

A Study of the Impact location to the attitude of parents on pre-schooling children in Bharatpur Metropolitan ward no. 29 (earlier, Kabilas)

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Abstract

This article discusses about the impact of families on pre-schooling children in Bharatpur Metropolitan ward 29 (Kabila VDC earlier). The convenient sampling method issued collect 92 samples. Face to face questionnaire schedule is used for data collection tools. Cross tab, descriptive as well as analytical research design is used. Pilot survey is also conducted for reliability of the data and Cronbach alpha is used for internal consistency and Eigen value is also tested. Similarly, validity factor analysis is used. To test the locational impact of families on their child, non-parametric chi-square test and p-value are used. Hence, this research paper concluded that there is positivistic impact of location to their children.

Keywords: Cronbach alpha, reliability-validity, positivistic, locational, factor analysis.

Introduction

1.1 Conceptual background

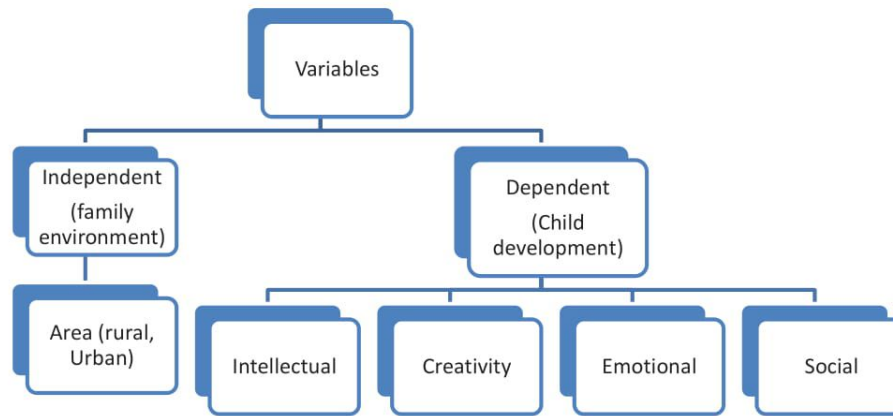
In the predominantly agricultural and rural societies of preindustrial revolution period, children were usually living in an intact extended family. These children were socialized in a relatively limited and unchanging world. The rural setting provided space explores a stimulating environment for the children. The community clues during those days were generally agreed upon and responsibility for child care lay clearly with the women and the older siblings at home. Indeed, children quickly entered and adult world in a sense did not have a separate “childhood” as is the case today (Aries 1962).

In response to the different kinds of socialization experienced during the industrial revolution the center base pre-school programs began to appear. These urban and Centre base programs were primarily designed as human resource investment in the care and education of young ones. During the 20th century and more particularly since 1945, the world in experiencing other change that did not figure strongly at the time of industrial revolution. A communication revolution has helped to create the global village or global supermarket (ki Zerbo ET al1990). Another 20th century revolution has occurred in the field of literacy and literacy rate have expanded dramatically. The intrusion of modern and urbanized school into rural areas has facilitated the outreach of business and government organization. So that reaching the village is no longer un-usual. All those revolutions not only bring a shift to the city but also facilitate the reach of the city into the rural areas. Therefore in this changing cortex build new models of early childhood development programs which considerably reflect the family behavior after ascertaining the impact of family environment on early childhood development. Hence it is to be need that family environment on ECLD is the problem to be investigated as study of impact or family on development of pre-schooling children.

1.2 Objectives of the study:

- To examine the attitude of parents towards pre-schooling children.
- To study the significant difference in attitude of parents towards early childhood due to the nature of belonging to the urban and rural family.

1.3 Conceptual framework



The independent variable like locational impact of family, the intellectuality, creativity emotional and social phenomenon of pre-schooling children changes or not. The value of dependent variables is to be observed by means of independent variable.

1.4 Hypothesis formulation:

The hypothesis formulation of pre-schooling children is to be predicted by means of alternatives hypothesis like;

H₁: there was significant differences in attitude of parental locality on “intellectuality of pre schooling children.”

H₂: there was significant differences in attitude of parental locality on “creativity of pre schooling children.”

H₃: there was significant differences in attitude of parental locality on “emotional development of pre schooling children.”

H₄: there was significant differences in attitude of parental locality on “sociality of pre schooling children.”

1.5 Limitation of the study:

- The study was confined to pre-school children i.e. children between the age group $3 \leq \text{Age} \leq 7$.
- The boundary of sample area was restricted to Chitwan District, Bharatpur Mahanagar ward no. 29 (Earlier Kabilash)
- Only 92 samples were taken due to cause of highly scatter household.
- The observation and study relating to the children of ECD was confined to the intellectual, creativity, emotional and social issues.

Research Methodology

The strategic plan structure of data were taken from total population of Kabilash VDC. The study was examined to the early childhood and family environment with the association of children’s activities.

It was descriptive, analytical and cross tab in nature. The sample survey datas were collected from parents. The study area was based on such that both rural and urban areas within the same wardof Bharatpur Metropolitan city in Chitwan District. It is rural because there are not any transportation facilities like:garbled road, electricity and telephone (landlines), drinking water etc.

In the same ward two strictly different opposite categories were found. So impact of rural and urban families on their child was to be measured.

- The 92 sample of pre-schooling children of age $3 < \text{age} < 7$
- Direct questionnaire method, face to face interaction five point’sLikert scale were used.
- Collected data were analyzed by means of construct validity, significant correlation was achieved.
- On this study to present the facts in histogram, percentage bar diagram and chi-square inferential statistics were used.
- Religions like Hindu, Buddhists, Christianity, Muslim and other were also taken in observations.
- Qualifications of father, number of child etc. were conduct.
- The responsibility taken by mother and father or whole family Etc. were also mentioned.
- The internal consistency of group data measured by Cronbach alpha and p-value is also used for significant results.
- Cross tab examined the association between the variables.

Information’s are presented in following frequency table. The demographic characteristics achieved by means of questionnaire as follows:

Demographic Characteristics

Variables	Categories	Count	%
Gender of the child	Male	44	47.8
	Female	48	52.2
	Total	92	100.0
Age of child	3	9	9.8
	4	20	21.7
	5	19	20.7
	6	25	27.2
	7	19	20.7
	Total	92	100.0
Area of Residence	Rural	58	63
	Urban	34	37
	Total	92	100.0
Profession of Family	Agriculture	32	28.8
	Service	20	18.0
	Business	5	4.5
	Self Employed	42	37.9
	Foreign & Others	12	10.8
	Total	92	100.0
Religion of Family	Hindu	48	52.2
	Buddhist	40	43.5
	Christian	1	1.1
	Muslim & Others	3	3.3
	Total	92	100.0
Number of Child in Family	One	31	33.7
	Two	48	52.2
	Three or more	13	14.1
	Total	92	100.0
Education of father	Illiterate	52	56.5
	Literate	35	38.0
	Educated	5	5.4
	Total	92	100.0
Type of family	Nuclear	58	63.0
	Joint	34	37.0
	Total	92	100.0

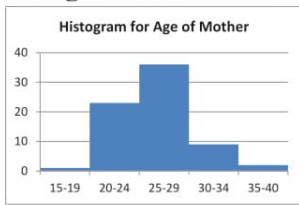
Source Sample Survey, 2018

Descriptive Statistics

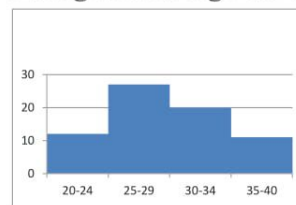
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age of Mother	92	18	45	26.66	3.870
Age of Father	91	21	43	29.13	4.547
Valid N (list wise)	91				

Parents of different professions and numbers were presented in above frequency table. The ethnic group, Ward chief was also Magar in cast but in religion more than 50% were Hindu and 45% were Buddhist. In the sample of 92, 58 data collection was from rural areassimilarly, 34 from urban by means of convenient sampling.

Histogram association



Histogram for Age of Father



The locational impact of family on their child is complex in measure. The dependent variables of children’s emotional, creativity, social, and intellectuality were affected by means of locational attitude of the parents. This type of change measured were qualitative in nature. The data were presented in the following table.

Area-wise Intellectual development

Area	Poor	Normal	Intellectual	Very Intellectual	Total
Rural	9	15	24	10	58
Urban	7	5	14	8	34
Total	16	20	38	18	92

Source: Sample Survey 2018

This table shows that cross tab of attitude of parents towards intellectual development against the area they reside. The expected value of above table, the independency of the attributes intelligence and areas as follows:

Area-wise Intellectual development (Expected Frequency)

Area	Poor	Normal	Intellectual	Very Intellectual	Total
Rural	10.1	12.6	24.0	11.3	58.0
Urban	5.9	7.4	14.0	6.7	34.0
Total	16.0	20.0	38.0	18.0	92.0

The chi-square value and p value are 5.80 and 0.122 in 3DF. These values indicated that there is no sign of difference in the perception of intellectual development due to the area where they reside.

Area-wise creativity development

Area	Dull	Neutral	Creative	Very creative	Total
Rural	8	12	27	11	58
Urban	6	7	13	8	34
Total	14	19	38	19	92

Source: Sample Survey 2018

Expected Frequency

Area	Dull	Neutral	Creative	Very creative	Total
Rural	8.8	12.0	24.0	12.0	56.7
Urban	5.2	7.0	14.0	7.0	33.3
Total	14.0	19.0	38.0	19.0	92

The p-value is not significant. It indicates that whether family settled in rural or urban there is no significant difference in the creativity.

Area-wise Emotional Development

Area	Non Desirable	Less Desirable	Desirable	High Desirable	Total
Rural	10	12	26	10	58
Urban	7	5	7	15	34
Total	17	17	33	25	92

Source: Sample Survey 2018

Expected Frequency

Area	Non Desirable	Less Desirable	Desirable	High Desirable	Total
Rural	10.7	10.7	20.8	15.8	58.0
Urban	6.3	6.3	12.2	9.2	34.0
Total	17.0	17.0	33.0	25.0	92

Since $\chi^2_{cal} = 12.54$, $\chi^2 = 7.815$ in 3DF, 5% H1 is accepted means significant difference result is obtained. Where p value is $0.006 < 0.05$. It measured that, the urban children have more desirable as compared to rural children at age $3 < \text{age} < 7$ years.

Area-wise social development

Area	Less social	Social	H Social	Total
Rural	18	33	7	58
Urban	6	23	5	34
Total	24	56	12	92

Source: Sample Survey 2018

Expected Frequency

Area	Less social	Social	H Social	Total
Rural	15.1	35.3	7.6	58.0
Urban	8.9	20.7	4.4	34.0
Total	24.0	56.0	12.0	92.0

No significant difference value is achieved. It means there was no locational impact of parents on their children. Sociality was independent factor. Whether parents are from rural or urban their attitude towards child is not different about sociality. Hence child may be social either they grew in urban or rural areas.

Results and Discussion

- The main objective of research study was to examine the existing relationship between urban and rural family with their children.
- The independent variable family environment affects the dependent variables.
- With respect to population survey 2018, it was observed that percentage of Hindu, Buddhist, Christian and other were 52.2%, 43.5%, 1.1%, and 3.2%. Respectively.
- Study reflected the result that out of 92 family, 52 were illiterate family, 35 literate and 5 were educated family.
- The mean of childbearing age of mother was 26.66 and that of father was 29.
- Similarly, standard deviation of age of mother was 3.87 and that of father was 4.55. The area wise intellectual development of child was independent. in this Research. Locational impact was not the major factor of intellectuality of children.
- Area of specification was independent with creativity of children. It means that whether family were urban or rural, creativity of their children was unaffected. Hence, there was no significance difference between locational impact and creativity on pre-schooling children.
- The emotional development and area were dependent factor. Since, chi square value was highly significant and p value was also significant. Hence locational impact of parents on their child was to be seen i.e. emotional development occurred.

- There was no significance difference between areawise social development. It seemed that social behavior of the child and locational impact of family were independent.

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