

Chapter - II

Review of Related Literature

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REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE



Introduction, rationale of the study, objectives, hypotheses along with the delimitation of the study are presented in the chapter-1. Review of literature give an opportunity to the investigator to know that which researches have been conducted in related areas and what are their results. This saves the investigator from unnecessary duplication of work.

2.1.0 Researches related to present study

Roy (1980) Studied some factors of processes involved in the development of values. Sample consisted of boys and girls of class VII, IX and XI in Paragans district, West Bengal.

His finding was boys and girls differs significantly in their values but not in the process of socialization.

Tripathi and Mishra (1981) Studied development of moral judgment in Indian Children. Sample consisted of 120 children of age group 6-11 yrs. including boys and girls.

The result indicated that age, sex, economic status of children are directly linked with their moral development.

Gupta (1984) Studied moral values of children of working and non-working mothers.

Sample consisted of 200 adolescent (boys and girls) belonging to Kanpur city.

This study concluded that the working mothers are more alert in their material responsibilities of developing moral values in their children than non-working mothers.

Gupta K.M. (1986) Studied moral development of school children.

A total of 831 subjects, 483 boys and 348 girls are taken for the study.

The result indicated that as the child matures, he uses fewer and fewer arguments of reward and punishment. Aided and Govt. schools differ significantly in moral reasoning.

Paul (1986) Studied value orientation of adolescent boys and girls.

The sample consisted of 1,076 adolescent boys and girls of classes XI & XII. Result indicated difference between urban and rural adolescent, college and school, male and female adolescent with respect to different types of values.

Suria Kanthi and Uma (1990) studied teacher's view on moral education.

The sample consisted of 160 teacher of higher secondary schools in Tamil Nadu. It was found that there is need for strengthening moral education.

Narayanan et.al. (1994) was planned to determine the possible difference in the value orientation among male and female college students.

The selected sample was 120 male and 150 female college

students in Coimbatore.

The findings revealed interesting difference between the pattern of values of the male and female students.

Joshi (1994) Studied moral values among adolescent belonging to joint and nuclear families. The sample consisted of 50 adolescent (25 boys and 25 girls) from each category i.e. from joint and nuclear families.

It was found that adolescent from joint families were found to have higher score on the moral values as compared with adolescent from nuclear families.

Chandra Kumarand Arockiasamy (1997). Studied gender difference in the value orientation among the college students. It was found that the female students had little better value orientation than the male students.

The mean scores for all the items for the female students was little higher than male students.

Das (1991) In his study of method adopted by selected secondary school in India for development of moral and ethical values and measurement of the value judgement of students of class IX of these schools used questionnaire and moral judgement test constructed by researcher found that there is a significant co-relation between mean socio economic test scores of selected group of schools and other groups.

Chand (1992) In his study of personal values of adolescent boys and girls in relation to socio-economic status and academic achievement.

The sample was XI class students. Major findings were that. Boys and girls did not differ in religious, social, democratic, aesthetic and health values but differ in economic and power values.

Ali, Karunanidhi (1995) In their study on religiosity and values found that effect of high and low religiosity group on values was significant. Also they found that the effect of values of religiosity was non-significant as regards to gender and age.

Dash (1996) In a philosophical study of the scope of value education in different subjects of secondary school curriculum in Orissa found that some values like service to other common good, discipline has been overemphasized while certain others have been neglected thus causing an imbalance in the prioritization of values.

Varma et. al. (1998) Studied that SCs and non SCs students differed significantly with regard to their personal values. The sample consisted of 120 students of class XII from district Sirsa (Haryana). It was found that non SCs male students had significantly more inclination towards economic, power and family prestige than SCs male.

Non SCs female students received significantly more mean score on aesthetic, economic, knowledge, health values than SCs female.

Sandhyas (1999) Evaluative study on value Education provided to tenth class students of their teachers found that -

- i) The tenth class students were more prone to moral, social and theoretical values than the other values.

- ii) Parent's educational background parent's income do not influence the values of students but parent's occupational background influence the theoretical and aesthetic values of the students to some extent.

Looking to the review of researcher it can be observed that many researches have done on value education. But I have chosen the area of peace education because peace is also one of the value.