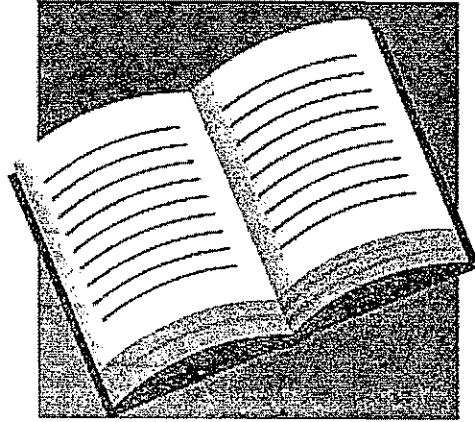


## **CHAPTER II**



# **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

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## REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION:-

A careful review of literature makes a researcher aware of the important and unimportant variables in the concerned area of research. It helps in selecting the variables lying within the scope of his/her field. It helps in avoiding any duplication of work done earlier. Prior studies serve as the foundation for the present study. Through review of the literature, a researcher builds a better perspective for the future researches. A cautious review of the literature enables the researcher to collect and synthesize prior studies related to the present study. A synthesized collection of previous studies also helps a researcher to identify the insignificant overlaps.

**Good, Barr and Scates (1972)**, point out that reviewing assists in.

- Avoiding the risk of duplication.
- Identifying appropriate research methods.
- Searching theories, explanations and hypotheses valuable in formatting the research design.
- Locating data for making comparisons and interpretations.
- Having a vision of totality of field to be investigated.

### 2.2 PURPOSE OF THE REVIEW:-

Review of the related literature besides allowing the researcher to acquaint herself with current knowledge in the field or area in which he/she is going to conduct research, serves the following purposes:

- ❖ The reviewing of related literature enables the researcher to define the limits of her fields.
- ❖ By reviewing the related literature the researcher can avoid unintentional duplication of well established findings.
- ❖ By reviewing the related literature the researcher can avoid unfruitful and useless problem areas. The review gives researcher an understanding of the research methodology which refers to the way the study is to be conducted.
- ❖ The final and important specific reason for reviewing the related literature is to know about the recommendations of previous researches, listed in their studies for further research.

In this study an attempt has been made to investigate the study skills and acquisition of English as a second language among 8th std. students. Therefore, the researches related directly or indirectly to these variables are reviewed in the present chapter.

### **2.3 REVIEW RELATED STUDIES:-**

AHUJA, G.C. and AHUJA, PRAMILA, (1988), investigated the reading comprehension tests (with close and multiple choice items for classes 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>).

#### ***The objective of the study:-***

To make available a scientifically devised objective tool for assessing the reading comprehension ability (with close and multiple choice items) of pupils studying in classes 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> in some English medium schools of Mysore.

#### **Major findings:-**

- The test can be easily administered in a usual classroom setting.

- The reliability, validity and homogeneity of both the tests close as well as multiple choice items were found to be fairly high.
- Comparative norms for reading comprehension of close multiple choice items were provide.

Sample of the study comprised 716 pupils of class 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> were selected randomly from seven English medium school of Mysore. Data was collected by giving comprehension test and class wise norms in the form of percentile ranks had been provided for interpretation of the test results.

**ALAVANDAR, R. (1992)** has done a study on selected variables relating to English reading competency of high school pupils”.

***The main objectives of the study were:-***

1. To construct and standardize the following tests in English for standard 9<sup>th</sup> pupils. a) Spelling test b) grammar test c) Silent reading comprehension test.
2. To find out the level of the English reading competency of high school pupils.
3. To study the reading habits and interests of high school pupils.
4. To find out if there is any significant relationship between the pupils reading habits, spelling ability passive vocabulary and grammatical knowledge on the one hand and their English reading competency on the other.
5. To develop a model of reading in second language learning situation.
6. To suggest appropriate measures for the development of English reading competency of high school pupils.

### ***Major Findings of the study:-***

- The main score on silent reading comprehension and word recognition were less than 50 %.
- The scores on ERC varied highly.
- The mean scores on grammar and reading habits were just below 50 %
- English medium pupils secured a higher mean ERC than Tamil medium pupils.

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Sample of the study comprised 500 pupils of class 9<sup>th</sup> selected by random sampling from six school of south Arcot District and eight school of Tanjore district of Tamilnadu. Data was collected using silent reading comprehension test in English, English spelling Test, questionnaire on reading habits of high school pupils.

**SKANTHAKUMARI, S.K.(1987)**, Conducted a study on “ development of strategies for improvement of skills in English at middle school level.

### ***The main objectives of the study:-***

1. To identify the tasks involved in reading and comprehension.
2. To develop strategies which would help students perform the tasks involved in reading and comprehension.
3. To develop the skill of reading and comprehension through there strategies.
4. To find out the effectives of the strategy by an experiment.

### ***Major Findings of the study:-***

- There was a significantly higher reading ability for boys, students with English as the medium of instruction, and students from urban areas.



- The intervention strategy helped to improve the reading ability of the students of both the high and low groups, higher than that in the high group.

Sample of the study comprised 937 students of the both sexes drawn from 11 schools from both urban and rural areas was used for survey to determine the level of reading and comprehension ability. The survey com-experimental design was adapted for the study stratified random sample was used.

**MATHEW, ANJILIVELLI, M. (1989).** Developing reading comprehension among first year degree students.

***The main objectives of the study:-***

1. To identify students level of reading comprehension in terms of intellectual, lexical, structural and stylistic components of reading skill.

***Major findings of the study:-***

- The experimental group fared significantly better than the control group in reading comprehension sub skills as well as in over all performance in reading comprehension in their post-test performance of the control group in the pre-test and the post-test revealed that there was no significant difference between the scores in there test.

Sample of the study comprised 80 students divided into two groups, control and experimental. Questionnaire was constructed to test the ability of the students in the identified components of reading skill. S.D., correlation and t-test were applied to test the data.

**Dr. SUBRAMANYAM, K. (2011),** Impact OF Emotional Intelligence and Study skills of high school students.

***Objectives of the study:-***

1. To assess the impact of Gender on Emotional Intelligence of high school students.
2. To assess the impact of Gender on Study Skills of high school students.

***Major finding of the study:-***

- There is significant difference between boys and girls with regards to their Emotional Intelligence.
- There is no significant difference between boys and girls with regards to their Study skills.

The Sample 30 boys and girls was randomly selected from class 10<sup>th</sup> of a municipal high school in Tirupati town of Andra Pradesh.

**AGGARWAL NEERU MOHINI AND VIJAY KUMAR (2010),**  
“Study Habits of secondary Level Arts and Science students.

***Objectives of the study:-***

- To study the comparison in study habits of secondary level students belonging to Arts and Science streams.
- To study the comparison in study habits of secondary level Male students belonging to Arts and Science streams.
- To study the comparison in study habits of secondary level Female students belonging to Arts and Science streams.

***Major finding of the study:-***

- There is significant difference between study habits of secondary level students belonging to Arts and Science streams.

This study was conducted on a sample of 144 secondary school students, 72 students were from Arts stream and 72 students from science stream. The subjects of the study were selected from 8 different secondary schools of District Hardwar of Uttarakhand by using stratified random sampling technique.