LITERATURE REVIEW

Imdad, Aamer, et al, (2011), Childhood undernutrition is prevalent in low and middle income countries. It is an important indirect cause of child mortality in these countries. The incidence of stunting is the highest in the first two years of life especially after six months of life when exclusive breastfeeding alone cannot fulfill the energy need of a rapidly growing child.¹

Gharbavi, Abdullah; Seyyed, Ahmad, Mousavi, (2012), The purpose of the present study is to find out whether Iranian high school English textbooks are sexist textbooks which discriminate between male and female students based on their sex. The linguistics analysis revealed that there were more males in the Theme and Rheme position²

Ates, Alev, (2011), This study aims to investigate preserves computer teachers’ self-efficacy beliefs and achievement motivation levels for educational software development before and after the “Educational Software Design, Development and Evaluation (ESDDE)” course. Positively, the results revealed that the students’ self efficacy beliefs towards educational software development significantly improved after ESDDE course.³

Asakawa, K., et al, (2011), The objective of this study was to determine whether or not educational intervention using the internet, to prevent osteoporosis, is able to increase bone strength in young women. The researcher sent out information on osteoporosis and preventive behaviors to the subjects five times via email. Significant difference was found among the groups for rate of change in bone stiffness index.⁴
Zegin, Berna, (2010), Zengin examined women in the engineering field, assessing the gendered distribution in engineering departments and illustrating how this distribution made an impact on women’s experiences in this field. Zengin interviewed women engineers in Turkey in order to capture how they construct their professional identity in the field of engineering, as well as the meaning of being an engineer; motives behind the choice of the field; and many other aspects of their experiences before and during their education and their professional life.

Bhalerao, VR, et al, (1980), People are generally ignorant of sex and prejudiced about sexual education. Hence, a survey of the knowledge of and the attitudes towards sex was conducted among college students in Bombay. Although the principals of the college initially objected to this survey, they could be persuaded to give permission for it.

Gordon, Charlie, et al, (2011), Women’s education and modern contraceptive use are two central issues highlighted in the Ethiopian government’s current development strategy. This study investigates the relationship between education and modern contraceptive use among a sample of 1,200 sexually active women from across Ethiopia.

Okafor, Chinwuba Ambrose; Osamuyimen, Egbon, (2011), There is an increasing interest in studying gender issue as it affects accounting education. Gender studies are gaining popularity across different disciplines and accounting cannot afford to be left out as such studies will tend to likely have implications for future teaching methods, curriculum enrichment and redesign, among others.

Moseneka, D., (2011), It is right and proper that we all pause to consider what women are in our private lives, in communities and within our nation. They are truly special. We owe to them our very lives, our up-bringing and all the wonderful values that make life worth living.
Noureen, Ghazala; Awan, Riffat-Un-Nisa, (2011), The purpose of this study was to understand the importance of education for women in Pakistani society and examine the barriers and obstacles to higher education for women in Pakistan. This study also revealed that education can bring phenomenal change in women’s life by enhancing their confidence, raising their status in the family and society.¹⁰

Hamza, Mohd, et al, (2010), In a world of global market competition, the secondary level education has become a part of basic education. Secondary schools are vested with the responsibility of imparting knowledge, skills and attitudes essential for individuals to fit into society and be able to contribute fruitfully to its development.¹¹

Suliga, Edyta, et al, (2011), The accumulation of fat in the abdomen region has been described as the type of obesity that offers the greatest risk for the health of the individuals. Aim of the study was to determine the prevalence and correlates of abdominal obesity in female university students. The results show that the incidence of abdominal obesity is related to numerous unhealthy habits, which relate mainly to the nutrition way and physical inactivity.¹²

Ahmetoglu, Emine; Ceylan, Remziye, (2011), This study was conducted to examine the views of mothers of preschool children about children’s books. The results showed that 96% of the mothers in the sample bought books for their children at least several times every month, and that 61% preferred to buy illustrated story books, 20% preferred tales, 3% preferred magazines, and 16% preferred to buy more than one type of book.¹³

Sanz-Arazuri, Eva, et al, (2012), The purpose of this study was to determine some parental predictors of physical inactivity in Spanish adolescents. Young people reproach their parents because they emphasize academic goals more than physical sport practice an observation that teachers also confirm.¹⁴
Noughani, Fatemeh; Jamileh, Mohtashami, (2011), World Health Organization (WHO) has stated that violence against women is a priority issue in the fields of health and human rights. A designed questionnaire was given to the participants to identify kinds, causes and consequences of domestic violence. Then an educational booklet was given to subjects.

Shukr, Furqan, et al, (2011), The study explores attitudes and knowledge of mothers Thalassaemia Major children. Majority (52%) had stunted growth, 58% of mothers were aware that premarital counseling could prevent disease. Majority 30 (60% of mothers, irrespective of educational status, agreed that premarital screening should be mandatory.

Kirkup, Gill, (2011), This paper discusses the role that vocational education and training (VET) in ICT subject areas plays in contributing to the gender and social class structuring of ICT occupations, focusing in particular on education and employment data from the UK.

Gumenyuk O. I., et al, (2011), The article concerns somatic and reproductive health issues. The study has revealed 96% of orthopedic disorders and 725 of endocrine disorders. The investigation has found out that 975 of girls have had menstrual disorders. Dysmenorrhea has been observed in 84% of patients. The hypodynamia, smoking and pessimism are more typical for female adolescents.

Huhtala, Eija, et al, (2012), Shift work concretely affects family life considerably already starting from the schedule the family has to follow because of one or both parents’ work shifts. The purpose of this study is to contribute by dissecting shift worker-mothers’ perceptions on the balance between shift work and family life.
Adetunde, I. A.; Akampae, Peter Akensin, (2008), This study presents the current factors affecting the standard of female education in the Kassena-Nankana district in Upper East Region of Ghana.  

Small, Jennie, et al, (2011), While other disciplines have engaged with critiquing work-life balance, tourism studies has been slower in acknowledging and critically contesting the notion as it applies to our own academic lives. This paper aims to address this gap through a collective memory-work of how four female tourism academics try to achieve work-life harmony and why it sometimes seems unattainable.  

Lynes, Jennifer, et al, (2011), The role that education and training plays in entrepreneurial success is one that is subject to lively debates in the literature.  

Flowers, Jim, (1995), Technology, Education has now replaced industrial Arts in middle school and high school, yet few women are becoming technology teachers. An international survey uncovered barriers to women in technology education and strategies to overcome those barriers.  

Kizilaslan; Inan Oner Diktas, (2011), despite recent improvements in demographics and educational outcomes, it is still the case that traditional expectations and attitudes towards gender roles in the Turkish society have been preserved to a great extent. Findings have indicated that male student teachers till have a traditional perspective on gender roles. On the other hand, Turkish female students have adopted a more masculine gender role within the four years of their university education.  

Makewa, Ndiku Lazarus, et al, (2011), The purpose of this study was to investigate the extent to which teachers use humour in teaching in migori district, Kenya, and students’ ratings of their teaching effectiveness. Teachers who use
humor in teaching are generally rated effective in terms of motivation, creation of engaging lessons and anxiety reduction in students.\textsuperscript{25}

Sedaghati, Leila, et al, (2011), Reading is undoubtedly an essential skill for everybody in these years. Reading disorders or dyslexia can cause several problems for those who suffer from them. The main aim of this study was determining the prevalence of reading disorder in first to fifth grade elementary school students. Reading disorder is more prevalent among male students than female students and the Inventory Reading Test is a satisfactory tool for rapid diagnosis of reading disorder.\textsuperscript{26}

Kabir, M. A., et al, (2011), this study aimed to understand early childhood mortality rate and probable reasons in Bangladesh. Mother’s education, source of drinking water and hygienic sanitation have a significant impact on the rate of children mortality. Moreover, exposures to mass media, healthcare facilities have positive impact. Results also indicate that mothers who are more aware about healthcare are likely to have less mortality experience that their unaware counterparts.\textsuperscript{27}

Keogh, Mary Ann Hoss, et al, (2011), A myriad of influences have shaped the leadership opportunities available to women in health care over time. This article addresses evidence of gender disparity in professional development, the rationale for gender differences, and practical strategies to address the gender imbalances that continue to exist today in health care leadership.\textsuperscript{28}

Sainz, Milagros, (2011), The main aim of this paper is to review the literature in the Spanish language regarding the lack of interest and engagement of female secondary students in ICT-related subjects and careers. The content of the Spanish secondary educational system, the influence of stereotypical beliefs about men’s
and women’s competences and attitudes towards ICTs and the way young women perceive their technology abilities are discussed in this paper.\textsuperscript{29}

\textbf{Wureshi, Muhammad Imran, et al, (2011),} This paper attempts to propose a conceptual framework consisting three human resource management (HRM) practices (culture, gender and leadership styles) and to explain the relationship among these variables. Results show that the culture has a significant influence on male leaders to adopt different leadership styles, but female leaders likely participative in their leadership positions and try to adopt democratic leadership in different cultures.\textsuperscript{30}

\textbf{Binh, Nguyen Thanh, (2012),} Vietnamese families are the first, primary and deciding factor in educating-socializing each person. It is through families that people can learn the standards, values approved by the society. Fathers symbolize intelligence, will, and family discipline to unite children especially sons. Mothers who are often careful, close to children everyday, find out and timely shape misleading, and better at raising children lifestyle. With tender and tactful attitude, mothers convert, persuade and teach children to love even when they grow up.\textsuperscript{31}

\textbf{Uwaoma, Nkwan C., et al, (2012),} This research work investigated education, male child and childlessness as predictors of spouse abuse among Ibo-women living in the rural and urban areas in Nigeria. The discussion highlighted the role of education in equipping women with the knowledge of their sexual rights and skills on how to cope with marriage based problems especially when they live in the rural areas.\textsuperscript{32}

\textbf{Bakirtzoglou, Panteleimon; Panagiotis, Ioannou, (2011)} the purpose of this study was to compare the differences between different groups (student’s gender, type of school, interest in physical education and sport activity outside school hours). Results showed that female students were more disciplined and perceived more
intrinsic reasons in their teachers for maintaining discipline than boys, who demonstrated more undisciplined behavior and perceived more reasons of indifference or introjections in their teachers to maintaining discipline. 33

Potestio, Paola, (2011), The relative importance of participation and unemployment, the impact of the reforms of the higher education system, the reaction to the crisis of the late 2000s, and the gender aspects sharply differentiate the evolution of young graduate employment in the individual countries. 34

Nada, Polovina, (2009), This paper presents the results of the research the goal of which was to gain insight into the linkage between the attitude towards school and educational aspirations of female and male pupils and the aspects of their family environment which are gender marked. The first – female eighth grade pupils, compared to their male peers, have considerably higher educational aspirations, a more positive attitude towards school as learning environment, and in extracurricular everyday life they prefer activities which are encouraged by school contents. 35

Movahedi, Roza, (2011), The study aimed at assessing attitudes and perceptions of female freshman agricultural undergraduate students toward entering agricultural majors using survey and correlation methodologies. The most important factor affecting entering agricultural majors were respectively; the role and importance of agriculture in both food security and self-sufficiently, getting university certification, and reaching to a better social status. 36

Ali, Sadia Rafi Mumtaz; Muhammad, Amir, Aslam, (2012), Education is a process by which the socially approved parts of culture, values and norms are transmitted from generation to generation and in this process the acquired knowledge is shared by the members of society. The intension of present study i9s to explore the perceptions of the male towards female education and employment. 37
Masangwi, Salule, Joseph, et al. (2012), A survey was conducted in Southern Malawi to examine the pattern of mothers' knowledge on diarrhea. The results show a strong hierarchical structured pattern in overall maternal knowledge revealing differences between communities. Responsible mother with primary or secondary school education were more likely to give more correct answers on diarrhea knowledge than those without any formal education. 38

Gaymard, Sandrine, (1997), this study is concerned with the dynamics of social representations. In looking at the system of negotiation of cultural values. Each party (daughters and parents) can maintain certain privileges while making compromises between the occidental culture (French) and the traditional culture (Islamic). 39

Sing K., et al, (1986), The knowledge, attitude and practice of toward childhood immunization was surveyed in 2 neighborhoods in greater Bombay, India. Malavani mothers had significantly better knowledge of triple and measles vaccines, but knowledge about BCG was similar in the 2 groups. Visitation by field teams with polio vaccinations affected mothers’ knowledge. 40