

CHAPTER IV

Analysis of Data and Interpretations of Results

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Analysis of data and interpretations of result

4.1 Introduction

Raw data is worthless without analysis. However valid reliable and adequate the data may be, it does not serve any worthwhile purpose, unless it is carefully edited, systematically classified and tabulated, scientifically analyzed, systematically interpreted and rationally concluded. Good research has been characterize by what care has been taken in the analysis and interpretation of the data after careful and depth answer to the research question of decision makers and information users.

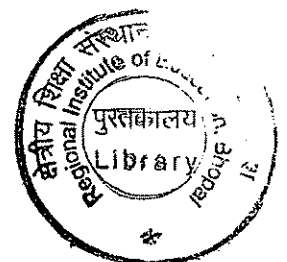
Analysis of data means studying the tabulated material in order to determine the inherent fact or factors in a sample parts and putting the parts together in new arrangement for the purpose of interpretation. The process of interpretation is essential. One of the stating that the result finding show what do you mean. What is the answer to the original problem? This part is the heart of the research. It calls for critical examination of results of one's analysis in the light of all the limitations of data gathering.

If the collective data are systematically arranged and analyzed through the appropriate technique, the results obtained are correct.

Interpretation of data refers to that important part of the investigation, which is associated with the drawing of inference from the collected facts after an analytical study. The interpretation makes it possible for us to utilize collected data in various fields.

As mentioned in previous chapter, a questionnaire was used to collect the data to achieve the objectives of the present study. The questionnaire was consisting of three parts; parents' educational and occupational status, wards' educational status and other information. Following are the objectives of the study-

1. To study the parents' educational and occupational status
2. To study the wards' educational status
3. To study the influence of the parents' educational and occupational status on their wards' educational status



4.2 Analysis and interpretation of data

Objective 1: To study the parents' educational and occupational status

- Following table shows the educational status of parents under study. Parents' Educational status is categorised into five categories.

Table No.4.1 Parents' Educational status

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒	10 TH PASS	12 TH PASS	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	Ph D	Total
NO.OF PARENT	19(21%)	12(13%)	11(12%)	33(37%)	15(17%)	90

Interpretation

The above table shows that the educational status of 21% parents were 10th pass, 13% parents 12th pass, 12% parents graduate, 37% parents were post graduate and 17% parents Ph D.

- Following table shows the occupational status of parents under study. Parents' Occupational status is categorised into four categories.

Table No.4.2
Parents' occupational status

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS	CLASS-I	CLASS-II	CLASS-III	CLASS-IV	TOTAL
NO.OF PEOPLE	21(23%)	20(22%)	22(25%)	27(30%)	90

Interpretation

The above table shows that the occupational status of 23% parents falls in class-I, 22% parents in class-II, 25% parents in class-III and 30% parents in class-IV.

Objective 2: To study the wards' educational status

To achieve this objective, data has been analysed in two parts for educational and occupational status.

Part I: As per Educational Status

- Schools preferred by parents for their wards' education

Table No.4.3

Name of the Schools preferred by parents for their wards' education

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒	10 TH PASS	12 TH PASS	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	Ph D
SCHOOL NAME ↓					
CAMPION	-	-	-	18%	20%
MOTHER TERESA	-	-	-	6%	7%
BAL BHAVAN	-	-	14%	24%	21%
K.V	6%	-	13%	-	7%
D.P.S	-	-	-	-	12%
ST.JOSEPH	-	-	-	21%	14%
I.P.S	-	-	-	-	7%
SHARDA VIDYA	-	-	-	-	14%
D.M.S	21%	42%	45%	21%	-
CARMAL	-	-	18%	9%	-
KAMLA NEHRU	-	-	-	3%	-
S.V.M	14%	-	-	-	-
K.G.B.V	26%	17%	-	-	-
STATE GOVT.	32%	33%	-	-	-
ST MARRY	-	8%	18%	-	-

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that-

1. 86% 10th pass parents send their wards to state government schools such as, KVs, DMS, KGBV etc.
2. 92% 12th pass parents send their wards to state government schools such as, DMS, KGBVetc.
3. 58% graduate parents send their wards to state government schools such as, DMS and KVs.
4. 76% postgraduate parents send their wards to Convent schools such as Campion, Mother Terisa, Bal Bhavan, St. Joseph school etc.
5. 93% Ph D parents send their wards to Convent schools such as Campion, Mother Teresa, Bal Bhavan, St. Joseph school, DPS etc.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having higher educational status send their wards to Convent schools (Ph D, post graduation) and parents having higher educational status send their wards to Convent schools (10th pass, 12th pass and graduation)

- **Type of schools preferred by parents for their wards' education**

The data of table no. 4.3 is rearranged in types of schools, such as, Government school and private school. It is shown in table below.

Table No.4.4
School prefer by parents for their wards' education

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒	10 TH PASS	12 TH PASS	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	Ph D
TYPE OF SCHOOL ↓					
GOVT.	89%	75%	55%	21%	7%
PRIVATE	11%	25%	45%	79%	93%

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that 89% 10th pass parents, 75% 12th pass parents and 55% graduate parents preferred government school for their wards' education, whereas 79% postgraduate parents and 93% Ph D parents preferred private schools for their wards' education.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having higher educational status send their wards' to private schools so that they can get good education.

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- **Medium of schools preferred by parents for their wards' education**

The data of table no. 4.3 is rearranged in medium of schools, such as, Hindi medium and English medium schools. It is shown in table below.

Table No.4.5
Medium of School preferred by parents for their wards' education

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒	10 TH PASS	12 TH PASS	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	Ph D
MEDIUM(SCHOOL) ↓					
ENGLISH	21%	50%	100%	100%	100%
HINDI	79%	50%	-	-	-

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that only 21% 10th pass parents and 50% 12th pass parents preferred English medium schools for their wards' education whereas 100% graduate parents, 100% post graduate parents and 100% Ph D parents preferred English medium schools for their wards' education.

Thus, it can be concluded that, those parents having high educational status send their wards' to English medium school for their better education.

Part II: As per Occupational Status

- School preference by parents for their wards education.

Table No.4.6
School prefer by parents for their wards education

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒ SCHOOL NAME ↓	CLASS-I	CLASS-II	CLASS-III	CLASS-IV
CAMPION	9%	20%	9%	-
MOTHER TERISA	11%	-	-	-
BAL BHAVAN	19%	25%	18%	-
K.V	6%	-	10%	7%
D.P.S	9%	-	-	-
ST.JOSEPH	16%	15%	11%	-
I.P.S	6%	-	-	-
SHARDA VIDYA	6%	-	-	-
D.M.S	-	20%	36%	22%
CARMAL	12%	15%	-	-
KAMLA NEHRU	-	-	11%	8%
S.V.M	-	-	-	10%
K.G.B.V	-	-	-	19%
STATE GOVT.	-	-	-	27%
ST MARRY	6%	5%	5%	7%

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that-

1. 94% class-I parents send their wards to convent schools such as, Campion, Mother Teresa, St. Joseph, Carmel, Bal Bhavan, etc.
2. 80% class-II parents send their wards to convent schools such as, Campion, St. Joseph, Carmel, Bal Bhavan.
3. 57% class-III parents send their wards to Government schools, Such as, KVs, Kamla Nehru govt. school and D.M.S.

4. 83% class-IV parents send their wards to state government schools, such as KVs, DMS, KGBV, Kamla Nehru etc.

Thus, it can be concluded that parents having high occupational status (Class I and II) send their wards to Convent schools and having low occupational status (Class III and IV) send their wards to Government schools.

- **Type of schools preferred by parents for their wards' education**

The data of table no. 4.6 is rearranged in types of schools, such as, Government school and private school. It is shown in table below

Table No.4.7
School prefer by parents for their wards' education

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇨ TYPE OF SCHOOL ⇩	CLASS-I	CLASS-II	CLASS-III	CLASS-IV
GOVT.	6%	20%	43%	83%
PRIVATE	94%	80%	57%	27%

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that 94% CLASS-I parents, 80% CLASS-II parents and 57% CLASS-III parents preferred private schools for their wards' education. Whereas 83% CLASS-IV parents preferred government schools for their wards' education.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having high occupational status send their wards to private schools so that they can get good education.

- **Type of schools preferred by parents for their wards' education**

The data of table no. 4.6 is rearranged in types of schools, such as, Hindi medium school and English medium school. It is shown in table below

Table No.4.8
Medium of School preferred by parents for their wards' education

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇨ MEDIUM(SCHOOL) ⇩	CLASS-I	CLASS-II	CLASS-III	CLASS-IV
ENGLISH	100%	100%	95%	67%
HINDI	-	-	5%	33%

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that 100% CLASS-I and CLASS-II parents and 95% CLASS-III parents preferred English medium schools for their wards' education. Whereas only 67% CLASS-IV parents preferred English medium school for their wards' education.

Thus, it can be concluded that, those parents having high occupational status they send their wards to English medium school for their better education.

Objective 3: To study the influence of the parents' educational and occupational status on their wards' educational status

The data has been analysed in two parts for educational and occupational status.

Part I: As per Educational Status

- Reasons for preferring above-mentioned Schools by parents for their wards' education

Table No.4.9

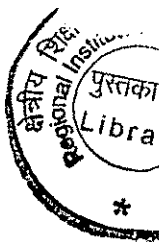
Reasons for preferring above mention School by parents for their wards' education

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS →	10 TH PASS	12 TH PASS	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	Ph D
REASONS ↓					
BEST SCHOOL	21%	34%	10%	40%	13%
REPUTED SCHOOL	-	-	-	14%	34%
PAY ATTENTION TOWARD CHILDREN	-	-	-	-	13%
QUALITY TEACHING	-	-	-	10%	20%
MISSIONARY SCHOOL	-	8%	63%	13%	20%
PROVIDE GOOD EDUCATION	5%	-	27%	16%	-
NEAR HOME	73%	58%	-	7%	-
LESS FEES	1%	-	-	-	-

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that-

1. Most of the 10th and 12th pass parents (73% and 58%) preferred nearby schools irrespective of the standard of the schools
2. Most of the graduate parents (63%) given first preference to missionary schools.
3. Most of the post graduate parents (40%) preferred the school because they are the best school in the city.
4. Most of the Ph D parents (34%) opted for reputed school.



Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having high educational status send their wards' to above-mentioned schools because as per their opinion these schools are missionary, best, and reputed schools.

- **Time spend by parent with their wards in their education**

Table No.4.10
Time spend by parents with their wards in their education

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒	10 TH PASS	12 TH PASS	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	Ph D
TIME SPEND ↓					
YES	26%	33%	91%	92%	93%
NO	74%	67%	9%	8%	7%

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that only 26% 10th pass and 33% 12th pass parents spend time with their wards regarding education, where as 91% graduate parents, 92% postgraduate parents and 93% Ph D parents spend time with their wards' in their education.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parent having high educational status spend more time with their wards and help in their education.

- **Self-study done by their wards**

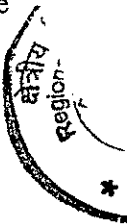
Table No.4.11
Self-study done by their wards

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒	10 TH PASS	12 TH PASS	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	PhD.
SELF STUDY BY WARDS' ↓					
REGULAR	21%	50%	73%	36%	48%
IRREGULAR	70%	33%	18%	48%	46%
NEVER	9%	17%	9%	16%	6%

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that only 21% 10th pass parents and 50% 12th pass parents find their wards regular towards' self-study. Whereas 73% graduate parents, 48% post graduate parents and 48% Ph D parents find their wards regular towards' self-study.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parent having high educational status find their wards regular towards' self-study.



- Frequency of checking school diary of wards by the parents

Table No.4.12
Frequency of checking school diary of wards by the parents

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒	10 TH PASS	12 TH PASS	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	PhD.
SCHOOL DIARY ↓					
ALWAYS	16%	33%	73%	88%	67%
SOMETIME	43%	58%	27%	12%	33%
NEVER	41%	9%	-	-	-

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that 43% 10th pass parents and 58% 12th pass parents sometimes check school diary of their wards. Whereas 73% graduate parents, 88% postgraduate parents and 67% Ph D parents regularly check school diary of their wards.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having high educational status frequently check their wards' school diary

- Frequency of checking class work and homework of wards by the parents

Table No.4.13
Frequency of checking class work and homework of wards by the parents

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒	10 TH PASS	12 TH PASS	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	Ph D
CHECK CW/HW ↓					
ALWAYS	16%	42%	82%	91%	80%
SOMETIME	43%	50%	18%	9%	20%
NEVER	41%	8%	-	-	-

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that 43% 10th pass parents and 50% 12th pass parents sometimes check class work and homework of their wards. Whereas 82% graduate parents, 91% postgraduate parents and 80% Ph D parents regularly check class work and homework of their wards.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having high educational status involve in their wards' education.

- Frequency of attending parent-teacher meeting by the parents

Table No.4.14
Frequency of attending parent-teacher meeting by the parents

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒	10 TH PASS	12 TH PASS	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	Ph D
ATTEND PTM ↓					
REGULAR	16%	67%	91%	100%	100%
SOMETIME	74%	25%	9%	-	-
NEVER	10%	8%	-	-	-

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that only 16% 10th pass parents and 67% 12th pass parents attend their wards parent-teacher meeting regularly. Whereas 91% graduate parents, 100% postgraduate parents and 100% Ph D parents attend their wards parent-teacher meeting regularly.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having high educational status regularly attend parent-teacher meeting.

- Tuition takes by wards

Table No.4.15
Tuition takes by wards

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒	10 TH PASS	12 TH PASS	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	Ph D
TUITION ↓					
YES	74%	58%	18%	3%	33%
NO	26%	42%	82%	97%	67%

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that 74% 10th and 58% 12th pass parents' wards take tuitions. Whereas 82% graduated, 97% postgraduate and 67% Ph D parents' wards not take any tuition.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having high educational status their wards not take tuitions.

- **Parents' opinion for their wards future after completing graduation**

Table No.4.16
Parents' opinion for their wards future after completing graduation

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒	10 TH PASS	12 TH PASS	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	Ph D
FOR FUTURE ⇓					
JOB	74%	67%	1%	3%	7%
HIGH EDUCATION	26%	33%	99%	97%	93%

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that 74% 10th pass parents and 67% 12th pass parents want their wards to join job after completion of graduation. Whereas 99% graduate parents, 97% postgraduate parents and 93% Ph D parents want their wards should go for higher education after completion of graduation.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having high educational status want their wards' should go for higher education after graduation.

- **Parents' opinion for "parent having high educations, provides good education to their child"**

Table No.4.17
Parents' opinion for "parent having high educations, provides good education to their child"

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒	10 TH PASS	12 TH PASS	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	Ph D
OPINION ⇓					
STRONGLY AGREE	16%	17%	55%	56%	67%
AGREE	63%	58%	36%	33%	33%
DISAGREE	21%	21%	9%	11%	-
STRONGLY DISAGREE	-	-	-	-	-

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that 63% 10th pass parents and 58% 12th pass parents were agreed with this statement. Whereas 55% graduate parents, 56% postgraduate parents and 67% Ph D parents were strongly agreed with this statement.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having high educational status have strong agreement with the opinion that parent having high educations, provides good education to their child.

• **Reasons given by parent for agree and disagree for above statement**

Table No.4.18

Reasons given by parent for agree and disagree with above statement.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇔	10 TH PASS	12 TH PASS	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	Ph D
REASONS ↓					
PARENT WHO AGREE					
KNOW VALUE OF EDUCATION	16%	31%	27%	44%	46%
MORE AWARE	22%	-	46%	30%	40%
CAN GUIDE	-	30%	18%	6%	7%
PAY ATTENTION	10%	-	-	-	7%
CAN TEACH	26%	-	-	3%	-
MORE EXPERIENCE	-	-	-	3%	-
PROVIDE OPPORTUNITY	-	18%	-	3%	-
INCULCATE GOOD HABITS	5%	-	-	-	-
PARENT WHO DISAGREE					
DEPEND ON CHILD	10%	-	9%	-	-
EVERY PARENT WORK HARD	11%	21%	-	11%	-



Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that -

1. 79% 10th pass parents agreed with above statement out of which 26% gave reason that those parents having high qualification could teach their child. Whereas 21% 10th pass, parents disagreed with above statement out of which 11% said that every parent work hard for their wards.
2. 79% 12th pass parents agreed with above statement out of which 31% parents said that well educated parents know the value of education. Whereas 21% 12th pass

parents disagreed with above statement they said that every parent work hard for their wards.

3. 91% graduate parents agreed with above statement out of which 46% parents said that educated parents are more aware for education. Whereas 9% graduate parents disagreed, they said it is totally depend on child work hard.
4. 88% postgraduate parents agreed with above statement out of which 44% parents said that well educated parents know the value of education more. Whereas 11% postgraduate parents disagreed, they said that every parent work hard for the children betterment.
5. 100% Ph D parents agreed with above statement out of which 46% parents said that educated parents know the value of education.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having higher education can teach their child, know the value of education and more aware about education.

- **Parents' opinion for "parent having high educational and occupational status pay more attention toward their wards"**

Table No.4.19

Parents' opinion for "parent having high educational and occupational status pay more attention toward their wards"

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒	10 TH PASS	12 TH PASS	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	Ph D
OPINION ⇓					
STRONGLY AGREE	16%	-	9%	12%	47%
AGREE	63%	58%	82%	64%	33%
DISAGREE	21%	42%	9%	8%	20%
STRONGLY DISAGREE	-	-	-	-	-

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that only 63% 10th pass parents and 58% 12th pass parents were agreed with this statement. Whereas 82% graduate parents and 64% post graduate parents were agreed with this statement and 47% Ph D parents were strongly agreed with this statement.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having high educational status have strong agreement with the opinion that parent having high educations and occupation status, pay more attention toward their wards.

- **Reasons given by parent for agree and disagree for above statement**

Table No.4.20

Reasons given by parent for agree and disagree for above statement

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒	10 TH PASS	12 TH PASS	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	Ph D
REASONS ↓					
PARENTS WHO AGREE					
KNOW VALUE OF EDUCATION	-	58%	22%	23%	40%
MORE AWARE	26%	-	47%	40%	40%
CAN GUIDE	20%	-	22%	3%	
SEND GOOD SCHOOL	13%	-	-	-	-
CAN TEACH	20%	-	-	3%	-
PROVIDE OPPORTUNITY	-	-	-	7%	-
PARENTS WHO DISAGREE					
NOT HAVING TIME	-	-	-	-	20%
DEPEND ON CHILD	10%	20%	-	10%	-
EVERY PARENT WORK HARD	11%	22%	9%	14%	-

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that -

1. 79% 10th pass parents agreed with above statement out of which 26% parents gave reason that those parents having high qualification and occupation status are more aware for their child. Whereas 21% 10th pass parents disagreed with above statement out of which 11% parents said, every parents work hard for their wards.
2. 58% 12th pass parents agreed with above statement they said those parents having high qualification and occupation status know the value of education. Whereas 42% 12th pass parents disagreed with above statement out of which 22% parents said, every parents work hard for their wards.

3. 91% graduate parents agreed with above statement out of which 47% parents said, parents having high qualification and occupation status are more aware. Whereas 9% parents disagreed, they said that every parents work hard for their children.
4. 76% postgraduate parents agreed with above statement out of which 40% parents said, parents having high qualification and occupation status are more aware. Whereas 24% parents disagreed with above statement out of which 14% parents said, every parents work hard for the children betterment.
5. 80% Ph D parents agreed with above statement out of which 40% parents said, parents having high qualification and occupation status are more aware and know the value of education. Whereas 20% parents disagree with above statement, they said that parents having high qualification and occupation status not having time for their child because they are busy in their work.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having higher educational status and occupational status know the value of education, more aware about education and able to provide good opportunity for development of their wards'.

- **Parents' opinion for "parents' educational and occupational status influences their wards' educational status"**

Table No.4.21

Parents' opinion for "parents' educational and occupational status influences their wards' educational status"

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒ OPINION ↓	10 TH PASS	12 TH PASS	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	Ph D
STRONGLY AGREE	21%	-	18%	24%	53%
AGREE	53%	67%	73%	64%	33%
DISAGREE	26%	33%	9%	12%	14%
STRONGLY DISAGREE	-	-	-	-	-

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that 53% 10th pass parents, 67% 12th pass parents, 73% graduate parents, 64% postgraduate parents agreed with above statement. Whereas 53% Ph D parents strongly agreed with above statement.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having high education have agreement with the opinion that parent having high educational and occupational status influences their wards' educational status



- Reasons given by parent for agree and disagree for above statement.

Table No.4.22
Reasons given by parent for agree and disagree for above statement

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒	10 TH PASS	12 TH PASS	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	Ph D
REASONS ↓					
PARENTS WHO AGREE					
KNOW VALUE OF EDUCATION	26%	33%	36%	15%	7%
MORE AWARE	16%	17%	19%	30%	7%
CAN GUIDE	-	17%	8%	6%	-
PAY ATTENTION	-	-	-	3%	13%
CAN TEACH		-	-	-	-
MOTIVATE TO CHILD	-	-	-	12%	-
PARENT AS ROLE MODEL	16%	-	-	-	-
PROVIDE OPPORTUNITY	-	-	19%	12%	46%
INCULCATE GOOD HABITS	16%	-	9%		13%
PARENTS WHO DISAGREE					
DEPEND ON CHILD	10%	25%	-	2%	-
EVERY PARENT WORK HARD	16%	8%	9%	10%	14

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that –

1. 74% 10th pass parents agreed with above statement out of which 26% parents said, parents having high qualification and occupation status know value of education. Whereas 26% 10th pass parents disagreed with above statement out of which 16% parents said, every parents work hard for their wards
2. 67% 12th pass parents agreed with above statement out of which 33% parents said, parents having high qualification and occupation status know the value of education. Whereas 33% 12th pass parents disagreed with above statement out of which 25% parent said, it is depend on child hard work.

3. 91% graduate parents agreed with above statement out of which 36% parents said, parents having high qualification and occupation status know the value of education. Whereas 9% parents disagreed, they said that every parents work hard for their children.
4. 88% postgraduate parents agreed with above statement out of which 30% parents said, parents having high qualification and occupation status are more aware. Whereas 12% parents disagreed with above statement out of which 10% parents said, every parent work hard for the children betterment.
5. 86% Ph D parents agreed with above statement out of which 46% parents said, parents having high qualification and occupation status provide opportunity to their child for development. Whereas 14% parents disagreed with above statement, they said that every parents work hard for their child betterment.

Thus, it can be concluded that educational and occupational status of parents influences the educational status of their wards' because they know the value of education, more aware about their wards' education and provide opportunity to their child for development.

Part II: As per Occupational Status

- **Reasons for preferring above-mentioned Schools by parents for their wards' education**

Table No.4.23

Reasons for preferring above mention School by parents for their wards' education

OCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS \rightleftarrows	CLASS-I	CLASS-II	CLASS-III	CLASS-IV
REASONS \downarrow				
BEST SCHOOL	32%	60%	32%	18%
REPUTATION	33%	5%	14%	-
PAY ATTENTION	5%	-	5%	-
QUALITY TEACHING	5%	5%	13%	-
MISSIONARY SCHOOL	5%	5%	9%	-
GOOD EDUCATION	10%	20%	18%	-
NEAR HOME	10%	5%	9%	78%
LESS MONEY	-	-	-	4%

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that-

1. Most of the CLASS-I, CLASS-II and CLASS-III parents (34%, 60% and 32%) preferred the schools because they are the 'best schools in the city.

2. Most of the CLASS-IV parents (78%) preferred nearby schools irrespective of the standard of the schools.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having high occupational status send their wards to above-mentioned schools because as per their opinion these schools are the best schools in the city.

- **Time spend by parent with their wards in their education**

Table No.4.24
Time spend by parent with their wards in their education

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒	CLASS-I	CLASS-II	CLASS-III	CLASS-IV
TIME SPEND ⇓				
YES	86%	100%	73%	59%
NO	14%	-	27%	41%

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that 86% CLASS-I, 100% CLASS-II and 73% CLASS-III parents spend time with their wards regarding education, whereas only 59% CLASS-IV parents spend time with their wards regarding education.

Thus, it can be concluded that parents having higher occupational status spend more time with their wards and help in their education.

- **Self-study done by their wards**

Table No.4.25
Self-study done by their wards

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒	CLASS-I	CLASS-II	CLASS-III	CLASS-IV
SELF STUDY ⇓				
REGULAR	51%	50%	55%	21%
IRREGULAR	30%	35%	27%	70%
NEVER	19%	15%	18%	9%

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that 51% CLASS-I, 50% CLASS-II and 55% CLASS-III parents find their wards regular towards self-study, whereas 70% CLASS-IV parents find their wards irregular towards self-study.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parent having high occupational status find their wards regular towards self-study.

- Frequency of checking school diary of wards by the parents

Table No.4.26
Frequency of checking school diary of wards by the parents

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒ SCHOOL DIARY ⇓	CLASS-I	CLASS-II	CLASS-III	CLASS-IV
ALWAYS	66%	85%	81%	15%
SOMETIME	24%	15%	19%	55%
NEVER	10%	-	-	30%

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that 66% CLASS-I, 85% CLASS-II and 81% CLASS-III parents regularly check their wards school diary, whereas 55% CLASS-IV parents sometimes check their wards school diary.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having high occupational status frequently check their wards school diary.

- Frequency of checking class work and homework of wards by the parents

Table No.4.27
Frequency of checking class work and homework of wards by the parents

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒ CHECK CW/HW ⇓	CLASS-I	CLASS-II	CLASS-III	CLASS-IV
ALWAYS	66%	90%	81%	15%
SOMETIME	20%	10%	19%	55%
NEVER	14%	-	-	30%

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that 66% CLASS-I, 90% CLASS-II and 81% CLASS-III parents regularly check their wards class work and homework, whereas 55% CLASS-IV parents sometimes check their wards class work and homework.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having high occupational status involve in their wards' education.



- Frequency of attending parent-teacher meeting by the parents

Table No.4.28
Frequency of attending parent-teacher meeting by the parents

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒ ATTENT PTM ↓	CLASS-I	CLASS-II	CLASS-III	CLASS-IV
REGULAR	100%	100%	85%	26%
SOMETIME	-	-	15%	67%
NEVER	-	-	-	7%

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that 100% CLASS-I and CLASS-II and 85% CLASS-III parents attend their wards parent-teacher meeting regularly, whereas 67% CLASS-IV parent attend their wards parent-teacher meeting irregular.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having high occupational status regularly attend parent-teacher meeting.

- Tuition by wards

Table No.4.29
Tuition by wards

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒ TUITION ↓	CLASS-I	CLASS-II	CLASS-III	CLASS-IV
YES	29%	25%	10%	81%
NO	71%	75%	90%	19%

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that 71% CLASS-I, 75% CLASS-II and 90% CLASS-III parents' wards do not take tuition, whereas 81% CLASS-IV parents' wards take tuition.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having high occupational status their wards do not take tuitions. However, majority of CLASS-IV parents send their wards for tuitions.

- **Parents' opinion for their wards future after completing graduation**

Table No.4.30

Parents' opinion for their wards future after completing graduation

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS FOR FUTURE ↓	CLASS-I	CLASS-II	CLASS-III	CLASS-IV
JOB	5%	15%	14%	74%
HIGH EDUCATION	95%	85%	86%	26%

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that 95% CLASS-I, 85% CLASS-II and 86% CLASS-III parents want their wards should go for high education after completion of graduation, whereas 74% CLASS-IV parents want their wards to join job after completion of graduation.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having high occupational status want their wards should go for higher education after graduation.

- **Parents' opinion for "parents having high educations, provide good education to their child"**

Table No.4.31

Parents' opinion for "parents having high educations, provide good education to their child"

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ↓	CLASS-I	CLASS-II	CLASS-III	CLASS-IV
OPINION				
STRONGLY AGREE	57%	60%	45%	15%
AGREE	43%	30%	41%	66%
DISAGREE	-	10%	14%	19%
STRONGLY DISAGREE	-	-	-	-

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that 57% CLASS-I, 60% CLASS-II and 45% CLASS-III parents strongly agreed with this statement, whereas 66% CLASS-IV parents agreed with this statement.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having high occupational status have strong agreement with the opinion that parent having high educations provides good education to their child.

• Reasons given by parent for agree and disagree for above statement

Table No.4.32

Reasons given by parent for agree and disagree with above statement

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒ REASONS ↓	CLASS-I	CLASS-II	CLASS-III	CLASS-IV
PARENT WHO AGREE				
KNOW VALUE OF EDUCATION	37%	40%	23%	16%
MORE AWARE	25%	20%	24%	20%
CAN GUIDE	14%	10%	9%	7%
PAY ATTENTION	5%	-	4%	14%
CAN TEACH	-	10%	14%	14%
MORE EXPERIENCE	-	5%	4%	10%
PROVIDE OPPORTUNITY	14%	5%	8%	
INCULCATE GOOD HABITS	5%	-	-	-
PARENT WHO DISAGREE				
DEPEND ON CHILD	-		14%	5%
EVERY PARENT WORK HARD	-	10%		14%

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that -

1. 100% CLASS-I parents agreed with above statement out of which 37% parents gave reason that those parents having high qualification know the value of education.
2. 90% CLASS-II parents agreed with above statement out of which 25% parents said educated parents know the value of education, whereas 10% CLASS-II parents disagreed with above statement they said, every parent work hard for their wards.
3. 86% CLASS-III parents agreed with above statement out of which 25% parents said educated parents know the value of education, whereas 14% parents disagreed, they said it is depend on child's hard work.
4. 81% CLASS-IV parents agreed with above statement out of which 20% parents said well-educated parents are more aware, whereas 19% parents disagreed with above statement out of which 14% parents said every parents work hard for their children.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having higher education know the value of education and more aware about their wards' education.

- Parents' opinion for "parent having high educational and occupational status pay more attention toward their wards"

Table No.4.33

Parents' opinion for "parent having high educational and occupational status pay more attention toward their wards"

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS OPINION	CLASS-I	CLASS-II	CLASS-III	CLASS-IV
STRONGLY AGREE	38%	15%	18%	15%
AGREE	33%	65%	55%	63%
DISAGREE	29%	20%	27%	22%
STRONGLY DISAGREE	-	-	-	-

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that 38% CLASS-I parents were strongly agreed with this statement and 65% CLASS-II , 55% CLASS-III and 63% CLASS-IV parents agreed with this statement.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having high occupational status also have agreement with the opinion that parent having high educations and occupation status, pay more attention toward their wards'.

- Reasons given by parent for agree and disagree for above statement.

Table No.4.34

Reasons given by parent for agree and disagree for above statement

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS REASONS	CLASS-I	CLASS-II	CLASS-III	CLASS-IV
PARENT WHO AGREE				
KNOW VALUE OF EDUCATION	28%	30%	18%	19%
MORE AWARE	27%	20%	27%	19%
CAN GUIDE	5%	10%	9%	14%
SEND GOOD SCHOOL	-	-	5%	-
CAN TEACH	-	10%	9%	14%
PROVIDE OPPORTUNITY	6%	10%	5%	12%
PARENT WHO DISAGREE				
NOT HAVING TIME	5%	-	-	-
DEPEND ON CHILD	-	10%	13%	7%
EVERY PARENT WORK HARD	24%	10%	14%	15%



Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that -

1. 71% CLASS-I parents agreed with above statement out of which 28% parents said, parents having high qualification and occupation status know the value of education whereas 29% CLASS-I parents disagreed with above statement out of which 24% parents said, every parent work hard for their wards.
2. 58% CLASS-II parents agreed with above statement out of which 30% said parents, parent having high qualification and occupation status know the value of education whereas 20% CLASS-II parents disagreed with above statement out of which 10% parents said, every parents work hard for their wards.
3. 73% CLASS-III parents agreed with above statement out of which 27% parents said, parent having high qualification and occupation status are more aware whereas 27% CLASS-III parent disagreed out of which 14% parents said, every parents work hard for their children
4. 78% CLASS-IV parents agreed with above statement out of which 19% parents said, parents having high qualification and occupation status are more aware and know the value of education more whereas 22% CLASS-IV parents disagreed with above statement out of which 15% parents said, every parent work hard for the children.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having higher educational status and occupational status know the value of education, more aware about education and able to provide good opportunity for development of their wards.

- **Parents' opinion for "parents' educational and occupational status influences their wards' educational status"**

Table No.4.35

Parents' opinion for "parents' educational and occupational status influences their wards' educational status"

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒	CLASS-I	CLASS-II	CLASS-III	CLASS-IV
OPINION ↓				
STRONGLY AGREE	57%	20%	36%	15%
AGREE	24%	75%	50%	63%
DISAGREE	19%	5%	14%	22%
STRONGLY DISAGREE	-	-	-	-

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that 57% CLASS-I parents strongly agreed with this statement and 75% CLASS-II, 50% CLASS-III and 63% CLASS-IV parents agreed with this statement.

Thus, it can be concluded that those parents having high occupational status also have agreement with the opinion that parent having high educational and occupational status influences their wards' educational status.

- Reasons given by parent for agree and disagree for above statement

Table No.4.36

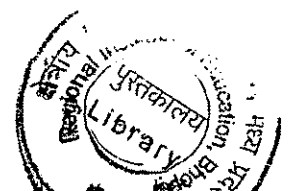
Reasons given by parent for agree and disagree for above statement

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS ⇒	CLASS-I	CLASS-II	CLASS-III	CLASS-IV
REASONS ↓				
PARENT WHO AGREE				
KNOW VALUE OF EDUCATION	24%	35%	18%	14%
MORE AWARE	24%	10%	11%	22%
CAN GUIDE	4%	10%	12%	14%
PAY ATTENTION	4%	-	18%	22%
CAN TEACH	-	-	5%	6%
MOTIVATE TO CHILD	4%	-	-	-
PARENT AS ROLE MODEL	11%	15%	14%	-
PROVIDE OPPORTUNITY	5%	15%	-	-
INCULCATE GOOD HABITS	5%	10%	14%	-
PARENT WHO DISAGREE				
DEPEND ON CHILD	-	-	14%	8%
EVERY PARENT WORK HARD	19%	5%	-	14%

Interpretation

From above table, it can be interpreted that –

1. 81% CLASS-I parents agreed with above statement out of which 24% parents said, parents having high qualification and occupation status know value of education and more aware whereas 26% CLASS-I parents disagreed with above statement out of which 19% parents said, every parents work hard for their wards.
2. 95% CLASS-II parents agreed with above statement out of which 35% parents said, parents having high qualification and occupation status know the value of education where as 5% CLASS-II parents disagreed they said, every parent work hard for their wards.



3. 86% CLASS-III parents agreed with above statement out of which 18% parents said, parents having high qualification and occupation status know the value of education and pay more attention whereas 14% parents disagreed, they said that it is depend on child hard work.
4. 78% CLASS-IV parents agreed with above statement out of which 22% parents said, parents having high qualification and occupation status are more aware and pay attention toward their child whereas 22% parent disagreed with above statement out of which 14% parents said, every parent work hard for the children.

Thus, it can be concluded that educational and occupational status of parents influences the educational status of their wards' because they know the value of education, more aware about their wards' education and pay attention toward their child.

4.3 CONCLUSION

Based on the above findings, it can be concluded that parents having high educational and occupational status send their wards to private English medium convent schools so that they can get good education. As per their opinion, these schools are missionary, best, and reputed schools. They spend more time with their wards and help in their education. Their wards are regular towards self-study. They frequently check their wards school diary. They know the value of education so they personally involve in their wards education and regularly attend parent-teacher meeting. As these parents personally pay attention to their wards education, their wards do not require private tuitions. They want their wards should go for higher education after graduation. They are able to provide good opportunity for development of their wards.

Thus, Educational and occupational status of parents influences the educational status of their wards' education because they know the value of education, more aware about their wards' education and pay attention toward their child.