



## **AWARENESS AMONG PARENTS ON ENROLLMENT DRIVE IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF ODISHA**

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### **Abstract**

*The purpose of this study is to find out the awareness among parents about enrollment drive at primary schools in Odisha. A sample of 200 parents from two districts of Odisha Balasore and Mayurbhanj were collected. The study was conducted by using descriptive survey method. An Awareness about Enrollment Drive Scale (AEDS) was used to collect data from parents. The result of the study indicated that the parents belonging to urban areas have more awareness about enrollment drive than the rural area parents. Further, the literate parents were more aware about enrollment drive as compared to their counterpart.*

**Keywords:** *Parental awareness, Enrollment Drive, Primary schools.*

### **Introduction**

A number of programmes are initiated in Odisha to promote enrollment drive at primary schools. Various schemes were launched to motivate students for admission into government schools of the state like mid-day meal programme, free uniform and textbook, etc. Despite these various schemes and programmes to attract students to the schools, the student enrolment continues to decline in Odisha every year (Odisha Suntimes, 2018). Nationally 29 percent of children drop out before completing five years of primary school, and 43 percent before finishing upper primary school. High school completion is only 42 percent. This lands India among the top five nations for out-of-school children of primary school age, with 1.4 million 6 to 11 year olds not attending school (Sahni, 2015). Country like India, it is necessary to enhance enrollment at the primary schools. So many factors are responsible for low enrollment at primary level. One of the major reasons is low socio-economic status of the parents and their negative attitude towards education. To develop them economically strong and positive attitude, we have to create awareness among the community people. Hence the present study attempts to find out the awareness among parents about different enrollment drives initiated by the Government and NGOs to increase enrollment in schools.

### **Objectives of the study**

1. To study the significant difference in awareness about enrollment drive between urban and rural parents.
2. To study the significant difference in awareness about enrollment drive between literate and illiterate parents.

### **Hypotheses of the study**

1. There exists a significant difference in awareness about enrollment drive between male and female parents.
2. There exists a significant difference in awareness about enrollment drive between urban and rural parents.

### **Methodology**

The study is based on descriptive survey method. The sample consists of 200 parents from two districts is. Balasore and Mayurbhanj of Odisha. The tool like 'Awareness about Enrollment Drive Scale



(AEDS)' is used to measure the awareness level of parents which was constructed and standardized by the investigator. The face and content validity were found. The reliability of the tool is 0.77 which was found by test-retest method.

### Analysis and interpretation

**Table-1, Significance of difference between urban and rural parents on awareness about Enrollment Drive**

Variable	Groups	N	Mean	SD	SEd	t-ratio	Level of significance
Awareness Enrollment drive	Rural	81	65.93	4.4	1.12	0.34	Not Significant
	Urban	119	66.05	5.1			

It is shown from the Table-1 that the mean scores of rural and urban parents on awareness about enrollment drive are 65.93 and 66.05 with SD's 4.40 and 5.10 respectively. The t-ratio comes out to be 0.34, which is not significant at any level of significance. That means there is no significant differences in awareness between rural and urban parents about enrollment drive. However the mean score of urban parents is higher than the rural parents. It implies that the urban parents were more awarded about enrollment drive. Thus, the hypothesis (H1) that 'there exist a significant difference in awareness about enrollment drive between rural and urban parents' is rejected.

**Table-2, Significance of difference between literate and illiterate parents about enrollment drive**

Variable	Groups	N	Mean	SD	Sed	t-ratio	Level of significance
Awareness about Enrollment drive	illiterate	111	62.45	4.03	1.35	2.24	.05
	Literate	89	65.09	5.02			

It is shown from the Table- 2 the mean score of illiterate and literate parents on awareness about enrollment drive are 63.45 and 65.09 with SD's 4.03 and 5.02 respectively. The t-ratio came out to be 2.24, which is significant at .05 level of significant. That means there is a significant difference in awareness between illiterate and literate parents. Moreover, the mean score of literate parents is higher than the illiterate parents. That means literate parents have more aware about enrollment drive. Thus, the hypothesis (H2) that 'there exist a significant difference in awareness about enrollment drive between literate and illiterate' is retained.

### Findings and Discussion of the result

The parent has a significant role to increase enrollment in schools. The findings of the study revealed that rural parents were less aware about the enrollment drive about student's education. So the enrollment initiative should be reached to the rural people also. Further, the illiterate parents were not aware about the different enrollment schemes of the Government, so the knowledge and the way of propagating enrollment in schools should be in the form of drama and music through television and radio.



### **Recommendation**

The similar study can also be conducted at other level of teacher education courses. The perception, views attitude can also be studied towards Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan, Primary education also be taken adding more variables with awareness about enrollment drive. On the basis of the findings it is suggested that, primary education is very vital for getting higher education. So it should be better all students should get education to protect their constitutional right through enrollment campaign.

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