

CHAPTER - II

Review of Related Literature



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2.1 Introduction :

The review of the literature is an important part of the scientific approach and is carried out in all areas of scientific research whether in the physical nature or social sciences. In the field such as history, the review of literature only gives the scholar an understanding of previous work that has been done, but the results of the review actually provides the data used in her research.

The review of the literature in educational research provides us with the means of getting the frontier in our particular field of knowledge. Until we have learn what others have done and what remains still to be done in our area, we can not develop a research project that will contribute to furthering knowledge in our field. Thus the literature in any field forms the foundation upon which all future work must be built. If we fail to build this foundation of knowledge provided by the review of the literature, our work is likely to be shallow and will often duplicate work that has already been done better by someone else. Although the importance of a thorough review of literature is obvious to everyone, this task is more frequently slighted than any other phase of research. We must always be tempted to let a sketchy review of the literature suffice so that we can get started sooner on our research project. We, however, should make every effort to complete a thorough review before starting our research because the insights and knowledge gained by the review almost inevitably lead to be a better

designed project and greatly improve the chances of obtaining important and sufficient results.

2.2 Related Studies :

The investigator gone through a number of research studies and found that very few studies were done on gender bias mainly on the classroom practices. However, some studies were conducted to find out the gender bias among men and women in different aspects of human life. And therefore an attempt is made to compile the researches related to gender bias practices at doctoral and institutional level in the country.

1. RAI, K.

Problems of Girls Studying in Coeducational Institutions of Varanasi Region, Faculty of Education, BHU, 1984 (NCERT Financed).

Objectives :

- (1) To find out the problems of adolescent girls in educational institution.
- (2) To study and compare the adjustment of adolescent girls in co-educational and segregated girls' institutions.

Sample and Tools :

A representative sample of 1016 and 912 students in coeducational and segregated girls high or higher secondary schools, respectively was selected from five districts of Varanasi. The sample comprised a proportionate number from rural and urban areas and different socio-economic strata. The tools used were the Mooney problem-checklist,

Vyāktitva Parakh Parashnavali and socio-economic status scale (Verma and Sexana).

Findings :

- (1) the major problems faced by girls in co-educational school were in the areas of social and recreational activities, courtship, sex etc.
- (2) Girls in the segregated institutions encountered maximum problems in the area of social and recreational activities.

2. Jain, Meera.

Family structure, parental behaviour and self-esteem in male and female adolescents. (Ph.D.) (1989).

It is an attempt to study the family structure, parental behaviour and self-esteem in male and female adolescents.

Objective :

To find out the effect of sex, family structure, and parental behaviour of adolescents, self-esteem and its two components - power and worth.

Sample :

The sample of the study consisted of 903 students of classes IX & X of three Hindi medium girls' School and three Hindi Medium boys schools of Lucknow. These 903 subjects were administered a family questionnaire.

Major Findings :

1. In the low support and low control category of parental behaviour, females in comparison to males were higher on self-esteem worth.
2. The interaction of family structure with parental behaviour and that of sex with parental behaviour were found significant.

3. Konwar, L.M.

A study of socialization practices at home and school and development of personal achievement motivation among secondary school pupils in Assam (1989).

The study addresses a scientific enquiry into the relationship between socialization practices at home and school and development of personal achievement - motivation among the secondary school pupils.

Objectives :

- (1) To survey the strength of personal achievement motivation among tribal and non-tribal high school boys and girls classified on different cultural and economic factors and belonging to urban and rural areas.
- (2) To relate the socialization processes in different secondary schools to personal achievement motivation.

The study was confined to class - IX pupils (boys / girls) of some selected secondary and higher secondary schools of Assam, with a representative sample of 460.

Major Finding :

There was no significant difference in the levels of personal achievement motivation of boys and girls.

4. **Michael, M. Raj.**

A Relational Study of Sexist bias in the primary school textbooks and self-concept of the primary school girls (1991).

Problem :

It attempts to study the sexist bias in primary school textbooks and attempts to compare self concept among boys and girls of primary schools.

Objective :

- (1) To study whether there is any significant difference between levels of self-concept of primary school boys and girls.

Methodology :

A sample of 50 boys and 50 girls from 16 schools of Avanthangi educational district was selected. The schools represent both rural and urban areas. Tools used included self - concept questionnaire of Harmohan Singh.

Major Findings :

- (1) There was a significant mean difference between primary school boys and girls in their level of self-concept.
- (2) The level of self-concept of primary school boys was higher than that of primary school girls.

5. **Sharma, Keshav & Dhundup, Tsering.**

Tibetan students of Tibetan children's village school : Sex differences in their educational and vocational aspirations (1990).

Objective :

- (1) To study the sex-difference in the educational and vocational aspirations of the Tibetan students.
- (2) To study the viewpoints of educated and employed Tibetan youths regarding their educational and vocational aspirations.

Methodology :

The study employed the survey method of investigation. Two types of samples were drawn.

Major Findings :

- (1) On the basis of the responses to the questionnaire for the determination of educational and vocational aspirations of sample 'B' it was found that there was no significant sex difference in the educational aspirations of the students.
- (2) On the basis of the general awareness questionnaire, it was found that on the whole general awareness level of the students was poor.

6. **Debi, Sailabala.**

The problems of education of women in a developing state. An economic analysis of the case of Orissa (1992)

This study investigates the economic aspects of women's education using household level information about investments in women's education.

Objectives :

- (1) To examine several economic facets in the sphere of womens' education in Orrisa.
- (2) To study the inequalities in the earning of educated females i.e. between male and female, urban male - female, SC male - female.

Sample :

Data was collected with the help of a structured questionnaire from a randomly selected sample of 596 households comprising 294 rural and 302 urban households from the Puri district of Orrisa.

Major Findings :

- (1) Educated Women Contributed more in improving the family's socio-economic status than educated men.
- (2) The cost of education of women in all categories of population was lower than the cost for male education.
- (3) Despite lower educational levels of female members and despite the higher contribution of female education to the Socio-economic status of the household and all the region, female education continues to be neglected even in the richer families.

7. **Mian, Shamshada.**

"Intelligence, neuroticism, scholastic achievement and need achievement - A comparative study between boys and girls (1988)

It attempts to compare boys and girls with regard to intelligence, neuroticism, scholastic achievement and need achievement.

Objectives :

- (1) To study the difference between boys and girls in the degree of neuroticism, level of intelligence, scholastic achievement and need achievement.
- (2) To study the high and low intelligence of boys / girls in scholastic achievement, and need achievements.
- (3) To compare boys and girls with high and low intelligence on neuroticism, and need achievement.

The sample comprised 1008 students covering equal number of boys and girls.

Major Findings :

- (1) Girls were superior to boys in intelligence and scholastic achievement; on the other hand boys compared to girls had a higher score in achievement motivation, level of success and realistic attitude.
- (2) No significant difference was found between boys and girls in neuroticism.

8. Bhamwari, V.T.

A study of the role perspective of women teachers in relation to certain socio-psychological variables. (Ph.D.)

Objectives :

- (1) To study the role perspective of women teachers of secondary schools from urban and rural areas.
- (2) To compare the role perspective of women teachers having different teaching experience.

Sample :

The tool was standardized over a sample of 100 women teachers selected from central Gujarat. The other tools used for collecting the data were the SES scale prepared by B.V. Patel and I.A. Vora and 16 P.F. Inventory of Cattell.

Major Findings :

- (1) The science graduate teachers had higher role perspective than arts and commerce graduates. There was no significant difference between the role perspective of arts and commerce graduates.
- (2) The women teachers coming from urban area had a better role perspective than, those from rural area.
- (3) The study of role perspective and personality factors in the context of caste revealed that non SC/ST women teachers had a better role perspective than SC/ST teachers.

9. **Rather, A.R.**

"Adjustment among middle school students in relation to socio-economic status and social structure of the school" (1990)

It attempts to investigate the personality adjustment among middle school students in relation to socio-economic status, sociometric status and the social structure of the school.

Objectives :

- (1) To study the nature of the relationship between sociometric status and adjustment,

- (2) To find out the relationship between high / low adjustment and social acceptability sex-wise for the whole sample.

Sample :

The sample comprised of 887 pupils, both boys and girls, studying in classes VI to VIII in six schools of Kashmir.

Major Findings :

- (1) Sociometric status is positively and significantly related to adjustment.
- (2) Boys as well as girls differed significantly in their adjustment.
- (3) Boys showed more adjustment difficulties in comparison to girls.
- (4) Girls were found socially better adjusted than boys.

10. Kohli, Omprakash.

"A study of attitude of students towards religion in relation to personality characteristics, intelligence and socio-economic status. (Ph.D.)" (1989)

It is an attempt to study the attitude of students towards religion in relation to personality characteristics, intelligence and socio-economic status.

Objectives :

- (1) To study the effect of intelligence, socio-economic status and sex on the attitude of students towards religion.
- (2) To work out the significant difference between boys and girls in the relationship of attitude scores with each of the 14 personality dimensions given by Cattell.

Sample :

The sample consisted of 1000 students - 500 girls and 500 boys, Selected from classes XI and XII of the higher secondary schools of four district of Jammu province.

Major Findings:

- (1) Girls were more inclined towards religion than boys.
- (2) Intelligence, socio-economic status and sex did not interact with each other to produce significant differences in the mean scores on religious attitude.

11. Modak, Amiya.

Nepali women's response to social change since 1974 : A Study of the sociology of education of hill women with special reference to Kurseong area. (Ph.D.) (1989)

This study is an attempt to study the Nepali womens' response to social changes and the role of education in the social and economic development.

The participant observation method was used to get the relevant data. This was further supplemented by secondary data published by the government, research scholars and institutions.

Major Findings :

- (1) The women were largely employed in Terrace Cultivation. The present education system and the pattern of modernization did not change their harsh work-profile.
- (2) The entry of women into the informal sector was a significant feature of social change.

12. **Chanana Ahmad, Karuna.**

Women's work education and family strategies in the context of social change and mobility. [Independent Study. JNU (ICSSR funded)] (1989).

The study focuses on certain issues related to womens' education, work and family strategies in the context of social change and mobility among the middle and upper class Hindu - Punjabi families.

Twenty Punjabi - Hindu family refugee families have been taken as the sample of the study. These were selected using the snowball technique.

Major Findings :

- (1) Inter generational mobility was observed in education among these women.
- (2) Dowry still presents a dilemma.
- (3) Attitude to employment have changed but not radically and daughters are trained for a career only under certain circumstances.