

# A Study on Educational Problem and Achievement of Fisherfolks Secondary School Students in Tamil Nadu

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*Abstract— Education provides stability in life, and it's something that no one can ever take away from you. By being well-educated and holding a college degree, you increase your chances for better career opportunities and open up new doors for yourself. The present paper has focus to findout the relationship between educational problem and achievement of fisherfolks secondary school students. The sample of 586 secondary school students from chennai, Thiruvallur and Kanchipuram District of Tamil Nadu were chose the population of the study. Data were colleted through an educational problem inventory and was analyzed with the help of SPSS. Percentage, mean scores, standard devaition and pearson correlation were applied to the collected data. Reuslts obtained from analysis illustrated that a majority of students has average significantly level of educational problem and achievement and also significantly corrolated between their achievement and educational problem.*

*Indexed Terms— Educational Problem, Achievement, science subject, fisherfolks students.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Values and ideas of learning and educational system is provided by the vedas, Aranyakas and Upnishads. The real emphasis of these works is on acquisition of knowledge, discipline of the mind and the body. However education was exclusively meant for the elite group of the society and the disparity in educational access and opportunities were very conspicuous at that time. Since the commencement of missionary interventions the situation had changed a great deal, the pecking order could be reduced and education spread into the grass root level. Yet still millions of children in rural India go without basic education. Fishermen mean the person who engaged mainly in fishing and related activities for their livelihood (Ambili C S,2008). They are very close to nature and element of great risk to life make him as superstitious as he is generous and care free. They have a tradition of learning by doing, handed over from generation to

generation.(John Kurien, 1981). Family background influences mental ability of children through pre-natal and post-natal care, intake of food, and the ability to go through a sustained educational process (Bhagawathi, 1973).

To go to school implies keeping away from fishing. Most of the arts of fishing, particularly with traditional craft ad gear, can only by pick up through a process of learning by doing from young age. Consequently schooling on one hand result in putting the out of their traditional occupation (John Kurien, 1981) and also the dropout rate is higher in fisher folk. Mainly because of the reason such as Problem of crowding, Health condition, The Housing Problem, Recreational Facilities, Economic backwardness, Behavioral issues, Teacher-Student relationship, Lack of Finance, Inadequate facilities for studying, Lack of parallel attention and encouragement from parents, Influence of political party, Mass Media Participation, The high rate of unemployment among the educated children of fishermen have a negative influence on educational, development (John Kurien, 1981)

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Kean (2005) studied the influence of parent's education and family income on child achievement. He found that there was a direct effect of parental education on European-American children's standardized achievement scores and also noted that parental education exerted an indirect effect on parents' achievement, fostering behaviors and subsequently children's achievement. Kean argues that parental education is linked to the parent providing a more stimulating physical, cognitive and emotional environment in the home and more accurate beliefs about their children actual achievement.

Vidyasagar, R. (1995). gave, “status report on child labour in Tamil Nadu”. The report provided an overview on the incidence and regional distribution of child labour based on the 1981 Census data as district wise data for 1991 Census was not available at the time. An annotated bibliography has been prepared after reviewing different studies/surveys conducted on child labour in Tamil Nadu by various institutions, research divisions of universities and NGOs. There were 9,75,055 child workers in Tamil Nadu in 1981 (871,313 main workers and 103,742 marginal workers). This accounted for 39 nearly 6 per cent of all the children below 15 years and for about 5 per cent of the total work force in Tamil Nadu. The report identified the occupations/industries with high prevalence of child labour under bondage and hazardous conditions. The key industries which accounted for a sizeable child work force were beedi manufacture, match and fireworks, tanneries, synthetic gem polishing industry, hosiery industry, handlooms, silver work and steel and aluminium industry, etc. The districts which had the highest proportion of child workers were Madurai (11.42%), Salem (10.93%), North Arcot (10.31%), Ramanathapuram (8.33%), Thirunelveli (8.18%), South Arcot (7.75%), Dharmapuri (7.65%), and Coimbatore (7.59%). The other districts had below 5 per cent child workers, the lowest being Nilgiris (0.51%), Kanyakumari (0.87%) and Madras (1.34%). Girls outnumbered boys in Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Coimbatore and Periyar districts. The study suggested recommendations like creating awareness among parents, educational intervention for elimination of child labour, legal measures, and changes in the educational system to deal with the issue.

### III. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This research explored “A study on Educational Problems and Home environment among Fisherfolks Students in realtion to their achievement in the costal area of Tamilnadu”. It concentrated to measure the relationship of socio-economic and psychological factors are influence ont their educational problems and students’ achievements.

### IV. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

To investigate the research problem following were objectives were formulated;

1. The level of Educational Problemt among fisherfolks secondary school students is poor.
2. The level of achievement among fisherfolks secondary school students is low.
3. There is no significant relationship between Educational Problemt and Achievement of fisherfolks secondary school students.

#### Hypotheses

To explore the objectives of this study following null hypotheses were framed;

1. The level of Educational Problemt among fisherfolks secondary school students is poor.
2. The level of achievement among fisherfolks secondary school students is low.
3. There is no significant relationship between Educational Problemt and Achievement of fisherfolks secondary school students.

#### Methodology and Procedures

It is a quantitative descriptive study and a questionnaire was administered to investigate the relationship between Educational problemt and achievement of fishferfolks secondary school level. Data were collected from the sample of 586 secondary school students from chennai, Thiruvallur and Kanchipuram District of Tamil Nadu were chose the population of the study. Data were collected through a inventory having demographic information and items structured on likert scale. The inventory was pilot tested on 100 secondary fisherfolks school students from vaious school in chennai before the final administration in the field. The collected responses were analyzed with the help of SPSS and the reliability coefficient value was 0.75. After pilot testing of iteams, the data were collected from the other respondents. The questionnaire was designed to investigate the Educational problemt of students while the educational performances of students were restricted to students’ 9th grade score in students’ quartile Examination (2022) administered by Tamil Nadu state board. All the collected data were analyzed with the help of SPSS version 20, percentage, mean scores; standard deviation and Pearson correlation

were applied to the collected data. The results of the study were tabulated as followed.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Mean scores interpretation was done according to the level of educational problem and achievement of score werer defined as followed;

Table - 1  
Mean and Standard deviation of entire sample

Sl. No.	Variables	N	Mean	SD
1.	Educational Problem	586	32.78	3.68
2.	Achievement	586	51.12	13.82

Hypothesis: 1

The level of Educational Problem of fisherfolks secondary school students is poor.

Table -4.1  
Classification of High, Average and Low educational problems faced by fisherfolks secondary school students on the basis of scores

Sl.No.	Method	Mean	S.D	Scores	Level	N/%
1.	Mean +SD	32.78 +		Above 36	Good	140 (23.89)
2.	In-between scores			30 to 35	Average	349 (59.55)
3.	Mean -SD	32.78 -		Below 29	Poor	97 (16.55)

It evident from the above table 4.1.that educational problem mean score of the fisherfolks secondary school students has been classified into good, average and poor. The level of educational problem of fisherfolks secondary school student is established by using the method  $M \pm 1 \sigma$ . Here M is the mean,  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation. Accordingly the level of educational problem among secondary students is established below. In the entire sample 140 (23.89%)

are good, 349 (59.55%) are average and 97 (16.55%) poor. Therefore, the number of 349 fisherfolks secondary school students in average group, it found that statistically higher than low and high group. It indicates that the fishrefolks secondary school students are having average level of educational problem.

Hypothesis: 2

The level of Achievement of fisherfolks secondary school students is low.

Table -3  
Classification of High, Average and Low Achievement of fisherfolks secondary school students on the basis of scores

Sl.No.	Method	Mean	S.D	Scores	Level	N/%
1.	Mean +SD	51.12 +		Above 65	High	203 (34.64)
2.	In-between scores			38 to 64	Average	353 (60.23)
3.	Mean -SD	51.12 +		Below 37	low	30 (5.11)

It evident from the above table 4.3. that achievement mean score of the fisherfolks secondary school students has been classified into high, average and low. The level of achievement of fisherfolks secondary school student is established by using the method  $M \pm 1 \sigma$ . Here M is the mean,  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation. Accordingly, the level of Achievement among secondary students is established below. In the entire sample 203 (34.64%) are high, 353 (60.23%) are average and 30 (5.11%) low. Therefore, the number of 353 fisherfolks secondary school students in average achievers in their achievement, it found that statistically higher than low and high group. It indicates that the fishrefolks secondary school students achievement is average.

Achievement of fisherfolks students Entaire and Sub-Samples

It is evident from the table 4.6, the calculated mean score of entire sample is found to be 51.12 and the standard deviation value is 13.83. The level of achievement is established by using the method  $M+1\sigma$ . Here M is the mean,  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation. Accordingly the level for entire sample is established below. Therefore, it is concluded that the achievement of fisheriesfolks secondary school students is average.

Table - 4  
Relationship between Educational Problem and Achievement

Variables	N	Correlation value 'r'	Level of significance at 0.01 level
Educational Problem and achievement	586	0.40	Significant

The Pearson product-moment correlation was computed to assess the relationship between Educational problem and achievement of fishferfolks secondary school students. It is found that the obtained correlation coefficient value 0.40 is higher than the table value at 0.01level. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected, and it is concluded that there is significant relationship between the Educational problemt and achievement of fishferfolks secondary school students.

V. FINDINGS

1. In the entire sample 140 (23.89%) are good, 349 (59.55%) are average and 97 (16.55%) poor. Therefore, the number of 349 fisherfolks secondary school students in average group, it found that statistically higher than low and high group. It indicates that the fishrefolks secondary school students are having average level of educational problem.
2. In the entire sample 203 (34.64%) are high, 353 (60.23%) are average and 30 (5.11%) low. Therefore, the number of 353 fisherfolks secondary school students in average achievers in their achievement, it found that statistically higher

than low and high group. It indicates that the fishrefolks secondary school students achievement is average.

3. It is found that the obtained correlation coefficient value 0.77 is higher than the table value at 0.01level. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected, and it is concluded that there is significant relationship between the Educational problemt and achievement of fishferfolks secondary school students.

CONCLUSION

The analysis, interpretations and findings of table - 2, 3 and 4 following conclusions were drawn; Educational problem and take place frequently, which were found significantly related to fishferfolks students' achievement. The majority of the students are average level of Educational problem and achievemnt in science among secondary school student. The correlation between Educational Problem and achievement in science subject is significantly corrolated. Therefore, overall the Educational problemt of students was average and academic achievement was not exceptional.

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