

Parental Attitude towards Pre-School Education in Context of Joint and Nuclear Family Parents

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ABSTRACT

Preschool education is crucial for children's development. One of the most important partners in this period are parents thus, their views about preschool education influence the success of preschool education. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate the views of parents about preschool education. The participants were 120 parents whose children were attending a private school. Basic qualitative research was used in this study and the data was collected via a paper pencil test named Parental Attitude Scale towards Pre-School Education by S. Venkatasan and it was collected by the researcher. 't' test was used for the analysis of data. Results indicate that in Nuclear families male has a better level of attitude towards preschool education compare to females.

Keywords: Parental Attitude, Pre-school education, Types of Family

Preschool is a crucial first step in a child's education. Parents and society are a part of the education system as are the children, teachers, and staff. The role of parents in relation to children's education is accepted commonly. Nowadays, parents' participation is considered the main aspect of early childhood curriculum models such as the Turkish early childhood program (MEB, 2006). Parental involvement can be increased and supported when parents have positive views about their children's schooling. Therefore, preschools institutions when planning their programs, schedules, and implementations should consider their views and expectations. Parents' views or expectations were assessed in a theoretical context by some researchers. For example, Laloumi-Vidali (2006) stated that as the level of the system, parental expectations were important factors in relating to the objectives and priorities of early childhood policies in the theoretical ecological model. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate the views of parents concerning preschool education.

There have been some studies, which focused on parents' views and expectations from preschool education across the globe (Achhpal, 2000; Einarsdottir, 2010; Laloumi-Vidali, 2006; Petrie & Holloway, 2006; Weikart, 2000) and also in Turkey (AktaşArnas, 2002; Kıldan, 2012; Özen, 2008; Sevinç, 2006; Seyfullahoğulları, 2012; Tokuç, 2007). Studies conducted in the Turkish context were examined, and it was found that these studies were

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quantitative and the participants were generally from public schools. This study is important because it is qualitative and participants of this study from a private preschool. Thus, these characteristics in the current study will fill out the gap in the literature.

METHOD

Objective:

- The purpose of the present investigation was to investigate parents' attitude towards preschool education in the context of their gender and types of families.

Hypotheses:

- (1) There is no significant difference in parental attitude towards preschool education between joint and nuclear families.
- (2) There is no significant difference in parental attitude towards preschool education between joint family in male and female.
- (3) There is no significant difference in parental attitude towards preschool education between nuclear family in male and female.

Sample:

The sample of the present study consisted of 120 families living in Ahmedabad City. It consisted of 60 joint families (30 males-30 females) and 60 nuclear families (30 males-30 females).

Tool:

Parental Attitude towards Pre-school Education” by S. Venkatesan

In this study “Parental Attitude towards Pre-school Education” by S. Venkatesan was used to measure the Parental Attitude towards Pre-school Education. Test-retest Validity of this test is 0.83, The Face validity of this has been confirmed by an expert is High, Kuder Richardson-20 (KR-20) estimated internal consistency was found to be 0.77. Thus, this is one of the trusted tests for assessing the Parental Attitude towards Preschool education.

Procedure:

The collection of data was spread over a period of 20 days. The researcher personally visited the selected joint and nuclear family in Schools of Ahmedabad city. On the scheduled date, the researcher met the male and female of the families and made clear to them the purpose of research. The researcher sought their co-operation. They gave the questionnaire to the family and the instructions were explained by the researcher and the doubts were clarified. They were assured that their response will be used for research purpose only and will be kept confidential. They were suggested to give free, frank and honest responses without any hesitation. The scales were collected only after they were responded by the subject. After the completion of the administration, the investigator conveyed her gratitude and thanks to all subject for their kind co-operation. The raw scores were statistically analyzed in terms of means; standard deviation and t-test were used to compare Attitude towards pre-school education level of the joint and nuclear family in relation to their gender and family type.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The main objective of the present study was to carry out the study of Attitude towards pre-school education of Joint and nuclear family with reference to gender, and family. In its statistical ‘t’ method was used.

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Table-1 Showing the Mean, SD and 't' value of parental attitude towards preschool education of Joint and Nuclear Family

Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't'	Sign.
Joint	60	79.4	19.37	3.27	1.84	NS
Nuclear	60	76.83	10.81			

Non-Significant at 0.05 level

Table no.-1 shows parental attitude towards preschool education level of the joint and nuclear family. For the joint family mean is 79.47 and for nuclear family means is 76.83, S.D. for joint family SD 19.37 and nuclear family SD 10.81. For both groups 't' value is 1.84 and the level of significance is not significant. Thus the null hypothesis, number 1, which states "There is no significant difference in parental attitude towards preschool education between joint and nuclear families.", was accepted. It means that the parental attitude towards preschool education level of the joint and nuclear family is of the same level.

Table-2 Showing the Mean, SD and 't' value of parental attitude towards preschool education of Joint Family male and females

Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't'	Sign.
Male	30	79.0	9.31	2.44	0.33	NS
Female	30	79.8	9.56			

Non-Significant at 0.05 level

Table no.-2 shows. For the joint family male mean is 79.07 and joint family female mean is 79.87, S.D. for joint family male 9.31 and joint family female 9.56. For both groups 't' value is 0.33 and the level of significance is non-significance. Thus the null hypothesis, number 2, which states "There is no significant difference in parental attitude towards preschool education between joint family in male and female." was accepted. It means that the parental attitude towards preschool education level of joint family females and males is of the same level.

Table 3 Showing the Mean, SD and 't' value of parental attitude towards preschool education of Nuclear Family male and females

Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	't'	Sign.
Male	30	81.70	11.49	2.5	13.88	0.01
Female	30	71.97	7.5			

Significant at 0.01 level (0.05=2.00)

Table no.-3 shows parental attitude towards preschool education level of Nuclear family male and female. For the Nuclear family male mean is 81.70 and nuclear family female mean is 71.97, S.D. for the joint family is 11.49 and for nuclear family is 7.5. For both groups 't' value is 3.88 and it's significant at 0.01 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis, number 3, which states "There is no significant difference in parental attitude towards preschool education between nuclear family in male and female." was rejected and it indicated male has a better level of attitude towards preschool education compare to females.

CONCLUSION

- There is no significant difference in parental attitude towards preschool education level between joint and nuclear families.
- There is no significant difference in parental attitude towards preschool education level between joint family male and females.
- The nuclear Family male has a better attitude towards preschool education compare to female parents.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors carefully declare this paper to bear not a conflict of interests

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