

CHAPTER - V

**SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, EDUCATIONAL
IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**



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INTRODUCTION :

Pre-primary education has assumed great significance in educational development. This is so particularly in the context of universalization of elementary education. Pre-primary education helps in smoother transition of the child from home to Anganwadi or from an informal atmosphere to a formal one. Driven by economic compulsions both parents seek jobs. They have to remain away from home for long hours. Pre-primary classes provide them an alternative where their children can feel at home. These Anganwadis meet the needs of children both Physically and Psychologically. Children develop "School readiness" during their stay in pre-school.

5.1 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM :

The problem studied was formulated as; "case study of Anganwadi functioning in Tribal Block, Kesla".

5.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

Major objective of the present investigation was to case study the implementation of the programme of Pre-primary education in Kesla block, with a view to suggest remedial action to improve the situation.

Interinsic to the central purpose of this study are the following sub-objectives :-



1. To assess the need of inservice training for AWWs.
2. To study the functioning of Anganwadis in tribal block of Kesla.
3. To critically Analyse the the responses of the Anganwadi workers.

5.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS :-

1. What percentage of children in 3-6 age group enrolled in the Aw?
2. What percentage of enrolled children actually attend the AW regularly?
3. What is the quality of the pre-school education programmes in terms of :-
 - i) Facility.
 - ii) Personal quality.
 - iii) Daily duration of the ECE programme.
 - iv) Curriculum (activities performed).
 - v) Programme planning.
4. Does the Doctor come in AW for regular checkup of AW's children?
5. What is the need of inservice training for Awws?
6. What are the perception of parents regarding PSE programme in an AW?



5.4 THE PROCEDURE FOLLOWED :

The study was delimited only too AWs of Kesla block. The sample consisted of two AWs and their heads 4 workers and the students at the pre-primary stage were included in the sample.

To collect the requisite data related to the study. One interview schedule for AWWs were prepared. An observation schedule was prepared to collect first hand information and assessment of ground realities regarding the pre-primary education programme in sample Aws. The collected data were analysed by mainly subjecting them to calculation of percentages and interpretations and qualitative analysis of verbal statement was done accordingly.

5.5 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY :

The study has following delimitation :

- Only AWs of Keslablock, have been included.
- Only study on the students of Aws have been studied.
- Only selected AWs have been included.

5.6 SETTING OF THE STUDY :

A. Sample :

The present study has been conducted on a representative sample of students of two AWs in Kesla block. It also includes workers and helpers of these AWs. Facilities available in these AWs have also been studied.



B. Tools :

Interview schedule as developed by the investigator for the purpose of collecting data from them.

C. An observation schedule :

Observation schedule was developed to observe availability of facilities and records relating to pre-primary education programme.

5.6.1 Profile of Anganwadi worker.

5.6.1.1 Qualification and experience of AWWs :

Out of four workers in sample one was high school pass (25%) of them, another one (25%) of them was post graduate two (50%) of them were illiterate as well as all (100%) AWWs were having experience between 15-20 years. Which is a positive feature.

5.6.1.2 No. of workers & No. of room in AWs :

No. of AW workers in the sample AWs teaches pre-primary classes and AW helpers help them.

AW no. one has the only one room second AW have 02 rooms. This probably indicates that there are hardly any national or state norms developed in this regard. However no. of rooms vary according to number of classes/children.



5.6.1.3 Training of AW workers :

Both AWs had trained workers to teach classes but workers of AW No. 2 were better trained because they had undergone various types of training namely. Basic training, 3 months, 18 days, 6 days sandwich training and food processing training. But there is also need of some more training programme for orientation of AWWs. It is being serious implication for teaching leaving at this impressionable age.

5.6.1.4 AW started in years :

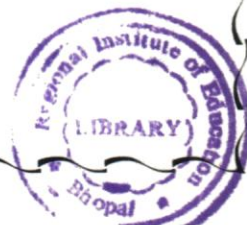
Both anganwadis were established the same year and are functioning for the last 14 years.

5.6.1.5 Teaching Methods:

Both AWs responded to the questions. Regarding the use of teaching methods. The first AW uses oral, written, play way method while teaching. Another uses oral, written with examples, show pictures and play way methods of the teaching.

5.6.1.6 Availability of Facilities in AW :

While most of the facilities are found to be available, there are two of the facilities namely bus and garden which are not there in any of the two AWs. In both sample AWs do have medical check-up and mid day meal facilities for the children of AW.



5.6.1.7 Activities done in AWs :

The data presented also reveals that the AWs do conduct some activities for pre-primary class children. These include both indoor and outdoor activities for all round development of children. However, these are as a point of fact only occasional activities and do not serve as a medium of education.

5.6.1.8 Teaching Resource and Teaching Materials:

Both sample AWs had teaching resource and teaching material to improve of pre-primary classes. But second AW had extra teaching resource and reacting material in comparison to first AW.

5.6.1.9 Nature of Appointment and Sex of Workers:

Information contained that all the four workers in the sample were temporary employees. This is a matter which required better attention from the Govt. as even after fourteen years of experience the workers remain temporary which obviously has its effect on efficiency and job satisfacion.

5.6.1.10 Monthly Income of Workers :

The data show that both sample AWWs monthly income was Rs. 550/- and of AW helpers was Rs. 260/- per month. It is very serious matter for them because it is not sufficient sallery for living them.



5.6.2 PROFILE OF CHILDREN.

5.6.2.1 Age Group and Sexwise Distribution :

In the sample AWWs maximum number of children 49 were 4 years age, 45 children each were in the age group of 4 to 6 years. It was also found that out of 94 students 54 were boys and 40 girls.

5.6.2.2 Occupation and Income of Parents :

It was found that Kesla is a tribal block so most of the parents were engaged in service class and small business and they had income between Rs. 1000-5000 per month. Their SES level is very low.

5.6.2.3 Parents Education Background :

The data reveal that 50% parents were graduates were as 50% were higher secondary. Thus the parents of the children were by and large educated so the children were not the first generation learners.

An analysis of the data obtained indicate some information common to all children in the sample. Data revealed from AWWs. These have been listed below :

1. All the children in the sample stay at home with their parents.
2. There were no disabled children in the sample.



3. All the children were duly vaccinated as per present norms.
4. All the children were breast fed by mother upto age ranging between 1-2 years.
5. As regards timing for sitting, walking and speaking all the children showed normal growth.
6. All the pre-primary children in the sample were taught to observe good habits namely taking regular bath, washing hand before and after meals, not putting fingers in mouth, picking nose or biting nails etc.

5.6.3 PROFILE OF THE OBSERVATION.

5.6.3.1 Nature of AW :

Both sample AWs are co-education centre.

5.6.3.2 Availability of Space :

It was observed that sample AWs has anfficient space in terms of rooms for indoor activities. Both, AWs have open play ground for outdoor activities.

It was seen that sample Aws only one Aws had out door (goods from market) equipment found and indoor equipment was observed that AWs was having sufficient numbers of equipments for children in comparison to first Aws.



5.6.3.3 Evaluation Records : -

It was observed during the visit to AWs that both AWs maintained a systematic records of progress Register of children and maintain them regularly. these records include admission records and attendance register.

5.6.3.4 Facilities :

Both sample AWs give a good drinking water and seperate toilet facility for the children as well as medical check-up facility also.

5.6.3.5 Activities :

Investigator found that both sample Aws done a variety of indoor and outdoor activities for all round development of children.

5.6.3.6 Toilet facility :

Both sample AWs have proper toilet facility and children utilize them.

5.6.3.7 Drinking water facility :

Both sample AWs have a good clean water facility and children utilize them.

5.6.3.8 Community Participation :

Parents of the sample children Co-operates towards the functioning of AWs.



5.6.3.9 Medical Check-up & Doctor Facilities :

The data gathered show that both sample AWs have regular medical check-up and doctor comes quarterly for check-up of the children.

5.6.3.10 Teaching Medium :

It was found that both sample AWs used Hindi as medium of instruction.

5.6.3.11 First Aid Facilities :

Both the sample AWs give first aid facility to the children.

5.7 EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATION :

The findings of the study have been quite revealing. Whereas the pre-primary education is expected to prepare the children for regular teaching learning in the primary grades. The pre-primary instruction in the sample AWs instead of developing readiness, in the children the Content of Methodology of Primary classes have percolated downwards. There is urgent need to orient these AW workers and helpers regarding the import, content and process of pre-school education. They should also be provided with available materials in this regard. Parents too require to be educated regarding pre-primary education and its objectives. Mass media like T.V., Radio can play important role in educating the parents and people in general.



5.8 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER-RESEARCH :

The following suggestions for further research are made :

- A. A status study of the training of Anganwadi workers.
- B. Teaching learning material and how to improve them.
- C. The above study may be replicated on a larger sample.
- D. A critical study of the implementation of pre-primary education programme in rural & urban areas.
- E. Besides traditional methods/approaches of teaching learning new and recent developments may be adopted to study their appropriateness and effectiveness.

