ABSTRACT

Education is one of the fundamental rights according to the Indian Constitution. Many efforts are being made by the Government in order to ensure basic minimum education to all. In spite of all these efforts, many individuals and certain classes of the society are remaining out of the main stream.

The main objective of National Policy of Education 1986 is Universalization of Education. The main objective of National Policy of Education, 1986 is “Universalization of Education”. For various reasons certain parts of the community cannot be enrolled or retained in the system or achieve at the expected level. One such group is children or children of families inflicted by Handigodu Syndrome.

The present investigation “A Study of Educational Status and Related Factors among Students Studying in High Schools whose Parents are Inflicted by Handigodu Syndrome in Karnataka”, is a survey/correlation study involving both qualitative and quantitative methods.

The purpose of this investigation was to examine to compare Children of Inflicted Parents and Children of Not Inflicted Parents with respect to Self-Concept (Intelligence, Emotional, Social, Character, Aesthetic and Total) dimension; to study the influence of gender differences among the Children of Inflicted Parents with respect to Self-Concept (Intelligence, Emotional, Social, Character, Aesthetic and Total) dimension; to compare Children of Inflicted Parents and Children of Not Inflicted Parents with respect to Home Adjustment, Health Adjustment, Social Adjustment, Emotional Adjustment and Total
Adjustment; to study the influence of gender differences among the Children of Inflicted Parents with respect to Home Adjustment, Health Adjustment, Social Adjustment, Emotional Adjustment and Total Adjustment; to study the significant association between Children of Inflicted Parents and Children of Not Inflicted Parents studying in high schools with respect to Academic Achievement; to study the significant association between Children of Inflicted Parents and Children of Not Inflicted Parents with respect to Socio-Economic Status of the family; to study the Social distance between Teachers and Children of Inflicted Parents; To study the Social distance between General students and Children of Inflicted Parents; To study the significant association between Children of Inflicted Parents and Children of Not Inflicted Parents with respect to Level of Awareness about Symptoms, Preventive measures and Management of syndrome; To study the level of Awareness about the Symptoms, Preventive measures and Management of syndrome among Teachers; To study the level of Awareness about the Symptoms, Preventive measures and Management of syndrome among parents who are inflicted. The purposive and random sampling technique was used for the data collection. Handigodu syndrome affected area schools of Shimoga and Chikkamagaluru Districts (as per the survey report 1986-87, 1996-97 of Karnataka Health Department and ICMR Report, 2005), 300 students (150 Children of Inflicted Parents, 150 Children of Not Inflicted Parents), 100 teachers, 100 Handigodu syndrome Inflicted Parents and 100 general students are taken for the study. In the present study some standardized tools are used and one tool developed by the investigator. Standardized Tools are Personality Word List (Prathibha Deo), Bell’s Adjustment Inventory (Ojha), Socio-Economic Status
Scale (Bharadwaj) and Bogardus Social Distance Scale. Awareness about Handigodu syndrome test was developed by the Investigator. The collected data was analysed using ‘t’ test and ‘Chi-square’ test. The study revealed that Inflictedness of Handigodu syndrome among parents has no influence on Self-Concept (Intelligence dimension) among their children studying in high schools. There is no significant difference between Male and Female Children of Inflicted Parents with respect to Self-Concept (Intelligence dimension). Inflictedness of Handigodu Syndrome among parents has negative influence on Self-Concept (Emotional dimension) among their children studying in high school. There is no significant difference between Male and Female Children of Inflicted Parents with respect to Self-Concept (Emotional dimension). Inflictedness of Handigodu syndrome among parents has no influence on Self-Concept (Social dimension) among their children studying in high schools. There is no significant difference between Male and Female Children of Inflicted Parents with respect to Self-Concept (Social dimension). Inflictedness of Handigodu Syndrome among parents has positive influence on Self-Concept (Character dimension) among their children studying in high school. There is no significant difference between Male and Female Children of Inflicted Parents with respect to Self-Concept (Character dimension). Inflictedness of Handigodu Syndrome among parents has negative influence on Self-Concept (Aesthetic dimension) among their children studying in high school. There is no significant difference between Male and Female Children of Inflicted Parents with respect to Self-Concept (Aesthetic dimension). Inflictedness of Handigodu Syndrome among parents has negative influence on Self-Concept (Total dimension) among their children studying in high schools.
There is no significant difference between Male and Female Children of Inflicted Parents with respect to Self-Concept (Total dimension). Inflictedness of Handigodu syndrome among parents has no influence on Home Adjustment among their children studying in high schools. There is no significant difference between male and female Children of Inflicted Parents with respect to Home Adjustment. Inflictedness of Handigodu Syndrome among parents has negative influence on Health Adjustment among their children studying in high school. There is significant difference between male and female Children of Inflicted Parents with respect to Health Adjustment and female children are better. Inflictedness of Handigodu Syndrome among parents has negative influence on Social Adjustment among their children studying in high schools. There is no significant difference between male and female Children of Inflicted Parents with respect to Social Adjustment. Inflictedness of Handigodu syndrome among parents has no influence on Emotional Adjustment among their children studying in high schools. There is no significant difference between male and female Children of Inflicted Parents with respect to Emotional Adjustment. Inflictedness of Handigodu Syndrome among parents has no influence on Total Adjustment (Home, Health, Social and Emotional) among their children studying in high schools. There is no significant difference between male and female Children of Inflicted Parents with respect to Total Adjustment (Home, Health, Social and Emotional). Inflictedness of Handigodu disease by parents has negative influence on Academic Achievement of their children. Inflictedness of Handigodu syndrome among parents has negative influence on Socio-Economic Status of the family. Social distance between Teachers and Children of Inflicted Parents is significantly
Social distance between General students and Children of Inflicted Parents is significantly high. Higher level of awareness is found among greater proportions of students whose parents are not inflicted as compared to their counterparts. Similarly, lower level of awareness is found among greater proportions of students whose parents are inflicted as compared to their counterparts. The level of Awareness about the Symptoms, Preventive measures and Management of syndrome among Teachers is high. Inflicted parents have medium Level of Awareness about the Symptoms, Preventive measures and Management of syndrome.

Based on these findings, educational implications and suggestions for the further research were recommended.