



## **A study on parents attitude towards schooling and education of children's in erode district**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The present study was aimed at assessing attitude of parents towards the education and schooling of their children. The study analyzed the data from 150 parents, who had one or more than one school going children. The age range of the sample was 25-35 years, and these respondents all belonged to erode district consisting of huge population. A 30-item questionnaire was used for collecting data along with personal interview. The respondents were required to indicate their agree or disagreement with each of the statements about children's education in a five-point Likert type scale, where 1 denotes strongly agree 2 denotes agree 3 denotes neutral 4 denotes disagree and 5 denotes strongly disagree. Mean scores were calculated for the male and female respondents. The findings showed that the overall attitude of the respondents was moderately favorable and positive towards schooling and education of their children's. The study suggested that, although government endeavors at universalizing education has resulted in creating mass awareness and positive response towards schooling and education, there is a lot of scope for improvement in this regard. The study indicates the clear idea about parents attitude towards schooling and education for their children's Future implications of the present study for policy formulation as well as for further research were pointed out.

### **INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY**

This chapter aims to introduce the topic and to indicate the relevance of this study. It includes an overview of revolution of education in India as well as in ERODE DISTRICT. It gives an overall idea about the role of socio-economic status and that of family involvement in children's education and their access to learning. Parents' positive attitude towards child's education is important in determining school attendance and academic achievement of the child. Favorable attitude towards schooling and education enhances parental involvement in children's present and future studies. Parent's attitude towards their children's education is affected adversely by low socio-economic status, it is expected that the attitude of parents will be favorable towards education and schooling. However, the present study aims to examine whether the parents, today, exhibit a positive and favorable attitude towards their children's education as a result of increasing awareness of values of education through Government Endeavour's and initiatives.

### **PARENTAL ATTITUDE IS A MEASURE OR AN INDEX OF PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT**

A child, brought up with affection and care in the least restrictive environment would be able to cope up better with the sighted world. Therefore, the family shapes the social integration of the child more than a formal school and identified four basic parental roles- parents as educational decision makers; parents

as parents; parents as teachers and parents as advocates. Since the parent's attitude is so important, it is essential that the home and school work closely together, especially for children with disabilities. The role of parents should actively support and enrich the educational processes. The parents' psychological well-being and the ease or difficulties with which they decipher the cues that facilitate the socialization process influence the personal and social development of the child. It is the parents who exert the major influence on the development of the child from birth to maturity. As children mature into adolescence, family involvement in their learning remains important. Family involvement practices at home and at school have been found to influence secondary school students' academic achievement, school attendance, and graduation and college matriculation rates.

Despite its importance, however, families' active involvement in their children's education declines as they progress from elementary school to middle and high school. Research suggests that schools can reverse the decline in parent involvement by developing comprehensive programs of partnership. Previous research shows that family involvement helps for achieving higher attendance, better grade point averages and lower dropout rates. Even if India has a long and rich heritage of education in both pre and post-independence era, education of the minority communities has remained a sensitive issue and education was available to virtually everyone who wanted it. When the British came to India the educational system continued to flourish along with the prominence of English language. Through the Act of India in 1835 and the Woods Dispatch in 1854, a basis for a properly coordinated system of English education was determined. This has been briefly discussed below prior to that of factors affecting minority education in India,

### OBJECTIVE

- To identify the factors to be considered for choosing a school by a parent

### SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- The study shows the attitude of factors which influence to choose the schooling for their children's for the education development

### LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- There is wide difference between education levels of the different sub group within the rural households because of multi religious population

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Bogunović Blanka and Polovina Nada (2007) found in a study that the family stimulation is the resultant of the influence of cultural and educational profile of the family and active parental attitudes regarding education and attainment of their children. They examined the students' attitudes towards schooling, and to obtain answers to the question: which stimulating aspects of family context are the most predictable for the development of educational aspirations, i.e. attitudes towards school and gaining knowledge, educational interests and plans for further education. The sample consisted of 1,464 eighth-grade sample students, aged 15, from 34 primary schools in Serbia. The data were collected by the use of questionnaires filled in by the students and school principals. The results indicated a trend of interrelatedness of cognitively and educationally favorable conditions within the family and positive attitudes towards school, attainment, high aspirations and cognitive and intellectual interests for out-of-school activities.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The pattern in which a reach is carried out to arrive at a conclusion or to a final new relationship which a particular framework is called **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**. Research methodology also refers to the various sequence are steps to be adopted by a researcher to study a problem with certain objective in View.

### RESEARCH DESIGN

- A Master plan that specifies the method and procedures for collecting and analyzing needed information.
- A research design is a framework or blueprint for conducting the marketing research project.

## DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH

It is a Fact finding investigation which is aimed at describing the characteristics of Individual, Situation or a Group (or) Describing the state of affairs as it exists at present.

## SAMPLING DESIGN

Sampling is the process of selecting a sufficient number of elements from the population. A Sample Design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from the sampling frame. It refers to the technique or the procedure the researcher would adopt in selecting some sampling units from which inferences about the population is drawn. review of Literature, Details of the industry are collected from the Internet.

## NON-PROBABILITY SAMPLING

Non-Probability sampling is a sampling technique where the samples are gathered in a process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected.

## CONVENIENCE SAMPLING

Convenience sampling (also known as Availability Sampling) is a specific type of non-probability sampling method that relies on data collection from population members who are conveniently available to participate in study.

## SAMPLE SIZE

The Sample size is **150**.

## DATA COLLECTION

### PRIMARY DATA

These are data which are collected for the first time directly by the Researcher for the Specific study undertaken by him. In this research primary data are collected directly from the Respondent by using Questionnaire.

### SECONDARY DATA

These are data which are already collected and used by someone preciously. In this research

## STATISTICAL TOOL

- Henry Garrett Ranking
- Simple Percentage Method

## HENRY GARRETT RANKING

Garrett's ranking technique to find out the most significant factor which influences the respondent, Garrett's ranking technique was used. As per this method, respondents have been asked to assign the rank for all factors and the outcomes of such ranking have been converted into score value with the help of the following formula:

Percent position =  $100 (R_{ij} - 0.5)$

$N_j$  Where  $R_{ij}$  = Rank given for the  $i$ th variable by  $j$ th respondents

$N_j$  = Number of variable ranked by  $j$ th respondents.

## SIMPLE PERCENTAGE METHOD

Percentage Analysis is the method to represent raw streams of data as a percentage (a part in 100%) for better understanding of collected data.

## FORMULA

**No of respondents**

**Table 1.1 Demographic Analysis Table**

Details of the Policy		No. of	Percentag
Gender	Male	115	76.6
	Female	35	23.3
	Total	150	100
Age Group	20-25	78	52
	25-30	35	23.3
	Above30	37	24.6
	Total	150	100
Occupation	<b>Government</b>	46	30.6
	<b>Private job</b>	54	36
	<b>Business</b>	26	17.3
	<b>Home</b>	15	10
	<b>Others</b>	9	6
	<b>Total</b>	150	100
Residential	<b>Rural</b>	30	20
	<b>Urban</b>	95	63.3
	<b>Semi urban</b>	25	23.8
	<b>Total</b>	150	100
Income	<b>10000-20000</b>	60	40
	<b>20000-30000</b>	70	46.6
	<b>Above30000</b>	20	13.3
	<b>Total</b>	150	100

**1.1 Interpretation**

The participants of respondent in the survey

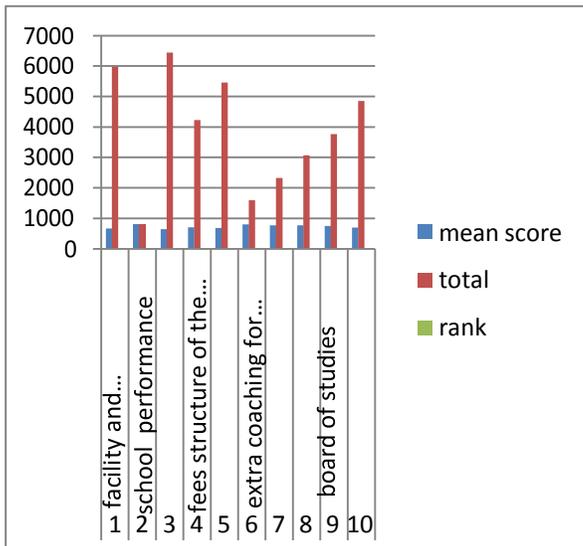
S.no	Factors	Me an	Total	Rank
1	Facility and Environment	665	5985	2
2	School Syllabus	794	794	10
3	School Performance	644	6440	1
4	School Advertisement	705	4230	5
5	Fees Structure of the School	682	5456	3
6	Transport Facility	798	1596	9
7	Extra Coaching for Curriculum	775	2325	8
8	Sports Activity	766	3064	7
9	Board of Studies	754	3770	6
10	Discipline of the School	694	4858	4

male (76.6) percentage female (23.3) percentage and the age group of respondent from 20to25 (52) percentage 25to30(23.3)percentage above30(24.6) percentage the occupation of the respondent is government job (30.6) percentage private job(36) percentage business (36) percentage home maker (10) percentage other(6) percentage the residential area the survey is processed at rural (20) percentage urban(63.3) percentage and semi urban (23.8)

(11) **Table 1.2 Factors considered for choosing a school**

## 1.2 Interpretation

The participants of respondent in the survey the first rank is school performance and the second rank is facility and environment and the third rank is fees structure of the school and the fourth rank is discipline of the school and the fifth rank is school advertisement and the sixth rank is board of studies and the seventh rank is sports activity and the eighth rank is era coaching for curriculum and the ninth rank is transport facility and the tenth rank is school syllabus these factors which influence the respondent to select the schooling for their child



## Findings

- 52 % of the respondent had fall under “20 to 25 Yrs”
- 76.6% of the respondent had falls under “Male”
- 36% of respondent occupation private job
- 63.3%of respondent residential area falls in urban
- 46.6% of respondent income level 20000- 30000
- The factor influence to select the school is “school performance” is ranked as no.1 with a total score of 6440
- The factor influence to select the school is “facility and environment” is ranked as no.2 with a total score 5985
- The factor influence to select the school is “fees structure in school” is ranked as no.3 with a total score 5456

## Suggestions

- The factor influence to select the school is “discipline of school” is ranked as no.4 with a total score 4858
- The factor influence to select the school is “school advertisement” is ranked as no.5 with a total score 4230
- The awareness of school syllabus and importance of syllabus should be establish to parents
- The parents involvement of a child in selecting the school should be knowed
  - The choice of schooling for their children should be at right age of the child for their development

## CONCLUSION

We conclude with a brief discussion of the implications of our findings for educational inequality and for school choice. On educational inequality, we have shown big differences in the choice sets of different families. We have shown less important differences in their preferences. The big driver of differential access to better schools is the quality of schools nearby to where the families live, and the use of proximity as a tiebreaking device. This relates immediately to practical issues about the operation of the current education system. The broader implications of our results for choice in education are mixed. Parents, almost universally in our data, have a strong preference for schools with high academic attainment. This supports the idea that competition to meet those preferences should help to raise standards..

## References

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