



A STUDY ABOUT KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION AMONG THE FEMALE OF MEHSANA CITY, GUJARAT.

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Abstract:

Pre-School education is unavoidable education for 3 to 6 year of children. It provides basic development and School habit formation to the child. Now a day's every parent very conscious about the children's pre-school education. They express on education for their children's better life. Today female place dual role as a homemaker and working female. So, they have shortage of time and that's why they willingly to keep their children in play group and 3 to 6 year of education plan. This study was based on aim of competitive study regarding knowledge and attitude towards pre-school education. It resulted that 33.3% employed mother expense 500 to 750 to 1000 Rs. of expenditure on preschool education of her child. The expenditure for education was school fee, tuitionat home, transportation charges, school notebook and mislenlous object like pencil, eraser, colors and school uniform. The family monthly income and working status of mother were affecting factors for barring expenditure of preschool education. 56.6% of employed female and 43.3% homemakers had very good knowledge about preschool education. 43.3% of employed female had good score and none of them were poor. 26.6% of home maker had good knowledge but 30% were poor in knowledge of preschool education. So that above data expressed employed female had very conscious about her child's preschool education, recent trends education and teaching techniques and impotents of pre-school education but in comparison of employed female home makers were less conscious about pre-school education of her child. Key- Words: Pre-School education, basic development and skill knowledge.

Introduction:

Preschool education is a most importance education for children in the range 3 to 6 years. In the early part of the twentieth century most of the kindergarten schools were attached to the institution established mostly by the missionaries to the goes the credit of popularizing the kindergarten in the India. According to Trekker.

“Mrs. Annie Besant came to India because she felt that to serve India was her mission in life. India was the country she adopted her own”. Gijubhai Badheka started the first Montessori school in India in 1920. He therefore, invited Dr. Maria Montessori to India in 1939 and started Montessori Training center for teachers.

The first pre-basic education school, established under Kasturba memories trust, started functioning in July 1945 at Seagram, under the guidance of Smt. SantaMarulkar owing to more urgent calls on the national resources since 1947, it was not possible to plan any comprehensive development for the education of children of preschool age until 1951, when Indian, council for child education was formed with Smt. Sarladevi Sarabhai as its president. The ministry of education Government of India.

“Pre-Primary education was for the most part confined to urban areas and has been the responsibility of parents. The policy of the government in this respect has been that of assistance and encouragement. There has been a sudden expansion of his education in the middle of the quinquennium due partly to Madam Montessori’s stay in India, but mainly due to organized efforts and ability of certain private bodies.

“This early childhood stage is the period of maximum learning and intellectual development of the child and hence of great potential educational significance. The present preschool childcare programmers are limited to the distribution of food supplements and routine health cover; these contribution very little to the personality development of the child, especially to its intellectual, social & emotional growth. The concept of learning and development through play and joyful activities should be articulated, across age group, through an all-round programmed, which should be comprehensive in scope, integrated nature and reinforced over long time. Organization of a crèche for children in the 0-3 age group and or a Balwadi for 3 to 6 age group, with provision for educational toys, play equipment, learning materials and books for children’s reading would be appropriate for this propose. “What is Preschool education?.

“By education I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in child an man-body, mind and spirit.” Gandhiji.

“Education must draw the whole man out of the boy and girl and no education could by sound that does not make useful citizen, whole man of boy and girls.”-Mahadev.

“Education is aprocess through which the child will be able to adjust himself to his immediate environment.”

Montessori objectives of preschool education:

1. Self-suppering aim.
2. Self-realization.
3. Child centered education.
4. The object education is the realization of a faithful pun, enviable.
5. Education should lead and guide man to cicerones concerning him and in him, to peace with nature, and the unity with god, should lift to him to knowledge of himself and of man kin, to acknowledge of God and nature.
6. The child takes interest in the process, but the boy takes interest into the product.
7. The child is not the child. He is the whole man-the complete past present and future.
8. The school must permit the free natural manifestation of the child if he is to be studied in a scientific manner.

Importance of Preschool education:

School is the garden children are the plants and the teacher is the gardener. He takes care of the plants.

Since God created man in his own image man should create and bring forth like god. According to Frobel;

“Discipline is not a set of roles regulations, imposed upon the children, It is a way of life and doing which gives, children strong will. In the kindergarten discipline is of protective and co-operative type. Spontaneous and play activities games and stories, arts and crafts, gifts and occupations all provide sound physical and mental training to children and teach them discipline.”

Centuries would pass before his views of the human creature as manifested in the child and of the educational treatment it required would be universally received.

The teacher is simply to redirect the child growth to natural direction when she feels that the child is going astray.”

According to Frobel:

Education is controlled development, so it is the duty of the teacher to control the process.

All school education was yet without a proper initial foundation and that until the education of nursery was reformed, nothing solid and worthy could be attained.

Manual work is necessary condition for the realization of the child’s personality through it he to realize himself. It was Frobel who first realized the value of discovers and developing individuality by means of initiative execution and co-operation in the education process her system of education there are no teachers because they do not teach. They are simply directors.

Justification of the Study:

This study was important for mothers who preschooler children & has small baby who has willing to join preschool immediately. This is also useful to students who are studied with early childhood education from this study they know about attitude towards preschool education among the mothers. This study is useful for educators related to preschool education are known about the curricular of preschool education and what changes taken for improving preschool education.

This study was based on aim of “to study knowledge & attitude towards preschool education among the employed and home maker female of Mehsana city of Gujarat”.

Hypothesis:

1. There will be no significance relationship between working status and attitude towards preschool.

Education by the despondence Methodology:

The study was based on comparison between two groups. In which the area was selected different ten Balwadi is of Mehsana city. The sample was selected randomly. The preschool education was based on Montessori& kindergarten mixed. The size of the sample were sixty in which both group equally distributed respectively.

For collecting data instrument was prepped as a questioner the interview schedule was tested by pilot study & by experts. The interview schedule was dived in to three-section journal information regarding despondence knowledge about preschool education of her child, attitude towards preschool education.

The data was analyzed by statistically. Positive statement of attitude having score 3,2,1 to agree, disagree and natural respectively rather than negative statement scored 2,3,1 to agree, disagree & natural statements. Even student 't' test was applied for testing hypothesis. Result & Discussion.

For the study 50% respondents were employed female and 50% were homemakers. Every respondent had at least one child studied in preschool.

Table No: 1.

table showing working status wise educational distribution of the respondence.

Sr.No.	Educational Status	Employed Respondance		Home maker Respondance	
		No	%	No	%
1.	Up to twelfth	1	33%	6	20%
2.	Graduate	11	36.7%	10	33.4%
3.	Post Graduate	18	60%	14	46.7%
	Total:	30	100%	30	100%

▪ Research link-48 Vol-VII (1) March-2008-118

Table No.1 expressed the education wise distribution of the respondence working wise the educational categories divided in to three class 3.3% and 20% respondence educated up to twelve from employed & home maker respondence respectively 36.7% respondence were gradate from the both group 60% & 46.7% respondence studied u to post graduation from the both group employed & home maker respondence respectively. Education is the Maun criteria for judging attitude & manta level towards importance preschool education for children.

Table No: 2

the showing working status wise family monthly income of the respondences

Sr.No	Family Monthly income (Rs)	Employed Respondance		Home maker Respondance	
		No	%	No	%
1.	5000to10000Rs	16	53.3%	18	60%
2.	10000to15000Rs	13	43.3%	5	15.7%
3.	15000to20000Rs	1	3.3%	2	6.6%
4.	20000to25000Rs	5	16.6%	5	16.7%
	Tota:l	35	116.5%	30	100%

Table No:2 depict that family monthly income of the respondence. Majority of the respondence 53.3% and 60% were had 5000 to 10000 Rs. Family income 43.3% respondence from employed group had 1000/- to 15000/- Rs. Family income while only 16.6% respondence had 10000 to 15000 income from home maker. Whereas 16.7% respondence from both group had 20000to 25000 Rs of family income.

Income is the important factor for responsible for expenditure for education and other mislenious things of children.

Table No: 3

table showing working status wise monthly preschool education expenditure of children of the respondence.

Sr.No	Rang of Respondance	Employed Respondance		Home maker Respondance	
		No	%	No	%
1.	0to250 RS	4	13.3%	-	-
2.	250to500 RS	7	23.4%	7	23.3 %
3.	500to750 RS	10	33.3%	5	16.7 %
4.	750 to1000 RS	9	33.3%	18	60 %
	Total	30	100%	30	100%

Above table shows monthly expenditure of the children for children for preschool education. The range of the expenditure was to thousands Rupees. This expenditure classified into four categories 13.3% in employed women expense 0 to 250 RS. Per month for education of her child 23.4% mother of both group expenses 250 to 500 RS for education of her child 33.3% employed mother expense 500 to 750 to 1000 RS. Of expenditure on preschool education of her child.

The expenditure for education was school fee, tuition at home, transportation charges, school notebook and mislenlous object like pencil, eraser, colors and school uniform. The family monthly income and working status of mother were affecting factors for expenditure of preschool education.

This is important portion of the study, which deals with objective“Knowledge& attitude towards”. Pre-school education among the female of Mehsana City. Preschool education is very important for 3 to 6 years children provides basic development of whole life of the human and it also taught to children for school habits. Knowledge of different teaching techniques of preschool education by the respondence. The all mater was judged by this data if this section.

table showing ‘t’ value working status wise knowledge regarding preschool education.

Group	N	Mean	S.D	Cal-t
Employed Mother	30	11.2	0.17	1.67
Homemaker Mother	30	10.0	0.99	

Above table expressed that value of ‘t’ for result of hypotheses. There will be no significant relationship between working status of female and preschool education. The t-value obtained one so hypotheses was accepted and proved that there will be no significant relationship between working status of women and knowledge regarding preschool education.

Table No: 6

table showing average attitude score towards knowledge of preschool education by the respondents.

Average knowledge Score	Employed Female		Home maker	
	No	%	No	%
Below 32 (Poor)	00	00	09	30
32 To 34 (good)	13	43.33	08	26.66
Above 34 (very good)	17	56.66	13	43.33
Total	30	100	30	100

Above table revealed that average knowledge score of employed female and home makers? 56.6% of employed female and 43.3% homemaker had makers had very good knowledge about preschool education. 43.3% of employed female had good score and none of them were poor. 26.6% of home maker had good knowledge but 30% were poor in knowledge of preschool education. So, that above data expressed employed female had very conscious about her child's preschool education, recent trends education and teaching techniques and impotents of preschool education but in comparison of employed female home makers were less conscious about preschool education of her child.

SUMMERY&CONCLUSION:

Preschool education unavoidable education for 3 to 6 year of children. It provides development and school habit formation to the child. Now a day's every parent very conscious about their children's preschool education. They expense on education for their children's preschool education. They expense on education for their children's better life. Today female place dual role as a homemaker and working female. So, they have shortage of time and that's why they willingly to keep their children in play group and 3 to 6 years of education plan. This study was based on aim of competitive study regarding knowledge and attitude towards preschool education. It resulted that 33.3% employed mother expense 500 to 750 to 1000 RS. Of expenditure on preschool education was school fee, tuition at home, transportation charges, school notebook and mislenlous object like pencil, eraser, colors and school uniform. The family monthly income and working status of mother were affecting factors for barring expenditure of preschool education.56.6% Of employed female had good score and none of them were poor in knowledge of preschool education. So, that above data expressed employed female had very conscious about her child's preschool education, recent trends education and teaching techniques and impotents of preschool education but comparison of employed female home makers were less conscious about preschool education of her child.

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