REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The review of literature gives an indication of direction to the investigator and gives him up-to-date information about the literature related to his own problem. It helps the researcher to locate the problem for research. Review of literature provide the method, procedure, sources of data and statistical techniques appropriate for the solution of problem. It avoids implication of the work,

Robert et. al (2002) conducted a study on “The Socio-Economic Determinations of International Soccer Performance” Football is commonly regarded as the most popular sport in the world. During the 2002 world championship in Korea/Japan, 32 survivors of the 170-nation qualifying tournament competed for the coveted FIFA2 World Cup. The tournament will be watched by over a billion television viewers worldwide. In terms of participation, football is one of the few sports played in all parts of the world (Murray, 1996, p. 4). According to FIFA estimates, there are a currently around two hundred million active players.

Paulson (2004) conducted a study on “Effect of parental socio-economic status on the vocational aspiration of students from selected secondary schools in Niger State”. This study considered the effect of socio-economic origin on the vocational aspiration of students for a sample of 600 students randomly selected from 20 senior secondary schools In Niger State. The investigation will be carried
out using one-way analysis of variance to test the only hypothesis formulated to
guide the study. Findings indicate that significant differences exist "between the
socio-economic origin of students and their vocational aspirations. The students
from middle and upper socio-economic "backgrounds had more preferences for
vocations which have to do with computational, scientific and mechanical work
whereas those from lower socioeconomic "background had preferences for
persuasive, social and clerical work.

Keya (2011) conducted a study on “Socio-economic status of tribal women:
A Study of a transhumant Gaddi population of Bharmour, Himachal Pradesh,
India”. The status of women with reference to tribal India is hardly reduced by any
disabling stigma or inferiority attached to women although periods of impurity in
the monthly cycles are widely recognized, observed and feared. Within the caste
system however as we move up towards higher castes, the position of women
becomes subordinate, servile and sometimes hopeless. Anthropologists have good
reasons to believe that woman as the child bearing; nursing half of humanity must
have some influence on her status. The present study deals with the transhumant
Gaddi population of Bharmour (Chamba district, Himachal Pradesh) that travel
from one ecological zone to another in winter and summer. For about three to four
months of winter's heavy snowfall, the Gaddis generally migrate to the lower hills
and plains along with their flock of sheep and goats. This transhumant way of life
nurtured by ecological factors has affected the population structure. It may be concluded as it is observed that ecological and environmental factors existing in Bharmour have given to Gaddi women a special economic power, an elevated social status and authority almost equal to men. However, there are certain domains in which men continue to dominate, as is culturally required. Moreover, community authority still is in the hands of men. There is a kind of duality observed here. Men dominate in public and community affairs and continue to play the role of the head of the family and bread winner, women enjoy greater say in family life, great deal of social freedom and several of their actions are condoned/tolerated.

One of the best ways to understand the processes inherent in a society and to appreciate its excellence or limitations is to study the history of the status and role of women in it. No doubt, the study of the status and role of women at various levels of culture has for decades engaged the attention of historians, sociologists and anthropologists.

The status of women in India has been subject to many great changes over the past few millennia. From a largely unknown status in ancient times through the low points of the medieval period, to the promotion of equal rights by many reformers, the history of women in India has been eventful.
Women's status has been considered as an important measure of social development in a community. It is a relevant tool for planning also. The definition of women's status is measured using different indicators in different frameworks. The frameworks used to study status were defined more by default than discourse, the parameters used by a given study or analysis becomes the de facto definition of the framework to study status. Most women's studies research, at least in India, have used a sectoral approach, analyzing the situation of women vis-a-vis men in some key sectors such as demography status, economic and work status, education status, health status and political status. Some studies include the parameter of the incidence and prevalence of violence against women. In Bangladesh, Chaudhary (1984) found education to be most strongly correlated with use of contraception, thus explaining lowered fertility. However, these parameters themselves pose a problem, they are determined and limited by the nature of existing

Ursula (2002)“Towards of Definition of Socio-Economic Research for the Respect Project”, The term 'socio-economic research' is in widespread use in the European Commission's work programmes and elsewhere. In the Fourth Framework Programme, for instance, there will be a programme entitled 'Targeted Socio-Economic Research' (TSER) and in the Fifth Framework Programme there were numerous calls for proposals to carry out socio-economic research related to
Information Society Technologies (in the 1ST Programme) and to other issues of relevance to EU policy. At national level, there are also economic and social research funding councils in most European Countries. However, nowhere in this documentation, as far as I can tell, is any definition offered of 'socio-economic research'.

For the purposes of the RESPECT project, however, it is necessary to have some sort of functional definition. This short discussion paper is designed as the first step towards the development of such a definition. As the project develops, this definition will be tested in relation to the actual practices of socio-economic researchers, whose activities, qualifications and professional affiliations will be profiled as part of the project's work.

In the meantime, a brief survey of projects described as socioeconomic research projects indicates that they cover a very broad range in relation to the backgrounds and qualifications of the researchers, the methodologies used and the subject matter addressed. It is clear that drawing a clear boundary around these projects that will distinguish them from other fields of endeavour, is likely to be extremely difficult, if not impossible. The word 'society' (and hence the prefix 'socio-') applies in its broadest sense to all human activity. There will therefore inevitably be areas of overlap with many other types of research, for instance with
medical research, with mathematical modelling, or with documentary art. The outputs of socio-economic research may also be difficult to distinguish from other types of publication, for instance from journalism, biography or technical manuals.

In drawing up a definition it seems important to avoid at one extreme constructing something which is so broad as to be meaningless, and at the other, something which is so narrow that it fails to capture the full reality of the practices which are currently designated as 'socio-economic research' by the EU-funded research community.

Hayward, (2011), conducted a study on “Socio-economic Benefits of Sport”, CIGEPS Journal. At the Plenary Session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (hereinafter referred to as "CIGEPS"), which took place at UNESCO Headquarters from 7 to 8 July 2010, discussions were had over the best means to reorient CIGEPS to make it more effective. As part of this process, it will be agreed that the Committee should have a strong advocacy function. It will be also agreed that, in order to be credible and effective in this role, CIGEPS should consider commissioning high quality research into key sport and physical education issues and to oversee the wide dissemination of this information. One proposal, as outlined by the Secretariat, could be to develop a
succinct economic analysis of the contributions that sport and physical education make to social and economic development.

This report presents draft terms of reference for research into the socio-economic benefits of sport and physical education. It is recommended that CIGEPS considers these terms of reference and directs the Secretariat to commission the research.

Lorant (2007), conducted a study on “Depression and Socio-economic risk factors: 7-year longitudinal population study”. Background Low socio-economic status is associated with a higher prevalence of depression, but it is not yet known whether change in socio-economic status leads to a change in rates of depression.

Jay (2009), Conducted a study on “Socioeconomic Status and School Achievement” Description the paper explores why achievement scores from schools in affluent neighborhoods are higher than those from lower income neighborhoods. The paper reviews the literature that reveals that the lesser spending power of schools is a minor factor while the education levels and socioeconomic status of the parents are more significant. The paper also illustrates the impact of teacher expectations and the effect of intact family units. The paper points out the effect of poverty on individual child development and presents possible solutions to these issues.

From the Paper "it is an assumption that if a school has an abundance of
money the achievement of the students will be superior to that of schools with smaller budgets. Simply put this is the assumption that any school given the same amount of money should be capable of equally influencing the group of children in their care. Many researchers claim that most variation in academic achievement and other educational outcomes is attributable to differences among students, rather than differences among school and consequently that schools make little difference. Sociologists now emphasize the influence of the school social environment instead of questioning the ability of the school's spending to make any difference to how well students do on their achievement tests."

David (2008) Conducted a study on “Socioeconomic Status and Health: Dimension and Mechanisms”. This paper reviews the evidence on the well-known positive association between socioeconomic status and health. We focus on four dimensions of socioeconomic status - education, financial resources, rank, and race and ethnicity paying particular attention to how the mechanisms linking health to each of these dimensions diverge and coincide. The extent to which socioeconomic advantage causes good health varies, both across these four dimensions and across the phases of the lifecycle. Circumstances in early life play a crucial role in determining the co-evolution of socioeconomic status and health throughout adulthood. In adulthood, a considerable part of the association runs from health to socioeconomic status, at least in the case of wealth. The diversity of pathways
casts doubt upon theories that treat socioeconomic status as a unified concept.

Carol et.al. (2007) conducted a study on “Socio-Economic Status and Child Behavior: Evidence from a contemporary UK cohort”. This paper examines whether and how socio-economic status is associated with children's behavioural development in today's children. Using a large cohort of English children born in the early 1990s we find significant social inequalities in several dimensions of child behaviour at age 7. We examine whether these inequalities are associated with characteristics of the child's early home environment and parental behaviours. These include the material quality of the child's home, maternal mental health, parental conflict and child diet. Most of these factors are socially graded and so could potentially account for the gradient in behaviours, but none singly account for a large part of the gradient in behavioural outcomes. However, taken together, these differences in the home environment can explain up to half the social gradients in child behaviours.

Ahmad, et.al. (2011), conducted a study on “Social attitude and socio economic status of physical education students of Jammu Kashmir and Punjab States”. The purpose of the present study was to determine the social attitude and socio economic status between physical education students of Punjab and Jammu Kashmir states. To obtain data for this study, the investigator had selected two
hundred (N = 200) subjects, out of which one hundred (N = 100) from Punjab state and one hundred (n = 100) from Jammu Kashmir state who were studying in SKR college of Physical Education, Bhagoo Majra Kharar, Mohali, Department of Physical Education Punjabi University, Patiala (Punjab) Government College of Physical Education Ganderbal, Department of Physical Education and Sports, University of Kashmir (J&K). The age of all subjects ranged from 21 to 28 years. To collect the required data for the present study, to measure the social attitude by applying the Hakim and Singh (1997) social attitude questionnaire was used and to assess the socio economic status level of the subject by socio economic questionnaire developed by Agasheand Helode (1988). The scoring was done for the respective questionnaires according to their manuals. "T" test was applied to determine the significance of difference and direction of difference in mean scores of variables between Punjab and Jammu Kashmir states. The level of significance was set at 0.05. The results revealed no significant difference between physical education students of Punjab and Jammu Kashmir states on the variable of social attitude, However, the results with regard to the variable socio economic status were found statistically insignificant between physical education students of Punjab and Jammu Kashmir states.

Drenowitz, (2009), conducted a study on “Influence of Socio-economic status on habitual physical activity and sedentary behavior in 8 to 11 year old
Background while socio-economic status has been shown to be an important determinant of health and physical activity in adults, results for children and adolescents are less consistent. The purpose of this study, therefore, is to examine whether physical activity and sedentary behavior differs in children by socio-economic status (SES) independent of body mass index.

Methods data were from two cohorts including 271 children (117 males; 154 females) in study 1 and 131 children in study 2 (63 males; 68 females). The average age was 9.6 and 8.8 years respectively. Height and body mass were assessed according to standard procedures and body mass index (BMI, kg/m²) was calculated. Parent-reported household income was used to determine SES. Habitual, free-living physical activity (PA) was assessed by a pedometer (steps/day) in study 1 and accelerometer (time spent in moderate-to-vigorous PA) in study 2. Self-reported time spent watching TV and on the computer was used as measure of sedentary behavior. Differences in PA and sedentary behavior by SES were initially tested using ANOVA. Further analyses used ANCOVA controlling for BMI, as well as leg length in the pedometer cohort.

Results in study 1, mean daily steps differed significantly among SES groups with lower SES groups approximating 10,500 steps/day compared to about 12,000 steps/day in the higher SES groups. These differences remained significant (p < 0.05) when controlling for leg length. Lower SES children, however, had
higher body mass and BMI compared to higher SES groups (p < 0.05) and PA no longer remained significant when further controlling for BMI. In study 2 results depended on the methodology used to determine time spent in moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA). Only one equation resulted in significant group differences (p = 0.015), and these differences remained after controlling for BMI. Significant differences between SES groups were shown for sedentary behavior in both cohorts (P < 0.05) with higher SES groups spending less time watching TV than low SES groups.

Conclusions children from a low SES show a trend of lower PA levels and spend more time in sedentary behavior than high SES children; however, differences in PA were influenced by BMI. The higher BMI in these children might be another factor contributing to increased health risks among low SES children compared to children from with a higher SES.

Maren (2012), Conducted a study on “A Socio-economic Analysis of Attendance Behaviour in Commercial Fitness Clubs”. According to Deloitte (2011), by the end of 2010 a total of 7.31 m persons owned a membership card of a commercial fitness club in Germany. Although members pay on average € 46.90 per month for their membership (DSSV, 2010), it occurs that the price often lies above the actual utilization (Malmendier & Delia Vigna, 2006). According to observations of fitness club managers, an estimated 30% of their customers attend
only infrequently. Since under economic theory human beings are assumed to make rational decisions, it could be that people overestimate their future attendance when signing up (Stingel, 2007). Since most members are constrained by contract conditions where cancellation is only possible after one year, one would assume members who utilize their membership only little regret to have signed up because costs of membership outweigh benefits. However, it happens that members still do not cancel. Since the effort to cancel membership is rather little, the transaction cost theorem cannot hold to explain this behaviour (Malmendier & Delia Vigna, 2006). Moreover, the high number of members - 8.9% of the German population are commercial fitness club members (Deloitte, 2011) - comes as a surprise under profit maximization principles since for everything that is being offered in a commercial gym, there is a cheaper or even costless alternative - in monetary terms. Just to name a few: if "Health" is the driver to become a member of a fitness club, one could likewise just go running or biking. If "Meeting People" is the main determinant, one could surf the internet for contacts. If "Better Looks" motivates members to sign up, one could do sirups at home, get fresh air and take care of nutrition.

Aarthi (2008), conducted a study on “Socio-economic status of Indian, Chinese students going abroad, says study”. Patterns of employment status and financial independence of parents different between Chinese, Indian respondents
Financial resources of prospective students are one of the major driving forces of outward mobility from China and India though the U.S.-bound student populations of the two largest Asian countries appear to differ significantly by socio-economic background.

A study shows that while 60 per cent of Chinese students had adequate financial resources to afford overseas education, the percentage of Indian respondents was only 27.

"The higher socio-economic status of Chinese applicants is also manifested in their previous overseas exposure: one out of four Chinese applying to schools in the U.S had lived, studied or worked abroad prior to their application. By contrast, only one out of 10 Indian respondents had previously spent time overseas. Patterns of employment status and financial independence of parents were also different between Chinese and Indian respondents," the survey titled 'Not all International Students are the Same: understanding segments, mapping behaviour,' brought out by education portal World Education Services said.

Besides maintaining a relevant and interactive social media presence, higher educational institutions need to find the most appropriate platforms for reaching out to target student segments.
The survey found that only 22 per cent of Chinese social media users log in to U.S.-based social media platforms (Facebook and Twitter) on a daily or weekly basis, against 88 per cent of Indian students.

At the same time, 80 per cent of Chinese social media users check their accounts on Chinese platforms on a daily or weekly basis, while only 24 per cent of Indian respondents do so.

Seabra et.al. (2012), conducted a study on “Gender, weight status and socioeconomic difference in psychosocial correlates of physical activity in schoolchildren”. Objectives this study sought to assess differences in attraction to physical activity, perceived physical competence and parental socialization influences across gender, body mass index and socioeconomic status in Portuguese children.

Methods 683 children, aged 8-10 years, from elementary schools were participants. Attraction to physical activity, perceived physical competence, parental socialization influences and socioeconomic status were assessed via standardized questionnaires. The prevalence of overweight and obesity was calculated using body mass index, based on the international cut-off points. MANOVA and ANOVA models were conducted.
Results boys reported greater enjoyment of games and sports participation than did girls. Boys and normal-weight children perceived themselves as being more successful and physically competent than did girls and obese children. Normal-weight girls enjoyed participation in vigorous physical activity more than did overweight and obese girls. Obese children felt less accepted by their peers in games and sports than did normal-weight and overweight children. High and medium socioeconomic status children perceived physical activity participation as of greater importance than did low-socioeconomic status children. High-socioeconomic status girls reported greater liking of the exertional aspects of physical activity compared to low socioeconomic status girls. High socioeconomic status children were more likely to perceive their parents as positive role models and perceived that they had greater enjoyment of physical activity than did lower socioeconomic status children.

Conclusions these results suggest that physical activity promotion interventions should focus on girls, obese children and lower socioeconomic status children as these individuals tend to have lower levels of attraction to physical activity, lower perceived physical competence and less parent physical activity support, which puts them at greater risk of being physically inactive.
Gerry et.al. (2010), conducted a study on “The health and socioeconomic impacts of major multi-sport events: systematic review (1978-2008)”. Objective to assess the effects of major multi-sport events on health and socioeconomic determinants of health in the population of the city hosting the event.

Data sources We searched the following sources without language restrictions for papers published between 1978 and 2008: Applied Social Science Index and Abstracts (ASSIA), British Humanities Index (BHI), Cochrane database of systematic reviews, Econlit database, Embase, Education Resources Information Center (ERIC) database.