Volume: 06 Issue: 07 | July 2019 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

e-ISSN: 2395-0056

## IMPORTANTANCE OF PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Dr. Vijay Kumar<sup>1</sup>, Rajkishor Giri<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Professor and Head, School of Education, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab <sup>2</sup>Student, Integrated B.Sc. B.Ed., Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab.

ABSTRACT - In the new era of the advanced generation it has been distinguished by increase in the requirements of preschool educational quick evolving of pre-school education create challenges for local state and policy of federal education. Small children who got the chance of Early education Centres in Midwestern city of the United States(us) were matched with a like control sample from a local school system and followed from kindergarten through 4<sup>th</sup> grade. Preschool education put a very large impact on the career of the student or children in future in both academic and non-academic cases because the fundamental learning of a children matter. If the pre-school educational programs are well designed, then it produces a long-term improvement in school success, including higher achievement exam results and higher education attainment. There are public policies for preschool education like Head start and state pre-K in foreign countries like America and India is also focusing on it. The students, who got early childhood education have many positive significances after pre-school education in case of both study, task related, social, and attitudinal outcomes. The finding regarding effective practices in early childhood programs are congruent with those effective schooling research finding that have relevance for young children. The main purpose of the study is, how the pre-school education is important in development of a student.

Key words: pre-school education, head start, state re-k, education attainment, academic and non-academic, etc.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The education before the age of eight (8) years when the growth and development of the students is very rapid is called early childhood education. Development of the brain is very fast during this period, so these years are very critical. The fundamentals for their social skills, self-esteem, the ability to see the world and the moral outlook as well as cognitive skills develop in this period. Primary and secondary education are legally required but pre school education is also a very fundamental and important Stage of learning. In the duration of first few years after birth of life, children learn a lot, so in this stage the learning should be proper which should be helpful in their future. In the view of many educational researchers and educator's early childhood education is as profitable to child's social and cognitive learning and development.

Such educational programs and policies will inevitable adopt the goal methods of teaching that early childhood specialist consider for development of children under six years inappropriately. Students attending pre school education are having a very broad varying experience which help them adulthood while study became quite complicated for some students. But overall it has a positive impact on students social, moral and cognitive development.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**Nance(2009)** studied on a paper of "Importance of childhood education" and concluded that for effective learning and development of a student there should be teaching of the fundamentals, be sensitive towards cultural differences, take part in the arts and physical activity, teach to the child by making the content more, suppose them do their work as possible and let them learn by playing.

**Bakken (2015)** studied a paper on "Early childhood education: The long-term benefits" and concluded that the preschool education creates highly improved in long term life outcomes as well as behaviour of the child.

## 2. EFFECT OF PRE SCHOOL

The early education and Development for head-start schemes alternately projects produced Toward a finding that educators and scientists/researchers of 1960s and 1970s got confounded :that same time amazing cognitive additions consequence from pre-school support, these get levels are off Also clinched alongside The greater part of the instances, at the end of the worthless totally wash crazy Eventually Tom's perusing leader. In front of the limit of the elementary instruction there would never again any iq and accomplishment distinction the middle of those know youngsters who went to the preschool instruction project Furthermore demographically who didn't go to this kind for projects. This may be Additionally noted Toward huge numbers journalists that those joining from claiming score to pre one school members Also

© 2019, IRJET | Impact Factor value: 7.211 | ISO 9001:2008 Certified Journal | Page 1429



Volume: 06 Issue: 07 | July 2019 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

e-ISSN: 2395-0056

nonparticipants should be needed. Anyway, as stated by Zigler (1986) we essentially can't vaccinate the learners / scholars clinched alongside pre class instruction of you quit offering on that one quite a while against the ravages of an aggregation of despondency. That's the reason the national author council financed finish projects to essential Youngsters might have been formed to assistance them keep up the pickup What's more build it they needed produced Concerning illustration pre class person. Then Different scrutinizes might have been being directed in regards head begin Furthermore other preschool projects and consideration started will movement from those set concentrate on the iq score for pre-school 'graduates' should other cognitive measures and especially, to noncognitive result/outcomes of both short and long haul.

It may be likewise extremely vital with figure out whether different impacts are transformed Eventually Tom's perusing distinctive models to early youth projects on figure out if instructional teacher- guided projects organized, finding mode transform super behavioural Also cognitive outcomes. At last we compelling reason will figure out if distinctive populaces for learner react contrastingly with early youth instruction from general should particular system models.

#### 3. EFFECT OF TEACHING PRACTICES

It is also very important to determine if different effects are produced by different models for early childhood programs to determine whether didactic teacher- directed programs or less structured, discovery mode produce super behavioural and cognitive results.

Investigators bring Additionally noted upgrades for person results at preschool, kindergarten, Furthermore, to begin with evaluation instructor's worth of effort together with protected system coherence starting with quite a while to quite a while. As Irvine, (in 1980) stated "assuming that there will be a deliberate exert with expand on those Pre k background as those kids. Advancement through kindergarten What's more initial grade, those sure impacts from claiming Pre k could be administered."

Diverse educational module models, ought further to bolster adolescent kids accept direction book in school-related aptitudes. In the soul about encouraging commonality with academic activities, alternately if thoughtfulness regarding academic. Ability building a chance to be left for after the fact to experience of their school? ought they select the greater part of their own self. Exercises or ought further to bolster these be educator's testament chosen What's more directed?

This is concerned of the relative merits from claiming separate system models will be Presumably the majority dubious. Issue in the early youth training field. Respectable research exertion need been set onward with. Determine if adolescent kids profit additional from programmed Taking in projects (such as. Distar), open schema projects such Concerning illustration greater scope child-centered projects (an accepted. Approach of Nursery school), or some other project models.

## 4. BENEFITS

#### 4.1 SHORT-TERM

In case of the students attending pre-school education, their  $\mathbf{IQ}$  memory power increase rapidly at a point. These students have a ability of doing tasks in a better way then others and more corporative interaction with the peers. These children are mentally, emotionally, physically quite mature then others and have the ability to perform the tasks in a better way. Between various models of curriculum used in pre school programs, the better short term advantage are obtained when the student take part in so-called programs so-called didiatic, those students having a academic focus previously, in which the teacher choose and directs the maximum activities of classroom, and in which there is having a higher structural degree.

#### 4.2 LONG-TERM

According to many researchers and educators, the differences in IQ, maximum of difference in achievement between the students of pre school and students from non pre-school not appeared in the middle of the primary years. The students educated from pre school have greater social and emotional intelligence and little bit mature then others.

- The children experienced pre-school education has better attitude towards school and also towards specific subject areas.
- Their absence or detention is very low in school.
- These children having a great self esteem and better initial locus of control then others.
- They have a better relationship with teacher, staffs and also with their parents as well as family members.
- Participation in case of sports and extra- curricular activities is also more by the students experienced pre- school education. Physically also the are fit.

© 2019, IRJET | Impact Factor value: 7.211 | ISO 9001:2008 Certified Journal | Page 1430



Volume: 06 Issue: 07 | July 2019 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

e-ISSN: 2395-0056

- Their wisdom and insight view are very high which leads to having a bright future.
- Better self-esteem, more excellent internal locus from claiming control. The individuals who went to preschool required. Higher scores on respect toward oneself Furthermore locus from claiming control measures over finished the individuals who didn't Go to preschool.
- More level frequency of illegitimate pregnancy, pill abuse, Also reprobate acts. More seasoned. Understudies who
  required went to preschool Similarly as little Youngsters needed bring down incidences from claiming these behaviors,
  as stated by self reports.
- Their interaction with their mentor, teachers, senior and with family members is very good, which is very important for a development of a student.
- These are some long-term advantages of pre-school education.

#### 5. POSSIBLE TRANSFORMATION

The policies and programs on pre school education have a positive effect on children's learning but needs a quick and little sustainable transformation. These are: -

- The pre school education should strictly child centered and the pre school educators should be well trained.
- The students / children are of very small age, so their curriculum should be well constructed and the teacher should take care that they are enjoying the learning.
- Regular important and training of teachers is also required with proper improvement in their skill.
- Because of an earlier start there should be consideration of better results in future.
- The teacher should focus on the interest of the students individually.
- The pre-school learning programs should regularly asses learning and development of a children to minor how well they are fulfilling their goals.
- Local as well as state pre-K education with high quality and standards are the most effective programs but such programs should not be provided in public schools.
- These are some points which should be considered in case of pre school education program or scheme.

#### 6. SUGGESTIONS

Publicly funded pre-K for all might create a paradoxical but worthwhile effect in terms of educational gains. There might be a large gap between the disadvantaged students attended pre-school education and the disadvantaged students who didn't attended the pre-school education in case of both academic and non-academic performance. If there should be run of a scheme for pre-school education for students with disadvantages universally, then the achievement gap might be reduced. State and local pre-K education with greater standard are the most effective programs but such programs should not be provided in public schools

#### 7. CONCLUSION

Well-designed programs and policies of pre-school education leads to long-term improvements in success of the institution or school with high achievement test results and attainment. Current public programs and policies are **Head start** and **pre-K**, which don't ensure that most Indian children will be attended broadly pre-school programs. If the pre-school educational programs are well designed, then it produces a long-term improvement in school success, including high academic results and higher education attainment. It's would be better if the students with disadvantages will experience the pre-school education. These are public policies for pre-school education like Head **start** and state pre-K **in** foreign countries like America and India is also focusing on it. If head start and other programs for children of economically disadvantaged students can be shown to make a positive difference in these students' study and life experiences.

## 8. REFERENCE

Brophy, J. E. (2006). Effective schooling for disadvantaged students. In M. S. Knapp & P. M. Shields (Eds.), Better schooling for the children of poverty (pp. 211–234). Berkeley, CA: Mccutchan Publishing. [Google Scholar]

Campbell, F. A., & Ramey, C. T. (1994). Effects of early intervention on intellectual and academic achievement: A follow-up study of children from low-income families. Child Development, 65, 684–698. doi:10.2307/1131410



e-ISSN: 2395-0056 Volume: 06 Issue: 07 | July 2019 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

### **INTERNET SOURCE**

- http://ssrn.com/abstract=875708
- https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/02568543.2016.1273285
- http://epicpolicy.org/publication/preschool-education
- http://epicpolicy.org/publication/preschool-education
- https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/02568543.2016.1273285 Barnett, W. S. (1995). Long-term effects of early childhood programs on cognitive and school outcomes. The Future of Children, 5, 25-50. doi:10.2307/1602366[Crossref], [Web of Science ®], , [Google Scholar]