

# A Study On The Attitude Of Parents Towards Implementation Of Educational Programmes In Visakhapatnam District

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## Abstract

The 21st centuries' growth in various sectors has led our country towards achieving the distinction of one of the growing nations in the world. Various efforts have been made by the Government as well as Non Government Organizations but the literacy rate is increased if we compare it with the few decades back, but the cent percent literacy is not achieved till today. The literacy rate of the disadvantaged community is still poor. In Andhra Pradesh, in spite of the various constitutional safeguards and all the different schemes by the state government, literacy level of the disadvantaged group is found to be much lower than that of the rest of the society. This may caused by the various factors. Among these factors, socio-economic statuses, parental attitude, their interest to give education to their children, their awareness regarding education and so on play a vital role. While parents of the disadvantaged children are not highly in favour of schooling and education of their children, today's scenario might have improved with widespread awareness regarding value of education.

In this context, it is imperative to evaluate the perceptions and attitude of these parents.

Key Words: educational programs, government, parents, primary level, schooling.

### **Introduction**

The present study aims to examine whether the parents, today, exhibit a positive and favorable attitude towards Implementation of Educational Programems to their children's education as a result of increasing awareness of values of education through Government endeavors and initiatives. Hence, it is very essential to find how effectively the programmes are implementing at the primary level and also to know the infrastructural facilities how effectively implementing through Nadu-Nedu programme. This study is also focused mainly to know the parents of the students how the Jagananna Ammavadi programme helping for the benefit of students regularly and quality aspects. The study also mainly aimed at to know how the Gorumudda Programme effectively implementing and benefiting for the nutritional development of students at primary level,hence the researcher taken up this study to know the Attitude of Parents towards Implementation of Educational Programmes in Visakhapatnam District"

### **1.Statement of the Problem**

**A Study on the Attitude of Parents towards Implementation of Educational Programmes in Visakhapatnam District.**

### **Objectives of the study:**

1. To study the perceptions of parents towards Implementation of Educational Programmes in Visakhapatnam District.
2. To study the perceptions of male and female category parents towards Implementation of Educational Programmes in Visakhapatnam District.
3. To study the perceptions of parents based on their age group towards Implementation of Educational Programmes in Visakhapatnam District.
4. To study the perceptions of parents based on their occupation towards Implementation of Educational Programmes in Visakhapatnam District.

5. To study the perceptions of parents based on their Educational Qualifications towards Implementation of Educational Programmes in Visakhapatnam District.
6. To study the perceptions of parents based on their monthly income of the family towards Implementation of Educational Programmes in Visakhapatnam District.
7. To study the perceptions of parents based on their Social Status towards Implementation of Educational Programmes in Visakhapatnam District.
8. To study the perceptions of parents based on their Religion towards Implementation of Educational Programmes in Visakhapatnam District.
9. To study the perceptions of parents based on their locality towards Implementation of Educational Programmes in Visakhapatnam District.

## **2.Hypotheses of the study:**

1. There are high perceptions of parents towards the Implementation of Educational Programmes in Visakhapatnam District.
2. There is no significant difference between the perceptions of male and female category parents towards the Implementation of Educational Programmes in Visakhapatnam District.
3. There is no significant difference among the perceptions of parents based on their age group towards the Implementation of Educational Programmes in Visakhapatnam District.
4. There is no significant difference among the perceptions of parents based on their occupation towards the Implementation of Educational Programmes in Visakhapatnam District.
5. There is no significant difference among the perceptions of parents based on their Educational Qualifications towards the Implementation of Educational Programmes in Visakhapatnam District.
6. There is no significant difference among the perceptions of parents based on their monthly income of the family towards the Implementation of Educational Programmes in Visakhapatnam District.
7. There is no significant difference among the perceptions of parents based on their Social Status towards the Implementation of Educational Programmes in Visakhapatnam District.

8. There is no significant difference among the perceptions of parents based on their Religion towards the Implementation of Educational Programmes in Visakhapatnam District.
9. There is no significant difference among the perceptions of parents based on their locality towards the Implementation of Educational Programmes in Visakhapatnam District.

### 3. Variables of the study

The following variables are incorporated in the sample drawn from the Parents of the for the present investigation as:

- |   |                           |   |  |
|---|---------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Gender                    | : | Male / Female  |
| 2 | Age (in Years)            | : | Below 30 / 30 to 40 / Above 40   |
| 3 | Occupation                | : | Public Sector Employee / Private Sector Employee / Agriculture / Self Employed / Business    |
| 4 | Educational Qualification | : | Illiterate / Primary / Secondary / Intermediate / Degree & above                             |
| 5 | Monthly Income            | : | Below Rs. 5000 / Rs. 5000 – 10000 / Rs. 10000 to 25000 / Rs. 25000 – 50000 / Above Rs. 50000 |
| 6 | Social Status             | : | SC / ST / BC / OC  |
| 7 | Religion                  | : | Hindu / Christian / Muslim   |
| 8 | Locality                  | : | Urban / Rural / Tribal   |

### Sample Design and sampling Techniques

The questionnaires were administered among the Parents of Children in Primary schools of Visakhapatnam district with a view to getting the whole sample base and better results. Subjects were selected from 15 schools covering three rural mandals (5 schools), three urban mandals (5 schools) and two tribal mandals (5 schools) situated in Visakhapatnam district. The investigator personally approached and distributed the questionnaires to respondents. The purpose and procedures for filling out the questionnaires were personally explained to the Parents who acted as respondents. The investigator selected Primary Schools covering Government schools in selecting the respondents. The investigator selected Primary Schools covering three rural mandals viz., Chodavaram, Padmanabham and Sabbavaram three from urban locality viz., Visakhapatnam (Urban), Chinagadili and Bheemili, whereas for two tribal localities, the researcher

selected Paderu and Aravku Valley mandals for this study purpose.

Visakhapatnam District consists of 43 Mandals. The details of selected mandals were presented in Table 3.1

**Table 3.1. Mandals and No. of the schools selected for this study purpose**

S.No	Name of the Mandal	Locality	No of Schools Selected
1.	Chodavaram	Rural	2
2.	Padmanabham	Rural	2
3.	Sabbavaram	Rural	1
4.	Visakhapatnam (Urban)	Urban	2
5.	Chinagadili	Urban	2
6.	Bheemili	Urban	1
7.	Paderu	Tribal	3
8.	Araku Valley	Tribal	2
	<b>Total</b>		15

The investigator personally visited all the sampled schools for collection of data purpose.

### **3.5. Method Adopted for Selection of Mandals and Schools**

Visakhapatnam district consists of 43 mandals- 3 urban localities. The researcher categorized all the 43 mandals in to three (3) categories viz., Rural, Urban and Tribal localities. First the researcher arranged all the 32 rural mandals in an alphabetical order, whereas the urban three localities were also arranged in alphabetical order. The tribal mandals (11) were also arranged in an alphabetical order. The actual selection of mandals was made by first arranging the mandals alphabetically of Visakhapatnam district locality wise and then the mandals were selected by adopting simple stratified random sampling technique. The details of mandals were presented in table 3.1. Later, the researcher collected the list of schools and then arranged the schools in an alphabetical order, later the schools were selected by adopting simple random sampling technique. The details of the schools mandal wise selected were presented in Table 3.2. The investigator personally visited all the sampled schools for the collection of data purpose. All the parents from the schools selected for this study purpose constitute the sample for this study. The number of selective parents in Table 3.2 The investigator has

selected 10 parents per school , the total sample comprises of 150 parents as sampled respondents. The distribution of sampled respondents from each school is also shown in the Table 3.2.

**Table 3..2. Mandals, number of the schools and number of Parents selected for this study purpose**

S.No	Name of the Mandal	Locality	No of Schools Selected	No of Parents Selected
1.	Chodavaram	Rural	2	20
2.	Padmanabham	Rural	2	20
3.	Sabbavaram	Rural	1	10
4.	Visakhapatnam (Urban)	Urban	2	20
5.	Chinagadili	Urban	2	20
6.	Bheemili	Urban	1	10
7.	Paderu	Tribal	3	30
8.	Araku Valley	Tribal	2	20
	Total		15	150

The printed questionnaires were distributed to all the respondents in each school, as indicated in the Table 3.2. A total of 150 Parent respondents were handed over the questionnaires to fill in the questionnaires. The returns position of the questionnaires distributed was encouraging. For reasons discussed below, the sample of 150 respondents was considered statistically adequate and reliable for all analytical purposes.

### 3.6. Sample Distribution of Parents

**Table 3.3: Sample distribution of parents by their Gender**

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	110	73.33
Female	40	26.67
Total	150	100.00

**Table 3.4: Sample distribution of parents by their age group**

Age	Frequency	Percent
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Below 30	26	17.33
30 to 40	68	45.33
Above 40	56	37.33
Total	150	100.00

**Table 3.5: Sample distribution of parents by their Occupation**

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Public Sector Employee	6	4.00
Private Sector Employee	24	16.00
Agriculture	45	30.00
Self Employed	67	44.67
Business	8	5.33
Total	150	100.00

**Table 3.6: Sample distribution of parents by their Educational Qualifications**

Qualification	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	29	19.33
Primary	32	21.33
Secondary	42	28.00
Intermediate	35	23.33
Degree & above	12	8.00
Total	150	100.00

**Table 3.7: Sample distribution of parents by their Monthly Income**

Income	Frequency	Percent
Below Rs. 5000	41	27.33
Rs. 5000 to 10000	51	34.00
Rs. 10000 to 25000	12	8.00

Rs. 25000 to 50000	46	30.67
Total	150	100.00

**Table 3.8: Sample distribution of parents by their Social Status**

Social Status	Frequency	Percent
SC	27	18.00
ST	35	23.33
BC	70	46.67
OC	18	12.00
Total	150	100.00

**Table 3.9: Sample distribution of parents by their Religion**

Religion	Frequency	Percent
Hindu	120	80.00
Christian	30	20.00
Total	150	100.00

**Table 3.10: Sample distribution of parents by their Locality**

Locality	Frequency	Percent
Urban	50	33.33
Rural	50	33.33
Tribal	50	33.33
Total	150	100.00

### **3.7. Tool Description:**

This part consists of a detailed account of the mechanics of instrumentation and scale construction. This study was designed as a quantitative survey. Drawing upon the experiences, observations and the available literature a preliminary pre-test questionnaire was designed for collection of data from the prospective respondents.

### **3.8. Construction of the tool for Parents:**



This questionnaire consists of 32 items covered on Implementation of Educational Programmes. For measuring the attitudes of parents towards Implementation of Educational Programmes. It is an instrument designed for self-rating of the parents opinion of the degree to which they feel on the perceptions towards Implementation of Educational Programmes. The statements were given in the questionnaire studied by the investigator against the criterion of its applicability on the perceptions of parents towards Implementation of Educational Programmes. Further, they were examined in terms of their suitability the questionnaire was given to experts a preliminary survey was conducted for suggestions, the suggestions given by the experts were taken in to consideration and modified the statements as suggested to measure the reliability of the test.

### **3.9. Pre-test Administration, Item Analysis and Final Test Items**

The pre-test of this preliminary questionnaires were conducted on respondents selected from 8 mandals as shown in Table 3.11. The pre-test results were used for selection of scale items for the final tool.

**Table 3.11. Pre-test Administration particulars of Mandal and Respondents**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name of the Mandal</b>	<b>Effective Sample</b>
1.	Chodavaram	5
2.	Padmanabham	5
3.	Sabbavaram	5
4.	Visakhapatnam (Urban)	5
5	Chinagadili	5
6.	Bheemili	5
7.	Paderu	5
8	Araku Valley	5
	Total	40

### **3.10. Pre-Test Administration – Item Analysis:**

For this scale, the pre-test questionnaires consists of 32 items for parents questionnaire. The items were designed and scored to indicate very high or, very low effectiveness rating of the teachers and parents on the Implementation of Educational Programmes. **Likert's summated** rating technique was the method used. Accordingly, each scale item consists of 5 response categories – Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Undecided (UD), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD), which were scored from 5 to 1. A high score for response to any of the items indicates a high level in the Implementation of Educational Programmes (effectiveness rating) and a low score indicates a low level in the Implementation of Educational Programmes. The responses to the various statements by all the 40 parents ( pre-test respondents) were carefully recorded and tabulated. A total score was computed for each respondent by summing up his/her score on each of the items.

By using SPSS package, the Chi-Square technique was the statistical method deployed for item analysis. Table 3.12 below shows the item values of 32 items pre-tested on teachers responses. Only 30 items were selected for the final scale. The summated values range from 30 to 150.

### **3.11. Reliability and Validity**

The reliability of a test can be established by different methods. However, the popular methods are test-retest method, parallel form method, split-half method and method of rational equivalence. For the purpose of the present study the split- half method was adopted. The split-half reliability coefficient for the Implementation of Educational Programmes scales as perceived by Parents was 0.86 and for the validity of the scale it is based on the content and construct validity. As an instance of construct validity, the scale is correlated with number of other dimensions and found the obtained correlations statistically significant.

### **3.12. Data Collection**

The investigator personally visited the sampled schools and administered the tool among the sampled respondents. The investigator collected data on the Implementation of Educational Programmes as perceived by the Parents. The data collected through questionnaire was used for analytical purposes.

**3.13. Statistical Techniques Used:**

The researcher used the following statistical techniques to know the perceptions of Parents on Implementation of Educational Programmes. The statistical techniques used mainly for analytical purposes were means, standard deviations were used To study the significant differences in between the socio-economic variables, 't'-test and F-test were the technique deployed. In this paper, the investigator focused mainly on the importance of the study, sampling and sample design, selection of Mandals and centers, sample distribution, designing of measuring instruments, components of the questionnaire, construction of tool, pre-test administration, item analysis and final test items of Implementation of Educational Programmes scale and its nine aspects, Reliability and Validity, Data Collection and Statistical Techniques adopted for analysis and interpretation.

**Table Item wise percentages as perceived by Parents  
towards Implementation of Educational Programmes in  
Visakhapatnam District**

Item No.	Statement	Agree		Undecided		Disagree	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Sending children regularly to the school	142	94.67	3	2.00	5	3.33
2	Allowing them to take meal in the school	144	96.00	1	0.67	5	3.33
3	Food supplied at school is hygienic	121	80.67	19	12.67	10	6.67
4	Quality of food given to the children is not enough	91	60.67	25	16.67	34	22.67
5	Weight gain by the student due to supply of Mid Day Meal	95	63.33	47	31.33	8	5.33
6	Students performance has increased due to supply of Mid Day Meal	100	66.67	45	30.00	5	3.33
7	Supply of Mid Day Meal enhances the nutrition of my children	101	67.33	40	26.67	9	6.00
8	Mid Day Meal influenced for the enhancement of Socialization process of children at school level	105	70.00	39	26.00	6	4.00
9	Infrastructural facilities developed regarding Mid Day Meal	101	67.33	43	28.67	6	4.00
10	Satisfied with the present Mid Day Meal	110	73.33	29	19.33	11	7.33

11	Parents supervising and giving suggestions to the staff	76	50.67	63	42.00	11	7.33
12	Having sufficient kitchen and materials for the preparation of food	108	72.00	32	21.33	10	6.67
13	Good Education is providing by the schools for the benefit of my child	125	83.33	20	13.33	5	3.33
14	Programmes initiated by the government helping parents as well as for the students for their academic growth.	102	68.00	46	30.67	2	1.33
15	My child is learning important life skills in the school	112	74.67	36	24.00	2	1.33
16	Encouraging my children for their academic growth and study well.	139	92.67	9	6.00	2	1.33
17	Educational Schemes launched by the Government are encouraging , hence, I am interested to send my child to the school every day and discourage absence even for a day	146	97.33	3	2.00	1	0.67
18	Educational Schemes launched by the Government in schools encouraging the child to learn more.	132	88.00	13	8.67	5	3.33
19	Educational Programmes initiated and launched at school level are helping my child for future opportunities and challenges in life.	111	74.00	32	21.33	7	4.67
20	Giving me more satisfaction that my child is able in availing opportunities of schooling	100	66.67	44	29.33	6	4.00
21	All the Educational Programmes encouraging children to attend to his / her school regularly	113	75.33	35	23.33	2	1.33
22	Educational Programmes encouraging not to detention my child for any household work or personal problems.	137	91.33	11	7.33	2	1.33
23	Ammavadi Programme helping the parents in utilizing those amounts for the benefit of their children	144	96.00	2	1.33	4	2.67

24	Nadu – Nedu is a good programme in making the schools more attractive and well furnished	141	94.00	3	2.00	6	4.00
25	Nadu – Nedu programme created a good environment in schools for learner participation well	147	98.00	2	1.33	1	0.67
26	Educational Programmes created attractive environment at school level and making them as child – family	146	97.33	1	0.67	3	2.00
27	Institutional facilities provided for the strengthening of the school	138	92.00	7	4.67	5	3.33
28	Free supply of Uniform, books, shoes, Socks, Note books, bags helping the students and lessened burden of the parents	137	91.33	9	6.00	4	2.67
29	All the educational programmes encouraging the parents to concentrate on their children education	140	93.33	2	1.33	8	5.33
30	All the educational programmes motivating the children to attend the school regularly.	140	93.33	4	2.67	6	4.00

### Conclusions

1. It was noticed that, 94.67 percent of the parents agreed that 'Sending children regularly to the school' whereas 2.00 percent of the parents undecided and 3.33 percent of the parents are disagreed.
2. It was noticed that, 96.00 percent of the parents agreed that 'Allowing them to take meal in the school' whereas 0.67 percent of the parents undecided and 3.33 percent of the parents are disagreed.
3. It was noticed that, 80.67 percent of the parents agreed that 'Food supplied at school is hygienic' whereas 12.67 percent of the parents undecided and 6.67 percent of the parents are disagreed.
4. It was noticed that, 60.67 percent of the parents agreed that 'Quality of food given to the children is not enough' whereas 16.67 percent of the parents undecided and 22.67 percent of the parents are disagreed.
5. It was noticed that, 63.33 percent of the parents agreed that 'Weight gain by the student due to supply of Mid Day

Meal' whereas 31.33 percent of the parents undecided and 5.33 percent of the parents are disagreed.

6. It was noticed that, 66.67 percent of the parents agreed that 'Students performance has increased due to supply of Mid Day Meal' whereas 30.00 percent of the parents undecided and 3.33 percent of the parents are disagreed.
7. It was noticed that, 67.33 percent of the parents agreed that 'Supply of Mid Day Meal enhances the nutrition of my children' whereas 26.67 percent of the parents undecided and 6.00 percent of the parents are disagreed.
8. It was noticed that, 70.00 percent of the parents agreed that 'Mid Day Meal influenced for the enhancement of Socialization process of children at school level' whereas 26.00 percent of the parents undecided and 4.00 percent of the parents are disagreed.
9. It was noticed that, 67.33 percent of the parents agreed that 'Infrastructural facilities developed regarding Mid Day Meal' whereas 28.67 percent of the parents undecided and 4.00 percent of the parents are disagreed.
10. It was noticed that, 73.33 percent of the parents agreed that 'Satisfied with the present Mid Day Meal' whereas 19.33 percent of the parents undecided and 7.33 percent of the parents are disagreed.
11. It was noticed that, 50.67 percent of the parents agreed that 'Parents supervising and giving suggestions to the staff' whereas 42.00 percent of the parents undecided and 7.33 percent of the parents are disagreed.
12. It was noticed that, 72.00 percent of the parents agreed that 'Having sufficient kitchen and materials for the preparation of food' whereas 21.33 percent of the parents undecided and 6.67 percent of the parents are disagreed.
13. It was noticed that, 83.33 percent of the parents agreed that 'Good Education is providing by the schools for the benefit of my child' whereas 13.33 percent of the parents undecided and 3.33 percent of the parents are disagreed.
14. It was noticed that, 68.00 percent of the parents agreed that 'Programmes initiated by the government helping parents as well as for the students for their academic growth' whereas 30.67 percent of the parents undecided and 1.33 percent of the parents are disagreed.
15. It was noticed that, 74.67 percent of the parents agreed that 'My child is learning important life skills in the school' whereas 24.00 percent of the parents undecided and 1.33 percent of the parents are disagreed.

16. It was noticed that, 92.67 percent of the parents agreed that 'Encouraging my children for their academic growth and study well' whereas 6.00 percent of the parents undecided and 1.33 percent of the parents are disagreed.
17. It was noticed that, 97.33 percent of the parents agreed that 'Educational Schemes launched by the Government are encouraging , hence, I am interested to send my child to the school every day and discourage absence even for a day' whereas 2.00 percent of the parents undecided and 0.67 percent of the parents are disagreed.
18. It was noticed that, 88.00 percent of the parents agreed that 'Educational Schemes launched by the Government in schools encouraging the child to learn more' whereas 8.67 percent of the parents undecided and 3.33 percent of the parents are disagreed.
19. It was noticed that, 74.00 percent of the parents agreed that 'Educational Programmes initiated and launched at school level are helping my child for future opportunities and challenges in life' whereas 21.33 percent of the parents undecided and 4.67 percent of the parents are disagreed.
20. It was noticed that, 66.67 percent of the parents agreed that 'Giving me more satisfaction that my child is able in availing opportunities of schooling' whereas 29.33 percent of the parents undecided and 4.00 percent of the parents are disagreed.
21. It was noticed that, 75.33 percent of the parents agreed that 'All the Educational Programmes encouraging children to attend to his / her school regularly' whereas 23.33 percent of the parents undecided and 1.33 percent of the parents are disagreed.
22. It was noticed that, 91.33 percent of the parents agreed that 'Educational Programmes encouraging not to detention my child for any household work or personal problems' whereas 7.33 percent of the parents undecided and 1.33 percent of the parents are disagreed.
23. It was noticed that, 96.00 percent of the parents agreed that 'Ammavadi Programme helping the parents in utilizing those amounts for the benefit of their children' whereas 1.33 percent of the parents undecided and 2.67 percent of the parents are disagreed.
24. It was noticed that, 94.00 percent of the parents agreed that 'Nadu – Nedu is a good programme in making the schools more attractive and well furnished' whereas 2.00

percent of the parents undecided and 4.00 percent of the parents are disagreed.

25. It was noticed that, 98.00 percent of the parents agreed that 'Nadu – Nedu programme created a good environment in schools for learner participation well' whereas 1.33 percent of the parents undecided and 0.67 percent of the parents are disagreed.
26. It was noticed that, 97.33 percent of the parents agreed that 'Educational Programmes created attractive environment at school level and making them as child – family' whereas 0.67 percent of the parents undecided and 2.00 percent of the parents are disagreed.
27. It was noticed that, 92.00 percent of the parents agreed that 'Institutional facilities provided for the strengthening of the school' whereas 4.67 percent of the parents undecided and 3.33 percent of the parents are disagreed.
28. It was noticed that, 91.33 percent of the parents agreed that 'Free supply of Uniform, books, shoes, Socks, Note books, bags helping the students and listened burden of the parents' whereas 6.00 percent of the parents undecided and 2.67 percent of the parents are disagreed.
29. It was noticed that, 93.33 percent of the parents agreed that 'All the educational programmes encouraging the parents to concentrate on their children education' whereas 1.33 percent of the parents undecided and 5.33 percent of the parents are disagreed.
30. It was noticed that, 93.33 percent of the parents agreed that 'All the educational programmes motivating the children to attend the school regularly' whereas 2.67 percent of the parents undecided and 4.00 percent of the parents are disagreed.

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