

A Study on Awareness of Education at Doorstep (Illam Thedi Kalvi) Scheme Among Primary School Parents in Kumbakonam Taluk

Dr.V. Shanmuganathan¹, Mrs. V. Sathiyabhama²

¹Principal, Annai College of Education, Kumbakonam, Thanjavur Dist, Tamil Nadu.

²M.Ed., II year student, Annai College of Education, Kumbakonam, Thanjavur Dist.

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to assess the level of awareness of the EDUCATION AT DOOR STEP (Illam Thedi Kalvi) scheme among parents of primary school students in Kumbakonam Taluk in Thanjavur District. The EDUCATION AT DOOR STEP scheme was launched by the Tamil Nadu government to provide education to children of migrant workers who often miss out on schooling due to frequent relocation.

The study was conducted in eight primary schools of Kumbakonam Taluk using a survey questionnaire. A total of 232 respondents were selected through a random sampling technique. The results showed that the awareness level of the Education at Door Step scheme was relatively low, with only 46% of parents of primary school students having heard about the scheme. Among those who were aware of the scheme, only 29% knew the details of the scheme, such as the eligibility criteria and the benefits provided.

The study also found that there was a significant association between the level of education and awareness of the Education at Door Step scheme. Those with higher education were more likely to have heard about the scheme and understood its benefits. The study recommends that the government should conduct more awareness campaigns to reach out to parents of primary school students especially rural area people and especially those with lower levels of education, and also ensure that all eligible children are enrolled in the EDUCATION AT DOOR STEP scheme.

KEYWORDS: Education –Illam Thedi kalvi, parents, awareness, primary school

INTRODUCTION

The present study focuses on **Awareness of Education at Door Step (Illam Thedi Kalvi) Scheme among Primary School Parents in Kumbakonam Taluk** in Thanjavur District. The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2005) describes awareness as "that knowing something; knowing that something exists and is important; being interested in something". Awareness is the base for making a choice or preference on something or someone. Taking decision without awareness is like diving into the sea without knowing swimming. To admit the children in schools, parents must have thorough awareness on schools, awareness on educational programme, awareness on their children's ability and attitude, awareness on their family financial position, and so on, A study by Epstein (1995) revealed that most students at all levels –elementary, middle, and high school — want their families to be more knowledgeable parents

about schooling and are willing to take active roles in assisting communications between home and school. But, the reality says that 46% of parents claimed that they were unaware of choice policy of the school (Wilson, Harold E. et al, 1992). Another study by West, A. et al. (1995) revealed that a significant proportion of parents do not have the necessary information or knowledge to be able to exercise their power in relation to choosing schools. Ruth Curran Neild (2005) found that most parents were hungry for information about schools but lacked specifics on academic performance or children's chances of admission. The study also suggested that more detailed school information and a district commitment to counselling parents were essential for making well-informed awareness.

Illam Thedi Kalvi Scheme Tamil Nadu 2021

- School Education Department, Govt. of Tamil Nadu has launched a new scheme namely TN Illam Thedi Kalvi Scheme 2021. Education at doorsteps in English Scheme in Tamilnadu aims to reduce the learning gap for children from classes 1 to 8.
- As part of Tamilnadu Illam Thedi Kalvi Scheme, volunteers will take classes near the houses of students after school hours from 5 pm to 7 pm everyday. Volunteer student ratio would be 1:20 and over one lakh volunteers are expected to join Tamil Nadu Illam Thedi Kalvi Scheme.
- All those people who have studied up to Class 12th can teach students of Classes 1st to 5th and degree-holders can teach middle school students.

Illam Thedi Kalvi Scheme Tamil Nadu Features

1. **Target group of schemes** – School students who suffered learning loss with psychological problem owing to the pandemic situation
2. **Main idea for the scheme launches** – The state government will ensure proper enrolment of students to the government schools and get suitable education. It is aimed for the current academic year and the state education department will work for it better

Initiative for launch of scheme – The initiative for the scheme launch has been taken by Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, M. K. Stalin and School Education Minister Mr.Anbil.Mahesh Poyyamozhi for the help of school students of the state

3. **Choosing volunteers** – Scheme will have volunteers to work with to offer doorstep assistance from educational department. It is mainly to help students suffering from psychological problems and have suffered lose due to the pandemic
4. **Number of volunteers to work under scheme** – Almost 86,550 people has been registered to work as volunteers of the scheme and help the students of the state. In this, 67, 691 are women, 32 are trans and 18, 557 are men to help teach the children.
5. **Selection of volunteers** – It is the school management committee who will select the eligible volunteers as part of the scheme

The scheme was started to bridge the learning gap that had arisen among students due to the closure of schools during the pandemic-induced lockdown and to make the students to learn joyfully and help the students to come out of the stressful family situation due to pandemic. The benefits of in-person classes could be more than online classes, and the objective of the scheme was to impart education to children at home freely. Illam Thedi Kalvi Scheme . The Scheme launched in October 2021 by our Chief Minister M.K.Stalin. The scheme is devised to help students against the disturbances created by the pandemic. The

government is trying to help school students of 1 to 8th standard with the motive of door step learning. The government is actively appointing volunteers to serve the purpose. Students of government schools can visit nearby illam thedi kalvi centre and get admitted voluntarily or with the help of teachers who will guide them in enrolment. Classes will be conducted at a common place or volunteer's house after school hours, and this will continue for only six months. The government has allotted ₹200 crore for the implementation of the scheme. More than 1 lakh volunteers play a vital role in encouraging parents to send their children to school.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A STUDY ON AWARENESS OF EDUCATION AT DOOR STEP (ILLAM THEDI KALVI) SCHEME AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL PARENTS IN KUMBAKONAM TALUK

SIGNIFICANT OF THE PROBLEM

The area taken for the study is Kumbakonam Taluk, this consists of urban and rural places. The parents of primary school students who were taken for the study and they have a number of educational problems due to their primary stage. It is also understood that, parents have low level of awareness on this new scheme and due to that, they ward may record a low academic achievement. This is a significant problem taken by the researcher.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Education is the medium that gives us the skills, techniques, information and knowledge to know, understand and respect the duties we have towards our society, families and the nation. Therefore, the importance of education in life is vital as well as inseparable. It helps everyone develop a good perspective of looking at the world and our society. It helps us in getting new ideas and expand our knowledge. More than 1.53 billion children are at risk of falling behind due to school closures aimed at containing the spread of COVID-19. So, It is important that all children receive support catch up on lost learning.

Accepting illam thedi kalvi scheme as an important factor in learning, it is necessary to investigate in to it is nature and also to know whether it is related to factors like, Sex, Locality, Religion, Caste, Subject of study, Type of schools , Medium of instruction and Annual income of the family etc.

TOOL SELECTED FOR THE STUDY

Self Made tool was constructed by the investigator along with her guide.

AWARENESS OF EDUCATION AT DOOR STEP(ILLAM THEDI KALVI) SCHEME questionnaire.

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The present investigation was carried out in the primary schools located in Kumbakonam Taluk. Selection of sample is an important aspect of a research study. The sample is a small representative portion of the population selected for observation and analysis. So as to enable one to draw meaningful conclusions and generalizations the sample is selected with the utmost care. The sample should be adequate and must be a true representative of the population. Hence the investigator adopted the following procedure for sampling.

For the present study all the primary schools were selected from the population. A sample of 232 parents of primary school were selected randomly in Kumbakonam Taluk .

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The researcher decided to collect the data from 232 parents of various primary schools in Kumbakonam Taluk the researcher has adopted for purposive random sampling technique for selecting parents from primary schools in Kumbakonam Taluk.

DATA COLLECTION

In Kumbakonam Taluk there are 79 Primary schools among these 30 schools are Government Primary schools, and 11 are administered by private management primary Schools (aided by Government) and also 35 Primary Schools administered by Private Managements. From this, the investigator selected three government primary schools, three Government aided primary schools and two primary Schools using purposive random sampling technique. A group of parents from each school was selected in a random manner. Thus the researcher used purposive random sampling technique for collection of data from the vast area of Kumbakonam Taluk.

METHOD OF STUDY

The researcher has rightly selected the Descriptive survey method as the method of the study. In this, a survey an awareness about Illam Thedi Kalvi was done in Kumbakonam Taluk. Self made tool is available for measuring about the awareness on Illam Thedi Kalvi. To execute the survey systematically the researcher planned to visit a number of primary schools directly and met the parents and collected their responses in the questionnaire.

The tool was administered for the parents of primary school children after a pilot study. The tool was personally administered by the researcher in six schools. The collected data were systematically analyzed by statistical process. The conclusions were drawn on the basis of the statistical measures calculated by the researcher. The total duration taken for the study is about six months.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE

The researcher has decided to apply percentage analysis, "t" test and F test also used to see the significant difference between mean scores of different groups. Frequencies and distribution characteristics were calculated wherever necessary. The significant tests like "t" test and F test were used in the study to test different hypotheses.

3.4.9. SCORING AND ANALYSIS

The collected data were scored following the procedures already described. The analysis was carried on the basis of objectives of the study and the hypotheses formulated employing appropriate statistical techniques.-

3.5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The researcher first find the clear out objectives which are to be achieved through the investigation. They are listed as follow:

1. To find out whether there is any significant difference between male and female parents of primary school in respect to their an awareness on Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme.

2. To find out whether there is any significant difference between employed and unemployed parents of primary school in respect to their awareness on Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme.
3. To find out whether there is any significant difference between rural and urban parents of primary school in respect to their awareness on Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme.

3.6. HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

In order to realize the objectives of the study outlined above, the following major null hypotheses were formulated.

1. There is no significant difference between male and female parents of primary school in respect to their awareness on Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme.
2. There is no significant difference between employed and unemployed parents of primary school in respect to their awareness on Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme.
3. There is no significant difference between rural and urban parents of primary school in respect to their awareness on Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme.

3.10. DE-LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study has got the following limitations.

1. Only small area, Kumbakonam Taluk was taken for the study.
2. Only 232 Parents (both sex) were involved in the study.
3. A short duration of six months were only allotted for the field work.

Gender– Wise Distribution of Sample

The distribution of the sample gender wise is presented in Table 3.4

Table 1. Shows Gender-wise Distribution of the sample

		Gender			
		No.	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Gender	Male	82	35.3	35.3	35.3
	Female	150	64.7	64.7	100.0
	Total	232	100.0	100.0	

Figure 1 Shows Gender-wise Distribution of Sample

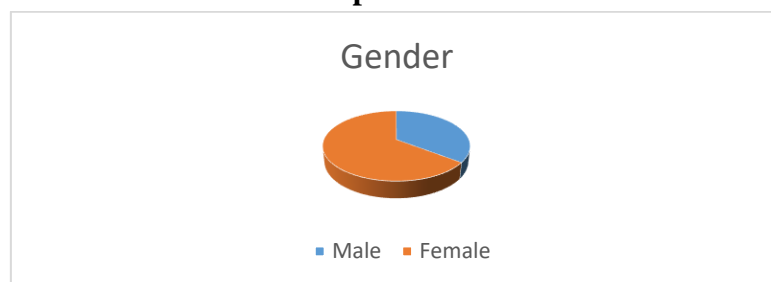


Table .1 clearly shows the sample comprised of 82 Male parents and 150 Female parents. It means that the sample distributed as 35.33% of Maleparents and 64.73% of Female parents.

Locality– Wise Distribution of Sample

The distribution of the sample locality wise is presented in Table 2

Table 2 Shows Locality-wise Distribution of the sample

		Locality			
		No.	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Locality	Rural	125	53.9	53.9	53.9
	Urban	107	46.1	46.1	100.0
	Total	232	100.0	100.0	

Figure 2 Shows Locality-wise Distribution of Sample

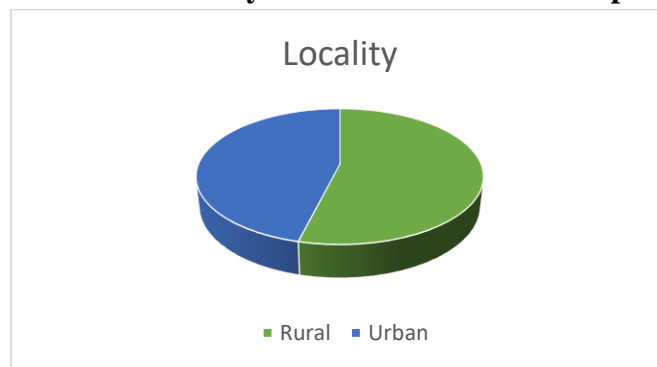


Table 3.1 clearly shows the sample comprised of 107urban parents and 125ruralparents. It means that the sample distributed as 53.90% of ruralparents and 48.10% of urban parents.

Gender– Wise Distribution of Sample

The distribution of the sample gender wise is presented in Table 3

Table 3 Shows Gender-wise Distribution of the sample

		Occupation			
		No.	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Occupation	Self Employed	62	26.7	26.7	26.7
	Private Job	123	53.0	53.0	79.7
	Govt job	47	20.3	20.3	100.0
	Total	232	100.0	100.0	

Figure 3.3 Shows Gender-wise Distribution of Sample

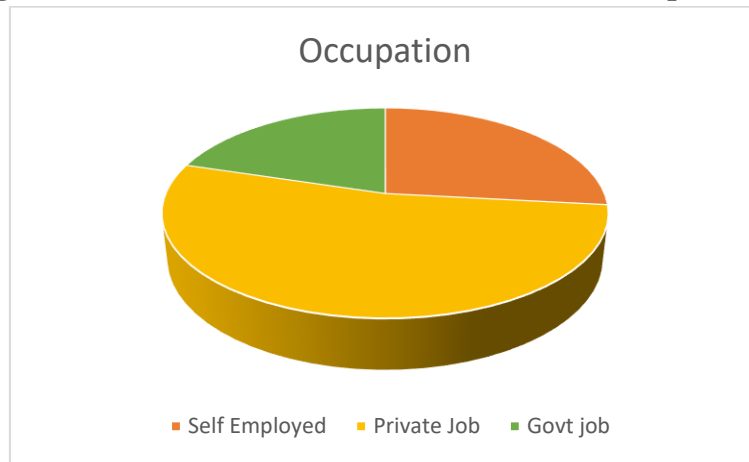


Table 3 clearly shows the sample comprised of 62 self employed parents and 123 private employed parents and also 47 govt job employed parents. It means that the sample distributed as 26.70% of self employed parents and 53% of private employed parents and also 20.30% govt job employed parents.

Gender- Wise Distribution of Sample

The distribution of the sample gender wise is presented in Table 3.4

Table 4 Shows Gender-wise Distribution of the sample

		Age			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Age	below 25	50	21.6	21.6	21.6
	age between 25 to 35	121	52.2	52.2	73.7
	above 35	61	26.3	26.3	100.0
	Total	232	100.0	100.0	

Figure .4 Shows Age-wise Distribution of Sample

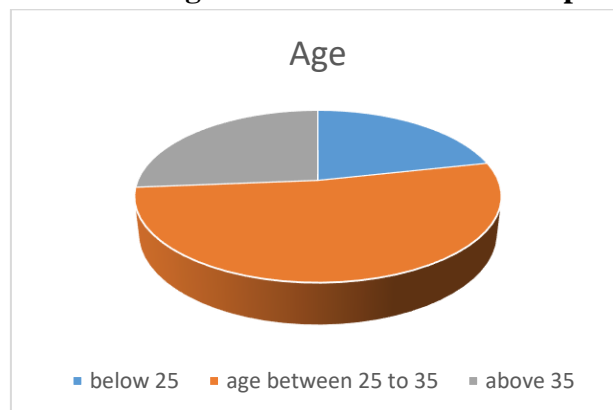


Table 3.1 clearly shows the sample comprised of 50 parents whose age is below 25 and 121 parents whose age lies between 25 to 35 and also 61 parents whose age is above 35. It means that the sample distributed as 21.60% of parents whose age is below 25 and 52.20 % of parents whose age lies between 25 to 35 and also 26.30% of parents whose age is above 35.

Gender– Wise Distribution of Sample

The distribution of the sample gender wise is presented in Table 3.4

Table 5 Shows Gender-wise Distribution of the sample

		Ward_class			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Ward Class	I STD	24	10.3	10.3	10.3
	II STD	69	29.7	29.7	40.1
	III STD	54	23.3	23.3	63.4
	IV STD	49	21.1	21.1	84.5
	V STD	36	15.5	15.5	100.0
	Total	232	100.0	100.0	

Figure .5 Shows Ward class -wise Distribution of Sample

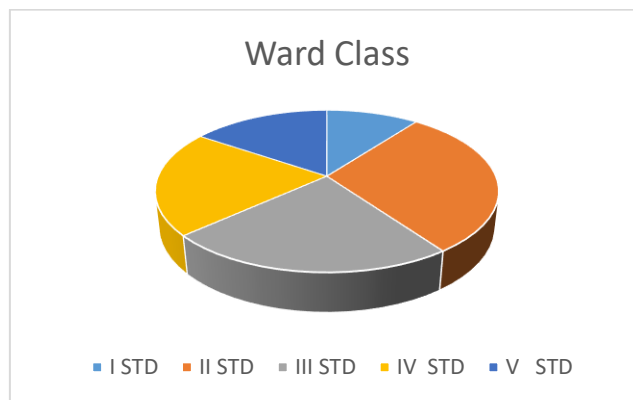


Table 3.1 clearly shows the sample comprised of 24 parents whose wards are studying First Standard, 69 parents whose wards are studying Second Standard, 54 parents whose wards are studying Third Standard, 49 parents whose wards are studying Fourth Standard and 36 parents whose wards are studying Fifth Standard. It means that the sample distributed as 10.30% of parents whose wards are studying First Standard, 29.70% of parents whose wards are studying Second Standard, 23.30% of parents whose wards are studying Third Standard, 21.10 % of parents whose wards are studying Fourth Standard and 15.5% of parents whose wards are studying First Standard.

Table No : 6 Table showing the Mean ,S.D and ‘ t ’ value , scores of male and female students in respect of their an awareness on Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme.

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	“ t ” Value	P value
Male	82	23.66	2.28	3.49	.001**
Female	150	24.73	2.11		

**P< .01 Significant

Table value at 0.05 level for df: 230 = **1.98**

Hypothesis :

There is no significant difference between rural and urban parents of primary school in respect to their an awareness on Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme.

The calculated value (**3.49**) is more than the table value(**1.98**). So, null hypothesis is rejected and it is evident that, There is a significant difference between male and female parents of primary school in respect to their an awareness on Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme. Female parents have a high level awareness on Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme.

Table No : 7 Table showing the Mean ,S.D and ‘ t ’ value , scores of rural and urban area parents of primary school students in respect of their an awareness on Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme.

Locality	N	Mean	S.D.	“ t ” Value	P value
Rural	125	23.56	2.19	6.36	.000**
Urban	107	25.27	1.91		

**P< .01 Significant

Table value at 0.05 level for df: 230= **1.98**

The calculated value (**6.36**) is more than the table value(**1.98**). So, null hypothesis is rejected and it is evident that, There is a significant difference between rural and urban parents of primary school in respect to their an awareness on Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme. Urban area parents have a high level awareness on Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme.

Hypothesis : There is no significant difference among parents whose age is below 25, parents whose age lies between 25 to 35 and parents whose age is above 35 of primary school in respect to their an awareness on Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme.

Table No : 8. Table showing the F value of parents whose age is below 25, parents whose age lies between 25 to 35 and parents whose age is above 35 of primary school in respect to their an awareness on Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme.

ANOVA					
SCORE					
	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	58.953	2	29.477	6.194	.002**
Within Groups	1089.767	229	4.759		
Total	1148.720	231			

**P < .01 Significant

SCORE			
Tukey HSD ^{a,b}			
Age	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
age between 25 to 35	121	23.9174	
above 35	61	24.5246	24.5246
below 25	50		25.1800
Sig.		.242	.192

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 67.177.

b. The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

The calculated F value (**8.19**) is more than the table value. So, null hypothesis is rejected and it is evident that, there is a significant difference among whose age is below 25, parents whose age lies between 25 to 35 and parents whose age is above 35 of primary school in respect to their an awareness on Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme..Based on above Tukey Post hoc test, parents whose age is 25 and above 35 age is differ with other.

TABLE 9. AWARENESS MODE WISE SIMPLE PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS OF THE RESPONDENTS

AWARENESS MODE	NO.OF. RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
News paper	23	09.92
Word of mouth	117	50.43
Radio	12	05.17
Social media	20	08.62
TV Ads	60	25.86
TOTAL	232	100

INTERPRETATION

From the above 9.92% of the respondent’s awareness mode of the scheme is Newspaper, 50.43% of the respondent’s awareness mode of the scheme is by Word of mouth, 5.17 % of the respondent’s awareness mode is by Radio, 8.62% of the respondent’s awareness mode is by social media and 25.86 % of the respondent’s awareness mode is by the TV ads.

INFERENCE

Majority (50.43%) of the respondent’s awareness mode towards the scheme is by Word of mouth.

MAJOR FINDINGS

1. The majority (64.7 %) of the respondents are Female.
2. The majority (53.9 %) of the respondents are rural area parents.
3. The majority (52.20 %) of parents whose age lies between 25 to 35. More than Half of the respondents (57%) belonged to 25- 35 years of Age group. In this age group women are studying and preparing for various government like TNPSC and bank exams.
4. Majority (50.43 %) of the respondent's awareness mode towards the scheme is by Word of mouth.
5. Female parents have a high level awareness on Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme.
6. Urban area parents have a high level awareness on Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme.
7. Based on Tukey Post hoc test, parents whose age is 25 and above 35 age is differ with other.
8. More than Half of the respondents (68 %) are Degree holders.
9. High level of participation is found during the study.
10. Majority of the parents (87 %) responded teachers involvement is sufficient.
11. Most of the parents (79%) access online attendance. It shows that one fourth of the respondents have not marked attendance through Illam Thedi Kalvi App. Hence, awareness needed to receive the incentives from the government authorities without any further delay.
12. Most of the parents (92%) like to be flexible in the class because it is one of the rule that physical punishments are forbidden.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

- ❖ Teachers can plan to conduct activities to stimulate, and inspire the knowledge seekers; they need to provide opportunities to students to learn more.
- ❖ Present investigation suggests that it is important for parents to focus their attention on learning strategies used by the students before imparting the subject matter. Since methods of teaching adopted by teachers often reflect their own learning strategies, they also need to understand the individual preferences and mismatch with students while learning language.
- ❖ Motivating them to learn on their own and guiding them towards self directed and autonomous learning
- ❖ With adequate encouragement, opportunities and guidance they can emerge as winners in the academic social and linguistic field
- ❖ Group activities and team work which help children to develop learning techniques and learning style should be encouraged.
- ❖ Knowledge of one's own preferred learning strategies help the students in developing strategies to compensate for weakness and build on strengths. So gifted, talented students can also utilize properly.
- ❖ The prospective teachers should be given proper training for handling Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme to develop students' language development so that they can understand different learning techniques of the students as well as their own preferred strategies.
- ❖ Awareness of Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme preferences for the teaching also boosts to utilize in the teaching learning process. The Educational functionaries DEOs, CEOs, MEOs, Cluster resource persons, complex school HMs, and member of Panel inspection should establish the system in their institutions which suits maximize the learning of students.
- ❖ The present study found that most of the students were lacking in language learning strategies arrangements for group discussions, lectures by experts and teachers, enough books in library, easy

writing competitions, and elocutions. They should be encouraged at school irrespective of the occasions which leads to develop their language abilities.

- ❖ The researcher and her guide strongly recommended to the government authorities to appoint qualified teaching staff members.
- ❖ The researcher and her guide strongly recommended to the government authorities to give evening snacks like biscuits and healthy food items and also fruits.
- ❖ The researcher and her guide strongly recommended to the government authorities to extend this scheme upto higher secondary level.

CONCLUSION

The scheme Illam thedi Kalvi scheme, All the respondents understand the scheme's objective and works accordingly. If the scheme is extended even after the project period of six months, it would be more useful for the poor children those who cannot afford tuition fee privately. The scheme would give the way for a holistic development of children. Association of teachers, parents, volunteers in implementing the scheme is necessary to achieve the objective of making children fully developed citizens.

REFERENCE

1. Uma .M, Arthi arulmoorthy (2019) , A study on awareness towards central government schemes , International journal of research and analytical reviews , vol: 6 , page : 109 – 115
2. Himani Sardar, ‘A study on perception and awareness towards entrepreneurship Start up scheme’ 2019.
3. Devi Anu. “A Study on the Awareness of BPMP Street Vendors Towards Government Schemes in Bengaluru”. International Journal of Research in Engineering, Science and Management Volume-2, Issue-2, February-2019. www.ijresm.com. | ISSN (Online): 2581-579.
4. Dr.V.Shanmuganathan & V.Sathiyabama (2023) , “A study on awareness of education at door step (illam thedi kalvi) scheme among primary school parents in Kumbakonam taluk “M.Ed., Dissertation,Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University.June -2023.