

**PARENTS ATTITUDE ON EDUCATION OF THEIR
CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND ACADEMIC
ACHIEVEMENT**

A STUDY OF INDUSTRIAL TOWN DIGBOI

Dissertation submitted to Vinayaka Missions University in Partial
fulfillment for the award of Master of Philosophy in Education

By

Monmi Sarma

Regd. No. - 607011090216

Under the guidance of

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**VINAYAKA MISSIONS UNIVERSITY
SALEM, TAMILNADU
INDIA.**

SESSION JULY 2009-10

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Dissertation entitled "PARENTS ATTITUDE ON EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT". A STUDY OF INDUSTRIAL TOWN DIGBOI, is a bonafied record of independent research work done by Monmi Sarma (Regd. no. 607011090216) under my supervision during 2009-10, submitted to the Directorate of Distance Education, Vinayaka Missions University in partial fulfillment for the award of the Degree of MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY IN EDUCATION and that the dissertation has not previously formed the basis for the award of any other degree, diploma, associate-ship, fellowship or other title.

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ABSTRACT

✓ ①

Education is one of the vital process of life without which human race would be no better than animal. The concept of education is like a diamond which appears to be of a different colour when seen from different angle. It is a basic to civilization, social survival, reproduction, nutrition and for biological education. It starts at birth and ends at death. Hence education is a life long process. The concept itself is dynamic. Education always plays the role of social transmission too. It also plays the role of growth and development within the individual. It is the outcome process which deals with the individual and the society.

✓

The problem of the present study is to find out the attitude of the parents towards education of their children in relation with their socio-economic status in the industrial town Digboi of Tinsukia District.

✓

The investigation has selected eighty students from four schools. Parents are selected of five numbers from four schools. The investigator has chosen questionnaire for students and interview schedule for parents.

It was found that opinion of the parents has a great influence towards education of their children. In other words the parents can influence their children while selection of their profession and different streams. So the hypothesis of the study was accepted that children of high socio-economic status performs well and helps while going in different professions. In other words their academic achievement is higher than the students of low income level. Hence hypothesis is accepted. On the other hand the parents were also

interested in giving co-curricular activities inspite of providing general education.

Hence it was found that parents of high socio-economic status are interested to provide post graduate and above education and technical education and their academic achievement is higher than low income group.

So from the above discussion it is evident that academic achievement of children of high socio-economic status is higher and better than low socio-economic background.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am grateful to my guide Dr. Monsoon Hati Baruah, Department of Education, Duliajan College and convey my heartfelt thanks to her for providing enthusiastic encouragement and valuable guidance throughout the study.

I convey my sincere gratitude to the Principal, Headmasters / Headmistress of the selected schools for their active co-operation during the course of my investigation.

I also offer my heartfelt thanks to those students who helped me to prepare questionnaire.

I am also indebted to various authors whose books and articles I consulted during the course of my investigation.

I have no words to express my gratitude to my husband who gave me every sort of co-operation and inspired me during the investigation.

Monmi Sarma

DECLARATION

I Monmi Sarma hereby declare that the dissertation entitled "PARENTS ATTITUDE OF EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT. A STUDY OF INDUSTRIAL TOWN DIGBOI" submitted to the Directorate of Distance Education, Vinayaka Missions University in partial fulfillment for the award of the Degree of MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY IN EDUCATION and the dissertation has not previously formed the basis for the award of any other degree, diploma, associate ship, fellowship or other title.

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3. NAME OF THE SUBJECT : EDUCATION
4. TITLE OF THE DISSERTATION :

“PARENTS ATTITUDE ON EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL REFERRENCE TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT – A STUDY OF INDUSTRIAL TOWN DIGBOI”

5.

Evaluation for Dissertation	Maximum Marks = 100
Awarded	84

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

②

1.1 CONCEPT OF EDUCATION

Education is a dynamic force for the transformation of society, social progress and infact, the progress of all the aspects of society – social, economic, political and cultural etc. are dependent and based upon education. Keeping in view this important role of education in our life our constitution has forwarded several provisions.

Education is one of the most controversial subject at present. Modern educators insist that education should be relevant to our age and they look for innovations to chart new ways out of the present. Modern educators insist that education should be relevant to our age and they look for innovations to chart new ways out of the present dilemmas.

The most elementary kind of thinking about education involves some understanding of aims and purposes. In one sense, it could be said that philosophizing about education began when man first became conscious above education as a distinct human activity.

Although primitive man did not have long goals and complex insight that are found in modern philosophies, yet even primitive education involved a philosophical attitude about life. Man had a philosophy of education long before he knew what philosophy of education meant.

In earlier times education was primarily meant for survival. Children were taught the necessary skills for living. Gradually however man began to use education for a variety of purposes. Today we realize that education may be used not only for purposes of survival, but for a more enriched life, better use leisure time, and improvement in social and cultural life. Although the practice of education has developed along with theories about education, many people often overlook this connection between theory and practice. We often seem to be more involved with the "practical" aspect of education and forget the theories behind it.

③ 'Education' is deep as the life itself as broad as the world of one's experiences. Different psychologists, philosophies, educationists, mathematicians, artisans etc. gave their definitions on 'education' from their own outlook. Education in fact is one of the vital processes of life without which human race would be no better than animal.

The concept of education is like a diamond which appears to be of a different colour when seen from a different angle. It is a basis to civilization, social survival, reproduction, nutrition and for biological education.

Education is an important human activity. It starts at birth and ends at death. Hence, education is a life long process. Education by concept is dynamic. This concept of education is in the process of evolution and the process never comes to an end. On the other hand modern education aims at the harmonious development of the personality of the child.

The teen education refers to :

- i) a continuous process that brings about changes
- ii) a process of growth and development
- iii) a process that helps the individual to organize their acquired habits of actions according to their physical and social environment
- iv) a process that transforms the behaviour of a person from instinctive behaviour to human behaviour.

Education carries out its social function through the school as a special environment. It is through and in the school that the development within the young, of the attitudes and dispositions necessary to the continuous and progressive life in society, takes place. The individual gets opportunities to participate in the various conjoint activities which have a social bias. It is the school again which purifies and idealizes the existing social institutions and customs. Education directs, guides and controls.

Education helps considerably in the process of growth or development. In reality, education is growth itself. It is life and life is a continuous development. It helps the educators to grow through formation of the habits and sentiments which give control to the child over his environment and the native impulses. Education moreover, creates a desire for continued growth and development and provide means for its realization. This growth is not a mere accretion or storage of ideas from without; it is internal, a growth of one's innate powers. Education unfolds what is within. It makes explicit what is already implicit. Education prepares the educand for the responsibilities and privileges of adult life. It makes individuals realize their

present possibilities and thus makes them better fitted to cope with the difficulties ahead.

As a process education may be looked at from two points that is society and from that of the individual. Education always plays the role of social transmission too.

As an individual process education plays the role of growth and development within the individual. Education is the outcome process which deals with the individual and the society.

1.2 ATTITUDE :

Attitude is the state of consciousness within the individual human being. It refers the certain regularities of an individual's feelings, thoughts and predispositions to act towards some aspect of his environment. It is a subjective reaction with relation to objects. It is a sentiment or a feeling pattern of behaviour in response to particular people or objects. It is usually a hypothetical construct not directly open to observation but inferred from verbal expression or overt behaviour. All attitudes imply objects towards which they are directed, but it is the state of mind, not the object, which is denoted by the term 'attitude'. Attitudes are subjective.

1.3 ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT :

Academic achievement refers to educational performances of students studying in schools. It indicates, how far they are successful in acquiring

knowledge understanding and skills in different subjects imparted to them in the schools.

Academic achievement plays a very significant and vital role in the attainment of the ideals of harmonious development of child. In this rapidly changing world and with growing advancement in science and technology the phase of education has become so vital that every parents today sets high goal to educate their children. At the time of admission, for entrance to any kind of job, for scholarship, for future studies and so, on, the academic record is the main testimonial. It portrays the individual. An individual is more organism without any academic record is the main testimonial. It portrays the individual. An individual is more organism without any academic worth.

1.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS :

Socio-economic status is one of the important social factors for bringing up children well. To make valuable assets of the society, the parents must play a significant role. The experiences one undergoes during childhood are very important because it influences in personality development of the children.

Socio-economic status of a person is a term, which is based upon on social as well as economic evaluations. It is a position that an individual of a family occupies by means of his income, education, occupation, cultural possessions and participation in the group activity of the community. Here an effort has been made to assess the vocational interests of the children in relation to their economic background. Economic background of a person in

society obviously affect in different aspects of life such as cultural, religious, moral, educational and even in vocations. Not only that, one's achievement in life is greatly determined by his / her economic position and status in society. This analysis ascertained the influence of economic position on vocational interests of their children. This has been focused by several earlier studies. Sharma (1970) reported that children of high social class origin are more likely to aspire for occupational goal than the children of low class. He also reported that socio-economic status appears to be the most important factor influencing children's vocational interests. In this study, socio-economic status of the parents is considered as vital determined for children's vocational interest.

Poverty of parents is also to a great extent responsible for their children education. The specific cause works in two ways firstly, parents have to bear direct cost for educating their children in the form of examination fees, books, school dress etc. and secondly they have also to bear indirect cost by lowering income that the children would have otherwise earned if they have not been sent to school. The girls are withdrawn from the school because they have to assist the over working mothers at home. The attitude of literate and illiterate parents towards education of their children and actual steps taken by them to educate their children has vast difference.

Family socio-economic status affects the young person's status in the community and may influence their interpersonal relationship. The financial situation of the family determines the social status, the socio-economic condition of the students. Many children, specially girls from poor families

do not complete high school education because of economic necessity and sometimes for the reason such as lack of encouragement or interest.

1.5 A BRIEF DISCUSSION ABOUT INDUSTRIAL TOWN DIGBOI

Digboi is a town and a town area committee in Tinsukia District in the north eastern part of the state of Assam, India.

Petroleum oil was discovered here in late 19th Century and the Digboi oilfield is one of the oldest oil fields with a significant number of British professionals working for Assam Oil Company until the decade following independence of India, Digboi had a well developed infrastructure and a number of bungalows unique to the town. It has a golf course with 18 holes as a part of the Digboi Club. It has guest houses and a tourist residential apartments to promote tourism in upper Assam.

Digboi has the distinction of being the world's oldest continuously producing oilfield. Digboi refinery is the world's oldest oil refinery in operation.

Digboi had a population of 20,405 as per 2001 census. Digboi has an average literacy rate of 81% higher than the national average of 59.5%. Digboi Oil Town was considered as a separate census town in 2001 India census. As per 2001 India census, Digboi Oil Town had a population of 16,584. Digboi Oil Town has a average literacy rate of 82% higher than the national average of 59.5%.

Digboi has always retained a British influenced culture years into independence. Club going, golfing, swimming and Tennis were lifestyles of most Digboites since a long time back. Indian Oil Corporation (then known as Assam Oil Company) runs its oil refinery in Digboi – “the oldest refinery in Asia”. Oil is Assam’s third largest industry behind tea and timber.

④ 1.6 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM :

The problem of the present study has been stated as follows :

“Parents attitude on education of their children with special reference to socio-economic status and academic achievement”. A study of Industrial Town, Digboi.

1.7 OBJECTIVES OF PRESENT STUDY :

To study the attitude of parents of their children with respect to their socio-economic status and their academic achievement in secondary schools and high schools of Digboi and a Town Area Committee of Tinsukia District of Assam.

To make a comparative study of the students of different schools of different socio-economic background of Industrial Town Digboi.

1.8 HYPOTHESIS :

Academic achievement of students of high socio-economic status is higher than low socio-economic status.

1.9 DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY :

✓ a) Present study is confined to the schools of Digboi ; Digboi town are committee of Tinsukia District only.

b) ✗ The present investigation is confined to the class VIII and IX students only.

✓ c) It is confined to the students of different socio-economic status. ✓

CHAPTER – 2
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION :

Research is a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. Infact research is a movement from known to unknown. Research is thus an original contribution to the existing stock of knowledge making for its advancement. It is the pursuit of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment.

Therefore, research is always based on knowledge which was acquired in the past through study and a researcher has to take advantage of this knowledge. A research cannot be undertaken by neglecting the past works which has already been done on that problem or topic. A researcher should take the help of such past studies which are directly or indirectly, partly or fully related to the particular subject. This is called review of literature.

Therefore to focus on the important aspects of the problem, to indicate the materials are to be observed and evaluated, to step in the right direction towards the planned goal, reviewing of related literature is very necessary.

Reviewing of related literature can be done through the use of primary and secondary sources available in the library . Primary are those when the author reports his own work directly in the form of research articles, books, monographs, dissertations or thesis. Secondary sources are those where the

author summarizes the findings of the work done by other and also offers interpretations of those findings secondary sources includes encyclopedia of education, education indexes, bibliographical references, bibliographic and quotation sources. These primary and secondary sources of information are available in the library.

2.2 OBJECTIVES OF REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE :

- i) It enables the researcher to find out what is already done, what is unknown, what are the main problems and what are the measures, precaution that should be adopted.
- ii) It helps the researcher to update with the knowledge and experience of the former researchers.
- iii) It helps him to determine his objectives clearly and correctly.
- iv) It mentally prepares the researcher about the project undertaken and makes him ready for further activities.
- v) It functions as a guiding live for the researcher. He can evaluate himself and his works by comparing with the former works done.
- vi) It helps the researcher to delimit and define in a better way his problem.
- vii) It avoids the unintentional duplication of well establish findings.

- viii) It makes the researcher familiar with the tools and techniques / instruments which are to be used.
- ix) It helps in understanding the research methodology which will be best suited for one's purpose.
- x) It can save wastage of time and money.
- xi) It serves as the base on which further research work is carried out.

2.3 IMPORTANCE OF REVIEW :

To conduct as successful study, it is important for an investigator to peep into the work done earlier in the related field. For this he / she should endeavour to identify and familiarize himself / herself with the studies conducted before hand so that a clear perspective of his / her own problem might emerge. According to good, Baer and scats, survey of related literature serves the following purposes :

- i) To show whether the evidence already available solves the problem adequately without further investing and thus avoids the risk of duplication.
- ii) To provide ideas, theories, explanation or hypothesis, valuable in formulating the problem.

- iii) To suggest methods of research appropriate for the problem.
- iv) To locate comparative data useful in the interpretation of result.
- v) To contribute the general scholarship of the investigator.

✓ In this conduct the observation of George J Mouley is worthy of mention. He writes – “The review of literature is an exacting task calling for a deep insight and clear perspective of the overall field. The review of literature promotes the greater understanding of the problem and its crucial aspect and ensures the avoidance of unnecessary duplication. The published, literature is a fruitful source of hypothesis.”

Best, J. W. is of the review, “The research for reference material is a time consuming but fruitful phase for investigation. A familiarity with the literature on any problem area helps the students to discover what is already known, what others have attempted to find out, what methods of attack have been promising or disappointing and what problems remained to be solved.

Not only the researcher goes through and understand the literature related to this problem he should also make it a point to incorporate a brief description of it in the final report so that the reader can perceive clearly the background against which the research report is prepared.

In this chapter a brief review of the researches which have a bearing on the problem under investigation has been presented. The researcher had gone

through the various research articles, thesis, dissertations, abstracts journals etc. It was observed that in comparison to other states, a negligible number of studies in the present context have been conducted in Assam. Some of the relevant findings of the studies are furnished under the following headings.

STUDIES CONDUCTED IN INDIA :

Here a picture of the earlier studies conducted relating to the socio-economic conditions and the accordance achievements of the pupils and educational aspiration of the students.

JAIN S. P. (1974) :

“Studied that high socio cultural background of parents led to high educational aspiration of children.”

M KHANNA (1980) :

Conducted a study of the relationship between students socio-economic background and their academic achievement at junior school level. The findings were as follows :

- i) Socio-economic status positively and significantly related with academic achievement.
- ii) The student's achievement was related with his socio-economic status irrespective of whether his income is in city or town.

- iii) Academic achievement of the rural and urban students were closely related with their guardian's income.

P. S. PANDEY (1981) :

Made a study on the effect of various environmental and socio-economic factors on educational achievement. The findings revealed that education of parents had a positive effect on academic achievement of the respondents. Again respondents belonging to unitary families should higher achievements than the respondents from the joint families.

P.S. Pandey come to the conclusion that unmarried status a unitary type of family and service occupations of fathers were positively related to academic achievement.

MODI B. M. (1981) :

Studied that socio-economic status was determined by educational qualification, monthly income, administration authority, residential accommodation, house rent possession of vehicles, lost furniture cost of electric appliances and possession of telephone and refrigerators. This study also revealed that those were illiterate in general population thought that their status in the family was determined by the age, but their status in the caste and locality was determined by their economic condition. On the other hand those who were educated did not give importance to age but thought education to be determining the social status.

GOSHI N. D. (1985) :

Studied socio-cultural and educational conditions of Adivasis in Kerala and found that low socio-economic and educational conditions leads to low awareness about their backwardness, exploitation, sanitary needs, economic improvement opportunities, civic rights and responsibilities among them.

PRASAD S N (1986)

Studies social stratification and its relationship with educational development. He came to the conclusion that social status of parents highly influenced the achievement of their children.

THE REPORT II OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (I.L.O.)

Suggests means for development of socio-economic conditions, services, facilities with employment to perform work in healthy congenial surrounding and provides amenities conducive to good health and high moral.

CHANDE N GOLDENBERG :

On parents effects on academic grouping wrote that parents effect on children's reading achievement are among the most consistently documental

findings in educational research. He points out that the progress of students upon how much time the parents devote to reading with the students.

NALINI GUNEJA :

On strategies for reaching and teaching working children emphasis upon different facilities to be adopted for academic achievement of children in different environment by various agencies.

OTHIS DUBLY DUCAN AND HIS ASSOCIATES :

Have done a most notable work regarding the relationship between the socio-economic factors and the achievement of individuals in academic career and in securing high level of jobs.

2.4 CONCLUDING REMARKS :

In all the above foregoing studies some work closely related to the educational aspiration of the respondents and their social economic condition and some were related with academic achievement, educational aspiration of the respondents and their economic condition.

CHAPTER – 3

**METHODOLOGY AND
PROCEDURE**

CHAPTER III

*~~M~~METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURE

The effectiveness of a research work depends to a great extent on the methodology followed by the investigator. It is very much essential for the investigator, that is provides training in techniques for the collection of data appropriate for particular problems in the use of statistics, questionnaires and in recording evidence and interpreting it.

This chapter pertains to the methods and procedures used in carrying out the present study. This chapter has been conveniently divided into several sections dealing with selection of the sample, description of the tools, the manner in which data were collected along with the techniques of scoring, the organization of data and procedure for the analysis of the data.

3.1 *~~M~~METHODOLOGY USED IN THE PRESENT STUDY : X

The present study pertains to a study of "Parents attitude on education of their children with special reference to socio-economic status and academic achievement, A study of Industrial Town Digboi".

The investigator of the present study followed "Description method" to undertake the study. ✓

Generally, the method of research is determined by the nature of the problem and as descriptive method tell us about what exists at present by determining

the nature and degree of existing condition, hence it is best suited to the problem of present investigation.

3.2 SELECTION OF THE FIELD :

The scope of the problems covers Digboi Town of Tinsukia District. There are two number of private higher secondary school and one number government higher secondary school.

3.3 POPULATION :

A population refers to any collection of specified group of human being or non-human entities such as objects, educational human entities such as objects, educational institutions, time units, geographical areas etc.

Best (1978) stated population as , “In any group of individuals that have one or more characteristics in common that are interest, to the researcher. The population type or a more restricted part of the group”.

The population of the present study comprised of all the students studying in secondary schools (Class VIII and IX) of Digboi Town and town area committee of Tinsukia District irrespective of government and private and provincialised schools, which included four schools and their respective parents.

3.4 SELECTION OF THE SAMPLE :

A sample is a small proportion of a population selected for observation and analysis. It is a collection consisting of a part or subject of the objects or individuals of population which is selected for the express purpose of representing the population.

It is always difficult to study the whole population or universe for studying any problem. Some population are so large that their study would be expensive in terms of time, money, effort and manpower. Hence it is convenient to pick up sample out of the universe proposed to be covered by the study.

The process of selecting a sample from the population is known as sampling. In the present study, random sampling technique was followed by the investigator.

✓ The investigator has selected 80 students from 4 schools. Parents were selected of 5 numbers from 4 schools.

3.5 THE SAMPLE OF SCHOOLS

For the study, 4 schools were selected for the investigation. The samples are given below :

TABLE 1 ✓

**TABLE SHOWING TYPE OF MANAGEMENT OF SELECTED
SCHOOLS :**

NAME OF THE SCHOOLS	TYPE OF MANAGEMENT
SOWMAR VIDYAPITH HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, DIGBOI	GOVERNMENT
SISHU NIKETAN HIGH SCHOOL, DIGBOI	PROVICIALISED
LITTLE STAR HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, DIGBOI	PRIVATE
DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, DIGBOI	PRIVATE

3.6 THE SAMPLE OF STUDENTS :

The sample of the students were selected from Class VIII and IX studying in the 4 sampled secondary schools. From every school 10 students studying in Class VIII and 10 students studying in Class IX were selected randomly. The total number of students from 4 schools were 80. The number of students are as follows :

TABLE 2

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS WITH CLASSWISE

NAME OF THE SCHOOLS	CLASS		TOTAL
	VIII	IX	
SOWMAR VIDYAPITH HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, DIGBOI	10	10	20
SISHU NIKETAN HIGH SCHOOL, DIGBOI	10	10	20
LITTLE STAR HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, DIGBOI	10	10	20
DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, DIGBOI	10	10	20
TOTAL			80

3.7 THE SAMPLE OF THE PARENTS :

From each school 20 parents of the sampled students were selected. Parents of 5 students were included in the sample of the parents. ✓

3.8 INSTRUMENTS USED IN THE STUDY :

The investigator has chosen questionnaire as a means for collecting data for the present study.

A questionnaire consists of a number of questions printed in a definite order on a form or a set of forms. The questions are formed according to the need of particular investigations.

This method of data collection is quite popular. The tools are used in the study as follows :

- 1) Questionnaire for students
- 2) Interview schedule for parents

3.9 CLASSIFICATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE :

Depending upon the nature of the questions included, the questionnaire can be broadly classified into two categories :

Closed form : This type of questionnaire included such questions to which respondents can reply in a limited number of ways. The respondent is permitted to reply only with 'yes' or 'no'.

Open Form : Here, the respondents are free to provide the reply to the questions in their own way. The form of the questions are unstructured and no clues are provided to the respondents.

In the present investigation, the investigator follows close form questionnaire, specially for the check of time.

Here, the interview schedule for parents are free to provide reply to the questions in their own way. The respondent is permitted to reply only with 'yes' or 'no' and also write their response in the blank space just below the questions.

3.10 CONSTRUCTION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE :

In this study, the investigator developing questionnaire and designs it to elicit information regarding the attitude of new generation of the students of Indian Oil Township, Digboi towards higher education.

The procedure followed in constructing the questionnaire is given below :

These questionnaire were distributed to the High school students of selected schools by the investigator under the kind assistance of the Principal and Headmaster of the concerned schools.

The questionnaire was divided into three parts :

First part, was prepared to get bio-data of the respondent regarding their name of the schools, name of the student, age, gender and their economic status.

Second part, included some questions for parents and students which the respondents reply with only 'yes' or 'no' in such a way with some explanations where necessary.

3.11 STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES :

The data collected through the questionnaire were subjected to required statistical analysis, which is necessary to derive certain conclusions. Both descriptive and inferential statistics has been used in the present study. The obtained data will be analysed mainly in terms of percentage and with the help of histogram diagram. Description regarding analysis and interpretation of data of the present study are reported in the next chapter.

CHAPTER – 4

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Analysis of data means studying the tabulated materials in order to determine inherent facts or meanings. It involves breaking down existing complex factors into simpler parts and putting the parts together in new arrangement for purposes of interpretation.

Interpretation process is essentially one of starting what the result show what do they mean ? And also what is the answer to the original problem ?

The investigator basically tried to analyze and interpret the data with the help of percentage.

⑦ The results obtained in the study of topic “Parents attitude or Education of their children with special reference to Socio-economic status and Academic Achievement. A study of Industrial Town Digboi” have been presented in the chapter with the help of tabular and illustrated wherever necessary under the following heads :

4.1 PARENTS EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS FOR THEIR CHILDREN :

Here the researcher asked questions to know about the parents opinion for the levels of education for their children.

TABLE 3

TABLE SHOWING PARENT'S EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION FOR THEIR CHILDREN

SL. NO.	OPINION OF THE PARENTS	'%' OF PARENTS
1	Want their children to be educated	100
2	Level of children's education	
	a) H.S.L.C.	5 (1)
	b) H.S.S.L.C.	10 (2)
	c) Graduate	25 (5)
	d) Post graduate and above	60 (12)

This table explains that all the parents wanted their children to be educated (100%), 60% of the parents preferred their children to be post graduate and above all 5% were interested their children to be educated upto HSLC level.

4.2 PARENTS CHOICE OF COURSES FOR THEIR CHILDREN

A few questions were asked to the parents to know the courses such as Arts, Science, Commerce, Technical and Vocational Education preferred for their daughter's future study.

TABLE 4

TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF CHOICE OF PARENTS OF THE COURSES

SL. NO.	COURSES	'%' OF PARENTS
1	Science	50 (10)
2	Arts	35 (7)
3	Commerce	10 (2)
4	Technical / Vocational	5 (1)

It is observed from the table that 50% of the parents preferred in science, 35% of the parents were interested in Arts, 10% of the parents preferred in Commerce and only 5% of the parents were interested in Technical and Vocational Courses.

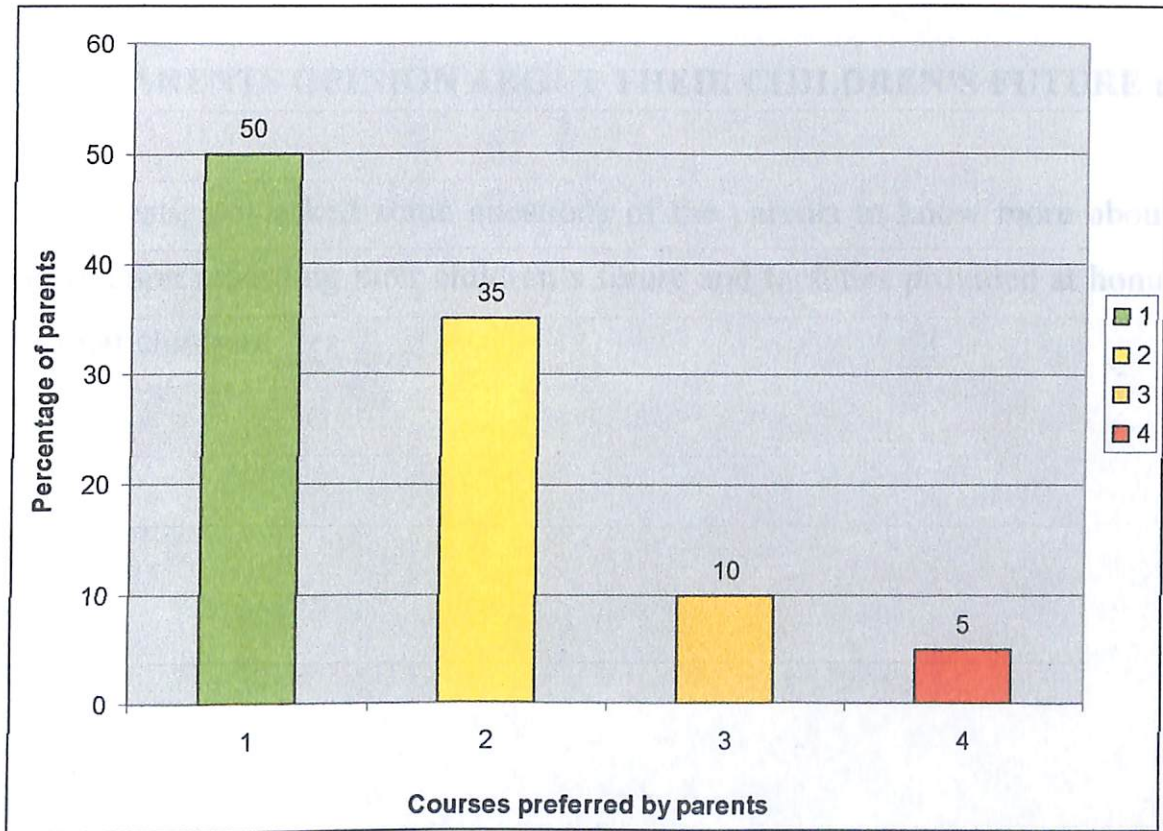


Fig. 1 : BAR DIAGRAM DISPLAYS THE PARENTS CHOICE FOR THEIR CHILDREN 'S FUTURE COURSES OF STUDY

The figure shows that 50% of the parents preferred to choose in science which represented the height in the diagram. On the other hand 35% of the parents were interested in Arts which represented the second highest, 10% of the parents in Technical or Vocational stream represented in the diagram.

4.3 PARENTS OPINION ABOUT THEIR CHILDREN'S FUTURE :

The investigator asked some questions of the parents to know more about information regarding their children's future and facilities provided at home for their children.

TABLE 5**TABLE SHOWING PARENTS OPINION ABOUT THEIR
CHILDREN'S FUTURE**

Sl. No.	PARENTS OPINION	% OF PARENTS	
		Yes	No
1	The children select their stream of their own for future study	100	Nil
2	Want their children to learn something extra besides general education	100	Nil
3	Want their children to be economically independent	85 (17)	15 (3)
4	No objection their children becomes economically independent	40 (8)	60 (12)
5	Special vocations preferred by parents for their children	75 (15)	25 (5)
6	Financial problem faced by parents	55 (11)	45 (9)

This table explains that all the parents preferred their children to select the stream of their own for future study. Again all the parents wanted their children to learn something extra besides general education. It was found that 85% of the parents wanted their children to be economically independent but 15% of the parents were not interested in it. 55% of the parents faced some financial problems, but 45% of the parents did not get financial problems.

4.4 EXTRA-ACTIVITIES PREFERRED BY THE PARENTS FOR THEIR CHILDREN

The investigator asked some question to know the information about extra activities preferred by the parents for their children besides general education. The activities include such as music, Art and sports etc.

TABLE 6

**TABLE SHOWING PRECENTAGE OF PARENTS FOR EXTRA
ACTIVITIES FOR THEIR CHILDREN**

L. NO.	SUBJECT	% OF PARENTS FOR CHILDREN EXTRA- ACTIVITIES
1	Music	25 (5)
2	Dance	25 (5)
3	Acting	10 (2)
4	Sports	20 (4)
5	Drawing	15 (3)
6	Handicraft	5 (1)
7	Any	Nil

This table explains 25% of the parents preferred in music and dance for their children. 10% of the parents were interested in acting, 20% preferred in sports, 15% were interested in drawing and only 5% were interested in handicraft.

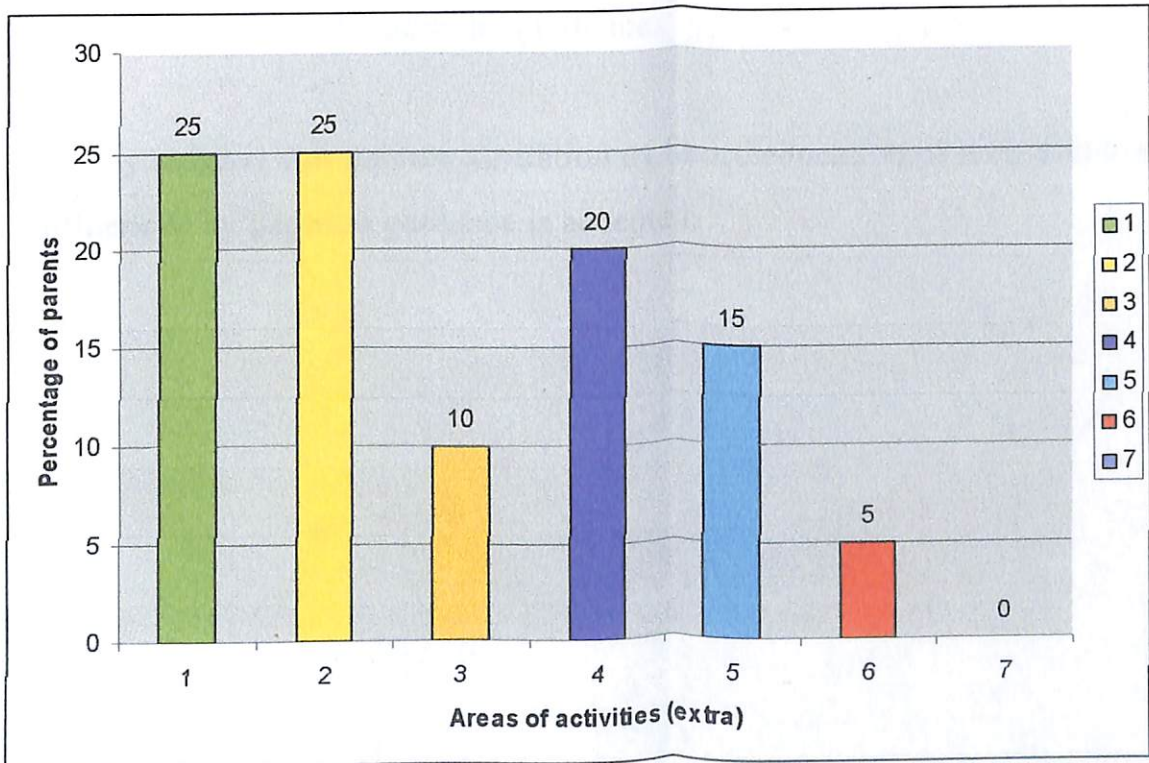


Fig. 2 : BAR DIAGRAM DISPLAYS DIFFERENT AREAS EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES PREFERRED BY PARENTS FOR THEIR CHILDREN

This diagram displays the 25% of the parents preferred in music and dance for their children. 10%, 20%, 15% and 5% were interested in acting, sports, drawing and handicraft respectively.

From the discussion of parental guidance on future education of their children is influenced by parental guidance.

So the hypothesis that parents aspiration of future education of their children is influenced by parental guidance is accepted.

4.5 ✓ RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMIC STATUS OF PARENTS AND SCHOLARSHIP ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CHILDREN

TABLE 7
STUDENT'S ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

Parents Income Level per month	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	Fail	No. of Parents
L (1000)	0	1(20%)	2(40%)	2(40%)	5
M (1001-3000)	1(20%)	3(60%)	2(40%)	2(40%)	8
H (3001-7000)	3(60%)	2(40%)	2(40%)	0	7
TOTAL	4	6	6	4	20

This table explains the socio-economic status of parents and academic achievement of their children. Here parents of low income group (0-1000), percentage of failure children is 40% and percentage of 1st Division category is nil; and percentage of 2nd Division and 3rd Division is 20% and 40% respectively.



Again parents of middle income level (1001-3000); percentage of 1st Division is 20% and percentage of failure is 40%. Percentage of 2nd Division and 3rd Division is 60% and 40% respectively.

Parents of high level income group (3001-7000), percentage of 1st Division is 60% and percentage of failure is 60% and percentage of failure is nil. Percentage of 2nd Division and 3rd Division is 40% each respectively.



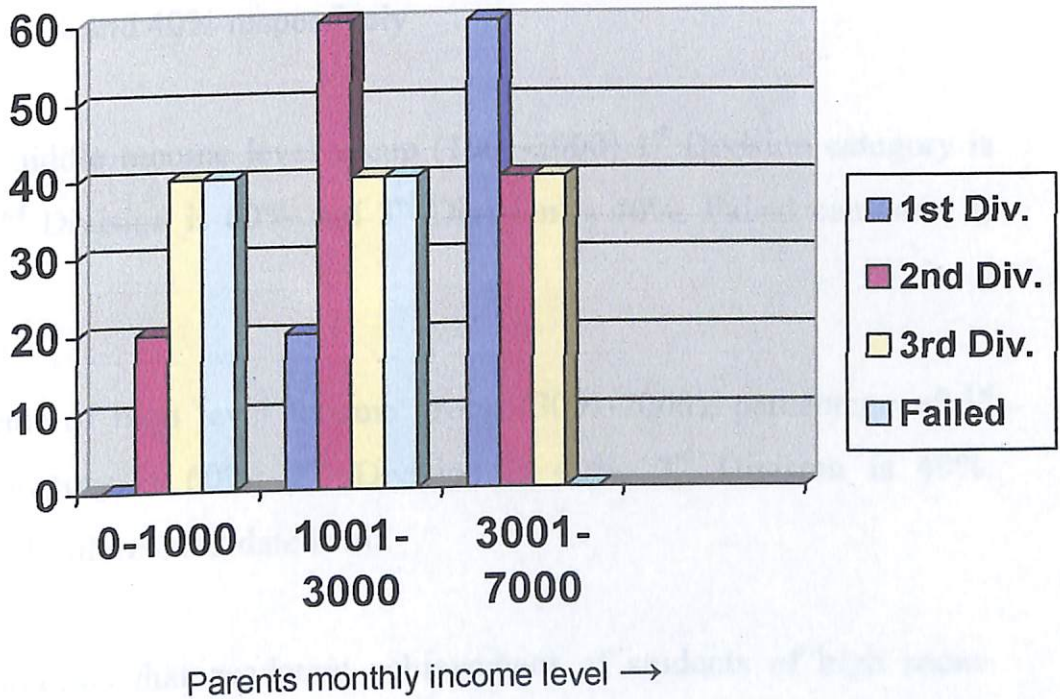


FIG. 3 : BAR DIAGRAM DISPLAYS ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CHILDREN WITH RESPECT TO THEIR MONTHLY INCOME LEVEL OF THE PARENTS

This diagram displays the academic achievement of the children with respect to monthly income level of their parents.

Here parents of low income group (0-1000) percentage of failure is 40% and percentage of 1st Division category is nil. 2nd Division and 3rd Division category is 20% and 40% respectively.

Parents of middle income level group (1001-3000) 1st Division category is 20% and 2nd Division is 60% and 3rd Division is 40%. Failed candidate is 40%.

Again parents of high level income group (3001-7000), percentage of 1st Division category is 60%; 2nd Division is 40%; 3rd Division is 40%. Percentage of failure candidate is nil.

So the hypothesis that academic achievement of students of high socio-economic status is higher than low socio-economic status is accepted.

TABLE 8

**TABLE SHOWS PERCENTAGE OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS
OF STUDENTS OF CLASS VIII AND IX OF GOVT. SCHOOL
(STUDENTS OF LOW INCOME GROUP)**

Name of the school	Sl. No.	Total marks	Class VIII	Class IX
SOWMAR VIDYAPITH	1	600	44.16%	24.66%
	2	600	40.83%	35%
	3	600	39.16%	21.66%
	4	600	71.5%	25%
	5	600	52.05%	23.33%
	6	600	18.33%	55.83%
	7	600	40%	30%
	8	600	42%	32.5%
	9	600	33.33%	38.33%
	10	600	41.66%	35.16%

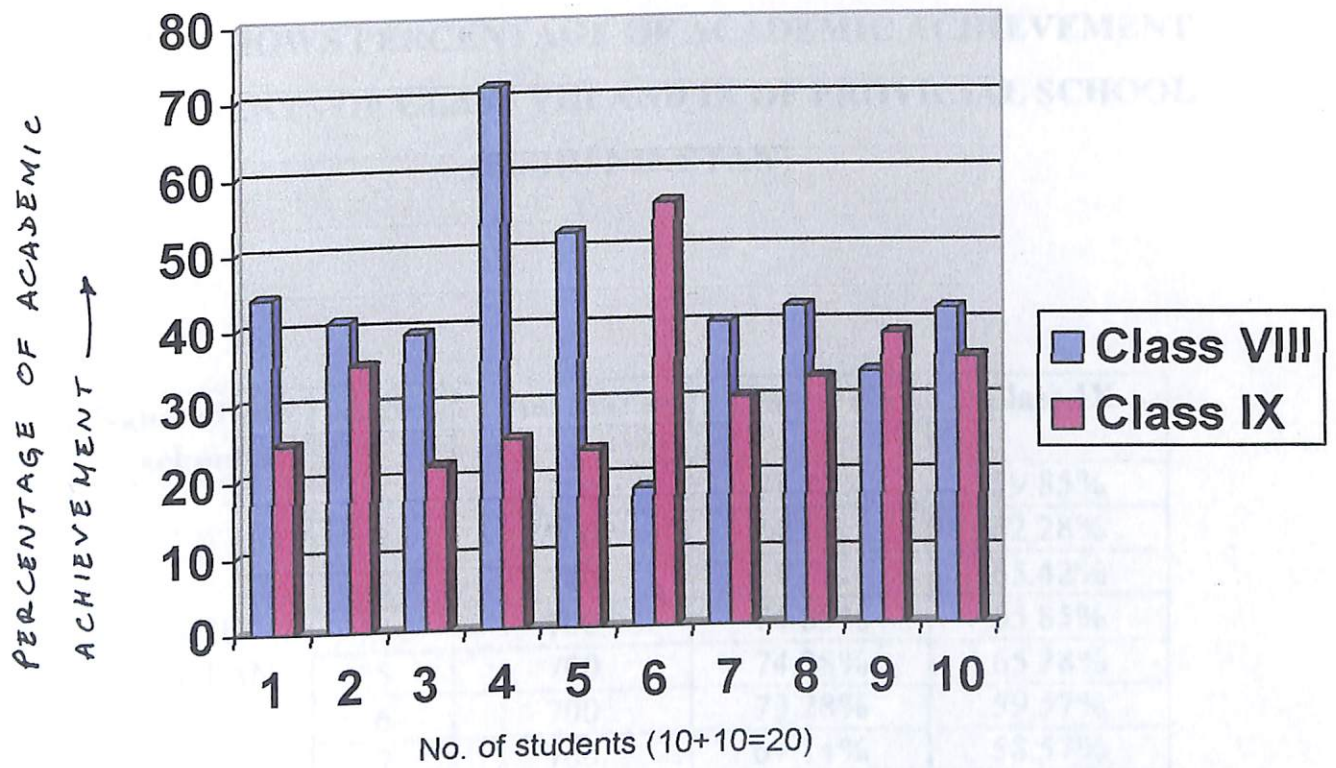


FIG. 4 : DISPLAYS ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF STUDENTS OF GOVT. HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL (SOWMAR VIDYAPITH) OF CLASS VIII AND IX.

TABLE 9

**TABLE SHOWS PERCENTAGE OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT
OF STUDENTS OF CLASS VIII AND IX OF PROVICAL SCHOOL
(SISHU NIKETAN)**

Name of the school	Sl. No.	Total marks	Class VIII	Class IX
SISHU NIKETAN	1	700	91.71%	59.85%
	2	700	83%	62.28%
	3	700	77%	65.42%
	4	700	74.85%	65.85%
	5	700	74.28%	65.28%
	6	700	73.28%	59.57%
	7	700	67.14%	58.57%
	8	700	68.42%	59.71%
	9	700	70.85%	61.42%
	10	700	73.85%	58.42%

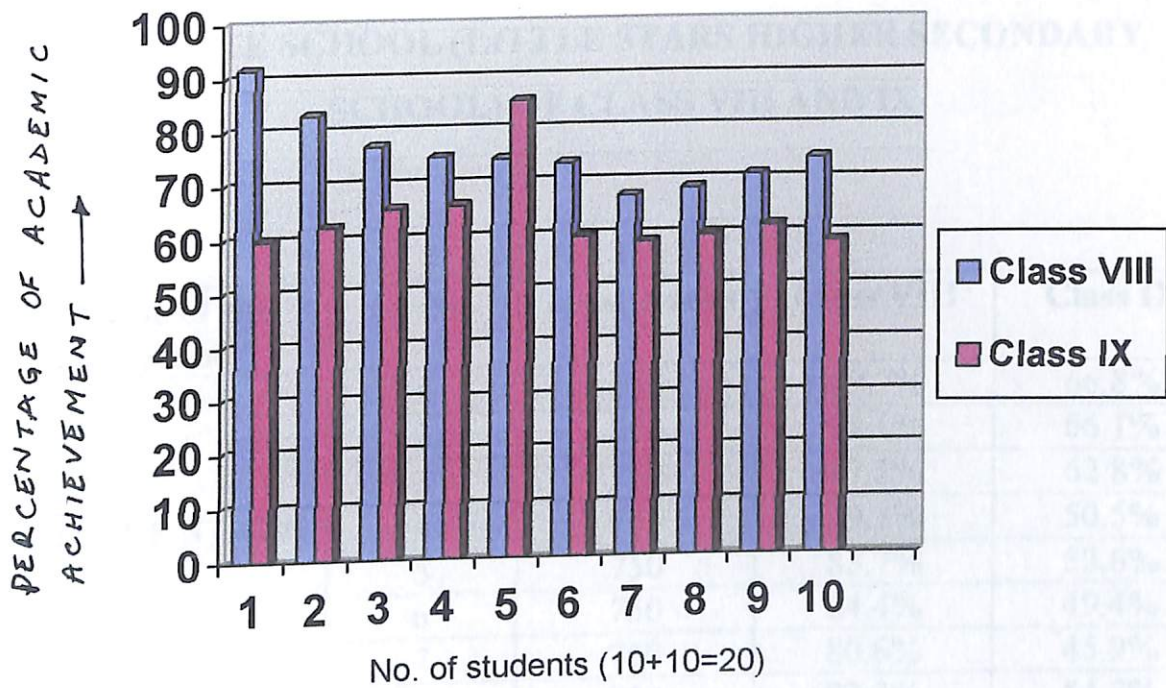


FIG. 5 : DISPLAYS ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF STUDENTS OF PROVINCIAL HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL (SISHU NIKETAN) OF CLASS VIII AND IX.

TABLE 10

TABLE SHOWS ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF STUDENTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOL (LITTLE STARS HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL) OF CLASS VIII AND IX

Name of the school	Sl. No.	Total marks	Class VIII	Class IX
LITTLE STARS	1	750	89.7%	66.8%
	2	750	94.1%	66.1%
	3	750	87.2%	62.8%
	4	750	79.7%	50.5%
	5	750	83.7%	53.6%
	6	750	84.4%	49.4%
	7	750	80.6%	45.9%
	8	750	82.3%	54.7%
	9	750	76%	39.2%
	10	750	82.7%	44%

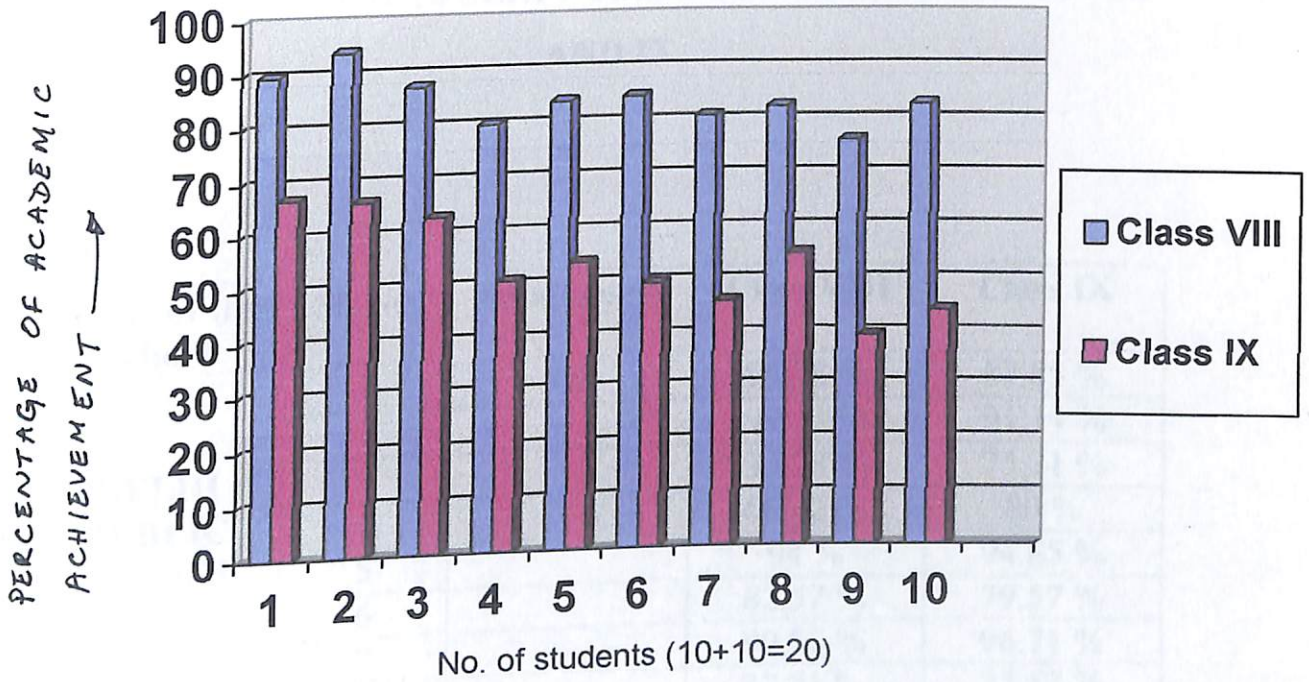


FIG. 6 : ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF STUDENTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOL (LITTLE STARS HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL) OF CLASS VIII AND IX

TABLE II

TABLE SHOWS ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF STUDENTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOL (DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL) OF CLASS VIII AND IX

Name of the school	Sl. No.	Total marks	Class VIII	Class IX
DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL	1	700	95.28 %	87.85 %
	2		99.14 %	91.14 %
	3		35.28 %	75.71 %
	4		60.42 %	80 %
	5		94 %	94.85 %
	6		82.57 %	79.57 %
	7		90.58 %	96.71 %
	8		37.71 %	27.57 %
	9		60.42 %	52.58 %
	10		60 %	91.14 %

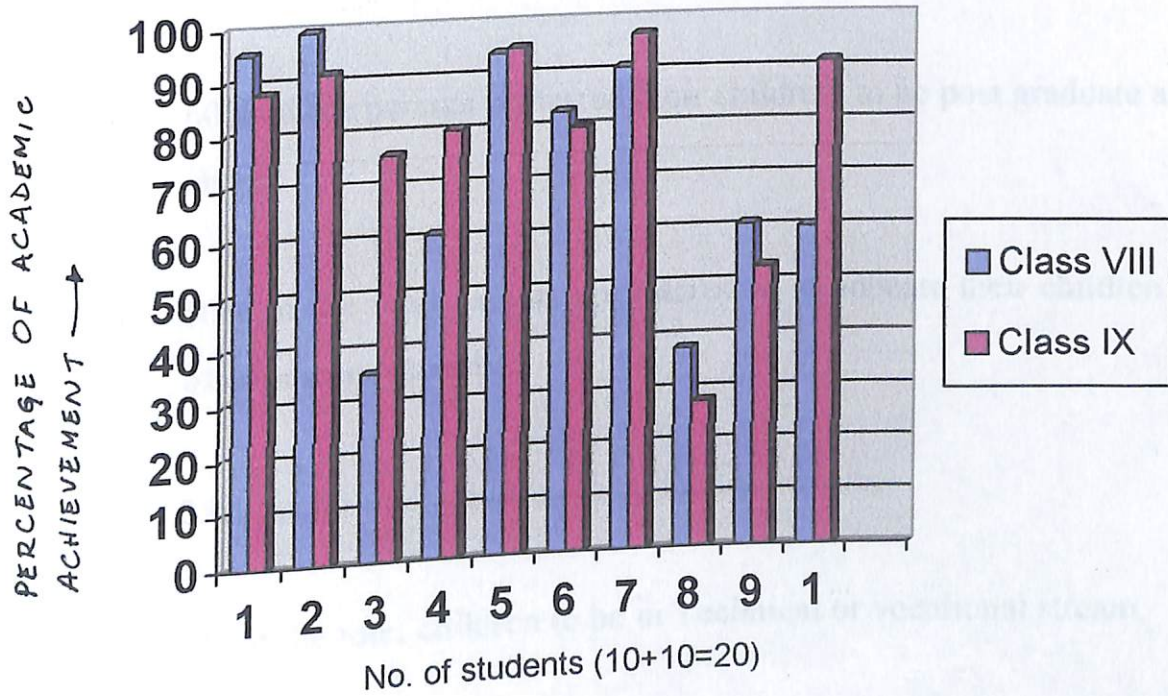


FIG. 7 : SHOWS ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF STUDENTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOL (DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL) OF CLASS VIII AND IX

4.6 MAJOR OBSERVATIONS :

On the basis of the analysis to obtain data regarding academic achievement of students with reference to socio-economic status of industrial town Digboi, some major observations can be summed up as follows :

- i) 100% of total parents preferred their children to be educated
- ii) 60% of the parents preferred their children to be post graduate and above.
- iii) 50% of the total parents are interested to educate their children to be in science stream.
- iv) 35% prefer their children to be in Arts stream.
- v) 5% of the total children to be in Technical or vocational stream.
- vi) Besides these the parents also prefer their children in other activities like music, dance, sports etc.

From above discussion, we have found that academic achievement of children is influenced by aspiration of parents with reference to their socio-economic status.

In this chapter the investigator has made an attempt to include findings of the academic achievement of students in relation with the socio-economic status of their parents in industrial town Digboi.

CHAPTER – 5

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

INTRODUCTION :

In reaching conclusions of a particular research work, the investigation needs been observation, wide outlook and logical thinking. These provide the research worker a great opportunity to take maximum precautions in the study, in arriving at any stage of generalizations.

In this chapter, the present investigator has been made at attempt to provide a summary of the entire study, which has already been reported in the previous chapter. It consists of a brief outline of the objectives, significance of the study, methodology and procedure followed in different stages of the study and conclusions drawn on the basis of analysis and interpretation of the data collected.

Here an attempt has been made to observe the attitude of the parents on education of their children and their academic achievement with special reference to their socio-economic status. Different aspects of the present study can be presented in a summarized form as follows :

5.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM OF THE PRESENT STUDY:

The problem of the present study has been stated below :

“Parents attitude on education of their children with special reference to socio-economic status and Academic Achievement. A study of Industrial Town Digboi.”

5.2 OBJECTIVES OF PRESENT STUDY :

To study the attitude of parents of their children with respect to their socio-economic status and their academic achievement in secondary schools and High Schools of Digboi and Town Area Committee of Tinsukia District of Assam.

To make a comparative study of the students of different schools of different socio-economic background of Industrial Town Digboi.

5.3 DELIMITATION FO THE STUDY

- a) Present study is confined to the schools of Digboi; Digboi Town Area Committee of Tinsukia District only.
- b) The present investigation is confined to the class VIII and IX students only.

- c) It is confined to the students of different socio-economic status.

5.4 POPULATION

The population of the present study comprises of the high school students of Digboi; Digboi Town Area Committee of different socio-economic background or status.

5.5 SAMPLE

The sample of the present study was selected by adopting random sampling method. The investigation has selected 80 students, and 5 parents from 4 selected schools out of 15 schools.

5.6 INSTRUMENT USED IN THE PRESENT STUDY

Questionnaire was used as an instrument for collecting data regarding academic achievement of the students and attitude of parents on education of their children.

5.7 DATA COLLECTION

The questionnaire had 10 questions and it was distributed among the students by the investigator after having permission of the Principal / Headmaster of concerned high schools and secondary schools. The parents of the children were also given some questionnaire by the investigator which consists of 11 questions. The responses were taken in written form.

5.8 STATISTICAL TREATMENT OF DATA

In the present study, the collected data were analysed mainly in terms of percentage.

5.9 ASPIRATION OF PARENTS ON EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILDREN

✓ In the investigation, it was found that the parents wanted their children to be educated. They preferred their children to complete their education upto post graduate level.

Most of the parents were interested in science and technical or professional stream. Some were interested in Arts and a very few interested in Commerce. But only a very few were interested in vocational courses.

All the parents preferred the children in selecting the stream of their own for future study. They were also interested to give and learn something extra besides general education. Some of the parents faced financial problems for developing educational level.

The parents also preferred extra curriculum activities for their children. They were interested in music, dance, sports, drawing also. But they were not interested in handicraft.

5.10 ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF THE STUDENTS WITH REFERENCE TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE PARENTS :

In this section, the investigator has inferred that children of high socio-economic background could perform well in their academic achievement. They get the prevailedge of their requirements in their studies or academic career. In other words, the parents could provide everything as per requirement for their academic career.

On the other hand parents of low income group could not provide quality education for their children. But they have certain aspiration for their children to provide education. As a consequence children of low socio-economic background could not achieve higher education. In fact their academic achievement is not result oriented or could not perform well in their academic career.

5.11 CONCLUSION :

From this small research work the investigation has come to a conclusion that academic achievement of students is higher and quality oriented from high socio-economic background.

Whereas children from low socio-economic background could not perform well in their academic achievement. In other words academic achievement is poor or not result oriented due to low income.

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District of Assam with special reference to
Nepali and Bengali Girls only"

APPENDIX I

LIST OF SELECTED SCHOOLS

SL. NO.	Type of Management	Name of the school	Class	
			VIII	IX
1	Government	SOWMAR VIDYAPITH HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, DIGBOI	10	10
2	PROVINCIALISED	SISHU NIKETAN HIGH SCHOOL, DIGBOI	10	10
3	PRIVATE	LITTLE STARS HIGH SCHOOL, DIGBOI	10	10
4	PRIVATE	DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, DIGBOI	10	10

Appendix -

Interview Schedule for Parents

[Here are some questions made for your response for an educational survey. Please feel free to respond. Your response will be utilized only in academic purpose and these will not be made public.]

Name :
Students Name :
Total monthly income :
Educational level :
 Father :
 Mother :

1) (a) Do you want your child to be educated?

Yes No

(b) If yes, to which level

- (i) HSLC
- (ii) HSSLC
- (iii) Graduate
- (iv) Post graduate & above

(c) If any other please mention.....

2) Which of the following streams you would prefer for your child and why?

- (i) Science
- (ii) Arts
- (iii) Commerce
- (iv) Technical / Vocational

3) Will you agree with him / her, if he / she decides here in selecting the Stream?

Yes No

4) (a) Do you want your child to learn something extra besides general education?

Yes No

(b) If any other please mention :.....

5) (a) Besides text books, are you giving facilities to your child to develop in these areas?

Yes No

(b) If yes, what are those:.....

6) Do you want your child to be economically independent?

Yes No

7) Do you have any objection, if your child accepts any vocation.....

Yes No

8) (a) Do you prefer special vocations for your child?

Yes No

(b) If yes what are those

9) What do you want your child to be in future life?

.....

10) How would you care for and guide the child in this direction?

.....

11) (a) Have you faced any problem in this regard?

Yes No

(b) If yes, what are the problems?

Yes No

12. a) Do you want your children to learn something extra besides general education ?

Yes - No

b) If yes, in what areas --

i) Music

ii) Dance

iii) Acting

iv) Sports

v) Drawing

vi) Handicraft

c) If any other, please mention :

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STUDENTS INSTRUCTIONS

This scale seeks facts about yourself and your parents for the purpose of research work only.

The information you give will be kept strictly confidential. In case of your father / mother not alive, information be provided as of his / her life time.

Several possible answers to each question are provided. The answer that is yours may be given by making a tick (✓) in the relevant (□).

নিৰ্দেশনা

এই স্কেলৰ দ্বাৰা শিক্ষা সম্বন্ধীয় অনুসন্ধানৰ বাবে তোমাৰ আৰু তোমাৰ পিতৃ-মাতৃৰ বিষয়ে কিছু কথা জানিব বিচৰা হৈছে। যদি তোমাৰ পিতৃ-মাতৃ জীয়াই থকা নাই তেন্তে তুমি তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱিত সময়ছোৱাৰ বিষয়ে জনাবা। এই সকলোবোৰ কথা গুপতে ৰখা হব। গতিকে কোনোধৰণৰ সংকোচ নকৰাকৈ প্ৰতিটো প্ৰশ্নৰ সন্দৰ্ভত তোমাৰ মতামত জনাবা। তুমি উপযুক্ত বুলি ভবা ক্ষেত্ৰত (✓) চিন দিবা।

Instructions:

There are several cells (□) against each question. Your response in the form of a (√) is to be placed in the relevant cell (□). (Only one cell (□) is to be used). Please read carefully, understand wisely and then (√) the cell (□) honestly.

	Father	Mother
1) What are the educational qualifications of your parents.	□	□
(a) Illiterate	□	□
(b) Primary school	□	□
(c) Middle School	□	□
(d) Matriculation	□	□
(e) Higher secondary	□	□
(f) Graduate (BA/Bsc/Bcom etc)	□	□
(g) Post graduate & above (MA/Msc /Mcom/MCA/MBA/Mphil/ME/MD/MS)	□	□
(h) Technical degree (Medical/Engg./Law/ MBBS/BE/LLB)	□	□
2) What is / are the post / posts held by your parents?	□	□
(a) Unemployed / Housewife	□	□
(b) Labour	□	□
(c) Postgraduate and above (MA/Msc/Mcom/ MCA/MBA/Mphil/Ph.d/ME/MD/MS)	□	□
(d) Business	□	□
(e) High Administrative (gazetted) officer, Lacturer, Reader, Professor, Principal, Doctor, Lawyer, Engineer, Newspaper Editor, Bank Manager, Distinguished Artist, Managing Director of an industrial Or vocational institution, owner of a Factory or a firm, honorary higher officer, Political leader, Holding salary (MLA,MLC MP etc).	□	□
(f) Middle class administrative (non gazetted) officer, Middle class lawyer or Doctor, Teacher of a high school or intermediate College, Research assistant, Demonstrator, Chemist, Junior engineer, commission agent, Artist, Whole seller or Big shopkeeper.	□	□

(g) Clerk, Typist, Accountant, Laboratory Asst., Technician, Primary or middle school Teacher, Station Master, Guard, Ticket Collector, TTE, Press reporter, Salesman or small shopkeeper, Telephone or telegraph operator, Proof reader, Supervisor of a factory or mine, Draftsman or 3rd grade Servant.

(h) Motor driver, Engineer, Painter, Compositor Mechanic, Skilled carpenter, Mason and worker or other skill.

(i) Office peon or fourth grade employee, Factory labourer, Hawker or Mobile shopkeeper, Cleaner Worker engaged in agriculture or other job or Ordinary mill.

(j) Watch man, gatekeeper, Domestic Servant, Coolie etc.

(k) Unemployed – dependent on others

3) What is the monthly income of your parents

(a) Up to Rs. 1000

(b) Rs. 1001 to Rs. 3000

(c) Rs. 3001 to Rs. 5000

(d) Rs. 5001 to Rs. 7000

(e) Rs. 7001 to Rs. 9000

(f) Rs. 9001 to Rs. 10000

(g) Above Rs. 10000

(h) Any other

4) Do you and the family live in own house?

(a) Own house

(b) Rented house

(c) Hotel

5) What is your caste?

(a) General

(b) Backward class (OBC / MOBC)

(c) Scheduled cast / tribe (SC / ST)

6) Do you or your parent own landed or other property?

- (a) Landed
- (b) Other
- (c) No property

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7) If you or your family have landed property, how much is it?

- (a) Less than one acre
- (b) 1 to 5 acres
- (c) 5 to 10 acres
- (d) more than 10 acres

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8) Do you have the following things in your house?

- (a) Car
- (b) Scooter
- (c) TV / VCD
- (d) Refrigerator
- (e) Cooking range / washing machine
- (f) Telephone

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9) Does your family subscribe to any magazine?

- (a) Every week
- (b) Every month
- (c) Occasionally
- (d) Never

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10) Do you participate in the activities of any Social, economic, political or religious organizations? If he is a member and office bearer (President, Secretary etc.) of any organization.

- (a) No
- (b) Member of one organization
- (c) Member of more than one organization
- (d) Office bearer of an organization (President, Secretary etc.)
- (e) Office bearer of more than one organization (President, Secretary etc.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>