1.4 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE


Objectives-
The following objectives guided this research.

1. To assess attitudes and perceptions of Texas elementary school principals relative to inclusion programs.
   To determine if there is a relationship between types and amounts of principals experience and their attitudes towards inclusion, including the following:-
   a. Years of experience in regular education classroom.
   b. Years of experience in special education classroom.
   c. Number of years as a principal.

Significance of the study
In the promotion of inclusion, are principals alleviating or generating barriers?
Furthermore, do the attitudes and characteristics of the principals inhibit or inspire the school staff to accept the inclusion of students with disabilities?
It is crucial that principal’s attitude towards inclusion reflect the laws of special education to prevent the loss of funding and lawsuits. An additional area of need is to determine if principals are appropriately trained about special education laws and the implementation of these laws.

2. A study of some factors Influencing Attitude Towards Energy Education and its Relationship with Academic Qualifications and Personality Characteristics of Secondary School Teachers in Devi Patan Region (Uttar Pradesh) (Mrs. Bhavna, 2005, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad Uttar Pradesh, India)

Objectives
- To compare the attitude of urban and rural teachers towards energy education.
- To compare the attitude of male and female teachers towards energy education.
To compare the attitude of Arts, Science and Commerce teachers towards energy education.

Sample of the study
A sample for the study has been drawn employing suitable sampling techniques. Multistage sampling has been done. The unit of sampling initially was school whose total population was 640.

Tools
The attitude Scale constructed through Linker’s Method by the investigator and the Meenakshi Personally Inventory form the tools.

Data Analysis
The data have been suitably analyzed through Mean Scores, SDs and Critical Ratio.

Findings of the Study
The study has come out with meaningful findings as follows:

- There was no significant difference between attitudes of rural and urban teachers towards energy education.
- There was no significant difference between attitudes of male and female teachers towards energy education.

The study raises many questions, such as, follows:

- Do all the Secondary School Teachers have same Attitude towards Energy education?
- None of the null hypothesis has been rejected. What does it mean?
- What could be the variables other than those considered by the investigator which might be influencing attitude of the teachers towards energy education?

3. TEACHERS AND ADOLESCENT STUDENTS ATTITUDE TOWARDS CO-EDUCATION (Teachers and Adolescent Students Attitude towards Self, Same-Sex,
Opposite-Sex, Teachers, Parents and Colleges in a few single-sex and Co-Educational Junior Colleges in Pune City)

Mrs. Swalehakhatoon Sagir Pathan, 2005, University of Pune, Pune.

1. To study the relationship between the gender (Boys/Girls) of the students and his/her attitude towards self, opposite-gender, teachers, parents and colleges to ascertain students attitude towards co-education.

2. To study the relationship between the religion of the student (Hindu/Muslim/Christian) and the attitude towards self, opposite-gender, teachers, parents and colleges to ascertain student attitude towards co-education.

Sample of the study
The following were selected purposively for the investigation. The study was limited to junior colleges as “Adolescent”, for this study, students were the focus of attention.

- Three co-educational colleges.
- Two single-gender girls’ colleges.
- Three single-gender boys’ colleges.

Tools and Techniques
Questionnaire-cum attitude scale and questionnaires. The data have been suitably analyzed employing Critical Ration and content analysis.

Finding of the study
- The pupils from single-gender institutions had an unfavorable attitude towards themselves as compared to the pupils from co-educational institutions.
- The pupils from co-educational institutions had a positive attitude towards opposite gender as compared to the pupils from single-gender institutions.
- Hindu pupils from co-education institutions had a negative attitude towards male teachers as compared to Hindu pupils from single-gender institutions.
4. A Psycho-social Study of Mental Health of Teachers, Administrators and Employees.  
(Sujeet Kumar, 2003, Allahabad University, Allahabad)

Objectives
1. To find out the mental health of teachers, administrators and workers.
2. To find out the Personality traits of the teachers, administrators and workers.
3. To find out the family and social conditions of the teachers, administrators and workers.

Sample
Seventy five secondary schools out of 272 secondary schools in Allahabad district were selected randomly, 117 male teachers, 112 female teachers, 32 male administers, 18 female administrators, 54 male workers and 37 female workers were administrers 54 male workers and 37 female workers were selected for the purpose from the selected 75 secondary schools.

Tools and Techniques
Mental Health Questionnaire and Family Background Descriptive Index developed by the investigator, 16 P.F. Inventory “c” from adapted by S.D. Kapoor and V.K.D. Tripathi were the tools used for the study.

Data Analysis
T-test and Pearson Product Moment Correlation Were used for data analysis.

Findings
- No significant difference has been found in the regularity, adjustment, self concept levels of male and female teachers. Male have been found better than females in emotional maturity and physical health. The female teachers have been found better in self-evaluation, clarity of principles of life and freedom from anxiety. As a whole, no significant difference has been reported in the physical health of male and female teachers.
- No difference has been found in males and females on the factors of Nonchalant/enthusiastic, less wise/more wise, emotional/stable, composed/Jovial,
hesitant/social, stern/sensitive, trusting/doubting, realistic/imaginative, ordinary/socially skilled, self confident/anxious, recessive/independent, conflict Ridden/conflict free and stress full/stress free.

5. DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF IN-SERVICE TRAINING CURRICULUM FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL HEAD MASTERS OF DELHI (Bimal Kumar Kapoor, 2001, Kota Open University, Kota.)

Objectives
1. To assess the effectiveness of existing in-service training programmes in terms of reactions of headmasters who had attended the programmes successfully.
2. To assess training needs of head masters in the context of their job analysis done through perception of educational administrators and head masters.

Sample
250 head masters/head mistresses who have completed the in-service programme successfully were selected randomly, whereas, 30 Teacher Educators 10 Education Officers, 10 Administrative Officers were purposively selected they constituted the sample with respect of objectives 1-3.

Tools and Techniques
Reaction Scale about the existing curriculum, questionnaire for exploring future perspectives of training for in service teachers and experts, job Analysis Schedule and post Training Reaction Scale developed by the investigator were used for the study.

Data Analysis
Percentage, Chi-square, Median, Quartile Deviation and Qualitative Analysis were used.

Findings
- The participants of training programme were found to have positive attitude towards the programme.
- Major functions performed by the head masters were found as work distribution, procuring and maintenance of equipments, maintenance of discipline, house keeping,
and beautification of school campus and management of physical resources. 78% head masters felt training needs to some extent on two functions, namely, house keeping and beautification of school campus.

6. A Comparative Study of Knowledge of Leadership Qualities, Attitude and Functioning of the Principals of Government and Non-Government Upper Primary Schools of Agra District (Ms. Rekha Nyal, 2005, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar University, Agra)

Objectives of the Study
1. To conduct a comparative study of the knowledge of Attributes of Planning, attitude and functioning of the Principals of Government and Non-Government Schools.
2. To conduct a comparative study of the knowledge of Attributes of Organization, attitude and functioning of the Principals of Government and Non-Government Schools.
3. To conduct a comparative study of the knowledge of Attributes of Instruction, attitude and functioning of the Principals of Government and Non-Government Schools.

Tools and Techniques
A self-constructed scale for measuring knowledge of leadership qualities of the Principals, their attitudes and functioning have been used by the investigator.

Data Analysis
Correlation and t-values have been suitably computed for constructing the tool.

Findings of the Study
The study has revealed that
- The planning, Organization, instruction, Budgeting attitude and functioning of the Principals of Government Upper Primary Schools have been found higher than that of the Non Government Schools.
- No significant difference has been found in the Instructional and Reporting attributes’ Knowledge, attitude and functioning of the Principals of Government and Non-Government Upper Primary Schools.
2. To study the Effect of Creativity Appreciation Training Programme (CATP) on the Teachers Attitudes towards Creative Teaching and Learning” (Ms. Madhumita Ray, 2004. Nagaland University, Kohima)

Objectives
1. To study the attitudes of Higher and Higher Secondary schools teachers towards creative teaching and learning.
2. To make a comparative study of the attitudes of male and female High and Higher Secondary schools teachers from Government and Private Schools towards creative teaching and learning.

Sample of the Study
The sample of 400 High and Higher Secondary School Teachers has been properly drawn from Dimapur and Kohima districts employing suitable sampling techniques, namely, stratified random sampling and cluster sampling.

Tools and Techniques
Torrance Opinionaire on Creative Teaching and Learning to measure the attitude of teachers towards creative teaching and learning, and CATP constructed by the investigator, were the tools employed for the study.

Research Design
Single group pre-test- post-test experimental design has been employed to study the effectiveness of the treatment. Torrance Opinionaire was used as pre-test and Post-test. Four hour training on CATP was conducted systematically by distributing printed instructional material on CATP to each teacher under session.

Data analysis
Percentage, mean, SD, Coefficient of correlation and t-test were the statistical techniques appropriately employed to analyze the data.

**Findings of the study**
The study reveals that there has been positive and appreciable impact of Creativity Appreciation Training Programme (CATP) in enhancing the attitude of:
- High and Higher Secondary Schools Teachers creative teaching and learning.
- Male High and Higher Secondary Schools Teachers towards creative teaching and learning.

3. **Attitude of Educated Muslim Women Of Mahathwada Region Towards Women Empowerment** (Mamdani Naseem Iqbal, 2002, Dr. BAMU, Aurangabad)

**Objectives**
1. To study the role played by educated Muslim women in society and family using their empowerment.
2. To study the roles exercised by different strata of women in their families.
3. To study whether the women exercise their empowerment or not.

**Hypotheses**
1. The educated Muslim women fully make use of their empowerment.
2. The women of high class Muslim society fully make use of women empowerment.
3. The women of middle class Muslim society occasionally make use of women empowerment.

**Tools and Techniques**
Self-made questionnaire consisting of five points rating scale was used.

**Data Analysis**
Chi-Square Test was used for analyzing the data.
Findings

- The hypothesis that the equated Muslim women fully make use of their empowerment was rejected.
- The hypothesis that the women of high class Muslim society fully make use of women empowerment was not rejected.
- The Hypothesis that the women of middle class Muslim society occasionally make use of women empowerment was not rejected.

   (Nibesur Nayak, 2005, Utkal University, Bhubaneshwar)

Objectives

1. To develop and standardize a Teacher Self-Concept Scale.
2. To study the Self-concept of the Secondary School Teachers in relation to the intra-variables sex, marital status, experience in teaching and level of education.
3. To study the mental health of the Secondary School Teachers in relation to sex, marital status, experience in teaching and level of education.

Research Design

It is a co-relational and ex-post facto study.

Sample of the Study

The sample of 352 secondary school of the undivided Puri district has been well drawn through random sampling.

Tools and Techniques

The self-Concept Scale has been systematically standardized through a sample of 400 in-service teachers drawn from 13 Teacher Training Institutes. RCE, Mental Health Scale (Anand, S.P., 1986).
Data Analysis
The data have been analyzed using suitable statistical techniques, namely, measures of central tendency and variability, t-value, zero order correlation, partial correlation and multiple correlations.

Findings of the study
The study reveals that

- Female, unmarried, less qualified and more experienced teachers are found to be in possession of better self-concept than male, married, more qualified, less experienced teachers.
- There existed no statistically significant difference between the married and unmarried teachers in regard to mental health.

   (Jeremiah Mutuku Kalai, 2006, University of Pune)

Objectives
1. To find out whether significant differences existed in Secondary Schools Educational Management Practices Mean Scores in
2. Curricular design and planning and School categories;

Nature of the study
The study has suitably employed the descriptive Survey method.

Sample
The Study has focused on 168 Secondary Schools in Machakos and Kitui districts that had candidate classed in twelfth grade (form four) for the previous three years before the research was conducted, that is, 2001 to 2003.

Data Analysis Techniques Employed
The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 11.5) has been suitably used to generate frequency tables. Percentage scores, Mean Scores, test results and case summaries as per the rating norms of the National Assessment and Accreditation Council, with some modifications. One way

5. A comparative study of knowledge of Leadership Qualities, Attitude and Functioning of the Principals of Government and Non-Government Upper Primary schools of Agra District
(Ms. Rekha Nyal, 2005, Dr.B.R.Amedkar University, Agra)

Objectives

1. To conduct a comparative study of the knowledge of Attributes of Planning, attitude and functioning of the Principals of Government and Non-Government Schools.
2. To conduct a comparative study of the knowledge of Attributes of Organization, attitude and functioning of the Principals of Government and Non-Government Schools.

Tools and Techniques
A self constructed Scale for measuring knowledge of leadership qualities of the Principals, their attitudes and functioning have been used by the investigator.

Data analysis
Correlation and t-values have been suitably computed for construction the tool.

Findings of the Study
The study has revealed that
   o To study the degree of job satisfaction of the secondary schools teachers.
   o To compare the attitude of teachers in the different media schools.
   o To suggest ways and means to improve the existing situation so as to make the teacher enthusiastic contended and dedicated.

Hypothesis
There will be normal distribution of degree of satisfaction about the job of secondary school teachers of Aurangabad district.

Secondary school teachers serving in aided schools are more satisfied than those serving in non-aided schools.

There is no significant difference between the attitude of secondary school teachers of aided school belonging to different media.

**Tools**

The tool used for this study was a standardized test scale for studying job satisfaction by Dr. (Mrs.) Meena Dixit, cutting across intrinsic aspects, salary service conditions and promotion, physical facilities, institutional plan and policies, satisfaction with authorities, social status and family welfare, rapport with students and relationship with co-workers. The tool was translated in different languages and used.

**Data Analysis**

T-test was used for testing each hypothesis. Chi-square was used to examine the degree of job satisfaction.

**Findings**

- Teachers working at secondary school level have been found satisfied with their jobs to a great extent.
- No significant difference has been found in the degrees of job satisfaction of:
  - Male and female secondary school teachers
  - Married and un-married school teachers

**6. Abrahamse Marielle E--- Junger Marianne --- Chavannes E Lidewei --- Coelman Frederique J G --- et al. (2012)** Parent–child interaction therapy for preschool children with disruptive behaviour problems in the Netherlands Persistent high levels of aggressive, oppositional and impulsive behaviours, in the early lives of children, are significant risk factors for adolescent and adult antisocial behaviour and criminal activity.

Problem:- It attempts to study the comparative effectiveness of the value discussion model and additional approach for developing value clarification of college students.

OBJECTIVES:-

(i) To develop a value clarification scale and a value Judgement test.

(ii) To study the effectiveness of the value discussion model in terms of value clarification and reaction towards the value discussion mode.

(iii) To study the change in respect of value clarification, value Judgement, educational adjustment, classroom climate, and reactions towards the value discussion model of students treated through it.

(iv) To compare the value discussion value clarification, model with the traditional approach in terms of value clarification, value Judgement, self-concept, self-acceptance, social adjustment, educational adjustment and classroom climate, separately, by considering intelligence as a co-variate.

FINDINGS:-

(i) There was no significant development in value clarification and the dimensions of students treated through value discussion mode.

(ii) There was a significant development in the value Judgement of students through the value discussion model.

(iii) There was a significant development in the overall self-concept, ad its dimensions, of students treated through the value-discussion model.
There was a significant development in the self-acceptance of students treated through the value discussion model.

There was a positive significant change in the social and educational


Problem:- It attempts to study the change in teaching behavior as a function of inculcation of values predicting teachers effectiveness.

OBJECTIVES:-

(ii) To identify the most effective and the least effective teachers at the secondary level through a multi-dimensional criteria of teacher effectiveness.

(iii) To identify the values that best discriminate the high-effective teachers from the low-effective teachers, through master ranks of values of each subgroup.

(iv) To inculcate the identified values in student-teachers, which are indicators of teacher’s effectiveness and are termed as educational values?

(v) To test the effect of inculcation of values of the teaching behavior of student-teachers.

FINDINGS:-

(i) Value inculcation through value-confrontation treatment led to a significant qualitative improvement in the teaching behavior of the student-teacher.

(ii) The value-confrontation treatment was found effective in improving the qualitative teaching behaviour of the student-teachers of all teaching subjects, however, the improvement in the teacher-trainers of social science and mathematics was significantly higher than that of the language and mixed subject groups.
(iii) As a result of the value-confrontation treatment, the relative concentration of the classroom teaching behaviour was enhanced.

(iv) On the side of the teacher, the maximum and positive effect of the value-confrontation treatment was observed in the language experimental group, followed by social science, as well as science and mathematics. The mixed subjects group was, however, the experimental group of language and social science were maximally and positively affected, followed by science and mathematics and mixed subjects group.


Problem:- This study attempts to investigate the values of the higher secondary school students a Saurashtra.

OBJECTIVES:-

(i) To prepare and standardize a value scale covering knowledge, economic, esthetic, social, humanistic, political, religious and moral aspects.

(ii) To study value-pattern of students studying in standards XI and XII of the Saurashtra region.

(iii) To study the difference between the value-patterns of boys and girls belonging to urban and rural areas, studying in the general stream and the science stream of higher secondary schools.

FINDINGS:-

(i) There was a significance relation of the variables, namely, sex residence area, stream of study and standard with aesthetic and religious values.
(ii) There was significant relationship of the variables- sex, area and stream of study – with knowledge and moral values.

(iii) There was a significant relationship of the variables – sex, area and standard – with the variables- area and standard – with the humanistic value.

(iv) There was a significant relation of the variables- area and standard with the humanistic value.

(v) There was a significant relation of the variables – sex and stream or branch of study- with political value,

(vi) Stream of branch of study was significantly related to social value.

(vii) There was no relationship between sex and social value and humanistic value.

(viii) There was no relationship between area of residence and social and political values.

(ix) There was no significant relationship between stream or branch of study and economic and humanistic values.

(x) There was no significant relation of the standard and knowledge, social, political and moral values.
1.6 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To acquire spiritual values such as love, helpfulness, caring, equality, social justice, integrity, honesty, forgiveness, politeness, social responsibility, thrift, hard work, tolerance and obedience.

- To introduce spiritual values in Degree College curriculum.

- To lower the influence of peer pressure among students regarding drugs, smoking, bullying and liquor.

- To get knowledge about child’s psychology regarding stress, suicides, crimes, wrong doings and depression.

- To be innovative. To create new and better ways of doing things.