

CHAPTER-2
REVIEW OF THE RELATED
LITERATURE

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2.0 Introduction

The related literature, including theoretical aspects and studies has vital role in planning and preparing the research materials. The related literature is thus the stepping stone in any research programme. It is quite impossible for researcher to conduct scientific research without the assistance of related studies. Survey of related literature implies locating, reading and evaluating report of research as well as report of casual observations and opinions that are related to the individuals planned research projects. The researcher needs to acquire up-to-date information about what has been thought and done in area from which he tends to take up a problem of research. The review of related literature promotes greater understanding of problems and its crucial aspects.

Minority

The term 'minority' includes only those groups of the population which possess and wish to preserve ethnic, religious or linguistic traditions or characteristics marked different from those of the rest population. A sociological minority is not necessarily a numerical minority- it may include any group in terms of social status, education, employment, wealth and political power. To avoid confusion, some writers prefer the term "minority" typically refers to a socially subordination ethnic group (in term of language, nationality, religion and/or culture). Muslim, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhist and Parsis are the religious minority in our country. As per the Census 2011, the percentage of minorities in the country is about 19.3% of the total population of the country. The population of Muslim are 14.2%, Christians 2.3%, Sikhs 1.7%, Buddhists 0.7%, Jain 0.4% and Parsis 0.006%.

2.1 Review of literature

Bhattacharya (1986) carried out a study on "The problems of scholastic backwardness of adolescent girl students in all round Calcutta". Main finding of the study are intelligence and academic achievement were positively related, the poorer mental ability, the poorer was the scholastic achievement. Poor mental ability was not

the only cause of scholastic backwardness, personality characteristics such as home and school factors like attitude towards the school, towards teacher, towards different subjects of study economic and educational condition of the parents affected the educational achievements of the students. iii. Absence of frequent assessment of class work was found to be another important reason that led very often to neglect and delayed action or no action at all.

Elizabeth (2000) carried out a study on "A study of the Educational Aspiration, Self-concept the Interest in relation to Academic Achievement of Girls in the Secondary Schools of East Khasi hills district in Meghalaya" Findings of this study was shows that the There is a significant relationship between educational aspiration and academic achievement of secondary school girls. Girls from urban area are significantly higher in their achievements in all school subjects, educational aspiration, and self-concept than girls from rural area. Tribal girls when considered on the location of schools split exhibited similar trend except in self-concept where no significant difference is observed between tribal girls from urban area and rural areas. Tribal girls and non-tribal girls did not differ significantly in their achievement in all school subjects and educational aspiration. But the self-concept of girls is found affected by the different racial background in which non-tribal girls perceived themselves higher than the tribal girls.

Anwar (2002) carried out a study on "A Critical Study of Growth and Development of Muslim Minority Educational Institutions in the Maharashtra State during the Post-Independence Period". Finding of the study was shows that the growth of Muslim minority educational institutions from primary to higher secondary has taken place in the last two decades, viz, 1981 to 2001. The ratio of the number of Muslim minority educational institutions in Maharashtra State in comparison to Muslim population is not sufficient. The Muslim community is not developed because of the lack of enterprising leadership in education and because of this the Muslim educational institution could not avail the educational facilities provided by government.

Kumar (2007) carried out a study on "A Study of the Attitude towards School Aspirations and Educational Problems of Truant and Non-Truant Students of the Government High Schools of Haryana in the context of their Academic Achievement". Major finding of the study shows that the truant students were found

to have negative attitude towards the school, whereas, the non-truants were found to have positive attitude towards the school. The truant students were found to have low aspiration towards the school, whereas, the non-truants were' found to have high aspiration towards the school. The aspiration level of above average achiever non-truant students of Ambala Division was found higher than that of above average achiever truants, whereas, the aspiration level of below average achiever truant students was found higher than that of below average achiever non-truants. The physical development of truant students of Ambala Division was found higher than that of non-truant students. The truant students were largely found from poor economic background families, though, there were some truants having rich family background. also. The non-truant students were largely found from moderate economic family background. The truant students were found to have relatively low Psycho-Social background than non-truant students. The truants were relatively found facing more of educational problems. The economic, residential and employment problems of truant students of Ambala Division were found greater than that of the non-truants. The truant students were found taking more of interest in social and recreational activities than non-truant students. The truant students were found to be facing more of vocational and educational problems than non-truants. The truant students were found to be facing more of severe problems and a variety of those, than the non-truant students.

Singh (2011) carried out a study on "A study on Interrelation of Educational Aspiration with School Environment of Secondary School Students". The main objectives of this study were to identify the level of educational aspiration among secondary school students regarding Sex and Medium of learning. Findings of the study were shows that the educational aspiration level of boys is better than girls. medium of instruction also influence the educational aspiration level.

Parveenbanu (2014) carried out a study on "Impact of Social Problem on Scholastic Achievement of Girls of Minority Secondary School of Gujarat State". The main objectives of the study were to study the social problem of Muslim girl students of Minority Secondary School. to study the scholastic achievement of Muslim girl students of Minority Secondary school. to study the effect of social problems on the scholastic achievement of Muslim girl students of Minority Secondary School. Findings of the study were shows that the levels of Higher and Lower types of social

problems among Muslim girl students in secondary school are found to be similar. The proportion of girl students having average level of social problems found to be very low among Muslim girls in secondary schools. The proportion of girl students having lower level of social problems is found to be very high among the Muslim girls in the secondary school.

Shazil and Asma (2015) carried out a study on "Educational vision of Muslim in India: problems and concerns". The major findings of the study are Muslims are far behind than the other communities. Their vision towards education is still traditional. They don't want to accept modern education due to which they are suffering socially, economically and politically. They don't want to give higher education to their daughters due to many reasons. at present somehow, they are now coming up for education and improving day by day for the last two decades and are learning to stand on their own feet, but this effort is just a drop in the ocean. Muslims have lower share in Professional education especially in management sector. Their Madrasas are following traditional and old syllabus in the time of globalization and information technology. Their syllabus is far away from scientific and commercial knowledge. Madrasas should transform into modern educational canter where both religious and vocational studies may be imparted. Thus, there is need to change the vision of Muslims from traditional to modern education. There is also meagre study on Muslim's educational condition; it is the duty of social Anthropologists and Sociologists to find out the educational status and to analyse the state of education among the Muslims of various parts of the country to explore the constraints of educational upliftment among them. It is the need of the hour, that Government should move on and do something for development of Muslims.

Gupta and Bashir (2017) carried out a study on "Educational Aspiration of Secondary school Students: influence of the school Environment and Parental Encouragement". Main objective of the study is to explore the level of parental encouragement, school environment educational aspiration of the secondary school students. To examine the influence of school environment and parental encouragement as significant predictor of educational aspiration of the secondary school students. The major findings of the study shows that there exists a significant positive relationship between school environment and parental encouragement with educational aspiration of the secondary school students. School environment and

parental encouragement is significant predictor of educational aspiration of the secondary school students with the magnitude of 15.1% of variance.

Bashir and Kaur (2017) carried out a study on “Interrelation of Educational Aspiration with school Environment of Secondary school students”. The major findings of the study are there exists no significant difference between rural and urban secondary school students in their educational aspiration. There exists significant difference between rural and urban secondary school students in their school environment. There exists a positive significant relationship between educational aspiration of secondary school students with school environment.

Mollah and Bera (2018) carried out a study on “Status of Muslim Education in India: Problem and concerns”. In this study it identified the problems of Muslim’s education in India and further address the proper suggestion and measures for improvement the status of Muslim education. The finding of the study shows that the educational status of Muslims in India is not satisfactory and needs special attention. Minorities need to be fully mainstreamed in social, political and economic spheres. The continued backwardness of a Muslim population is neither good for the country’s social stability nor does it make economic sense. So, it is also goes against the constitutional principles of social justice, equity and equal opportunities for development of all. Furthermore, it can be stated that upliftment of Muslims is taken up seriously by the India State. So, systematic and focused approach must be adopted to ensure their enrolment in the educational mainstream.

Salam (2018) carried out a study on “Education of Muslim Women in India: A brief Discussion from Past to Present. The main objective of this study to highlights the progress of education of Muslim women in India since independence along with the possible solution to empower them through education. Major findings of the study are that the Indian Muslims women are far behind in achieving the literacy status because of their poor economic conditions and superstition. Equality and empowerment of Muslim women are necessary to bring about an egalitarian human society. Empowerment is one of the pivotal concerns while addressing human right and development. The government of India and government of West Bengal are trying hard for improving the educational status of Muslim women. To improve the education level of women in India, the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act (2002)

have taken a true step. Under this act elementary education is made free and compulsory for the children belonging to the age group of 6-14 years. This initiated Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in our country. The government thus should take dare steps to provide education & employment to all to make every person in our country well empowered.

Ansary and Barman (2018) carried out a study on “Educational Problems of Minority community students at elementary level in Purulia district”. The objective of the study is to find out the Various Educational Problems of Minority Community Students at Elementary level in the district of Purulia. To find out the differences between Minority Boys and Girls Students’ regarding their Educational Problems at Elementary level in the district of Purulia. To find out the differences between Rural and Urban of Minority Community Students regarding their Educational Problems at Elementary level in the district of Purulia. To find out the differences between Urban Boys and Girls of Minority Community Students regarding their Educational Problems at Elementary level in the district of Purulia. To find out the differences between Rural Boys and Girls of Minority Community Students regarding their Educational Problems at Elementary level in the district of Purulia. To find out the differences between Urban Boys and Rural Boys Students of Minority Community regarding their Educational Problems at Elementary level in the district of Purulia. To find out the differences between Urban Girls and Rural Girls Students of Minority Community regarding their Educational Problems at Elementary level in the district of Purulia 8. To find out the differences between Male and Female teacher perception on Education a lot of Problems of Minority Community Students at Elementary level in the district of Purulia. 9. To find out the differences between Students and Teachers perception on Educational Problems of Minority Community Students at Elementary level in the district of Purulia.

Kapur (2019) carried out a study on “problems and Educational needs of Muslim women”. The main purpose of this research paper is to look into the problems and educational needs of Muslim women. The attainment of education amongst the Muslim women is low There are many factors that are responsible for the low education amongst the Muslim women. These are, parents possess the viewpoint the girls should be married off at an early age and education is not meant for them. There has been shortage of schools in Muslim communities and girls are not sent to distant

places for safety reasons. Muslim girls and women are mainly home-based and carry out all the household chores and hence, do not recognize the significance of education. The inability to understand the educational concepts, feelings of vulnerability and apprehensiveness within the school, inability to develop effective communication skills are some of the factors in educational institutions that prevent the girls from getting enrolled. Families do not make provision of education to their daughters with interest and enthusiasm and they experience severe financial problems.

Ashraf and Kumar (2019) carried a study on “Personal problems faced by Muslim girls in higher education”. The objective of the study was to find out the socio-economic conditions of Muslim girls in higher education. To find out the personal problems faced by Muslim Girls in Higher education. It was found that respondents have the fear of vulnerability and bullying. The study shows that the respondents find it difficult to attend college during menstrual periods because they don't have the sufficient space to change and wash the stained clothes. It was found that the respondents have the fear of sexual abuse and molestation.

2.2 Reflection

There has been many research conducted to study the problem and academic achievement of Muslim minority girl students of secondary and higher secondary level separately. But not even a single study has been conducted to study the relationship among family support, social support and academic achievement of Muslim minority girl students of secondary and higher secondary level together in Cuttack district Odisha.