

# Parents' Perception and Attitudes Among Government School Education System

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## Abstract

The purpose behind seizing this study is to try grasp the perception of parents concerning the school access issues, issues relating the quality of education; to capture the aspirations and wish of us towards guaranteeing a holistic education for his or her children; and to investigate the rife perception that poor folks inherently do not appear to be keen to send their kids to varsities. The study analyzed the information from 385 oldsters, UN agency had one or over one faculty going youngsters. A 30- item form was used for collection information alongside personal interview. Mean scores were calculated for the male and feminine respondents. The study recommended that, though government endeavors at universalizing education has resulted in making mass awareness and positive response towards schooling and education, there's loads of scope for improvement during this regard. The study indicates the clear plan regarding oldsters' angle towards schooling and education for his or her children's Future implications of the current study for policy formulation moreover as for additional analysis were realized.

**Keywords:** Parents' Attitudes and Perception, Education System, Quality of Teaching

## 1. Introduction

School is one in all the most settings for youngsters to review and live. Faculty will promote students' health and development. It will transmit current cultural values to youngsters through organizing coaching experiences. the faculties alter to form impact to physiological state behavior by teaching regarding health and life skills for caring and protective youngsters health. To try these well, faculty have to be compelled to have a specialized skilled, agency square measure trained to assist advance and promote student well-being, tutorial success and long action. As health care suppliers in faculties, faculty nurse plays a vital role in aiding youngsters to make positive health values, develop life skills and to share experiences for determination health issues.

School Health Services square measure services from Medical, teaching and different professionals applied in or out of the college to enhance the health and well-being of youngsters and in some cases whole the families. The aim of this analysis is to work out the perceptions of parents/guardians of faculty nurse's roles and health services provided by school nurses. Additionally, the study additionally examined the amount of parents'/guardians' agreement to support to highschool health services.

Tamil Nadu is one of the foremost literate states in Asian nation. The state's acquisition rate is 80.33% in 2011, that is higher than the national average. A survey conducted by the business body Assocham ranks Tamil Nadu prime among Indian states with regarding 100% Gross Enrollment quantitative relation (GER) in primary and higher primary education. The structure of education within the state is predicated on the national level pattern with twelve years of schooling (10+2+3), consisting of eight years of instruction, that is, 5 years of primary and 3 years of Gymnasium education for the age teams of 6-11 and 11–14 years, severally, followed by secondary and better teaching of 2 years every besides 2 years of pre-primary education. The entry age at school one is 5+. Pre-primary categories kind people three to four. The upper Gymnasium certificate permits pupils to pursue studies either in universities or in faculties for teaching normally tutorial streams and in technical and skilled courses.

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## **SAMACHEER KALVI - TAMIL NADU UNIFORM SYSTEM OF SCHOOL EDUCATION OR EQUITABLE EDUCATION SYSTEM**

School Education Department of state of province, India programmed to integrate the varied college instructional systems inside the state. There is a unit over one. To large integer students in four streams of faculty education comprising concerning 45,000 state board faculty, 11,000 metric faculty, 25 oriental faculties and fifty Anglo-Indian faculties, with totally different program, textbooks and schemes of examinations. Uniform System of faculty Education was enforced by province Uniform System of faculty Education Act 2010 that paves manner for quality education to all or any youngsters with none discrimination supported their economic, social or cultural background. The new system of education was introduced for categories I and VI within the 2010 school year. The Karunanidhi-led DMK government had brought in SamacheerKalvi, a regular program for college kids in province that was scrapped by Jayalalithaa-led AIADMK government shortly once presumptuous workplace in could.

## **NEED FOR A UNIFIED SYSTEM**

The main aim of the study is to implement the unique system. So, there'll be a uniform study. It will decrease the Matric, CBSE Students and the Government College Students. The motivation for a regular program was obtained from the Ex. Chief Minister of province, Kamaraj WHO was the primary to initiate a regular codification in faculties to scale back the differentiation between students from households with variable financial gain. Province government conjointly printed college books in digital format.

## **CONTROVERSY**

Ms. J. Jayalalitha's Government introduced the SamacheerKalvi program for the 2011-2012 school year because the books had contents in praise of DMK's leaders. But, the state supreme court of province ordered that SamacheerKalvi should inherit immediate result. Province Government moved to

Supreme Court and therefore the apex court refused to remain the order of the state supreme court and insisted that the books ought to be distributed on or before August 2011. On nine August 2011, the Supreme Court of India has rejected province State Government's request to drop the province Uniform System of faculty Education and conjointly directed the authorities to implement the Uniform System of faculty Education (Amendment) Act inside ten days i.e., inside nineteen August 2011. The Supreme Court of India in its order aforementioned that any style of objectionable material like personal glorification, self-publicity and promotion concerned, can be deleted, instead of golf stroke the operation of the Act 2010 abeyant. The examination for SSLC for the year 2015 - 2016 is under control from March fifteen to Apr thirteen. and so there's likelihood of fixing the Samacheer to traditional admittance program.

## **CBSE**

The Central Board for teaching is that the most well-liked instructional board in India, spreading across each state. It's conjointly the national board of India. CBSE follows a typical program across the state. CBSE places tons of stress on Science and arithmetic, however not the maximum amount on English. The primary language your kid chooses will either be English or Hindi. A number of the common second and third languages they provide area unit Hindi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Urdu, whereas foreign languages like French, Spanish, and German area unit typically fourth language choices. The second and third languages could modification reckoning on the college. The CBSE has mediums in each English and Hindi. CBSE is more durable than State Boards and conjointly contains a larger course of study. The CBSE study pattern prepares the code for entrance exams associated with IIT and AIIMS – provided they need adequate marks. Your kid will study in no matter field you decide on (Medical science, non-medical science, commerce, and arts), and therefore the kid will take categories associated with that stream.

## **ICSE**

The Council for the Indian college Certificate Examinations (CISCE) is accountable of the Indian college Certification Examination (ICSE). Faculties that follow the ICSE arrange area unit in English medium solely. ICSE contains a careful program and therefore the students receive comprehensive learning concerning the topics, nearly to the purpose wherever students can take into account it to be too in depth. Arts, science, languages, and maths area unit all given equal importance to the ICSE Board. As such, ICSE is that the toughest of the ton. ICSE conjointly contains a lower quantity of faculties in India than CBSE. However, the ICSE history tutored will be additional western familiarized and will not be in tune with ancient and ancient Indian attribute. The UK faculty Admissions Board has recognized the ICSE standards as being at par with the standards of the University of Scotland within the Great Britain. The program is galvanized from Cambridge within the Great Britain. The ICSE study pattern prepares students to use to universities within the North American country or Europe.

## **STATE BOARD**

Every state has their own State Board and is controlled by the Education Minister for the various states. The Department of Education for the various authorities is answerable for everything associated with education. For instance, the states of Maharashtra, state, Goa, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh follow

the Senior Secondary Certificate (SSC) Board. As there's no central administration accountable of the proceedings, the paper patterns, and program vary from state to state creating scrutiny marks from 2 totally different states impractical. The State program is easier than those of CBSE and ICSE, however you want to learn the State language. The program is far less rigorous than that of CBSE and ICSE. It's designed keeping in mind that these books apply to all or any economic sections of society and thus should be straightforward to follow by all. A student learning following the State Board pointers could notice it troublesome to urge accepted into a school outside the state thanks to the shortage of one nationwide customary. On the opposite hand, it's easier for them to pursue higher studies in a very faculty inside the state as they're already well-acquainted with the state's instructional program.

## **MATRICULATION**

Just like with State Boards, each state includes an admittance Board for his or her programme. The quality of education within the admittance system is on top of the State Board, however less than CBSE and ICSE. The admittance Board conducts exams solely up to the tenth commonplace, in contrast to the opposite 3 that conduct exams up to twelfth commonplace. When the tenth commonplace, the admittance Board shifts to the State Board and follows the State Board programme. Admittance places additional specialize in memorising and learning by rote learning compared to CBSE, that tests the student understands of the topic. This results in less analytical thinking among the scholars. However, the majority would agree that the quality of education is healthier than that of State Board.

## **PARENTAL IN CHILDREN'S EDUCATION**

A child, said with feeling and care within the least restrictive atmosphere would be able to cope with higher with the hawk-eyed world. Therefore, the family shapes the social integration of the kid over a proper faculty and known four basics. Parental roles- oldsters as academic call makers; oldsters as oldsters; parents as lecturers and fogeys as advocates. Since the parent's angle is thus necessary, it's essential that the house and college work closely along, particularly for kids with disabilities. The role of fogeys ought to actively support and enrich the academic processes. The parents' psychological well-being and therefore the ease or difficulties with that they decipher the cues that facilitate the socialization method influence the private and social development of the kid. It's the oldsters World Health Organization exert the most important influence on the event of the kid from birth to maturity. (Hill, N. E., & Tyson, D. F 2009)

As kids mature into adolescence, family involvement in their learning remains necessary. Family involvement practices reception and at college are found to influence lycee students' tutorial action, faculty group action, and graduation and faculty admittance rates. Despite its importance, however, families' active involvement in their children's education declines as they progress from school to middle and high school. Analysis suggests that colleges will reverse the decline in parent involvement by developing comprehensive programs of partnership. Previous analysis shows that family involvement helps for achieving higher group action, higher score averages and lower dropout rates.

Even if India includes a long and wealthy heritage of education in each pre- independence and post-independence era, education of the minority communities has remained a sensitive issue and education was out there to just about everybody World Health Organization wished it. Once land came to India the academic system continued to flourish at the side of the prominence of West Germanic language. Through the Act of India in 1835 and therefore the Woods Dispatch in 1854, a basis for a

properly coordinated system of English education decided. This has been concisely mentioned below before that of things touching minority education in India.

### **1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

This study has shown that parent involvement in schooling absolutely have an effect on students' tutorial action crucial the effective level of parent involvement could also be related to parents' demographics. The first purpose of this study was to research parents' perceptions of their involvement in faulting at elementary grades in rural areas of state school. The second purpose of this study was to explore the cultural influences on oldsters with their involvement in schooling. Thirdly, this study examined the variations among parent demographic characteristics (education level, income, legal status, and age) and parent involvement at the elementary grade level in rural areas of colleges. The assessment of parent involvement was developed mistreatment her model of parent involvement as six types: (1) parenting, (2) human activity, (3) volunteering, (4) learning reception, (5) deciding, and (6) collaborating with the community. Finally, this study explored the potential variations among Epstein's six aspects of parent involvement and rural parenting practices in colleges. Understanding parents' perceptions concerning parent involvement would possibly facilitate educators understand the weaknesses and strengths of the link among home, school, and additionally the community. So, as that college administrators and lecturers would possibly plenty of effectively promote parent involvement in schooling.

### **1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

- ✓ To study on parents' perception among government faculty education system.
- ✓ To perceive regarding parents' perception towards government faculty education system.
- ✓ To realize factors identifies effects parents' perception towards government faculty education system at erode district
- ✓ To understand satisfaction level on parents' angle and perception towards government faculty.

### **1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

- ✓ The study shows the angle of things that influence to decide on the schooling for his or her kids for the education development.
- ✓ The study is concentrated on finding out the effectiveness of performance through faculty.
- ✓ In the course of ascertaining the attention of the usage of grade school education and opinions of fogeys are collected which can facilitate to supply suggestions to safeguard the security.
- ✓ It helps in increasing the college effectiveness of mistreatment advertising through social networking sites.

### **1.5 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

- ✓ The study is conducted at intervals a restricted fundamental quantity
- ✓ The sample size is restricted to 385 respondents, because of lack of your time
- ✓ The bias from the respondent is another limitation.
- ✓ Respondents could behave otherwise beneath completely different things.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**Lev Vygotsky (1896-1934)**'s study described the social development theory argues that social interaction precedes development and consciousness and cognition are the end product of socialization and social behaviour. Three main themes indicate Vygotsky's social development theory i.e., Social interaction plays a basic role in psychological feature development.

**Bauch, P.A (1991)** established the theory of connectionism, which put forward that learning, is the result of association between stimuli and responses. Like many psychologists of his time, B.F. Skinner built on Thorndike's Law of Effect in his research on learning and behavior. Skinner developed the theory of radical behaviorism through scientific analysis of both humans and animals in carefully constructed settings. In the experiment, skinner tried to regulate the quantity of influential variables at play so as to check specific stimuli response relationships.

**Buchmann, C. and Hannum, E (2001)** Environment influences human beings, where the environment comprises of both the physical and social characteristics, and the humans perceive the environment holistically in terms of the social and physical aspects of the environment. Research shows that the positive correlation between school building quality and math test scores is congruent with previous research.

**Dupakosk (2007)** this study found by Piaget's most influential contributions to teaching and learning based on his psychology were the ideas of naturalism and constructivism. Naturalism focused on the very fact that in every of the psychological feature stages, thinking of a sort acceptable for that stage is shown to emerge in youngsters naturally, through just living and going regarding daily activities. Piaget considers throughout that in } the event stage during 7-12 age, logical reasoning and organization of thought area unit attendant physical and psychological growth.

**BogunovićBlanka and Polovina cipher (2007)**, it found during a study that the family stimulation is that the resultant of the influence of cultural and academic profile of the family and active parental attitudes concerning education and attainment of their youngsters. They examined the students' attitudes towards schooling, and to get answers to the question: that stimulating aspects of family context area unit the foremost predictable for the event of instructional aspirations, i.e., attitudes towards faculty and gaining data, instructional interests and plans for additional education.

**Huisman J. and Smits, J (2009)** in his study through history we are able to trace links for best conditions for learning within the world's non secular and philosophic traditions throughout the globe. Within the excerpt of Confucius (551-479 B.C.E.), There area unit continual references to the importance of cultivating a 'fondness' or love for learning as a primary condition for fulfillment in life.

**Bernard (2012)** in his study his might be interpreted as the necessity to achieve measurable learning outcomes. Regarding the physical aspects of learning environments, the Buddhist Vinaya 8 lays down the exact specifications for rooms in which religious teachings are to be conducted. Pedagogical methods associated with modern social theories of learning (including physical environments) have early roots in these religious educational traditions.

**Naz, et al., (2013)** in his study behaviour can be viewed as any action of an organism that changes its relationship to its environment and provides output from organism to the environment including the range of actions. Behavioural part consists of the tendency, to act or react to the item during a bound method. Any action to external stimuli is said as behaviour. Dusenbery, declared that "Behaviour are often thought to be Associate in Nursingingy action of an organism that changes its relationship to its atmosphere. Behaviour provides outputs from the organism to the environment"

**Arab Naz (2014)** its study found by physical facilities available in any school provide opportunity to students to interact, demonstrate their skills and to socialize. The research carried out by Arab Naz et.al to investigate student’s academic performance,behavioural component’ development and teacher student relations; demonstrates that availability of physical facilities decreases apprehension, anxiety and increase student’s confidence to a greater level that improves student’s output to the instructional environment).

**Shamsuddin, Bahauddin& Aziz (2012)** The earlier studies try to find out the understanding of behaviour through incidences occurred, in depth interview, focus group interviews and also by observation. A thorough planning in creating conducive social environment for learning is important to produce students with potentials parallel to the government’s mission in developing human resource as a pre-requisite to the development of knowledge-based economy.

**3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research refers to search for knowledge. The pattern in which a research is carried out to arrive at a conclusion or to a final new relationship within a particular framework is called research methodology. Research methodology also refers to the various sequences and steps be adopted by a researcher to study a problem with certain objectives in view.

**CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

This framework helps us to understand the parents’ perception level and attitudes on government education system and to find solutions for improving the service quality. This will be helpful in understanding current perspectives of the services.

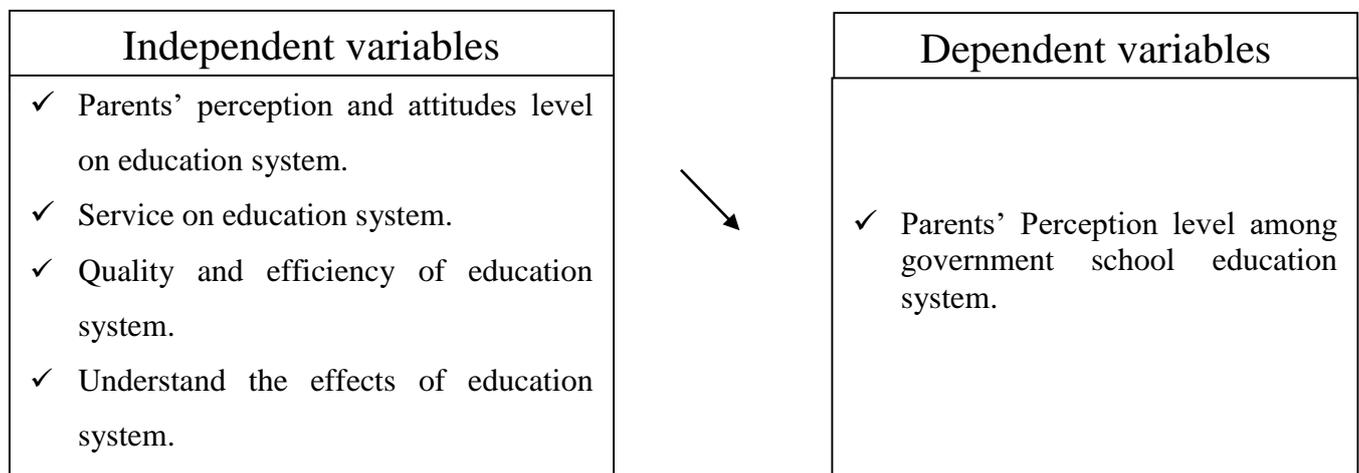


Fig. 3.1 Conceptual framework

**RESEARCH DESIGN**

Analysis design is that the basic framework, that provides tips for the analysis method. It's a map or blue print per that the analysis is to be conducted. The analysis style specifies the strategies for data assortment and analysis. In these dealers survey the scientist adopted descriptive style.

**SAMPLE SIZE**

The sample for the study is 385.

## **SOURCE OF INFORMATION**

The design of information collection methodology is that the backbone of analysis.

- ✓ Primary information
- ✓ Secondary information

## **PRIMARY INFORMATION**

- ✓ Primary information is that information, that is collected for initial time & so happen to be original character.
- ✓ In this study scientist has collected the data through questionnaires and schedule.

## **SECONDARY INFORMATION**

- ✓ It was collected from the firm's records, journals, articles etc.,

## **AREA OF STUDY**

In this study scientist has collected the data through questionnaires and schedule.

## **STATISTICAL TOOLS USED**

- ✓ Percentage analysis
- ✓ Standard deviation
- ✓ ANOVA Test

## **PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS**

Percentage analysis refers to a special quite magnitude relation. Percentages are employed in creating comparison between 2 are additional series of information. Share is employed to explain relative terms the distribution of 2 or additional information.

## **STANDARD DEVIATION**

Standard deviation is that the live of dispersion of a collection of information from its mean. It measures absolutely the variability of a distribution; the upper the dispersion or variability, the bigger is that the variance and bigger are going to be the magnitude of the deviation of the worth from their mean.

## **ANOVA TEST**

Then take a look at of significance supported t-distribution is Associate in nursing adequate procedure for testing the importance of the distinction between 2 samples suggests that. In an exceedingly scenario once we have 3 or additional samples to contemplate at a time, another procedure is required for testing the hypothesis that everyone the samples are drawn from the population with an equivalent mean. The essential purpose of the analysis of variance isn't any take a look at the homogeneity.

#### 4. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

##### 4.1 PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

| VARIABLES                 | CLASSIFICATION      | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------|
| Gender                    | Male                | 262       | 68         |
|                           | Female              | 123       | 32         |
| Age                       | 25 Years            | 62        | 16         |
|                           | 25 – 30 Years       | 200       | 52         |
|                           | 30 – 40 Years       | 77        | 20         |
|                           | Above 40 Years      | 46        | 12         |
| Educational Qualification | Illiterate          | 108       | 28         |
|                           | Higher Secondary    | 46        | 12         |
|                           | Graduate            | 154       | 40         |
|                           | Post Graduate       | 77        | 20         |
| Occupation                | Business            | 146       | 38         |
|                           | Salaried            | 239       | 62         |
| Monthly income            | Below Rs.15,000     | 115       | 30         |
|                           | Rs.15,001-Rs.25,000 | 85        | 22         |
|                           | Rs.25,001-Rs.35,000 | 77        | 20         |
|                           | Above Rs.35,001     | 108       | 28         |

Source: Primary data

##### INTERPRETATION

From the above table, it is revealed that the frequency data on parents’ perception and attitudes in education system. In numeric, it is represented as 68% of the respondents are male, 52% of the respondents belong to the age group of 25 – 30 years, 40% of the respondent’s education level is Graduate, 62% of the respondents are salaried persons’ in their society and 30% of the respondents belong to the monthly income level is below Rs.15,000.

##### 4.2 STANDARD DEVIATION

##### GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS AND SATISFACTION LEVEL OF QUALITY OF SCHOOL

**AIM:** To find the variance between satisfaction level about quality of school and gender of the respondents.

**NUL HYPOTHESIS (H0):** There is no variance between satisfaction level about quality of school and gender of the respondents.

**ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS (H1):** There is a variance between satisfaction level about quality of school and gender of the respondents.

| GENDER | SATISFACTION LEVEL OF quality of school |      |               |
|--------|---|------|---------------|
|        | N                                       | MEAN | STD.DEVIATION |
| Male   | 262                                     | 61.0 | 16.7656       |
| Female | 123                                     | 44.0 | 9.45782       |

Source: Primary data

**INTERPRETATION**

It is found from the mean above table that gender of the respondents and satisfaction level of quality of school. The highest mean score is 61.0 of male and the lowest mean score is 44.0 of female.

**4.3 ANOVA TEST**

**OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS AND SATISFACTION LEVEL OF QUALITY OF SCHOOL**

**AIM:** To find the variance between marital status of the respondents and satisfaction level about quality of school.

**NUL HYPOTHESIS (H0):** There is no variance between the marital status of the respondents and satisfaction level about quality of school.

**ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS (H1):** There is a variance between the marital status of the respondents and satisfaction level about quality of school.

**OCCUPATION STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS**

|               | <b>SumofSquares</b> | <b>Df</b> | <b>MeanSquare</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>Sig.</b> |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|-------------|
| BetweenGroups | 12.957              | 2         | 6.478             | 2.408    | .092        |
| Within Groups | 798.973             | 382       | 2.690             |          |             |

Source: Primary data

**INTERPRETATION**

The above table shows that the significance value  $0.092 < 0.05$ . Hence the null hypothesis is accepted. It indicates that there is no significant variance between the marital status of the respondents and satisfaction level about quality of school.

**PARENTS’ PERCEPTION OF CHILDREN’S FUTURE EDUCATION AND RELATED ISSUES**

The interview data (obtained with open-ended questions) indicated that the difference between tribal and non-tribal groups was found in the future planning of children’s education. Data indicated that the compared to the tribal people, the non-tribal parents were more optimistic in providing their children the scope for higher studies, i.e., education beyond schooling. They were of the opinion that higher studies would enable their children to have better income and that schooling is not sufficient. The tribal parents were mostly associated with agriculture and even if they thought that education is important, the cost relating to higher education was not perceived to be affordable. Hence, a majority of the tribal parents reported that they would like to see their children earning for the family after completion of schooling rather than continue their education for higher studies. It can be inferred that while tribal were mostly concerned with making their children literate, the nontribal were optimistic about making their children educated. (Dinesh N.A. and Dr. Chandrashekar. E 2015)

**5. CONCLUSION**

To conclude with a quick discussion of the implications of our findings for instructional difference and for varsity alternative on instructional difference, we've got shown massive variations within the alternative sets of various families. The large driver of differential access to raised colleges is that the quality of colleges close to wherever the families live, and also the use of proximity as a tiebreaking device. This relates like a shot to sensible problems regarding the operation of this education system.

The broader implications of our results for alternative in education square measure mixed. Parents, nearly universally in our knowledge, have a powerful preference for colleges with high educational attainment. This supports the thought that competition to fulfil those preferences ought to facilitate to boost standards.

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