

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This study focused on the performance of the children in their school activities who come from the coastal area and they are involved in fishermen community. This study took the target group as the high school students of fishermen community who are enrolled in Poor Government Higher Secondary School. Poovar is a well-known coastal place in Thiruvananthapuram District.

This study mainly analyse some important aspects related to school achievements.

They are;

- a. Students participation in Sports and Arts competitions.
- b. Performance in class rooms.
- c. Attending in competitive and general exams.
- d. Extra-Curricular Activities
- e. Marks or Grade of their exams.

The researcher focused on the questions that what is their social, economic, and familial conditions? and how these are affect their scholastic performance?

Coastal living is something different socially from others. They have a different style of life because of the problems that they are facing. The important problem of them is educational backwardness. This lead them to backward condition in the sphere of economical, political, cultural etc.

Hardness of their traditional job, natural calamities, etc., are the main causes to their backward conditions. So many technical advances are existing in our society but majority of the fishermen community are not aware of that for improving their production. Economic awareness is closely related to education.

Government adopted so many policies and welfare measures to the development of lower class people. So fishermen students also get so many aids from the government through schools. Scholarships, fees concessions, meal distribution, etc are some elements of the aids. Institutions like churches and other social organizations are also give the support to them for welfare.

At present all coastal children are enrolled in schools. But the main problem exist among them is drop-out. Unawareness of parents, economic problems of family, natural calamities like flooding etc are the main causes for the dropout. In this sense this study is more important in the sphere of sociology of education.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In the words of Monly as far as researcher is concerned, review of related literature is important. It makes the researcher feel the relevance of the problem he has selected for study. He also acquire upto date information about what has been thought of and done in a particular area and what remains to be analysed, through the related literature. In addition to this related literature helps the researcher to delimit his problem and to avoid sterile approaches.

According to Dewey in his book "Democracy and Education" 1922 the conception of education as a social process and function has no definite meaning until we define the kind of society we have in mind. Since education is a social process and there are many kinds of societies a

criterion for educational criticism and construction implies a particular social ideal. (Narendra.K.Singh, 1979).

THE SCHOOL CLASS AS A SOCIAL SYSTEM

Talcott Parsons

The functional point of view the school class can be treated as an agency of socialization that is to say, it is an agency through which individual personalities are trained to be motivationally and technically adequate to the performance of adult roles. It is not the sole agency the family informed 'peer group' and sundry voluntary organizations all play a part as does actual on-the-job training. But is the period extending from entry into first grade the school class may be regarded as the focal socializing agency.

THE NATURE OF SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENTS

What, now of the content of the achievement expected of elementary school children? Perhaps the best broad characterization which can be given is that it involves the type of performance which are on the one hand, appropriate to the school situation and on the other hand are felt by adults to be important in themselves.

Family and peer group in relation to the school

The school age child, of course, continues to live in the parental household and to be highly dependent emotionally as well as instrumentally, on his parents. But he is now spending several hours a day away from home subject to a discipline and a reward system which are essentially independent of that administered by the parents. Moreover, the range of this independence gradually increases. As he grows older, he is permitted to range further territorially with neither parental nor school supervision, and to do an increasing range of things.

Two sociological characteristics, of peer groups at this age are particularly striking. One is the fluidity of their boundaries, with individual children drifting into and out of associations. This element of voluntary association contrasts strikingly with the child's ascribed membership in the family and the school class, over which he has no control. The second characteristic is the peer groups sharp segregation by sex. To a striking degree this is enforced by the children themselves rather than by adults.

3. Education: Its Nature and its Role Emile Durkheim

Definition of Education

The word 'education' has sometimes been used in a very broad sense to designate the totality of influences that nature of other men are able to exercise either on our intelligence or on our will.

To define education we must, then consider educational systems, present and part put them together, and abstract the characteristics which are common to them.

Education is the influence exercised by adult generations on those that are not yet ready for social life. Its object is to arouse and to develop in the child a certain number of physical, intellectual and moral status which are demanded of him by both the political society as a whole and the special milieu for which he is specifically destined. (Narendra.K.singh, Jaipur 1979).

Socio –Economic Background of Trivandrum Coastal

Marine fishing is the only occupation of men in the fisher flock community. Traditional methods are still used by them for fishing. Fishing is a traditional occupation, particularly for traditional fisher folks. During monsoon when tides are higher and rough, fishing is impossible. Thus almost half of the year they are destined to idle away their time. People live in conditions of extreme poverty. Even during fishing seasons, good fish catch

occur area is awhile. It is also complained that fish resources of sea shore is getting depleted due to over concentration there. Deep sea fishing by using improved techniques can be a solution in the existing situation to a certain extent. But in the present situation, the traditional fisherman are too far to think of and plan out such development strategies and measures requiring financial investment.

Women in the families are also restless as the responsibility of maintaining the household is resting on them. In order to supplement the family expenses, quite a good number of women in this area of the coastal regions go for fish vending they go to far and near markets by walking. Rather they appear running to reach their destination first, with fish baskets on head.

Literary rate in the coastal arch is as low as 30%. This is made lower than the state average. The elders can be said to be completely illiterate. Children of the present generation are induced to go school by social leaders and reformers. But most of them became dropouts before completing schooling due to various reasons of backwardness and difficulty in their families and the usage to join their parents in their economic activities.

The fisher folk as a whole are landless. As such they have no connection with agricultural measures which is being the primary sector of the Indian economy. Most of the fisher folk families live in the thatched huts in the sea shore, is unhygienic environment. There is no drinking water nor latrines. The huts are clustered around. Water borne and communicable diseases are too common. Epidemics like cholera spread out is every monsoon without fail. In many cases where more than one family live under the same roof. This hampers personal freedom and individual growth of the members apart from the quarrelsome atmosphere created.

Men are addicted to alcoholism. They take cheap but spurious liquors. Alcoholism is also a cause of regular quarrels both in the families and

outside, apart from damage to their health. Generally people are indisciplined but religious minded and charitable.

Natural calamities like tided waves, sea erosion and floods occur almost all areas as a routine. Many poor fishermen families falling victims of the calamities year letter year and are destined to live inpanis and in starvation. During such times damages are not only caused to the huts but also to the fishing equipments and human lives also.

6. Importance of education

Education is to gradual and continues process of action and reaction of social process always interacting upon individuals from death to death. It play a vital vole is building up of society. Education imparts general knowledge of dipping the powers of reasoning and judgement.

According to John Britt (1977) education is a process of leading men and women to a greater and better understanding of the world and of the human situations, and in this light of understanding, dip their abilities in fulfilling different but integrated roles in society and in harmony with the understanding and performance of their roles to grow in inner delight.

Education is essential to all sections of the society. We can have uniform dopt only when those who for are reason or another, have been deprived, are enable to catch up with the rest. The concept of education is a widening one. It should combine the acquisition of knowledge with the capacity of using it and adopting from cultural roots. Education showed not divide, but bring people together. Education does not mean any refining manual, vocational and intellectual fields, essentially it is a process of deepening the spirit. (Late PM Srimathy Indira Gandhi, Seventh All India Muslim Educational Conference).

On the view of J.Filella, education Seela promote personal involvement and learning among the students at best, all it can ensure is

regular teaching is condition more or less favourable to learning. Education belongs to the very essence of being human ie to the process of always becoming what are not yet, through circumstances that have contributed to what we are.

Education transmits a cultural heritage and a fund of knowledge, to equip people for the modern age and to make them to work for the betterment of the society. Order is considered as an important instrument to bring about social change, it is a key for social process.

Family, school and community have an integrated approach towards education. To get education is the primary right and necessity of children. In India after independence educational system has progressed. Article 45 is the Directive Principles of State Policy of our constitution reads that the state shall endeavour to provide free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 with is a period of 10 years from the commencement of this constitution.

2. Fishing Community

India has a coastal live of more than 8,000kms the total distribution coastal live in Kerala comes to 590kms. The district contributes 13.2% (78 kms) the total coastal live of Kerala (bay of Bengal pens 2000 dece).

According to 1999-2000 estimates of the 'Directorate of Fisheries' the fisher folla of Kerala are 11.00 lakhs, which is 3.4% of total population of the state of this 8.08 lakhs are marine fisher folla an d2.92 lakhs are island fisher folla (Directorate of Fisheries 2000).

The word fishermen is often used to embrace a very wide heterogeneous section of the fishing community. The word fisherman is related to that category of people who earn their living by actively being involved in the process of catching fish with the self of non-mechanized

equipment. The turn fisherman here includes fishing community who lives along the coastal belt of Kerala.

There is a link with the income and the education of the children. Parents education, ignorance, income is also related to the major cause of the drop out children from school. (Mariamma Joseph 1994).

Role of a student

The role of student equally important in a teaching learning situation. The new survey of education introducing in place of the tra sy claims to enhance the participation of students in instructional process. But there is no empirical evidence on this topic. Some of the desentations made by the various investigators are given below.

Hannah (1966 pointed out that students are equipped to come is touch with a wider sphere of knowledge through assignments under new system of education. Hess (1967) argued that to remain effective in a profession, students must free themselves from relying on instructors and digested text books and use atleast some tools at independent study.

LITERACY

The line that demarcates the literate from illiterate is nothing but the ability to read and write. A person who find difficult in expressing his thought and unable to understand what is written from reading mentality finds his inabilities to the bottom. The concept of literacy has undergone change. Literacy is supposed to be a means to end. The level of literacy skill need to be developed up to the level which renders its application is every day use possible and thus prove to be functionally effective.

According to Amerthyasen, "the elimination of ignorance of illiteracy and of needless is qualities in opportunities are to be seen as objectives that more valued for their own sake. They expend our freedom to

read the lives, have reason to value and these elements are in place of their own.”

Even though literacy and education are the hall mark of Kerala as social development the fishing sector is low in these two aspects. The compelling reasons seems to be grossly inadequate. Associative condition, which are required to be well in the school. Financial constrain, lack of proper parental attention and encouragement compulsion from the fishing job is another reason, there are also cases of fisherman who were earlier literature last the touching of reading and writing.

Drop out also causes factors of illiteracy among fisherman community. Drop out means premature leaving from the school. In Kerala especially among the people in the coastal areas problem of drop out is increasing ins dangerous way (Yogendra.K.Sharma, 2001).

Illiteracy Eradiation Programmes

Eradiation of illiteracy from India is a big problem which need systematic handling. Mahatma Gandhi considered illiteracy as Indias sin and shame and crushed is to be eradicated.

After independence the central and state Government had implemented the number of educational programmes and literacy campaign to eradicate illiteracy from India. In Kerala during 1990 Akshrakeralam Campaign and organized for the irradiation of illiteracy. This programe was initially implemented in Kottayam town and Ernakulam district. It was fond to be success. Later it was extended to all district. In the year 1991, on April 18th second phase of Akshrakeralam was planned is a way to give special attentions to tribal and people is coastal area.

Education: It concepts and meaning

Education develops the irdl like a flower with distributes its fraganee all over the environment. Thus education is a conclusive process which drops childs individuality in all its aspects-physical, mental, emotional and social with this all round development, he becomes a responsible, dynamic, resourceful and enterprising citizen of strong good moral character who uses all his capacities to drop his own self, his society and his nation to the highest extent by contributing his best to national honour, national glory, national culture and national civilization of which he is an intergral part.

On the one hand, education, develops personality of an irdl in all fields and aspects making him intelligent, learned, bold, courageous and possessing strong good character on the other hand, it contributes to growth and develops of society. It is only through education that moral ideals and spiritual values, the aspiration of the nation and its cultural heritage is transferred from one generation to another for preservation, purification and sublimation into higher and higher achievements.

Meaning of Education

The latin word 'educatum' means to train 'E' means from inside and Duco means to draw out, to lead out or t bring up. By combining the two education comes to mean to draw from within. Each child I born with some invester tendreies, capacities and inherent powers. Education draws there powers out and dip them to the full. Latin words 'Educare' and 'Educore' mean to bring up to lead out and to dip etc. In this way the word education means to dip the inborn qualities of a child to the full.

Thus the education is a process of development. To understand its nature and rate of progress, one must know the data of education. The data of education consists of the following factors.

1. The child
2. Heridity
3. Environment
4. Time.

1. **The child:** The for most data of education is the child. Each child has certain innate powers. His natural development is possible only according to these native endowments. As such the child's nature should be known to those who provide education for his development.
2. **Heredity:** Hereditarianism believe that education of a child is predetermined by heredity. According to them hereditary impressions influence a child from his infancy before any formal education begins. As the impressions are often indelible, therefore education has to follow the lines laid down by these impressions generated and formed by parents and other related elders of society. Without heriditory traits and impressions of a musician a child can never be diped into noted musician of repeat by education or any other process.
3. **Environment:** Every child is born in a family at a particular place and time. His upbringing also takes place in a specific environment. This environment is either controlled or uncontrolled. The environmentalists hold that as the child gradually comes into contact with the physical and social environments his innate tendencies flower out and his behaviour begins to change. In this sense, it is the environment and not the heredity which under a child a musician or an artist. Thus according to environmentalists education is a process based on and conditioned by the environment in which the child is brought up.
4. **Time:** During the process of development, specific activities are indulged by the child at specific times. As different and specific tendencies sprout out of there various stages, education must

correspond to plans and programmes to these budding capacities. Hence education should correspond and suit the mental level of the child, otherwise, it will create complexes and mar the development (Yogendra.K.Sarma, 2001).

True Definition of Education

Education may be defined as purposive, conscious or unconscious psychological, sociological, scientific and philosophical process which brings about the development of the individual to the fullest extent and also the maximum development of society in such a way that both enjoy maximum happiness and prosperity. In short, education is the development of individual according to his needs and demands of society, of which he is an integral part. T.Raymont has rightly remarked, 'Education is that process of development in which consists the passage of human being from infancy to maturity, the process whereby he adapts himself gradually in various ways to his physical, social and spiritual environment.

PAROIS OF EDUCATION

According to John Dewey,

The Teacher: In ancient times, the teacher had the main role to play while the learners was subsidiary. In modern time, the role has been reversed. Though the place of teacher has now become secondary, yet his responsibility has increased because a teacher is not only an important factor in educational environment which is very comprehensive and all inclusive. In the process of education a teacher's role is fold. First, being the important factor of the educational environment, he influences the personality of the learner through his own magnetic personality. Secondly as a builder of the educational environment he provides suitable experiences to the learner to development and use fully his skills and capacities to achieve the good of his oneself and the welfare of his society, of which he is an integral part.

2. The learner: According to psychological findings and democratic feelings education starts from the child. Education should development the preciosity of the learner according to his interests, inclinations, abilities and capacities. Everything concerning education is now child centred. Aims, curriculam and methods keep the child at the centre of their formulation and planning of educational programmes. No teacher can be successful in his activities if he fails to understand the learner with which he is to deal.

3. Curriculum: The essential link between the teacher and the child is curriculum. It serves as a vehicle for the realization of educational aims. In the wider sense, curriculum means all the experiences, and activities from which a child learns something of the other. Curriculum is structured according to the ever growing needs of children and changing demands of dynamic society.

Sl.No	Aspects of education	Old concepts of education	Modern concepts of education
1	Meaning	Instruction	Development
2	Aims	Knowledge	a. Development of total personality b. Sol efficiency
3	Curriculum	Subject centred	Activity centred Sol efficiency
4	Methods	Rote memorization	Learning by doing projects, etc.
5	Discipline	Rigid represionstic	Self discipline
6	Examination	Essay type tests	Objective types tests, evolution
7	Agencies	Formal (school)	Formal and informal both
8	Teacher	Instructor	Friend, philosopher and guide
9	Child	Passive recipients	Active, dynamic
10	School	Teaching shops	Miniature of society

Source: Foundation in sociology of education edited by Yogendra.K.Sarma Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi 2001, P. 17.

Education and society

Society, sociology and educational sociology are intimately connected with education. Keeping in view its own needs ideals and aspirations each society organizes its education in such a manner that it is able to realize its ideals and developments its individuals dynamic citizens. Thus education and society are intimately related. The society determines and formulates the pattern of its education according to its needs, ideals and ambition.

Impact of society on education

a. Influence of social structure and ideals

The ideals of a society determine the ideals and values which education has to achieve. A closed and despotic society has an organizational pattern of education to develop trails of absolute and peak obedience together with attitudes of complete and unquestioning self-surrender. An open and democratic society will advocate education to promote free thinking, free reasoning eager co-operation, initiative and self-discipline together with other self experiences and activities according to one's own needs, nature activities and inherent capacities.

b. Influence of Economic condition

Economic condition of society exerts great influence upon the educational pattern as educational activities and programmes require a great amount of financial support. Affluent and plentiful societies provides liberally to educational plans of mass education and various types of education to increasing number of children.

c. Influence of social ideas and ideals

Social ideas and ideas have unavoidable impact upon education. The societies having progressive attitudes devise progressive

modern aims, curriculum, techniques and devices of education. (Yogendra.K.Sharma).

Education in Indian Social context

On the one hand, one finds numerous groups in contemporary Indian Society, distinguished from each other on the basis of language, religion, race, caste, tribe, geographical location, etc., while on the other, one also finds distinct economic classes. The first duty of educational organization is to supplement the clear presentation of all possible guidance before the younger generation with active encouragements. Classes in society are as common in India. In the words of MacIver, “ A social class is any portion of community marked off from the rest of social states.” The found action of the class is perfectly conscious of his own status in respect to and as differentiated from the status of some other group. Many schools cater to the children of one particular social class because members of other classes cannot bear the expenses of educating children in such schools.

The family and education

In modern industrial and urban societies the age old structure of joint family has been broken down under the strum of industrialization, social, economic, and political factors and legal compulsions. The importance of family as a powerful informal agency of education has not become less. The family meets various needs of the child. Each family has its own culture and set up quite distinct from the other.

Some sayings

1. Education begins at birth and the proper nurse is the mother –Rousseau
2. Mothers are the ideal teachers and informal education given by home is most effective and natural – Froebe.

3. Child learns the first lesson of citizenship between the kiss of mother and the case of father. – Mazini

Prof.K.G.Saiyidan says “the education of man depends on the environments that he enjoy. If these environments are based on good customs and traditions of the family, they will spread beneficial influence on his ideas and development and his education will be careful not only to him but to the whole community.

The school education

School is a special environment where a certain quality of life and certain types of activities and occupations are provided with the object of securing the child’s development, along desirable lines, according to John Dewey.

The formal agency of education namely the school came into existence on account of a rapid rise in the means of transport and communication, urbanization of growing population and the position of women as wage earners. In the beginning, the school benefited the rich and well-do-do people only. The modern democratic society of today has begin to cater to the educational needs of the poor and he neglected.

The school connecting link between home and the world. In school the child comes in contact with children belonging to different families. This contact widens his out look with the result that the child becomes capable enough to face the challenges and multifarious problems of life and the wider society outside.

Sociology of education particularly studies the school as a social system. The social organization in the school consists of different roles and statuses for the educator and educasid. As a social system the school aims to prepare the students to occupy social roles according to their capacities after leaving the school

Peer Group and education

According to Oxford concise dictionary 'peer' means 'equal'. So peer group is the group of equals and it as a social group. Interaction among students in school is more important. Through this they share their feelings. Clearance of double, feeling of unit, similarity of behaviour, understanding the common values, mutual obligations, etc are possible in a peer group. So peer group in school life is an important part of scholastic practices.

Government and Education

The state should eradication different kinds of schools. The state give education compulsory and free up to the age of 14 (Article 14 of Indian Constitution) and it provide the finance required for education. The people who comes under the socio-economic backward have the aids from Government.

One important aspect of state functioning in the sphere of education is control, inspection and guidance. The Govt. Officials construct syllabi for various leads of education, with the help of educationist and other learned people. Many talented, gifted and intelligent children of indigent means cannot pursuer their education properly and go ahead further. The state provides scholarship and stipends to the needy and deserving ones without any discrimination of colour, caste, creed or sex.

Education and democracy

If democracy is to be a success, it is essential that every citizen should be aware of his rights and duties because only thee can be take active and productive part in the affaires of the state. This knowledge of rights and duties can be obtained only through education.

In 1938, Jawahar Lal Nehru had said “the Indian, constitution seeks to establish a popular Govt. in the country on the brain of democratic principles. For this every citizen must participate in the administration, through his right to vote and to be elected.

The modern Indian state is a welfare state whose objective is the complete development of its people. This welfare can be achieved only through education. Little surprise therefore if all the leaders of the nation stress the importance of education as a first step to improving the future of the nation (Yogandra.K.Sharma, 2001).

Fish Workers in Kerala

Kerala is one of the fish producing states in India with over eight lakhs of fish workers who form 32% of the total population of the State (Govt. of Kerala 1985). As part of the modernization of economy through the five year plans the Govt. of India introduced mechanization in the fisheries of Kerala in 1953 under the Indo-Norwegian Project. The mechanical trolling and purse scientific introduced as part of this project proved to be destructive fishing techniques leading to a depletion of marine fish and decreases in its production. As a result, apart from causing a shortage of fish for consumption, it brought about decline in productivity, income and the quality of the life of the traditional fisher workers. These problems lead them to poverty and other related problems. (Mathew Aerthayil, 2000).

Out of the 6000Kms sea coast of India, Kerala has a coast line of 589.5Kms. Which is about 10% of the Indian coast (Department of Fishers, Kerala 1990). Kerala plays a significant role in the marine economy of India. The Western coast of India is very rich in marine wealth with about three-fourths of the fish resources in the country.

The importance of fisheries sector for Kerala can be appreciated by the fact that fish is the source of livelihood and of rich protein

for fisher workers and for the people of Kerala in General. Fish constituted 70% of the per capita annual protein intake in the state. It accounts for 2% of the total income of the state and one-fourth of its foreign exchange, (Govt. of Kerala, 1987).

Back of education among the fishermen is common feature. A major portion of the fishermen are illiterate and they have to use their thumb impression in lieu of signature. Some of them make a during sign of the cross. Among them are the older active fishermen who are past forty. The remaining have either had some formal schooling or can atleast record and write in a small way. The influence of the ambitious Adult Education Programme launched by the Govt. in 1990 had some tangilde effect in the coastal belt making them to read and write a little, but the discontinuance of the programme in the later years lowered its spirit. (Dr.R.Rajan, 2000).

Govt.Grant of Educational Concession to the children of fishermen

Year	No.of student beneficiaries	Amount & nationed (Rs.in lakh)	Amount spent (Rs.in lakh)
1984-85	65977	43.31	42.53
1985-86	128657	70.00	70.00
1986-87	62624	70.00	71.32
1987-88	79150	70.00	69.18
1988-89	125192	130.00	128.44
1989-90	96097	130.00	129.99
1990-91	84202	130.00	129.60

Source: Govt. of Kerala, Kerala Fisheries- An Overview 1992 (Trivandrum Department of Fisheries, 1992).

Both the centre and state Govts provide various incentives in the form of lumpsum grants, noon-meal facilities, residential schools and so forth to promote education among the fishermen. The above table shows the annual amount of grant of educational concession given by the state govt. to the fishermen children.

In spite of the efforts taken by the Govt of promoting education among the fishermen, it is surprising to find that even now the majority of them are not much aware of the importance of education. There are many socio-economic factors that hinder their further educational development.

Absence of schools in the nearby areas is said to be one among the several reasons for the above situation. This does not seem to be totally correct. Kerala's effort in making basic education facilities accessible to the large majority of people are well known. Primary and even upper primary schools exist in close proximity to all fishing villages. Poonthura Village in Trivandrum district is a live example. There are three high schools and one UP School was established fifty years ago. But the rate of literacy in this region is only 22 percent. In the present generation, 98 percent of all children of school going age are admitted to school but even at the lower primary level there are dropouts because of family circumstances. It is also established that even children who have attended the Govt. schools for four years in the coastal areas may still not know how to read and write. Moreover, children regularly abstain from the classes and roam about the village searching for an opportunity to make a little earning by grabbing fish from the heap auctioned off. This language can be schooling outrageous. He picks up this vulgar language at a very early age from his elders. Children participating in fishing activities is an ordinary sight everywhere in Kerala coast except some part of central region (Dr.J.Rajan, 2000).

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY

Title of the Study: Educational Performance of Coastal Children (A Study Conducted in Poovar govt. HSS).

Statement of the Problem and Relevance

Education is considered to be the prestige issue in the recent century. In this situation where education or literacy is considered as one of indicators of developments educational backwardness would be a serious problem.

The problem in the present study deals with the educational performance of children from fishermen community. The fishermen in coastal villages are generally illiterate or backward in education. The study was conducted in a coastal village Poovar in Trivandrum district.

Among the coastal area, especially in fishermen community, their standard of living, mode of life, behaviour pattern and other activities are below the minimum standard, compared to other sections of the society.

Their social and economic backwardness influence their educational achievements too. In addition to their poverty, illiteracy of parents, alcoholism of father, caring of young children in the family, etc. involve the educational backwardness of the community.

So it is only in the larger context of socio-economic reason, that the phenomena of this topic can be understood. Through this study the researcher attempts to find out how the fermilial, social and economic conditions for fishermen affect their children's educational performance in school.

Education is of much importance in the present society. It is an important tool for intellectual and moral development of an individual. And it will help to measure the social status of a community.

Education is becoming a matter of competition today. In this competitive world many members of fishing communities in our society are not even having the primary education.

Educational backwardness is one of the reason for their socio-economic backwardness. Hence it is very relevant to study the reasons for their educational backwardness. Although the state's literacy rate is comparatively higher, the coastal villages remain more illiterate and their educational performance is not up to the level of other sections. The surrounding villages of coastal area show greater growth in the matter of literacy and they are developed.

The scope of the present study consists of the educational performance of the coastal children as well as the factors influencing their level of performance. The relations between socio-economic conditions and scholastic performance is also a dimension of this study. To get a clear picture about the problem of literacy existing in this community, it is necessary to understand and interpread the following factors.

- a. To study the level of scholastic achievements.
- b. To analyse the socio-economic conditions
- c. To study the influence of school and their teachers.
- d. The level of education of their parents.

Objectives

- ❖ *General Objective*

To identify the circumstances that influence the educational performance of the coastal children

❖ *Specific Objectives*

- a. To identify the level of scholastic achievement of coastal children.
- b. To analyse the influence of living condition such as occupation of parents, residence.
- c. To study the role of the school in imparting scholastic achievement.

Hypothesis

Socio-economic problems of coastal children affect their educational performance.

CONCEPTS

a. Fishermen Community

The word fishermen denote both men and women as well as children, who are engaged in the activities of fishing and other related works.

The term fishermen community denotes those groups of people living in coastal areas and engaged in fishing and other related works.

Research Design

The present study adopted Descriptive Design. This design provide the researcher with a vast amount of information. Descriptive Design adopted because the study wanted to analyse scholastic performance of the student, their socio-economic background, role of school etc.,

Pilot Study

A pilot study was conducted in Poovar among the coastal school children.

The purposes were;

- To examine the scope and feasibility of the study.
- To find out whether the researcher can get the co-operation from coastal school children and their teachers.
- To collect adequate information for framing the questionnaire.

Universe and unit

The Universe of the study constitutes the high school students and teachers of Govt. Higher Secondary School, Poovar.

A student and a teacher of Govt. Higher Secondary School, Poovar form the unit of study.

Sampling

Govt. Higher Secondary School, Poovar was selected purposively since it admits the highest number of the children in the coastal area. From the school register the list of the High School children were selected.

From the entire list 45 students were selected using Systematic Random sampling method.

The list of the teachers teaching in high school was also obtained from the entire category of faculty members 15 teachers were selected using the same Systematic Sampling Method.

Tools of Data Collection

Primary data were collected directly from the respondents by questionnaire.

Secondary data were collected from;

- a. Records
- b. Books
- c. Study reports
- d. Journals

Pre-test

A pre-test of the tool was conducted after preparing the questionnaire. In order to check the validity of the questions ten respondents were filled the questionnaire. On the basis of this exercise some more relevant questions were included and the unnecessary questions were rejected.

Variables

❖ Dependent variable

Educational performance of children in coastal area

❖ Independent variable

Income of the family occupation of the parent, living condition.

Analysis

The data analysis using suitable software package based on the objective and hypothesis findings were arrived at

Limitations

Gender equality of respondents and collect the data from parents of the student respondents were not possible.

CHAPTER III

SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE

Introduction

Socio-economic conditions of community is very important in the analysis of that particular group. Because of man as a social animal social conditions or his circumstances are closely link to his performance in society.

In this study the researcher wanted to understand and interpread the educational performance of school children who come from coastal area of Poovar. Regarding this researcher tried to understand their socio-economic conditions include family, income, occupation, siblings, etc of the respondents group.

This study was conducted in the Govt.Higher Secondary School, Poovar. The target group was high school students. They belong to fishermen community and majority were Christians.

Table 3.1

Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
13	15	33.3
14	14	31.1
15	15	33.3
16	1	2.2
Total	45	100

This table denotes the age detail of respondents. Respondents are High School Students. Mainly three classes are taken to study 8th, 9th and 10th. Formally a student complete his secondary education at the age of 15. So

33.3% of the respondents are 10th standard student. 2.2% of them are 16 years that may have happened by him failure of previous standard 31.1% respondents are studing in 9th standard and 33.3% are in 8th standard.

Table 3.2

Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	18	40
Female	27	60
Total	45	100

This table enables the sex of respond 40% of them are male and 60% of them are female. Kerala give more important to female education. Kerala has the high rate of literacy in India. Through this table is coastal area also priority to female education has increased.

Table 3.3

Father's Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Fishing	43	95.6
None	4	4.4
Total	45	100

This table shows the occupation of respondent's fathers. Respondents are mainly fromm the fishers of community. 95.6% of them are gong to sea work or fishing. 4.4% of them have no occupation. Oldness or slideness, or laziness, etc may be the reason for their unemployment.

Table 3.4
Mothers occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
House wife	33	73.3
Fish selling	9	20.0
Work in pvt section	3	6.7
Total	45	100

In India male members of the family are the bread winners. Female members are held the charge of their home. This community also adopt mirror less this character. 73.3% of them are house wife. 20.0% are fish fillers. They go to the market and other neighbour places to business. 6.7% of them engage in private sector. They may be ice plant, cashew factory etc

Table 3.5
Father's Income /day

Income	Frequency	Percentage
0	2	4.4
50	10	22.2
100	13	28.9
125	1	2.2
150	3	6.7
200	9	20.0
250	1	2.2
300	6	13.3
Total	45	100

This contains the information of income of fathers of respondents. They are different from one another Rs.50 to Rs. 300 per day are earned by them. 4.4% have no income. 22.2% of them get 50 rupees per day 28.9% of them get 100 rupees. And that is the highest percent in the group. 2.2% earn 125 Rs.6.7% earn 250 Rs. and 13.3% earn 300 Rs. Higher value earns of them are 13.3%). The reality is that this may not be a real picture of income. Their income is closely linked with the season of fishing. At times they have no income. So we cannot measure the economic condition of the respondents as real a possible variations happened in all of them with the respect of time or season.

Table 3.6
Income of mother /day

Mother income/day	Frequency	Percentage
0	30	66.7
25	6	13.3
50	3	6.7
100	4	8.9
150	2	4.4
Total	45	100

This table shows the picture of mother's income of the respondents 66.7% of them have no income source. They may be house no income source. They may be house wife. 13.3% of them have the income of 25 Rs per day and 6.7% have 50 Rs, 100Rs per day as income by 8.9% as well as 150 Rs earn an daily income by 4.4%). The income earners are fish sellers and private sector workers. We can understand that the income from female members should increase the family income and it help their children in the sphere of economic as well as educational situations.

Table 3.7
Number of Sisters

Sisters	Frequency	Percentage
1	6	13.3
1	25	55.6
2	10	22.2
3	2	4.4
5	2	4.4
Total	45	100

This table is for the understanding of number of sisters of the respondents. 100% of respondents are respond of the questions. 13.3% of the respondents have no sisters. 55% of them have one sister each. 22.2% have two sisters. 4.4% of them have three sisters and 4.4% have 5 sisters. In our society girls considered as burden at the time of marriage day to the increasing cost of marriage. This table denotes 4.4% of respondents have five sisters. So the parents want to invest a huge amount to them. This may affect their education also. They also go to their traditional job.

Table 3.8
Number of Brothers

Brothers	Frequency	Percentage
0	15	33.3
1	19	42.2
2	8	17.8
3	1	2.2
4	1	2.2
5	1	2.2
Total	45	100

This table is for identifying the number brothers of respondents. 33.3% of them have no brothers. 42.2% of them have one brother 17.8% and 2.2% of respondents have two and three brothers respectively. Other 2.2% have 4 brother, another 2.2% of them have 5 brothers also. Through them two table we can get an idea that family planning is not more perfect in this community. The state even though has adopted the small family norm has not made much impact on the fishing community.

Table 3.9
Education of Father

	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	12	26.7
Upper primary	8	17.8
High school	8	17.8
Illiterate	17	37.8
Total	45	100

This table is a mirror to identify the responders fathers, education. The scholastic performance of a child is closely linked with his fathers awareness of education. In Kerala all parents either illiterate or literate wish to give good education to their children and make them an official. 26.7% of respondents, fathers have primary education. 17.8% of them have upper primary qualification. And 37.8% of them have no education.

Table 3.10
Education of mother

	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	16	35.6
Upper primary	7	15.6
High school	1	11.1
Pre-degree	2	4.1
Illiterate	15	33.3
Total	45	100

This table focused on the education of the mother of respondents. As indicated before, educational performance of a school child is closely linked to their education of parents. Formally, mothers are the friendly teachers of the children. So, mothers' awareness and education is very important in the children's performance. Mothers can give not only formal education but informal education also. 35.6% of mothers of respondents have primary education, 15.6% of them have upper primary education. Only 4.4% of them enrolled in pre-degree. But this is very important data from this community. The literacy of females even in weaker communities denotes the overall progress of the territory; 33.3% of mothers are illiterate.

Table 3.11
Location of House

	Frequency	Percentage
Sea shore	37	32.2
In distance from sea shore	8	17.8
Total	45	100

This table points out the location of the respondents house. 82.2% of them live in sea shore. And only 17.8% of them live in distance from sea shore. Locating in sea shore is not easily to lively hood. Problem of drinking eater, problem of food etc. these problems may affect the all other sectors of life.

The use of electricity may help to understand the real living condition of a human society. 86.7% of them have electricity and 13.3% of them have not electricity. Percent of haves are a big ratio and it explains the progressing attitude of livelihood and facilities.

Attitude is comparative examinations is an import aspect to measure the educational performance of a student. It will help to understand the standard which held the student to him academic performance.

82.2% of the respondents like to participate in comparative exams. And 17.8% of them do not like to participate it. That may be through the problem of confidence, unawareness, etc.

Table 3.12
Tuition Facility

Facility	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	28	62.2
No	17	37.8
Total	45	100

This table indicated the tuition facility of the student respondents. Tuition is assist to the school children. This also help to improve the educational performance. 62.2% of respondents have the tuition facility. This denotes their parents take care of their educational performance and for

perfect education 37.8% of them have not tuition. That may happened through which the problem of economy.

Table 3.13
Their ambition

Ambition	Frequency	Percentage
Police	2	4.4
Health service	2	4.4
Teacher	6	13.3
None	35	77.7
Total	45	77.7

This table contains the ambitions of the children who are the respondents. The ambition of them is an inspiration to their educational activities. 4.4% of them like to control in the force service like police other 4.4% of them want to entire in health service that may be doctor or nurses. 13.3% of them like to became teacher. 77.7% pf the respondents have no idea of their future.

Table 3.14
Parents like more

	Frequency	Percentage
Boys	8	17.8
Girls	23	51.1
Both	14	31.1
Total	45	100

This table is for the explanation of likeness of son of daughter by their parents. 17.8% of them pointed out that their parents like boys more.

But 51.1% of them indicate their parents like girls more. 31.1% respondents says their parents like boys and girls as same. In our society the parents give same priority to boys. But the respondents opinion indicates a different vision. It may be their conjunction.

Table 3.15

Parents attitude to their educational performance

	Frequency	Percentage
Positive	43	95.6
Negative	2	4.4
Total	45	100

This tables helps to influence the parent’s attitude of their children performance in education. We know that all parents must like to their childs prosperity. 95.6% of respondents says their parent’s attitude is positive but 4.45 of them indicate. Their parents attitude is negative. that may be happened from their and condition of education and social situations.

Table 3.16

No. of students from coastal area according to teachers opinion

	Frequency	Percentage
25	4	26.7
30	8	53.3
50	3	20.0
Total	45	100

This table envisages the number of students from fishermen community handling the respondents. 26.7% of respondents teach 25 coastal children. 53.3% teach 30 students from coastal. 20.0% of them teach 50 students from coastal area.

Table 3.17
Problems of the coastal children

	Frequency	Percentage
Social problems	0	0
Family problem	2	13.3
Economic problems	5	33.3
All of these	8	53.3
Total	45	100

This table denotes the problems facing the coastal children accordingly their teachers. None of them denote they have social problems. 13.3% of them says they have family problems. 33.3% of respondents indicates they have economic problems. 53.3% of them says all them problems are affecting the coastal children. It denotes are way or another the students from coastal area facing some problem. There should affect their scholastic achievement and pushed back. A teacher can measures his students in respect of physical and psychological conditions. this may be more correct than other agency's reports.

Conclusion

In this chapter researcher has analysed the socio-economic background of the coastal children who study in Poovar Higher Secondary School. As we know the socio-economic condition of a society closely linked to their other societal attitudes. Especially in educational performance then conditions have a vital role. Income of the family, students engage in occupation are very important aspects in educational performance of school going children.

CHAPTER IV

ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS

Introduction

Activities of students in schools are educational performance and other extra-curricular activities. The extra-curricular activities of the students in schools are also the part of educational performance. Hobbies of the student, participation in art and sport competition. Their participation in state or district level of the students is another aspect of the school performance. Schools make various helps to the students to encourage them and participate it. These efforts by schools are very important in the sphere of school attitudes.

Table 4.18
Name of Hobbies

	Frequency	Percentage
Reading	6	13.3
Playing	13	28.9
Watch TV	3	6.7
Studying	5	11.1
Stamp col	7	15.6
None	11	24.4
Total	45	100

This table introduce the hobbies of the respondents. Hobby of a man is very important in his scholastic life. All students keep one or another type of works as hobbies. 13.3% of respondents take reading as the hobby then 28.9% of respondent use time for playing and they considered it as their

hobby. Only 6.7% of them spend time to watch TV for a small present in this section TV set may be unavailable in their own home. 11.1% of them are saying that their hobby is studying. Stamp collection is a popular type of hobby. Collection something is favourite to so many people even adult. 15.6% of respondents also took the stamp collection as their hobby. 24.4% of them have no hobby.

Table 4.19

Participation of competition

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	28	62.2
No	17	37.8
Total	45	10

This table shows that the respondents participation of competitions. 82.2% of the respondents are engaging in competition and 32.8% of them are not engaging in competitions. In school life the participation of competition is an important one. It may be open to him a marvel world. So the schools give some days per year to encourage them to this field. In other words the participation of competitions is a part of school performance.

Table 4.20

Participation in state or district

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1	1
No	44	99
Total	45	10

This table is for the picturisation of respondents participation in District or state level competitions in sports or arts. This is also a scale to measure their ability and school performance. Only 1% had participated is that level and other 99% id not have a chance to participate in that level.

Table 4.21
Computer literacy

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	39	86.7
No	6	13.3
Total	45	10

This table indicates the respondents computer awareness. In our post modern society computer awareness is not a labouries knowledge but an essential one. 86.7% of respondents are arrive of it and 13.3% of them are unaware also. Govt. have introduced. It as a paper in school study and it because a part of the curriculum. So this rate of percent denotes the introduction of new facilities in schools Govt. is more or less a success. The important timing is that it could help the weaker section of the society.

This table contains the respondents work. 15.6% of them engage is their traditional occupation. And 84.4% of them are not engage is fishing. The pupils also work in sea is because of their poverty, problem of economy or may be the their parent's urge.

Table 4.22
What you like more”?

	Frequency	Percentage
Grade	20	44.4
Rank	24	53.3
None	1	2.2
Total	45	100

This table is their opinion about the system of measurement. There options give researcher like grade, rank, no one. Our state Govt. recently introduced the grading system to the schools were S.S.L.C. As a student they have also the opinion about these introductions. 44.4% of respondents like grading system even new. 53.3% of them like ranking more than grading. 22% of them do not like any one.

Table 4.23
Feeling of Londiness

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	29	64.4
No	16	35.6
Total	45	10

This table contains the information of their connection happened in school. School atmosphere directly and indirectly linked to the social and cultural life of a man. In this sphere psychological aspects are also have an important role. In schools some children kept alone from others. 64.4% of the respondents have so many friends and they have engage all activities of school life, 35.6% of them have the problem of lonlives.

Table 4. 24

Spent time

	Frequency	Percentage
Cinema	14	31.1
New paper	26	57.8
Both of them	4	8.9
None	1	2.2
Total	45	100

This table denotes their activities to spent the time for circumstantial informations that should also affect their educational performance. 31.1% of respondents are TV. 57.8% of them read new paper 8.9% of them take TV and paper together to collect the information. 2.2% of them reveals that no such equipment have to be use regularly.

Table 4.25

Problem of absent

	Frequency	Percentage
True	36	80.0
False	9	20.0
Total	45	100

This table denotes that opinion about their own absenteeism. 80.0% of them approve they are absent regular in school. 20.0% of them say that regular about do not happened in his school day. Absenteeism of the respondents may caused by their engaging of fishing, problem of flooding, regular diseases etc.

Conclusion

In this chapter the researcher tried to analyse the performance of respondents in school. The attitudes of education by the students are also envisaged through their analyses.

CHAPTER V

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Introduction

In this chapter researcher analyses how socio-economic condition influence the educational performance. The questions is whether the social conditions, income of the parent and their social conditions directly or indirectly affect the educational performance of the school children. In coastal area there is so many problem exist. They are natural clarity like flooding, problem of income, problem of water, educational backwardness of parents, etc. These problems lead them to backward in education.

Table 5.26

Grade earn by the respondents

	Frequency	Percentage
A	2	4.4
B+	3	6.7
B	6	13.3
C+	12	26.7
C	8	17.8
D+	3	6.7
D	11	24.4
Total	45	100

This table indicates the grade that earn by the respondents who came from the coastal area. Researcher can increased the actual performance of the coastal children is their examination through this table. From A+ to B can be considered better grades. In that sphere A+ grade got no one from the respondents. 4.45 of them have A grade, 6.7% of the respondent have B+ grad and 13.3% of them have B grade. So 24.4% of them have the better results in the examinations. More of them have C+ grade that is 26.7%. 17.8% of them have C grade, 6.7% of them have D+ grade and 24.4% pf them have only D grade. So researcher can asses that the have the backwardness of educational performance.

Table 5.27

Parents attitudes to educational performance and purples grades.

	A		B+		B		C+		C		D+		D		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Positive	2	4.4	2	4.4	6	13.3	11	24.4	8	12.8	3	6.7	11	24.4	43	95.6
Negative	0	0	1	2.2	0	0	1	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4.4
Total	2	4.4	3	6.7	6	13.3	12	26.7	8	12.8	3	6.7	11	24.4	45	100

This table shows the respondent's parents attitude towards their educational performance and children's grade. Parent's attitude to the educational performance of their children is an important aspect in the sphere of education. 95.6% of respondent's parents have positive attitude. They encourage the students and they may help in all level of children's education. Even though 24.4% of them have D grade. They face the problem of distress in pass out. Only 4.4% of them can earn A grade. 4.4% of total respondents, parents have negative attitude towards their educational performance. 2.2 of them have B+ grade and other 2.2% of them have C+ grade. This is an indication of their longing for education. Apart of hypothesis parents attitude to educational performance influence their educational performance.

Table 5.28**Parents teacher visit and grade of children**

	A		B+		B		C+		C		D+		D		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Parents do visit	2	4.4	2	4.4	4	8.9	12	26.7	7	15.6	3	6.7	11	24.4	71	91.1
Parents do not visit	0	0	1	2.2	2	4.4	0	0	1	2.2	0	0	0	0	4	8.9
Total	2	4.4	3	6.7	6	13.3	12	26.7	8	17.8	3	6.7	11	24.4	45	100

This table indicates interrelation of respondent's parents visit and students educational performance. 91.1% of total respondents say their parents visit the teacher. But only 4.4% of them can earn A grade. 26.75% of them earn C+ grade and 24.4% of them earn D grade only. This indicates only the interaction between teacher and parents cannot be increased the result. 8.9% of total respondents agree their parents do not visit teachers 4.4% of them can earn B grade itself.

Table 5.29**Electricity and students grade**

	A		B+		B		C+		C		D+		D		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Have electricity	1	2.2	2	4.4	4	8.9	11	24.4	8	17.8	2	4.4	11	24.4	39	86.7
Have not electricity	1	2.2	1	2.2	2	4.4	1	2.2	0	0	1	2.2	0	0	6	13.3
Total	2	4.4	3	6.7	6	13.3	12	26.7	8	17.8	3	6.7	11	24.4	45	100

This table is to interpret the facility or electricity and their grade in education. 86.7% of total respondents have electricity in their home. But only 2.2% of them have A grade mark. 24.4% them can earn D grade only that means facilities in a home do not make a student perfect. The perfectness of him is closely linked to all types of environment. 6% of total respondents not have electricity in home. 8.8% of them have high range of grade. Apart hypothesis facilities of electricity more or less influence the educational performance of the coastal children.

Table 5.30
Flooding effect and grade

	A		B+		B		C+		C		D+		D		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Have the problem	0	0	2	4.4	4	8.9	5	11.1	3	6.7	1	2.2	5	11.1	20	44.4
Have not the problem	2	4.4	1	2.2	4	4.4	8	5.6	5	11.1	2	4.4	6	13.3	25	55.6
Total	2	4.4	3	6.7	6	13.3	12	26.7	8	17.8	3	6.7	11	24.4	45	100

44.4% of respondents have the problems of flooding 55.6% of them have not the problem. This problem affects their educational performance because the victims of flooding cannot earn an A grade. But among non-victims 4.45 have the A grade range. So it is a major problem in the educational backwardness of the coastal children. Apart hypothesis flooding effect as a social condition of coastal areas affects their children's educational performance.

Table 5.31
Regular Diseases and Grade

	A		B+		B		C+		C		D+		D		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Have the problem	2	4.4	2	4.4	2	4.4	6	13.3	0	0	2	4.4	5	11.5	19	42.2
Have not the problem	0	0	1	2.2	4	8.9	6	13.3	8	17.8	1	2.2	6	13.3	26	57.8
Total	2	4.4	3	6.7	6	13.3	12	26.7	8	17.8	3	6.7	11	24.4	45	100

This table helps to understand how the presence of a student's regular diseases is interrelated with their educational performance. The table clearly illustrates that 42.2% of respondents who have the problem of regular diseases have a grade of A. Another thing in this table is that more students who do not have the problem of regular diseases generally achieve good results compared to the other group. Apart from the hypothesis, regular diseases influence students' school performance.

Table 5.32
Engage in fishing and grade

	A		B+		B		C+		C		D+		D		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Engaging in fishing	0	0	0	0	1	2.2	3	6.7	0	0	1	2.2	2	4.4	7	15.6
Not engage in fishing	2	4.4	3	6.7	5	11.1	9	20.0	8	12.8	2	4.4	9	20.0	38	84.4
Total	2	4.4	3	6.7	6	13.3	12	26.7	8	12.8	3	6.7	11	24.4	45	100

This table shows the respondents engage in fishing activity and their grade. This table draws the picture that the correlation of work for money and scholastic achievement. It is clear that engage in fishing affect directly the educational performance. 15.6% of total respondents engage in fishing. Among them only 2.2% have a B grade. 84.4% of total respondents do not engage in fishing. Among them 4.4% of have A grade C+ grade. Their traditional job is not an easiest are, it is very hard to go in deep see fishing. This is a major problem to the boys came from coastal area. Their occupation directly influence the educational performance.

Table 5.33
Fish wending and grade

	A		B+		B		C+		C		D+		D		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Engage in fish rending	1	2.2	1	2.2	3	6.7	2	4.4	2	6.7	1	2.2	2	4.4	13	28.9
Not engage in fish rending	1	2.2	2	4.4	3	6.7	10	22.2	5	11.1	2	4.4	9	20.0	32	71.1
Total	2	4.4	3	6.2	6	13.3	12	26.7	8	12.8	3	6.7	11	24.4	45	100

This table emphasis the relation between fishwending by student and their grade. Majority of respondents engage in this activity. This give them a relief of economy. They may spend their free time as well as holyday to fishwending 28.9% of respondents do not engage this work. Even though only 22 of them have A grade range. Other words 71.1% pf respondents held is fish rending. Among them 13% of them can earn high grade like A, B+ and B. both boys and girls engage in fish vending. We may think or calculate their suffering along education. Apart hypothesis the engage in fish rending regarding their economic condition influence their grade in exams.

Table 5.34
Time to study and grade

	A		B+		B		C+		C		D+		D		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
One hrs	1	2.2	1	2.2	1	2.2	0	0	5	11.1	1	2.2	2	4.4	11	24.4
Tow hrs	1	2.2	1	2.2	2	4.4	6	13.3	1	2.2	1	2.2	6	13.3	18	40.0
Three hrs	0	0	1	2.2	2	4.4	1	2.2	2	4.4	1	2.2	1	2.2	8	12.8
Four hrs	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8.9	0	0	0	0	1	2.2	5	11.1
Five hrs	0	0	0	0	1	2.2	1	2.2	0	0	0	0	1	2.2	3	6.7
Total	2	4.4	3	6.2	6	13.3	12	26.7	8	12.8	3	6.7	11	24.4	45	100

This table shows the time taken by coastal students to study the topics is their home and their grade details. 24.4% to total respondents use one hour to study and 6.7% of them have high grade. 40.0% of total respondents take two hours to study and 8.9% of them have high grade. 11.1% of total respondents says they use four hours to learn but one among them have high grade. As well as 6.7% of total respondents use five hours even their result is not high. Hence it is not the amount to time spend but the quality of time that affects scholastic achievement

Table 5.35
Doing home work and grade

	A		B+		B		C+		C		D+		D		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Do the home work	1	2.2	3	6.7	4	8.9	10	22.2	4	8.9	2	4.4	10	22.2	34	75.6
Do not the home work	1	2.2	0	0	2	4.4	2	4.4	4	8.9	1	2.2	1	2.2	11	24.4
Total	2	4.4	3	6.7	6	13.3	12	26.7	8	17.8	3	6.7	11	24.4	45	100

This table shows the consent of doing home works and the grade that earn by respondents. 75.6% of respondents to the home works given by the teachers. Of which 2.2% only acquire A grade, 22.2% of them have C+ grade and another 22.2% have D grade. Even doing the home works is important the educational performance is exams is not more visual in this group. 24.4% of total respondents do not like home work. But 2.2% of them can earn A grade marks in exams, we can see the doing the home work is very important in educational activities, because those who are not engage in doing the home work are relatively backward in educational achievement.

Table 5.36
Spent time and grade

	A		B+		B		C+		C		D+		D		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Watch TV	1	2.2	1	2.2	1	2.2	1	2.2	4	8.9	1	2.2	5	11.1	14	31.1
Reed news paper	0	0	2	4.4	5	11.1	10	22.2	2	4.4	1	2.2	6	13.3	26	52.8
Both	1	2.2	0	0	0	0	1	2.2	1	2.2	1	2.2	0	0	1	1.2
None	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.2	0	0	0	0	1	2.2
Total	2	4.4	3	6.7	6	13.3	12	26.7	8	17.8	3	6.7	11	24.4	45	100

This table shows the activities of respondents done in free time and their grade. Using of TV is a wide one is recent time. 31.1% of respondents use TV as amusement. No that is a part of informed education. Among TV waters 6.7% have high grade. 57.8% of total respondents use news paper. News paper reading is an accepted practice especially is the period of education. Among news paper orders 13.3% have high grade, 8.9% of total respondents use both TV and news paper. They may depend on library as well as public TV or own set. The major part of respondent use news paper. That indicate the disability of modern techniques in their lively hood. 2.2% of total respondents use nothing to time pass their result is also very low.

Table 5.37
Tuition facility and grade

	A		B+		B		C+		C		D+		D		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Have the tuition	2	4.4	2	4.4	2	4.4	9	20.0	4	8.9	1	2.2	8	12.8	28	62.2
Have not the tuition	0	0	1	2.2	4	8.9	3	6.7	4	8.9	2	4.4	3	6.7	17	57.8
Total	2	4.4	3	6.7	6	13.3	12	26.7	8	17.8	3	6.7	11	24.4	45	100

This table is to picturise the tuition facility of respondents and their grade. In the modern time tuition is an important part in the education. 62.2% of total respondents says they have the tuition. 133% of them have high grade like A, B+ and B. majority of them as 17.8% have only 'D' grade. 37.8% of total respondents have not tuition facility. Among them 11.1% have high grade like B+ and B. even tuition is an important aspect they have not the real perform mentality. Tuition facility of a student one way or another way help them to good performance in school. Apart hypothesis tuition facility as their social condition directly influence the performance is school.

Table 5.38
Affection to teachers and grade

	A		B+		B		C+		C		D+		D		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Like teachers	2	4.4	2	4.4	6	13.3	11	24.4	8	17.8	3	6.7	11	24.4	43	9.6
Do not like teachers	0	0	1	2.2	0	0	1	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4.4
Total	2	4.4	3	6.7	6	13.3	12	26.7	8	17.8	3	6.7	11	24.4	45	100

This table enables to understanding the respondents affection to teachers and grade. 95.6% of the total respondents have positive attitude to their teachers. Their result is better than negative attitude students. 22.1% of them have higher level of grade. Only 4.4% of total population do not like their teachers. 2.2% of them have B grade also. We can suggest that 4.4% of total respondents do not like the teacher-student relationship. This is a sociological problem and it will affect one moral behaviour of the students.

Table 5.39

Feeling of loneliness and grade

	A		B+		B		C+		C		D+		D		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Feel lone lines in school	1	2.4	2	4.4	3	6.7	6	13.3	6	13.3	3	6.7	8	17.8	29	64.4
Don't feel lone lines	1	2.2	1	2.2	3	6.7	6	13.3	2	4.4	0	0	3	6.7	16	35.6
Total	2	4.4	3	6.7	6	13.3	12	26.7	8	17.8	3	6.7	11	24.4	45	100

This table shows the problem of lone lines suffered by coastal children and their grade. Friends an peer contacts in school occupies an important role in the development of educational performance. Discussions, conversation, participation in game are more important in this sphere. Here 64.44% of total respondents have not such problem of lone lines. Their result is better than the group who have the problem of loneliness. 35.6% of total respondents have the problem of loneliness. Retract from peer group, expect from teachers, etc may be the causes of their problem. But they can earn high group. Among them 2.2% have A grade and other 2.2% have B+ grade such as 6.2% have B grade. The loneliness happened in their school life may be through social backwardness, family conditions, and such other psychological problem.

Table 5.40**Problem of absent and grade**

	A		B+		B		C+		C		D+		D		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Have the problem	2	4.4	2	4.4	2	8.9	10	22.2	8	17.8	3	6.7	7	15.6	36	80.0
Have not the problem	0	0	1	2.2	4	2.2	4	2.2	0	0	0	0	4	8.9	9	20.0
Total	2	4.4	3	6.7	6	13.3	12	26.7	8	17.8	3	6.7	11	24.4	45	100

This table shows the regular absent of coastal children and their grade. 80.0% of respondents says they do not have such problem. Their scholastic performance is also better. They can earn the grades of A, B+ and B. 20% of total respondents facing the problem of absent. This may happened through their engagement in fishing and fish wending. They also have B+ and B grade. This explain the sufferings of coastal children to education for proper channel.

Table 5.41**Teachers attitudes and grade**

	A		B+		B		C+		C		D+		D		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Teachers like us	1	2.2	3	6.7	3	6.7	9	20.0	6	13.3	2	4.4	8	17.8	32	21.1
Teachers do not like us	1	2.2	0	0	3	6.7	3	6.7	2	4.4	1	2.2	3	6.7	13	28.9
Total	2	4.4	3	6.7	6	13.3	12	26.7	8	17.8	3	6.7	11	24.4	45	100

This table shows the opinion of respondents about teachers attitude towards them and their grade. One's educational performance and attitude to a teacher has an important role. 71.1% of respondents says their

teacher students relationship is better. But 28.9% of total respondents believe their teachers have negative attitude towards them. Even though have B grade.

Table 5.42
Friendship and grade

	A		B+		B		C+		C		D+		D		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Have the friends	2	4.4	3	6.7	6	13.3	11	24.4	7	15.6	3	6.7	9	20.0	41	91.1
Have not the fiends	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.2	1	2.2	0	0	2	4.4	4	8.9
Total	2	4.4	3	6.7	6	13.3	12	26.7	8	17.8	3	6.7	11	24.4	45	100

This table shows the peer group relation of coastal people and their grade. 91.1% of them have good friends is school. They may not face the problem of distrust in school atmosphere and their grade is better. 8.9% to total respondents have not the friends in school. And their grade is also not better they cannot earn higher grade like A, B+ B.

Conclusion

This chapter discussed the back ground of the students care from coastal area. In this chapter the hypothesis of this study was also proved.

CHAPTER VI

STUDENTS PERFORMANCE AND TEACHERS ATTITUDE

Introduction

Students performance in the school is closely linked to teachers performance. Their opinion about the students and the performance by them are draws is this chapter. Teacher-student relationship is a very important aspect in a human life. In India that has an important occasions also.

Table 6.43
Number of teachers who Response

	Frequency	Percentage
Malayalam	2	13.3
English	2	13.3
Hindi	2	13.3
Social science	3	20.0
Mathematics	2	13.3
Science	4	26.7
Total	45	100

This table denotes teachers subjects who are the respondents. Four group of 13.3% of them are teachers of Malayalam, English, Hindi and Mathematics respectively. 20.0% of them handling the subject of social science. History and Geography are the main social subjects in high school curriculum. 26.7% of the respondents are handling science subjects like

physics, chemistry and biology. Then teachers can say the real school performance of the pupils from fishermen community. And they can identify the differences of the coastal children from others.

Table 6.44
Percent of response to questions

Percent of response	Frequency	Percentage
10	2	13.3
20	3	20.0
25	5	33.3
30	1	6.7
50	2	13.3
60	1	6.7
70	1	6.7
Total	15	100

This table indicates the presents of coastal children’s response to their questions. Teacher-student interaction is a very important aspect to measure the status of education of a school as well as educational system which adopted by that school. Students response is also another important aspect to measure their educational performance. 13.3% of teacher respondents says that 10% of coastal children response to their questions. 20.0% of teacher said that 20% of them respond to them. 33.3% of them have an opinion that 25% of coastal children respond to them 6.7% of teachers denote that 30% of them says the answers to their questions. 13.3% of them says 50% of them students responds to their questions 6.7% of the teacher have the opinion that 605 of the students from coastal area responds the questions. Another 6.7% of respondents says 70% of the coastal children say something to the questions by them.

Table 6.45
Attitude to Exams

Exams	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	5	33.3
No	10	66.7
Total	45	100

This table shows the opinion of teachers about the students attitude towards exams in school. Attitude and result of the exams in school are important factors in the analysis of educational performance of a group 33.3% of teacher respondents say they regularly write the exams. 66.7% of them denote they have a negative mentality to the exams. The unimportant attitude to the exams by the students shows their backwardness in the performance in education.

Table 6.46
Educational equipments

Equipments	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1	6.7
No	14	93.3
Total	15	100

This table shows the sufficiency of educational equipment of children from coastal area. 6.7/5 of their teachers says they are sufficient. 93.3% of them says they have not their own equipments to education. Educational equipments like book, pen, pencil, instrument boxes are the basic needs to fulfill the educational performance.

Table 6.47
Backwardness of reading and writing

Reading and writing	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	15	100
No	0	0
Total	15	100

This table is for the picturisation of backward position of coastal students in reading and writing. We know reading and writing are the basic and fundamental aspect of a student. We may calculate their educational range of performance with watch their reading and writing. 100% of the respondents says that the children from coastal area are definitely backward in reading and writing.

Table 6.48
Drop Put

Drop out	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	15	100
No	0	0
Total	15	100

This table is to understand the problem of drop out by coastal children. This is very important problem among the coastal children. All related research studies denote that clearly. 100% of the respondents also says dropout is an important problem among them.

Table 6.49
Average Mark

Average mark	Frequency	Percentage
B	2	13.3
C+	2	13.3
C	8	53.3
D+	3	20.0
Total	15	100

This table indicates the average marks that earn by their children from coastal area. It is the easy way to measure the educational performance that understand and analyse the mark of grade. 13.3% of teacher respondents says B grade earners are there. Another 13.3% of them says C+ is their average grade. 53.3% of respondents denotes C as their grade and 20.0% of them says D+ is the actual grade of coastal children.

This table measures the home work that done by the students form coastal children. Home work is a part of any type of performance. So in the educational performance home work held and important position. 100% of the respondents say that any one of coastal children do their home work regularly.

Table 6.50
Visit of Parents

Visit of parents	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	0	0
No	15	100
Total	15	100

This table indicate the visiting of parents from coastal area. The attention of parents in child education is widely accepted on in the educational activities. But according to the 100% of our respondents denote that not one parent visit them.

Table 6.51
Regular Absent

Regular absent	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	9	60.0
No	6	40.0
Total	45	100

This table shows the absentees by the students who are from coastal area. Attendance of a class is important is all educational systems. Govt determine a fixed percent of attendance to pass of examination. 60.0% of the teacher respondents denote that they have the problem of regular absent. They may be engage is traditional occupation is season. 40.0% of them says regular absentees not happened in their students from costal area.

Table 6.52
Students Neatness

Students neatness	Frequency	Percentage
Good	0	0
Average	10	66.7
Not good	5	33.3
Total	15	100

This table shows the neatness of the children from coastal area. Physical, neatness is an important aspect of one's social world. That emerged as a habit from the school life. No respondent can never says the coastal children's neatness is good. 66.7% of them says that their neatness is average. 33.3% of respondents have the opinion that their neatness is not good.

Table 6.53
Personal contact

Personal contact	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	12	80.0
No	3	20.0
Total	15	100

This table helps to interpreted the personal contact of teacher to their costal students. Contacts outside the class rooms between teachers and students help to develop a vibrant scholastic performance in schools. And it helps to make a clear cut out line about the social and psychological of students. 80.0% of respondent have the personal contact to their students who are coming from coastal. 20.0% of them have no personal contact to their students.

Table 6.54
Attitude of higher education

Higher education	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	4	26.7
No	11	73.3
Total	15	100

This table draws the opinion of teacher respondents about the ambition of students from coastal area. A teacher can understand and predict the factor of his or her student with the help of their formal or informal interactions. 26.7% of respondents says they have the ambition to higher education. 73.3% of them have the opinion that the students from coastal are have not idea of higher study.

Conclusion

This chapter indicated the student teacher relation in schools. It is very clear that educational performance of a student have close relation to their teachers attitude. Teachers work as a touch in the life of student in schools.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Sometimes education is a weapon. This may use to acquire something, understand something and discuss something. The Government social movements, social organization, etc are focusing to the educational mobilization in our society. Community organizations are give priority to their upliftment and strengthen the educational facilities and institutions. In this sphere understanding of the educational performance of a particular group or community is very important in social science studies. And it have the vital role in social research also.

In this research, researcher tried to analyse the educational performance of coastal children; conducted a study in Poovar Govt.Higher Secondary School. The target was the High School Student. So many aspects like mark or grade of the students, participation in competition of arts and sports participation in competitive exams, extra curricular activities, teacher-parent relationship, teacher-student relationship, parents education discussed by researcher to analyse the question that how the socio-economic conditions affect a students educational performance.

Even though the state of Kerala is more developed in literate ratio the over all performance of education is more or less backward in our state. Especially some backward communities are more backward in educational performance. The coastal area of Kerala is every important segment in our country and the fishermen community perform a important role is fishing economy of India. Most of the fishermen community do their traditional occupation. Economic, social and familial problems are lead them to educational backward the Govt. allocate so many funds, scholarship and other such aid to their educational upliftment.

The main task of the researcher in this paper is to check the relation of the economic and social problems with educational performance of coastal children. It is very clear that the coastal living is very different, they have some problem. These problems are caused to the their educational backwardness.

This study found that the students come from coastal children are partially engage in fishing and fish wending. This directly of indirectly affect their educational performance. Their economic problems are caused to this condition. From childhood they engaging in labour. This may be caused to drop out the education and other opportunities of childhood. It will make them as hard and profit oriented.

Natural calamities are other problem facing by coastal children. Flooding effect is the main problem to them. This caused to rennin their houses and equipments. This lead their continuous absent is school. So this circumstances of them are causes to their educational backwardness.

Unawareness of parents lead them backward in education. More of the respondents parents have formal education. But that are only recordable practically they may forget to writ, read and other educational performance because of their burden of life set ups. More of the respondents denote the opinion that their parents have positive attitude to education. This draws the picture that they know the use and strength of the education. Even though they cannot success is educational performance.

According to the teachers boys are more from coastal area. But girls are move in number than boys. Gender differentiation is more or less happened in coastal area. But some respondents says that their parents have no discrimination in boys and girls. Through the teachers opinion researcher get an idea that visiting of parents to school is not happened. Some other disciplinary problems also emerged from costal students.

They are interested in sports and arts. But participation in district or state level is not more. Generally these activities in school are considered as the part of educational performance. Activeness of the students in school is drawn by these activities. Both girls and boys participate in sports activities conducted by the school. This may help them to open the future way.

They have some help get from other institutions. Many of them have tuition facility. They denote tuition centers help them economically. The reduction of fees may be that. The prominent institution situated in Poovar coastal Village is 'Loyola.' This institution gives them opportunity to computer education and other such type of educational activities.

Other indication of educational backwardness is no one can earn A+ grade in their examination. We may consider A+, A, B+ and B are high level grade. In their level of mark or grade is not better. The social as well as economic conditions of the coastal children directly and indirectly affect their educational performance.

Findings

1. Coastal children occupy more or less backward scholastic performance. Their grade in exams are around D+ or D. No one can earn A+ Grade.
2. More of them have electrified houses. But water facility is not better. They constrained to spend time to fulfill the need of water to drink, bath and other domestic necessity. This affects their educational performance.
3. Flooding effect is another problem that facing the coastal children. At that time they want to go on transfer. This will lead to absent in school and perish their equipment etc.

4. 87% of researcher's respondents are engaging in fish rearing and fish harvesting. Their traditional occupation is not life. This directly and indirectly affect their educational performance.
5. Their environments facing the problem of hygienic. It led them to regular diseases. This caused to their regular absent and it affect their education and school going.
6. Half of the coastal children home work taken as a burden. They do not do it properly. This is a symbol of their retreat.
7. More than half of the coastal children have tuition facility. Even though only 16% of them have become better grade.
8. Major portion of the coastal students have not an ambition. Even a primary student have an idea of his future wishes. This negative attitude is a sign of the negative approach of their educational performance.
9. The coastal children are qualified to reserved category and the Govt. give some kind of aids to them through school. But they do not utilize that aptly.
10. The students who came from coastal area are to the opposite extreme in responding the answers of their teacher's questions as well as they do not like attempt the general comparative exams. In addition to this they deficient in educational equipments.
11. Drop out is a major problem in the fish men student caused through the problems like economic, familial, social.

Suggestions

1. Conduct seminars and other awareness classes to enlighten the parents of coastal children regarding the unavoidable equipments and need of education.
2. Arrange some special classes to them for self cleanliness and health protection.
3. Give vocational education to coastal children.
4. Additional classes on holy day to manage their educational backwardness.

Further Research

Influence of SFG in upliftment of coastal area.

Influence of social organizations like Loyola Poovar of education of coastal children.

Conclusion

Through this study researcher made a picture of the educational performance of children who come from fishermen community. And measured what are the causes of the educational backwardness of the fishermen students. The coastal area of Kerala is facing the problem of educational backwardness. Children of the coastal area cannot fulfill their education in a proper manner through some problems they face in their community. The situation of their occupation, residential problems, natural calamities etc are the causes of that problem. Alcoholism of the parent, indebtedness, poverty are lead a fishermen child to entire the traditional occupation and it caused to the drop out and regular absenteeism. They enrolled in school but they do not or cannot attend the classes properly. This condition put them as backward in social life also. They are becoming subordinates through these problems.

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EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE OF COASTAL CHILDREN

**(A STUDY CONDUCTED IN POOVAR GOVT. HIGHER
SECONDARY SCHOOL)**

*A dissertation submitted to the
University of Kerala in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for Master Degree of Sociology*

By

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Certificate of Approval

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