

A. Record Sheet for Need for Achievement

Need for Achievement

તારીખ:			
વિદ્યાર્થીનું નામ:			
જન્મ તારીખ:	ઉંમર:	(Gi).	સ્ત્રી/ પુરુષ
oor titelet.	0-11.	icioi.	1117 334
શાળાનું નામઃ			
વર્ગ:			
ધરનું સરનામુઃ			

Need for Achievement

	5 Feet	10 Feet	15 Feet	Success
1				

B. Record Sheet for Concentration

	કૈન્સલેશન ટેસ્ટ		
તારીખ:			
વિદ્યાર્થીનું નામઃ			
જન્મ તારીખ:	ઉંમર:	લિંગ:	સ્ત્રી/ પુરુષ
શાળાનું નામ:			
વર્ગ:			
धरनं सरनामः			

Record Sheet for Concentration (Conti....)

કૅન્સલેશન ટેસ્ટ

નીચે આપેલ બારાખડી માથી તમને અક્ષર 'ક' શોધી તેના પર / નું ચિન્ફ કરવાનું છે. ઉદફારણ ડવબફજતકલઅ. કું જ્યારે શરૂ કઠું ત્યારે શરૂ કરો અને જ્યારે બંદ કઠું ત્યારે બંદ કરજો. તમને કુલ પ મિનિટનો સમય આપવામાં આવશે.

ગતમઅવરુપઅદકઝજનણક્ષકગટળલથઠબષશસફભકનરટળતમકઝધડયક્ષજઢટસશકદફવ ફજઢરકવપપ્રસફલનટથબંચકભશચગમઝટખપ્રકશેલજવખનણફરકબગડજલનદફટથબકચ રળગવજકટબટખભજઢખયઝ૫પ્રદત્તમભફળકસશગટણદધન્નશક્ષેકપ્રબટભવકરક્ષેયકટક્ષજદ હખકમફજટઝતટપૂચળકરક્ષટથકુવસગફવેક્ષથટકગણતધભળહકુભજકબફકગઘટભપૂચણ**હ** ટફળક્ષગડઢકજ્ઞતપકફળજશયકટખવકમફસબનથજ્ઞણરક્ષડજફદકક્ષકઘણદભજલતફબનફ લનધત્તકગફસપૂબશણદભપૂઢવધકવળકલેજરમભક્ષયપૂજબઢડકદળતટખરમભઝસપૂબકફસ ધગટફકપ્રત્નેજલેતઢળકૃણકળભહ્ટક્ષળસત્તજલનદફવકમક્ષથશતઢખગડકલસ્વક્ષકઘથજઢળ નલરવધપુળજકબઘટસશેષળબપખકણળધફબકગડભનદજ્ઞગટકમક્ષભપુબતકનપુલનપુળઢઠ ભફળકસફળલણદહ્વક્ષખમહજકટજકળભથટગણદભપ્રટખજશકસપ્રબફસરમભઝગકહ્વક્ષથ ટખપુણદકભજલતપુકળભક્ષજેઢટસકકુસબફળળગવપપુઢવધધન્નકક્ષપુંચજબશેષડકુકબશેષડ ટઝતટકભધત્તરાકુસંક્ષખમકજફ્વક્ષથકુંસબનફળક્ષકફળળકસંધગટકૃદખમટમક્ષકપૂબપુસકૃપ્ નણકકકપુદભજન્નટથબચકક્ષપુસકળજલણદધન્નમુકજકઢવધટકપુગવજઢળનથકસન્ટથબન્ન ળરતંટભનકસકપુભક્ષજઢફળક્ષગકટજલકદફટથબચઢળલણગફકમફજઢળટભનફણકદરપૂ લળઢવથબપુકદજ્ઞજલતકસઝટકફભચકહરળમહૃણદઢક્ષલધપુથબણદકહૃણદરળનથકસફઠ કશકગકક્ષધથબઝ ઢઝજગફભકક્સખજ્ઞતટભવકરક્ષયકભજટકમખસળલણડકનણકરજલનદ ઢવધભજેઢમફકટલણદરળનથકસફનશધન્નગકટવપૂતજઢઠબળગટકસફનેધન્નગફેકપૂબનભ ળક્ષગનપુસણદકણદરપુબશેષઽક\$ગજઢળખચકભજબગવજેધપુળણદકટકભશેચળરતટભનપુ ફવકલરવક્ષકથથળબપસફક્ષગડત વકબફગઘટભપ્રયત્તકળકભશકબડળઢધફળયધત્તટભન જલનથટકરમભઝથઠબષશસકભકનબગડકનણકરબળથબચકસપુનપુલનનધન્નગાગણભકનજ શષળટભનકૃણકદજલનદકૃટથબચઢરક્ષડજિક્દકક્ષકઘરટળતમકઝધડચવજધકળભળતધભ ગફકર્પાથબધગટફદકળનથકલળઢવજશસપ્રબફસબનફશચકટખબપફળજણદભપ્રઢકબપ્રશણ તધભળઢકભજકદ્દમદ્દ્રાદકઢવધટખલનધત્ત્રગફકપૂબનથઠબષકસકુજક્સખબદ્દકલરકુસળક્ષ ચક્રુરળમેર્ટ્રણદઢટખેપુણદભજલક્રુદતનપુલનપુલનક્રુજનણક્ષકગટળલનક્ષકનલેજ્ઞજકપ ટલનધત્ત્રગફેશચકબગડદનણફેરબકલળઢવથબપુકદત્તનણફેટફેપુદલકત્ત્રળઢફેફેજકટજટલ \$#31248HQUSGDE201#888\$ \$%&43HQHQU8E28%W9\\\$\$6H823J&Q628S નફઢવધનથકલબળક્ષગગટજલકકસકભશચળરતટભનપ્રટકપ્રજ્ઞજલતટષકડઢખજગરષળક વઢેઠટ કેકેક્ટ જ્ઞસકબરબળભનપુક પુંદ તટસબેક્કકેસડ કેઠ પ્રક્રેસ કેબલનથક્ષેઢવધક વવક ધજ્ઞ ક્ષગજઢળનહૃણકદલણદરળનથકેસફકવકલરવેક્ષેકઘથેશણદભેપૃઢવધકવગઢક્ષધથબઝળઢલ વક્ષખમક્ષ્યકટજણરટળતમકઝર્ધડચઢળકણકળભક્રટક્ષખજલનદથઠબષકબપદકન્નઝતભનપ થઠબષ્યશેસકભકનેલનટથબચકભશચળરતેટલનપુસકપુગવજધપુળણદકટલેતમકઝષશગલક કલનપૂર્ધભળઢકુકનણકુરથટગપુજબણકળભહ્ર્ટસકુપૂનડદકણધન્નગકુનલટફ્રણદઢભનઢકટ สหรรสหรรดงอเทพต์นั้นหล่วเรคคร์เพรายใช้ รายหลายสายหลายสายหลายเล่า નથકોપસપપુભકઢેખચસબઠકમકાથશાધભળતધભળનણકગરવચઠકન્નસદતટસકઠલળઢવન્નગ ણજગલતફભઝકકૃધન્નગલળઢવથગટકઠબષભળઢકૃફજકટજણવઢઠટકૃકનપુસણઢવધકજક્ષ મક્ષથશતઢખગડ§કશઢગઢક્ષધથબઝક્ષકધપ્રથબણદક્રદ્રઝતટભનધન્નગફકપુળભણદકળનથ જઢરવપપુસે ફકપુથબચકક્ષપુન પુલનટખજશસપુબક્સ કક્રફ્શધથબધગેટકથશતઢખગડ કશક કવજધપૂળચકક્ષપૂનપૂથબકઢરબળભગડઢજ્ઞતઝતટભનધક્ષપૂસપપૂભરવકઠ્પઠ્ણદઢરકનથ ધભળનણજગરવકહકથશતઢખગશષકડઢખજગરઠચકટખબકક્સબનદનણફરમંદ્રણદઢખઢ લનધત્ત્રગણદધત્તકણજગલટફકઢઢઠટફકઢદસકપૂનટઝતટભતમકઝષશસફઢકળસપપૂલજ ફપત્તસળફકષળક્ષધથબઝભળઢકુભકળક્ષગનપુસણઢકધકજઢજલતફષળક્ષધબળભનપુઢનથક કખપ્રણદઠબષશસફડભનશષકક્ષડજફદકણદલળઢવળસગફવક્ષથટગકદસળફકષળક્ષધથમ પલનપ્રધભનધકગલળઢવથબપ્રદકત્તનફભકનલત્તજકૃપ્રત્તજરવઢઠટફકઠ્દત્તસપૂળનઠ્કળષ ઝજનણક્ષકગટળલઢઠબળગટકસકત્તજેલતકનથકલઢળનદ્રણકસકભકસગદ્રવક્ષથટગસપૂર્વધ ધનથકલકસફક્ષગજઢફપ્રજ્ઞજથબચકક્ષપ્રખનણટળતમકઝગસધગબચઢરળથબચકક્ષબષભળટ **ઢરવશસપ્રબક્સક્ર્પતદણદકટપંથબઝભળઢક્કપ્રદદ્ગબક્ષગજઢળશષકઽઢખક્ષટથક્વળક** พรยะวายเราร์ดเดศเยเลี้ยวเรชะวาระบุคบุยเผ่นสพาสตพสรัตชพราเราพิศย์รุ่นเศษ ક્ષિધથબધકનણકૃટફળરતટભનકસનપુધભનકનણકૃરબપુભજઢખજથબચકક્ષકૃરથટળળગકબ

C. Record Sheet for Creativity

	Creativity		
તારીખ:			
વિદ્યાર્થીનું નામ:			
જન્મ તારીખ:	ઉંમર:	લિંગ:	સ્ત્રી/ પુરુષ
શાળાનું નામ:			
વર્ગ:			
ધરનું સરનામુઃ			

Creativity

નીચે ઍક શબ્દ આપવામાં આવેલ છે જેના તમને અનેક ઉપયોગ લખવાના છે. દા.ખ **લાકડી:** ૧) ધર બનાવવા, ૨) રમવા, ૩) મારવા, ૪) દાતણ, ૫) ઢોર ચરાવવા, ૬) સ્વિચ ચાલુ બંધ કરવા, ૭) કપડા સુકવવા,૮) ફવન માટે, ૯) બેસવા માટે, ૧૦) ઢોલ વગાડવા, વગેરે..... તમને કુલ પાંચ મિનિટ આપવામાં આવશે. કુ શરૂ કફુ ઍટલે તમે શરૂ કરજો અને બંધ કફુ ઍટલે તમારે બંધ કરવાનું.

કાપડ:

D. Record Sheet for Problem Solving Ability

Problem Solving Ability

તારીખ:		
વિદ્યાર્થીનું નામ:		
જન્મ તારીખ:	ઉંમર:	લિંગઃ સ્ત્રી / પુરુષ
શાળાનું નામ:		
વર્ગ:		
ધરનું સરનામુઃ		

Problem Solving Ability

Design No.	Time (mins)	Solved
1	17 18 18	
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		j.
7		
8	4	
9	1	10
10		l l
	3 (8
*	1	

Remarks:

E. Parental Details

માતા-પિતાની વિગત

તારીખ: નામ:

ભિંગઃ સ્ત્રી/ પુરુષ ધરનું સરનામુ: બાળકનું નામઃ બાળકના શાળાનું નામઃ

પરિવારની વિગત:

	નામ	ઉંમર	શિક્ષણ	વ્યવસાય	આવક
માતા					
પિતા					
ભાઈ					
બેન					
	*	V.	V		

માતા-પિતાની વિગત

તારીખ: નામ: લિંગ: સ્ત્રી/ પુરુષ ઘરનું સરનામુ: બાળકનું નામ: બાળકના શાળાનું નામ:

પરિવારની વિગત:

	નામ	ઉંમર	શિક્ષણ	વ્યવસાય	આવક	
માતા						
પિતા						
ભાઈ						
બેન						

F. Questionnaire for Parents' Attitude Towards Education

માતા-પિતાનું શિક્ષણ પ્રત્યેનું વલણ

આ પ્રશ્નાવલીમાં શાળા અને ભણતર અંગેના તમારા મત જાણવા માટે પ્રશ્નો પુછવામાં આવ્યા છે. તમને ફા, ના અથવા ખબર નફી ઍવા ત્રણ જવાબ માથી ઍક જવાબ આપવાનો છે. જો તમને કોઈપણ પ્રશ્ન ન સમજાય તો આપ પ્રશ્ન પૂછનારને પૂછી શકો છો.

	ક્રમ	ના	?	ξl
૧.વિદ્યાર્થીઓએ શિક્ષકની સલાફ માનવી જરૂરી છે.	٩.	1	9	
ર.જો શાળા તરફથી યૂનિફૉર્મ અને પુસ્તકો ન				
આપવામાં આવે તો પણ ઠું બાળકને શાળામાં મોકલીશ.	5.			
3.બાળકોને શાળામાં જવાનું ન ગમે તો ધણીવાર શાળાનું				
વાતાવરણ તેની માટે જવબદાર ગણી શકાય.	3.			
૪. મોટા ભાગના શિક્ષકો પોતાના ક્લાસમાં/વર્ગમાં		-		-
વિદ્યાર્થીઓ સાથે સારું વર્તન કરે છે.	8.			
પ.છોકરી અને છોકરાને ભણવાની સમાન તક	ч.			
મળવી જોઈઍ.	٩.			
ક.ભણતર વ્યક્તિને અત્મનિર્ભર બનાવે છે.	g.	- i		
૭. ભણવા કરતા કામ કરવાના અનુભવથી વ્યક્તિ વધુ	10.774			
શીએ છે.	9.	7		
૮.માતા-પિતાઍ નિયમિત રીતે પોતાના બાળકની				
શાળાની મુલાકાત લેવી જોઈએ.	٤.			
૯.મોટા ભાગના શિક્ષકો સારી રીતે ભણાવતા નથી.				
૧૦.બાળકના ભણતરમાં માતા-પિતાનું ભણતર મહત્તવનો ભાગ ભજવે છે.	е.			
૧૧. છોકરીઓ ભણતી હ્રેય ત્યારે વહેલું લગ્ન થઈ જાય તો સારૂ.	90.			
૧૨.માતા-પિતાએ પોતાના બાળકના ભણતરમાં ધ્યાન આપવુ જરારી છે.	99.			
13.બાળક શાળામાં ન જાય તો ભણતર ઉપર તેની કોઈ અસરથતી નથી	92.			
૧૪.જો મને પ્રાથમિક ભણતર મળ્યુ ફોત તો મારું જીવન	93.			
વધુ સાફે હોત.	98.			
૧૫.બાળકની ભણતરને લગતી તમામ જરૂરીયાતો પૂરી પડવાની જવાબદારી માતા-પિતાની ક્રેય છે.				
પડવાના જવાબદારા માતા-ાપતાના સૂવ છે.	94.		I	1

Questionnaire for Parents' Attitude Towards Education (conti...)

20.00000	ક્રમ	ના	?	હા
૧૬.જો કોઈ બાળક ભણતરમાં સારી દેખાવ ન કરે તો તેનું કારણ તેના શિક્ષક ઢોઈ શકે.	99.			
૧૭. ભણેલી છૉકરીચૉ ધરકામ કરવાનુ પસંદ કરતી નથી.	9.9.			
૧૮.મારા છોકરીની શાળામાં બાથરૂમ ન ફોય તો પણ યાલે.	96.			
૧૯.ડું તો નથી ભણી પણ મારી ઍવી ઈચ્છા છે કે, ભવિષ્યમાં બધા માતા-પિતા ભણેલા ફૉચ.	96.	8 9		
૨૦.ઉજ્જવલ ભવિષ્ય માટે છોકરીઓને પણ ભણાવવું જરૂરી છે.	90.			
જરૂરા છ. ૧૧. ધોરણ આઠ પછી પણ ઠું મારા બાળકને ભણાવીશ.	ર૧.			
રર.જો માટ્રે બાળક શાળામાં મોડુ પહુંચે તો પણ ચાલે.	25.			
ર3.શાળાના ભણતરની ધણી બાબત છે જે નોકરીમાં કામ નથી આવતી.	23.	2		
૧૪.મને ભણવાનું ગમતું ફતું.	₹¥.			
રપ.કું જ્યારે શાળામાં જાઉં છું ત્યારે શિક્ષકો મારી સાથે સારું વર્તન કરે છે.	રપ.			
રક.મારા બાળક ઉપર ભણતરની સારી અસર થઈ રફી છે.	₹9.			
ર૭.શાળા મને મારા બાળકના ભણતરની માફિતી આપે છે. ૨૮.છોકરીઓ કરતા છોકરા ભણે તો સારૂ.	9.			
ર૯.જે બાળક અનિયમિત શાળાએ જાય છે તેના કરતાં	₹८.	2 3		87 - 50
નિયમિત બાળકો વધુ ફોશિયાર ફોય છે. 30.આજકાલના ભણતર કરતા અમારા જમાનામાં ભણતર	₹૯.			
વધારે સારું ફતું.	30.			
3૧.મારા છોકરાની શાળામાં બાથરૂમ ન ફ્રેય તો પણ ચાલે. 3૧.અમારા શાળાના શિક્ષકો આજકાલના શિક્ષકો કરતા વધુ	39.			
સારા ફતા.	38.			
33.જો માતા-પિતા ભણેલા ન ફોય અથવા ઓછુ ભણેલા ફોય છતા તેઓએ પોતાના બાળકે શાળાએ આપેલુ લેસન પ્રું	33.	3		
કર્યું કે નફી એ જોવું જોઈએ.	38.			
૩૪.માતા-પિતાનુ પ્રોત્સાફન બાળકને ભણવા પ્રેરિત કરે છે. ૩૫.જો શાળામાં મદાન્ન ભોજન ન આપવામાં તો પણ ઠું	34.			

મારા બાળકને શાળામાં મોકલીશ.

G. Parental Consent Form

પ્રતી,

કું પ્રાજકતા સરપોતદાર ડિપાર્ટમેંટ ઓફ સાઇકૉલજી, મફારાજા સયાજીરાવ યૂનિવર્સિટી વડોદરા પી. ઍચ. ડી. નો અભ્યાસ કરી રફી છું. બાળકો શાળામાં નિયમિત કેમ નથી આવતા તેના માનસિક કારણોનો કું અભ્યાસ કરી રફી છું. આ અભ્યાસથી કું સરકારને બાળકોની સમસ્યા અંગે મદદ કરવા માગુ છું. આ અભ્યાસ માટે કું તમારા બાળકને ચાર જુદી-જુદી રમતો રમાડીશ. આ રમતો કે મારા અભ્યાસથી તમારા બાળકના ભણતર ઉપર કોઈ અસર નફી થાય. આપને જો કોઈપણ પ્રશ્ન હ્યેય તો, આપ મને પૃછી શકો છો.

જો આપને પોતાના બાળકને મારા અભ્યાસમાં ભાગ લેવાથી કોઈ વાંધો ન ફ્રોય તો નીચે સફી કરી મંજુરી આપો.

H. Parental Consent Signature Form

ક્રમ	તારીખ	બાળકનું નામ	વાલીનું નામ	સફી/ અંગૂઠનું નિશાન
۹.				
٤.				
3.				
٧.		7		
ч.				
S.				
9.				
۲.				
e.				
90.				
99.				

I. Permission Letter for Data Collection from District Education Office

જા.નં.શિક્ષણ/ એડીએમ/ /૨૦૧૩ જિલ્લા શિક્ષણ સમિતિ, જિ.પં. વડોદરા તા. /૦૩/૨૦૧૩

પ્રતિ, ડો.રેણુ શર્મા, (પી.એચ.ડી. ગાઇડ) કિપાર્ટમેન્ટ ઓફ્ફસાઇકોલોજી દી મહારાજા સથાજીરાવ ચુનિવરસીટી ઓફ બરોડા લોક માન્ય તિલક રોડ,વડોદરા

વિષય :- પી.એચ.ડી. અભ્યાસ માટે ડભોઇ અને નસવાડી તાલુકાની શાળામાં ડેટા કલેકશનની પરવાનગી આપવા બાબત સંદર્ભ :- આપશ્રીના ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટનો પત્ર તા. ૦૪/૦૩/૨૦૧૩ નો પત્ર

મહાશય,

જય ભારત સહ ઉપરોક્ત વિષય અને સંદર્ભ પત્ર અન્વચે જણાવવાનુ કે પી.એચ.ડી. અભ્યાસ માટે ડભોઇ અને નસવાડી તાલુકાની પ્રાથમિક શાળાઓમાં ડેટા કલેકશનની કામગીરી અંગે પરવાનગી આપવા માંગણી કરેલ છે.

સબબ ઉક્ત વિગત નજરે પી.એચ.ડી. સ્ટડીના હેતુ માટે ડભોઇ તાલુકાની પસંદ કરેલ ૧૫ શાળાઓ તથા નસવાડી તાલુકાની ૧૫ શાળાઓમાં જવા અંગે આથી પરવાનગી આપવામાં આવે છે.

શરતોઃ-

- ૧. સદર પ્રવૃતિઓ કરવા માટે સને ૨૦૧૨-૧૩ ના શૈક્ષણિક વર્ષ પુરતી જ મંજુરી આપવામાં આવે છે.
- ૨. આ અંગે જે તે પ્રાથમિક શાળાના મુ.શિ.શ્રી ને અગાઉથી જાણ કરવાની રહેશે.
- 3. આ પ્રવૃતિઓ કરવા માટે શાળાના આચાર્ચ સાથે સંકલનમાં રહી કાર્યવાહી કરવાની રહેશે.
- ૪. આ પ્રવૃત્તિઓ કરવા માટે કોઇ ગ્રાન્ટ કે નાણાંકિય મદદ મળશે નહી .
- પ. પ્રાથમિક શાળાના શૈક્ષણિક કાર્યને હાની ન પહોચે તે રીતે પ્રવૃતિઓ કરવાની રહેશે.

જિલ્લા પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણાધિકારી જિલ્લા શિક્ષણ સમિતિ,વડોદરા

वरुस स्वाना :-

- ૧. તાલુકા વિકાસ અધિકારીશ્રી ડભોઇ તથા નસવાડી તરફ જાણ સારૂ
- ર. નિરીક્ષક કેળવણીશ્રી /બીટ નિરીક્ષક શ્રી ડભોઇ અને નસવાડી તરફ જાણ થવા સારૂ.
- 3. સબંધકર્તા મુ.શિ.શ્રી તરફ જાણ વ અમલ થવા સારૂ .

J. Details of School Visit in Dabhoi Block

પૃતિ, ડૉ. રેણુ શર્મા, (પી. ઍચ. ડી. ગાઇડ) ડિપાર્ટમેંટ ઓફ સાઇકૉલજી, ધી મહારાજા સચાજીરાવ યૂનિવર્સિટી ઓફ બરોડા લૉક માન્ય તિલક રોડ, વડોદરા

વિષયઃ પી. ઍચ. ડી. અભ્યાસ માટે ડભોઈ તાલુકાની શાળામાં ડેટા કલેક્ષનની પરવાનગી આપવા બાબત

મહાશય,

જય ભારત સહ ઉપરોક્ત વિષય અને સંદર્ભ પત્ર અન્વયે જણાવવાનું કે પી. ઍય. ડી. અભ્યાસ માટે આપની વિદ્યાર્થીની પ્રાજકતા સારપોતદારને શાળાઍ પરવાનગી આપી છે.

F 12	and the land	
95/3/19	अहस.	ના વસાત વેશ્વ ક્રાઉપક વા વસાત ત્રા કાલા ત્રા કાલા
20/3/23	2 (1.0) *	અમરે વ્યર પ્રા શાળા અમરે વ્યર પ્રા શાળા અમરે વ્યર તે ક્લોઇ. જે. વડોદરા.
Part of	5010 G 13	13
2013193	इसाथित शास	વા. કભોઈ, જી. વકોદરા
.69	12 (mus as	al. sello, S.
	2013193	20/3/93

Details of School Visit in Dabhoi Block (Conti...)

ક્રમ	તારીખ	શાળાનું નામ	આયાર્યની સફી	
Υ	21-3-13	િતા. હસાઇ માં તા. હસાઇ માં વર્તો	જેટેજમ મુખ્ય શિક્ષક અકારી પ્રા. શાળા ના. ડબાઇ જિ. વડાદરા	
y,	51.3-13	arzon)	कार्शकी कर्वारिव वार्डकी, कर्वारिव	
6	22-03-13	हुत अध्यात के हिंदी जिल्ला के कि	યુદ્ધિતો આયાય તેનતલાવ પ્રા. શાળા, તા. હશેષ્	
7.	22/3/1	र समिति से स्ट्रिंग है। इस से	હા. જે હામ હા બ લ આચાર્યજ્ઞી કન્યાશાળા નં. ૧ ડભોઈ ક્રેમ્ટ્રેમ્	
8	25/3/12	\$ 100 m	(प्रेप्ट पुष्पय शिक्षक शुक्राय १२००० शा ला ११. दलामा, कि पहाद रा	
9	25/3/13	o deneal 27 & 20151 11.	કું આ મુખ્ય વિજય વાદાદરા પ્રાથમિક વાજા જ કભોઈ, જિ. વકોટ જ	
10	26.3.13	ने लासवारा प्राक्षित	11	

Details of School Visit in Dabhoi Blocks (Conti....)

	1	તારીખ	શાળાનું નામ	આયાર્થની સહી
	11 00	28/3/13	Name of the state	હિલા ગમ શાળા તા. પ્યાઇ
	13	30/3/13	2 (101 5 A)	આયાર્થ કુસાર શાળા હતા હરેકણ તા. કલોઇ, જિ. વકોઇર'
	13	3013113	Contract of the second	ા લ્લામાં જિ. વડાદરા ૧ કેમાં જિ. વડાદરા ૧ ફેમાર્ગ સ્ટ્રેપ સાળા
	124	1 4113	* (48 (1011 *)	વડવાણા પ્રયુ કાલા મુખ્ય શિક્ષક વડવાણા પ્રયુ કાલા
,	15.	1-A-13	* (%17 -) * (d) *	વજ રહ્યાર ક્ષેત્ર કહેરા વજાર માં શાળા, વજાર માં શાળા,



K. Details of School Visit in Naswadi Blocks

પ્રતિ, ડૉ. રેણુ શર્મા, (પી. ઍચ. ડી. ગાઇડ) ડિપાર્ટમેંટ ઓફ સાઇકૉલજી, ધી મહારાજા સચાજીરાવ યૂનિવર્સિટી ઓફ બરોડા લૉક માન્ય તિલક રોડ, વડોદરા

વિષયઃ પી. ઍચ. ડી. અભ્યાસ માટે <u>નસવાડી</u> તાલુકાની શાળામાં ડેટા કલેક્ષનની પરવાનગી આપવા બાબત

મહાશય,

જય ભારત સહ્ ઉપરોક્ત વિષય અને સંદર્ભ પત્ર અન્વયે જણાવવાનું કે પી. ઍય. ડી. અભ્યાસ માટે આપની વિદ્યાર્થીની પ્રાજકતા સારપોતદારને શાળાઍ પરવાનગી આપી છે.

કમ	તારીખ	શાળાનું નામ	આચાર્યની સફી
٦.	12/3/13.	जी यावार प्रा शाजा, नसमाडी	ો સુંધવા ગોયાવાંટ શ્રેષ્ઠ પ્રા. શાળા તા. નરવારી દિ. વર્ષેલ્સ
2.	12-3-13	लावा हो ची न्या शा नसवाडी	જાણો લાવાકોઈ ગૃપ પ્રા. શાળા તા.નસવાડી ઉ વડોદગ
3	13-3-13	Juny 1. 18 18.	જાના મુખ જાસા મ જસ્ત્રી પ્રા. ગુપ શા તા. નસવાડી, જિ.વડોદર

Details of School Visits in Naswadi Blocks (Conti....)

ક્રમ	તારીખ	શાળાનું નામ	આયાર્યની સહી
4	1313113	्याः ग्रस्टाह्ये ज्यामश्चा त्रीःशाला	ેનર્ઝ-પેંગ છે. આચાર્ચ ખાપરીચા પ્રાથમિક શાળા ભા-નસવાડી. જિ.વડોદશ.
5	21 [5[51	पा- गनवाश्च त्राप्त्रिकाः गन्दाः भाःकाणी	ત્રને ૧૪ ન્કાઈ રુવા યુ. રિ. રોઝિયા ન વ પ્રા. શાળા તા. નસવાડી, જિ. વડોદરા.
6	14/3/13	जिय की पह मा. ज्या थाणा ता. म भवा ही कि. वडी हथ	્રેક્ટ. લાગ વિષ્ણ જેઓચાર્ય જેર શ્રેષ્ઠ પ્રા. ગૃપ શાળા તા. નસવાડી, જી. વકોદરા
7	14131013	(4. 05/60)	જાત્ઝ હી મુખ્ય શિશેક નવગામ પ્રાચમિક શાળા તા.નસવાડી. જિ.વડોદરા.
8	14103713	2000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	્રીયાસીય ભડેલી મઢબોરીયાદ શ્રેષ્ઠ પ્રા.ગૃપ જ્ઞાળ તા.નસવાકી. જિ.વડોદરા
વ	75-3113	* (1.0i) * *	્રીભ્યાર્થ આ યાર્થ આમેઠા પ્રાથ િક ગૃપ શાળા તા. નસવાડી, છ. વહોદરા.
10	15/3/2013	1 CAS 150 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20	આ લોના મેન્ટ પ્રા. શાળા મુખ્ય મિલક ઝેવળ

Details of School in Naswadi Blocks (Conti....)

ક્રમ	તારીખ	શાળાનું નામ	આચાર્ચની સઠી
η.	(8/3/2013	THE STATE OF THE S	િ ૧૦૦ સ્ટેસ્ટ્રેપ્ટ્રેમ્ટ્રેમ્યું મુશિ ભાકા પ્રાથમિક શાળા તા. નસવાડી, જી. વડોદરા.
12.	18 1312013	नस्वाडी.	ે. જ 27જો મુખ્ય શિક્ષક પંતાન્દ્રભાગોષ્ઠ પ્રા. શાળા તા.નસવાડી. જિ.વ ડો દરા.
13	19/3/13	State of the state	ना संस्रवाह्य रू पराहरः मेम्स शिक्षक नेम्स शिक्षक
14	19/3113	STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P	ચ્ચારસભ મુ. શિ. પાલા પ્રાન્ચ વાળાં તા.નર.વાંં ે. ોટરા.
15	23/03/13	(उथा पाशम्ड	ફિલ્લે હિલ્લ મુખ્ય શિક્ષક દામસિયા પ્રાથમિક શાળા તા.નસવાડી. જિ.વડોદરા ૧૧૨૪૦ ૨૪૧૫૨

94	તારીખ	શાળાનું નામ	આચાર્યની સફી
70	2-14-13		રેપ રેપ મામિયા મુખ્ય શિજ્ઞક રાયશીંગપુરા પ્રા. શાળા તા.નસવાકી, જિ. વકોદરા.
17	31412013	यात्रका ग्रीय, प्राथित ह हाला ता. नथवादी	रा. ज्यान के ज्या का नाम के का जाता है। विकास के का

L. Paper Publication

Scholars Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences

ISSN 2347-5374 (Online) ISSN 2347-9493 (Print)

Abbreviated Key Title: Sch. J. Arts Humanit. Soc. Sci.

©Scholars Academic and Scientific Publishers (SAS Publishers)

A Unit of Scholars Academic and Scientific Society, India

Tribal and Rural Parents' Attitude towards Education Belonging to Vadodara

Ms. Prajakta Sarpotdar*, Dr. Renu Sharma
Department of Psychology the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda Vadodara, 390002, Gujarat, India

Corresponding author Ms. Prajakta Sarpotdar

Article History Received: 22.01.2018 Accepted: 26.01.2018 Published: 30.01.2018

DOI: 10.21276/sjahss.2018.6.1.36



Abstract: The present study is aimed at assessing attitude of parents towards the education of their children belonging to tribal and non-tribal block of Vadodara district. Educational development of scheduled tribes has been important agenda of Indian government. Some of the major hurdles of tribal education are distance of school from home, teachers absenteeism, curriculum not attractive for students, language barrier, poverty, lack of awareness of parents, etc to name a few. The study analyzed data from 398 parents and guardians, who had one or more than one school going children. Out of these, 199 parents belong to tribal block i.e., Naswadi and 199 belonged to non-tribal block i.e. Dabhoi of Vadodara district. The data is collected through a questionnaire consisting of 35 statements in Gujarati language, all pertaining to attitude towards schooling and education of children. The respondents are asked to rate each of the item on a three-point scale (Yes. No and Don't Know) where score 1 is given to all the items showing positive attitude and score 0 is given where score it is great out in terms showing positive antide and score of is great to items showing negative statement as well as to statements answered as 'don't know'. This study aims to examine the significant difference between parents belonging tribal and non-tribal area, attitude of parent of male and female child and attitude of parent of regular and irregular child towards education through chi-square analysis. The results indicate that parents belonging to rural block have more positive attitude towards education than parents belonging to tribal block. Secondly, parents with positive attitude send their children regularly to school in comparison to parents with negative attitude towards education. Thirdly, there is no difference in attitude of parent of male child and parent of female child towards education. The study suggests that although there is awareness and positive response towards schooling and education, there is still scope of improvement.

Keywords: Attitude, Schooling, Education.

INTRODUCTION

Education is most powerful tool for development of an individual as well as society. It not only gives access to knowledge but also improves ones skills, competence, and potential. Education is important for development of nation as individual becomes aware of its rights, improves quality of life and brings social changes. The scheduled tribe is one of the deprived communities and since independence several initiatives have been taken for their development. According to census 2011, Gujarat consists 8.6 % of total tribal population of India. The total literacy rate of India is 72.99 % and that of scheduled tribes is 58.96 % [1]. Various factors affect education of tribal children such as poverty, sibling care, migration, delay in supplies incentives, lack of access, incomplete school, poor quality of teaching, lack of awareness, lack of

Parents have the major role in development of child from birth to maturity. Family involvement is important in child's studies as it is directly associated

with children's learning, motivation to learn, attention, skills and conduct. Parents' positive attitude towards child's education is important in determining school attendance and academic achievement of the child. Favourable attitude towards schooling and education enhances parental involvement in children's present and future studies. Students have a higher probability of academic success whose parents provide additional assistance in their academics [3]. A study was conducted in USA where parents were divided into two groups. One group of parents was given a handbook which gave tips on improving academic achievement and other group did not receive any handbook. Children had better academic achievement whose parents received handbook and were more involved in academics of their children than those parents did not received handbook. The results indicated that there is positive relationship between parental involvement and academic achievement of children [4].

Researchers have reported that child's academic development is influenced by parent-child

Available online: http://saspjournals.com/sjahss



Prajakta Sarpotdar & Renu Sharma., Sch. J. Arts. Humanit. Soc. Sci., Jan 2018; 6(1D): 225-230

Prajakta Sarpotdar & Renu Sharma, Sch. J. Arts. Hu interactions [5, 6]. A study was conducted in Odisha to assess attitude of parents towards the education and schooling of their children. The sample of 145 parents consisted of tribal and non-tribal parents belonging to Santoshpur village of Sundargarh district in Odisha. A questionnaire was used pertaining to schooling and education of children. The result showed that attitude of parents was moderately fravurable and positive rowards. education of children. The result showed that attitude of parents was moderately favourable and positive towards schooling and education. There was no significant difference in the attitude of tribal and non-tribal parents and gender difference was also found to be non-significant [7]. Similar finding is seen in study Sonapur without of Kamuru district in Assum [8] village of Kamrup district in Assam [8].

In a study, "Parent's Attitude towards Girls Education in Haryana" was conducted to examine the extent of parent's attitude on education of different group of population of Haryana. The sample consisted of 283 parents belonging to rural areas and 317 families belonging to urban areas of Haryana. A 25-item questionnaire was used for collecting data along with personal interview. The finding showed that overall the attitude of the respondents was positive towards education and there was no significant difference in the attitude of rural and urban parents. Also gender attitude of rural and urban parents. Also gender difference was not significant [9].

Similar study was done in Channageri taluka Similar study was done in Channageri taluka of Davanagere district in Karnataka to find parents' attitude and perception towards primary education. The sample of 145 parents belonged to tribal and non-tribal population. A 23-item questionnaire was used for collecting data along with personal interview. The findings showed that there was no difference in attitude of tribal and non-tribal parents and also found gender of tribal and non-tribal parents and also found gender difference to be non-significant [10].

A study to find the relationship between Indian parents' education level and their involvement in their children's education was carried out in National Schools in the Kerian district located in the state of Perak Darul Ridzuan, Malaysia where the sample was 150 Indian students studying in National schools. The finding of the study indicates a moderate relationship between the parent's education level and the strategies the parent implemented such as discussion of school activities or future planning. It also states the parents with high education held higher academic aspirations for their children also they used various strategies for excellence in studies at home and at school [11].

The parent's attitude could be positive or negative regarding education and schooling of their children. Parents' encouragement and support always boost child's performance in school. Positive attitude of the parents can be beneficial to their children which

may result in improvement in class performance, creating child interest to learn, achieve higher scores.

The present study aims to examine whether the tribal parents, today, exhibit a positive and favourable without property their additional engaging as a small of attitude towards their children's education as a result of increasing awareness of values of education through Government endeavours and initiatives.

Objectives of study

The study broadly examines the attitude of the parents towards education in rural and tribal households of Vadodara district. The specific objectives are as

- To examine the attitude of parents towards schooling and education of their children.
- To compare the parents belonging to tribal and rural communities with regard to their attitude towards children's schooling and education.
- To examine whether there exists a significant difference between the attitude of parent of male child and the parent of female child towards education.
- To examine whether there exists a significant difference between the attitude of parent of regular child and the parent of irregular child towards

METHOD AND DESIGN OF THE STUDY

Sample

The population for the study belongs to Naswadi, tribal block and Dabhoi, rural block of Vadodara district. There are total 44 and 46 Primary Government Schools from standard 1st to standard 8th in Dabhoi and Naswadi block of Vadodara district respectively. respectively.

Following steps are followed for sample

- Schools are divided under different clusters in Sarva Siksha Abhiyan. School from every cluster is selected randomly by lottery from both the blocks. Total 17 schools from each block are selected i.e. sample of 34 schools
- Further from each sample school students belonging to 6th, 7th and 8th standard are selected.
- Class-teacher from each standard i.e. 6th, 7th and 8th is asked to name one girl and one boy who is most regular and most irregular based on attendance. Thus, from each standard 4 students and total 12 students are selected from every sample school.
- Parent or guardians of these selected students are the respondents for the study. There are total 398 respondents.

Available online: http://saspjournals.com/sjahss

Prajakta Sarpotdar & Renu Sharma., Sch. J. Arts. Humanit. Soc. Sci., Jan 2018; 6(1D): 225-230

•••	tin on potani ce ite	mu Diimi	iiiii, oeiii o					(/			_
	Categories		Triba	l (199)				(199)			
	Attendance	Regular Students		Irregular Students		Regular Students		Irregular Students			
	Gender of Student	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
	Parent/ Guardian	51	49	51	48	51	50	49	49	398	

A questionnaire consisting of 35 items in Gujarati language is developed were response is on three point scale i.e. yes, no and don't know. This tool is based on parent attitude towards education scale developed by Mr. Gene R. Medinnus, Dr. J. Devlassic and Dr. Franis Stevens at Las Cruces, Bilingual Education Project, Las Cruces, New Mexico, under a project funded by U.S. Health, Education and Welfare, Washington D.C. The tool contains 53 statements on 5 point scale varying degrees of agreement to disagreement and it measures parent attitude towards school and teacher, the value of education, the value of the parent's own education and language education in

The tool used in present study is adapted in Indian context based on following six dimensions measuring parent's attitude towards education. The six dimensions are as follows:

Parents' attitude towards school and teacher Parents' approach or thoughts or stance or mind-set

specific towards particular school (it could be their child's school) and the teacher. For example the item in

It is necessary for students to follow teacher's

2. Value of education

Parents' understanding how important is education for their child. For example, Going to school is a useful to child for whole life

3. Parents' responsibility towards child's education

Parents' views and understanding of their own accountability or their role as parents in their child's education. For example, Parents should regularly visit school of their child.

4. Parents' value towards own education

Parents' view and importance towards own acquired education and teachers who taught them. For example, My life would have been better if I had formal

5. Parents' attitude towards school facilities.

Parent's attitude towards education in comparison to the facilities provided by the school such companish to the lactified provided by the session as separate toilets, drinking water and proper sitting arrangement. For example, I would not send my daughter to a school with poor or no facility of toilets.

6. Parents' attitude towards gender difference in

context of education.

Parents' may have different opinion towards education for girls and boys. The importance and level of education choice could be different gender wise. For example, I do not prefer to educate girls as educated girls do not like to do household work.

Dimension	1	2	3	4	5	6
Items	1,3,4,9,16, 25, 27,	6,7, 13, 23, 26, 29,	8,12, 15,21,22, 33, 34	10,14,19, 24, 30, 32	2,35,18, 31	5,11,17, 20, 28
Total Items	7	6	7	6	4	5

Initially, questionnaire with 55 statements is developed in Gujarati language and experts from Psychology, Education, Social Work and Home Science department of Maharaja Sayajirao University, Vadodara, Gujarat were asked to validate items of questionnaire. They were to ask to check the language and the item was properly selected under correct dimension. Based on face validity given by experts few of the items were dropped due to its ambiguity such as, 'I want my child to like school' or 'Schools are doing good job today'. Finally questionnaire of 35 items is developed. Prior using the questionnaire for current study, a pilot study of the questionnaire is conducted in sample blocks.

School authorities were given information School authorities were given information about the study and were ask to permit researcher to conduct study by District Education Officer's Office through letter. Telephonic permission was taken prior visit to school by the researcher. As per the sample selection, parent or guardian of the child was asked to be present in school on the appointment day or on next day by the school authorities. Before administration of questionnaire, respondents, were given the details about questionnaire, respondents were given the details about the study and instruction of questionnaire was read and explained. One to one questionnaire is filled by researcher based on responses given by the respondent. During data collection precaution is taken care that researcher does not prompt response while explaining any item or give information leading to response. This way data was collected from 398 respondents from 34 schools. Later, the data collected from both the districts

Available online: http://saspjournals.com/sjahss

Prajakta Sarpotdar & Renu Sharma., Sch. J. Arts. Humanit. Soc. Sci., Jan 2018; 6(1D): 225-230

was compiled and scoring and coding of the scores was completed on computer. Further, 20th version of SPSS was used to analyse data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Phase 1
There are total 35 items in questionnaire, score 1 is given to items which shows positive attitude towards education. There are 13 negative statements and 22 positive statements in questionnaire. Questionnaire was administered on total 398 generating the positive statements in questionnaire. respondents. Looking at the spread of score quartile is conducted. The results show that 113 respondents scored below or equal to 23 score, 175 respondents

scored between 24 to 26 scores and 110 respondents scored above or equal to 27 score, Respondents who scored below or equal to 23 score is considered to have lesser positive attitude towards education and respondents who score above or equal to 27 score have more positive attitude. During the analysis of data respondents who scored 24 to 26 score are dropped. Hence analysis is based on total 223 responses.

Objective

To compare the parents belonging to tribal and rural communities with regard to their attitude towards children's schooling and education

Table-1: Parent's Attitude towards Education

		Parent's Attitude		Total
		Negative Attitude	Positive Attitude	
	Dabhoi	45	64	109
Taluka	Naswadi	68	46	114
Total		113	110	223

According to table no. I forty five respondents belonging to Dabhoi taluka have negative attitude and 64 respondents have positive attitude towards their child's education. Unlike this in tribal taluka i.e. Naswadi, 68 respondents have negative attitude whereas

46 respondents have positive attitude towards their child's education. Frequency shows that there are 64 parents in Dabhoi block having positive attitude in comparison to 46 parents of tribal block Naswadi.

Table-2: Chi-Square Test Analysis of Parent's Attitude towards Education

			Chi-Square Tests		
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.519	1	.006		
Fisher's Exact Test				.007	.004

According to chi-square table (table no.2), the value of Pearson chi-square is 7.519 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that there is significant difference in number of parents having positive and negative attitude towards the education of their children belonging to tribal and rural block of Vadodara. Therefore, it can be said that parents belonging to rural block are more in number to have positive attitude towards education than the number of parents belonging to tribal block. As per census 2011 the literacy rate

among the Schedule Caste is 66.1% and 59% among the Schedule Tribes. It shows that Scheduled Tribe have lower literacy rate than Schedule caste.

Objective

To examine whether there exists a significant difference between the attitude of parent of regular child and the parent of irregular child towards education.

Table, 3: Parent's Attitude of Regular and Irregular Child

		Parent's Attitude		Total
		Negative Attitude	Positive Attitude	Total
n 1 '	Regular	54	73	127
Regularity	Irregular	59	37	96
Total		113	110	223

According to table no. 3 seventy three respondents having positive attitude send their children regularly to school. In contrast children belonging 37 respondents with positive attitude are irregular in school. Fifly four respondents with negative attitude send their children regularly to school whereas there are

59 respondents with negative attitude whose children are irregular in school. Scores show that children whose parents have positive attitude attend school regularly in compare to those having negative attitude towards

Available online: http://saspjournals.com/sjahss

228



Prajakta Sarpotdar & Renu Sharma., Sch. J. Arts. Humanit. Soc. Sci., Jan 2018; 6(1D): 225-230

Table-4: Chi-Square Test Analysis for Parent's Attitude of Regular and Irregular Child								
	Chi-Square Tests							
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square	7.845a	ı	.005					
Fisher's Exact Test				.007	.004			

According to chi-square table (table no.4), the value of Pearson chi-square is 7.845 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that there is significant difference in attitude of parents towards regularity of their children at school. Parents with positive attitude

regularly send their children to school in compare to parents with negative attitude.

Objective

To examine whether there exists a significant difference between the attitude of parent of male child and the parent of female child towards education.

Table-5: Parent's Attitude of a Male Child and Female Child

		Parent's Attitude		Total
		Negative Attitude	Positive Attitude	Total
Gender	Female	58	55	113
	Male	55	55	110
Total		113	110	223

According to table no. 5 there are 55 respondents having positive attitude believe in sending female students to school. Similarly 55 respondents having positive attitude are sending male students to school. In contrast to this 55 respondents having negative attitude are sending male students to school.

Unlike this in 58 respondents having negative attitude are sending female students to school. Irrespective of the attitude towards education there is almost equal number of respondents sending female and male students to school.

Table-6: Chi-Square Analysis for Parent's Attitude of a Male Child and Female Child

rabic-o. Cin-Squa	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.039	1	.843		
Fisher's Eyact Test				.894	.474

According to chi-square table (table no.6), the value of Pearson chi-square is 0.039 which is not significant at 0.01 level. This shows that there is no significant difference in attitude of parents towards gender of their children and education. Parents with negative as well as positive attitude towards education irrespective of the gender of their children send them to school.

CONCLUSION

The results indicate that parents belonging to rural block have more positive attitude towards education than parents belonging to tribal block. Secondly, parents with positive attitude send their children regularly to school in comparison to parents with negative attitude towards education. Thirdly, there is no difference in attitude of parent of male child and parent of female child towards education. There have been changes in education system since independence. Government has been launching new education schemes, long term programmes and laws to ensure enrolment of students and universalisation of education. There is literacy gap between students belonging to tribal area and students belonging to other area. There is need to popularize education and its importance in these areas. Village panchayats, tribal councils need to be

more responsible in implementation of schemes and programmes initiated by government [12]. Socio-cultural factors, economic factors, antipathy towards formal education, paucity of ST teachers, paucity of facilities, habitation problem, parents literacy rates are few of the factors that are affecting tribal education [13].

In present study, results indicate there is no gender difference towards attitude in education by the respondents. Government has initiated special scholarships for tribal and rural students, reservations for higher studies, enforcement of teacher attendance, implementation of food and clean drinking water, improvement in facilities at school has increased attendance. Special schemes promoting girl child education has also helped to curb the gender bias [14].

Future Implications

Technology, television, radio and now mobile technology has played vital role in spreading the message of government across society. Facilities of pure drinking water, food, uniform, books, and computer education, financial help for encouraging female education has definitely brought down drop-out rates. However, creating more opportunities for under

Available online: http://saspjournals.com/sjahss

229

CScanned with CamScanner

Prajakta Sarpotdar & Renu Sharma., Sch. J. Arts. Humanit. Soc. Sci., Jan 2018; 6(1D): 225-230

Prajata sar pound.

Privileged communities, vocational training, and skill building training would generate employment opportunities. This would also lure parents for encouraging their children for higher studies. Parent involvement in activities in schools would surely bring change in attitude towards education.

Future studies with large sample could compare urban and rural or urban and tribal areas to address this issue and generate more information. Involvement of teachers, students and other stakeholders in this study can generate more results.

Limitations of the Study

The major limitation of the study on parental attitude towards education is the number of respondents. The errors due to lack of willingness to respond, language problems or avoiding to answer on certain issues might have affected results. Difference in socio-economic status, educational background and multi religious background has not been taken care in present study. Due to scarcity of time and resources sample has not been covered. Therefore, the results, therefore, are not highly generalizable.

REFERENCES

- Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India. Ministry of Tribal Affairs Statistical Division, Government of India, www.tribal.nic.in, 2013 Rani M. Problems of Tribal Education in India
- Issues and Prospects. Kanishka Publishers, Distributors, New Delhi, 2009. Antoine DR. The Correlation between Parental
- Involvement and Student Academic Achievement, 2015.
- Wilder S. Effects of parental involvement on academic achievement: a meta-synthesis. Educational Review. 2014 Jul 3;66(3):377-97.
- Christian K, Morrison FJ, Bryant FB. Predicting kindergarten academic skills: Interactions among kindergarten academic skilist: interactions among child care, maternal education, and family literacy environments. Early Childhood Research Quarterly, 1998 Jan 1;13(3):501-21.

 Committee on Early Childhood Pedagogy. Eager to learn: Educating our pre-schoolers. The National Academics Press 2000.
- Samal R. Parents Attitude towards Education and Schooling of Children. National Institute of Rourkela, 2012.
- Rourketa, 2012.

 Bordhan S. Parental Attitude towards Schooling of their Children. Journal of All India Association for Educational Research. 2014; Vol. 26(1).

 Mor K, Sethia MS. An Investigation of Consumer Buying Behavior for Food Products: An Empirical
- Study of Rural and Urban Areas of Haryana. Global Journal of Management and Business Research. 2015 Sep 21.

 10. Dinesh & Chandrashekar. Parents' Attitude and Perception towards Primary Education in Rural

- Sue, Selt, Jalli 2013, (CIJ): 225-250
 Karnataka, Journal OF Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS), 2015; Vol 20: 20-26.
 Vellymalay SA, Sludy of the Relationship between Indian parents'. Kajian Malaysia. 2011; 47-65.
 Tripathy KK. Educational Scenario of Tribes in India Current Issues and Concerns edited by Soubhagya Ranjan Pathi. Mangalam Publishers & Distributers Delbi. 2011. Distributers Delhi, 2011.

 13. Chantia A. and Mishra P. Educational Scenario of
- Tribes in India Current Issues and Concerns edited by Soubhagya Ranjan Pathi. Mangalam Publishers & Distributers Delhi, 2011.
- 14. Parimala D, editor. Equity and Education in India: Policy, Issues and Challenges. Kanishka Publishers; 2010.

Available online: http://saspjournals.com/sjahss

230

