weaker sense of obligation to the family as compared with male adolescents in the rural areas and compared with females in both locations. Male adolescents who lived in the urban area reported a weaker sense of obligation to support the family in the future as

compared with male adolescents in the rural area and as compared with females in both locations. The perceived disagreement about family respect varied by gender such that boys reported their parents as placing more emphasis on it than did the boys, whereas girls believed that they valued family respect more than did their parents.

2.3 RESEARCH GAP

After reviewing various national and international level studies it is found that more number of studies have been conducted on development of social, moral values and value orientation of adolescents. But there is not found more studies on development of family values of the adolescents. There are so many comparative studies on rural and urban, government and private school Students. But a few studies have been conducted on development of family values, social value, moral value, and value orientation of the students studying in boarding (JNV) and non-boarding (KV) schools of Bhopal.