

## CHAPTER -2

# REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND NEED OF STUDY

# **REVIEW OF RELATED LIT- ERATURE AND NEED OF STUDY**

Many studies focusing on the problems associated with primary education are conducted by different research scholars, prominent among them are below:-

**DASS, J.R.** and Garg, V.P. have conducted a study for their Ph.D. in education from Municipal Corporation Delhi in 1985 under the title:-

"Impact of Primary Education on Dropout, Stagnation and Academic Performance". Municipal Corporation, New Delhi 1985.

Objectives:-(i) The impact of nursery education ; On, (a) retention, (b) stagnation, (c) academic achievement and (d) development of personality through co-curricular activities.

The study was carried out in 18 schools of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Nine schools had nursery classes and nine were without nursery classes. For the study of dropout, the total number of students covered were 10,082 from schools with nursery sections , about 103,006 students, formed the sample to study stagnation. Of these 5484 students were from schools with nursery sections. Different proformas were developed for

collection of different data.

The major findings of these studies were

1. Early childhood education had a salutary effect in reducing the drop-out rate. The group which had pre-school education had shown improvement in retention over the other group.
2. Lower stagnation was observed in the case of the group which had pre-school education.
3. Children who had attended pre-primary classes before joining primary classes, achieved slightly higher in class V than children who did not take pre-primary education.
4. No scientific inference could be drawn about the impact of pre-primary education, on achievements in the field of co-curricular activities.

**DEVI RAJPATI** has conducted a study for her Ph.D. in education from B.H.U. (Banaras Hindu U.) in the year 1985 under the title:-

"Barriers in the Primary Education of Scheduled Caste Students." (in Hindi) Ph.D. Edu., B.H.U. 1985

Objectives:- To arrive at the conclusions the objectives predecided by the researcher were:-

A study of the educational factors affecting the academic achievement of scheduled caste pupils studying in primary schools run by the Basic Education taken with the objectives of finding s out if the level of achievement of these pupils differed from that of caste Hindu pupils, as also if the teaching methods, factors within these schools home environment and health had deteriorious effect causing poor academic achievement.

Hypothesis:-

1. There was no significant difference in the achievement levels of the pupils belongingto S.C. and the other Hindu pupils in the different types of school studied.
2. Conditions in the schools were ar from satisfactory, the teacher-pupils ratio was very poor. The teachers were not sincere in discharging their duties.
3. Mehtods of teaching were found to be defective and not suited to scheduled caste pupils.
4. No discriminatory treatment towards S.C. pupils was noticed.
5. Home background conditions were found to be not encouraging for achievement. The homes had poor facilities and there were very few person there.

The study was conducted on the population of Faizabad Distt. of U.P.

The study was conducted in the comparison of urban and rural schools during the class 5th of all the

schools were the sample of the study.

The data were collected by the introducing the interview schedule among the students. The major findings of the research were:-

-who were literate or educated.

-Most of the pupils suffered from poor eyesight and poor general health.

**DHONGADE, U.D.** has conducted a study "A Critical Study of Non-enrolment, Wastage and Stagnation during the First Two years of Primary Education of Scheduled Caste Boys and Girls in Soyegoan Taluka," Distt. Aurangabad, Mah. 1986.

The objectives were:-

(i) To find out non-enrolment, wastage and stagnation during the first two years of primary schools among scheduled caste boys and girls in Soyegoan Taluka,

(ii) To study the cause of non-enrolment, wastage and stagnation, and

(iii) To suggest measures to overcome non-enrol-

Seventeen villages out of 115 villages from Soyegoan Taluka were selected randomly. They were divided into three groups.

The parents were contacted and data regarding non enrolment, stagnation and wastage for the two years were collected. This was done for the period 1982-83.

Findings:-(i) SC/ST population in the three types of villages were 9.78, 15.22 and 31.68 percent respectively.

(ii) During the year 1981-82 the total enrolment of girls was larger than that of boys, Non-enrolment was maximum in villages with a population between 1000 and 2000.

(iii) Average percentages of absenteeism, failure and wastage were 10.3, 3.7 and 14.4(1981-82) and 8.7, 3.3 and 12.0 (1982-83)

(iv) Percentage of stagnation in addition to the failures during (1982-83) was 13.1

(v) The economic condition of scheduled caste families, lack of education of parents caste of social mobility and lack of adequated communications were the important factors coming in the way of enrolment of SC/ST.

(vi) Teachers in rural areas, particularly in area where SC/ST students were in large proportions, were

not effective. Many of them were untrained, lacked social awareness and enthusiasm and frequently absented themselves from schools lacked minimum facilities.

**V.KUMAR** has conducted a study form Harijans Study Cell, ANS Institute of Social Studies, Patna in 1983 with the title:-

"Enrolment and Dropouts among the Harijans of Bihar,"

The Objectives of this study were;

The main aim was to highlight the principal reason for poor enrolment and heavy dropouts and to suggest remedial measures based on an empirical study.

The study was undertaken in four rural blocks of Bihar, which had sizable population of scheduled castes, selection fo the villages in each block was made by the random sampling mehtod.

A household schedule and an interview schedule were used for the interview of primary and middle schools. The major findings of this study were:-

1. Enrolment and dropout rates were higher among boys than girls.
2. Guardians/parents of the highest are group were more concerned about the child education than those of the younger age groups.

3. The enrolment rate was higher among the non-scheduled castes, whereas the dropouts rate was higher among the scheduled castes.
4. Income greatly affected the rate of enrolments and dropouts.
5. Child education very significantly correlated with the educational status of guardians/parents.
6. The rate of dropouts was more heavy at the primary than at the middle stage.
7. Those who were irregular in attending school were the potential dropouts.
8. Caste discrimination in schools had compounded the problem.

There are some Dissertations are done at M.Ed. level:-

1) Ku.GURJEET KAUR has conducted a study for her dissertation in M.Ed. from Barkatullah University, Bhopal in 1989-90 under the title:-

"A Comparative Study of Adjustment and Achievement of Tribal and Non-Tribal students of Bhopal city."M.Ed., R.I.E. Barkatullah Univ. Bhopal.





To arrive at the conclusions the objectives predecided by researcher were:-

(a) To find out the differnece in academic achievement between tribal and non-tribal students.

(b) To find out the relationship between the academic acheivement and adjustment-social, emotional and educationnal among the tribal and non-tribal students.

After applying some statistical techniques she revealed that there is no significant relationship between the academic achievement and adjustment of tribal and non-tribal students.

2) KAILASH CHANDRA (1990-91) in his stury "Educational survey and Comparative study of Tribal and Non-Tribal villages." revealed Tribal people do not want their girls to be educated.

3) Ku. MAMTA PANDEY (1994-95) in her study "Scientific Creativity and Values in Students of Tribal, Industrial and Urban areas." revealed that there is no significant difference in scientific creativity between Tribal and Industrial areas children. But there is partial difference in development of social, economincal and creative values of children from Tribal, Industrial and Urban areas.

Though all the studies quoted above are important and useful to solve some of the problems associated with the universalization of Elementary Education in India.

The burning problems of Ele.Edu. such as enrolment, retention and quality improvement is not attempted in any of the quoted studies.

The research student is of the firm opinion that a study pin pointed on this problem should essentially be conducted to find out the hidden realities of the problems. Therefore the Balaghat Distt. is selected with the convenience of getting target group of the population i.e. students belonging to S.C., S.T., Minorities and General population.

Hence a Study under the title" A Study of Enrolment, Retention and Achievement of Children studying in Primary Schools in Balaghat District."