

ROLE OF CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN NATION BUILDING

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INTRODUCTION

Early childhood education is an important area within the lives of the individuals. This education begins, when the child reaches the age of three. Early childhood education is similar to a training program given to young children. During class, children will gain the social, emotional, physical and cognitive development needed in order to help them have a brighter future. If done right, early childhood education can help in developing a lifelong interest of learning in children. Childhood education is basically for children between the ages of three and five. It is more commonly referred to as preschool, pre-kindergarten, day care, nursery school or simply early education. Despite the different names, they all have the same purpose to prepare children for elementary school. Giving your children special attention before elementary school helps in giving them a head start for their future. It establishes the foundation from where the learning of the child takes place. The main purpose of this research paper is to understand the purpose and significance of childhood education. Childhood stage is crucial, where parents at home and teachers in school are required to pay adequate attention towards the children. In order to lead to progression of early childhood education, teachers and staff members of the educational institutions need to possess adequate knowledge, amiable and caring nature. The new policy is a wide-ranging document and therefore priority-setting is key. To realise the NEP's vision, the centre should prioritise certain critical elements of the policy: expanding access to early childhood care and education (ECCE), raising foundational literacy and numeracy in primary school, and creating a regular, national sample-based survey of learning outcome.

Keywords: *Childhood Education, Nation, Development.*

IMPORTANCE OF CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Childhood education plays a vital role in the constructive process of building unity. Economic and political stability in a nation. Children's fundamental duties towards the country is very important such as to maintain dignity, bright future and responsibility for the society community. Twentyfirst century children evokes images of radical change, turning the corner from a previous way of being. A new century brings endless opportunity - and potentially also endless risk. Yet although modern children's lives have changed in many ways, many of these changes have been underway for some time.

PROBLEMS OF CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

There are various problem of childhood education the most prominent of all is poverty in the wider sense it is general scarcity or death, or the state of one who lacks a certain amount of Material possessions or money. Income Poverty is the condition of not having enough Income to meet basic needs for food clothing and shelter. Children have many familiar problems and without the help of any adult they cannot alter the situations and family conditions. Many of Government schemes provide basic necessities for children but sometime they are unable to needs provided by government. The turn of a century does not inherently mean discontinuity with the year before it, in this or in any other time. Children and families living and growing up in poverty and low-income households experience many disadvantages. These can have negative health and social consequences during childhood and into adulthood. Here we can find information on the impact of child poverty and the inequalities it creates in education.

POOR HEALTH AND WELL BEING

There are several ways in which living in poverty can lead to poorer health outcomes in children, as well as into adulthood. Being exposed to some or all of the key factors below, as well as the accumulation of exposure over time, can adversely impact on child development and health outcomes.

- Limited money for everyday resources - including good quality housing.
- Stress of living in poverty.
- Unhealthy lifestyles.
- Poorer education and employment opportunities.

Children's experience of poverty can also lead to bullying, or feelings of exclusion, as they may have fewer friends and less access to the social activities of their peers. You can find out more about this in our briefing, Child Poverty and low income, health impact and health inequalities.

EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES

Children from low income households and disadvantaged areas tend to have worse outcomes than their better-off peers in terms of cognitive development and school achievement. This can impact upon educational outcomes. Although many children living in disadvantaged circumstances do well in school, there is a clear gradient in educational attainment by deprivation, and a persistent gap between the most and least deprived areas. From as early as primary one and right through to leaving school, children from deprived areas tend to do worse in terms of early Curriculum for Excellence or doing well in reading, writing and numeracy. However, there are many factors that can positively impact on educational attainment for children experiencing poverty, These include-

- Parental engagement with a child's education: As Parent one should know what child is learning what are the needs for their education if he or she cannot directly provide necessary things to child how they can approach for basic necessities of Education and life.
- Good quality preschool education : Pre-school is the base of all Education and thus Government has provided many basic facilities and free Education for children but still many children are deprived of such schemes. So there should be some basic programme to provide knowledge to such families who are unaware of schemes and facilities for their children.
- Extra-curricular support during school time.

REDUCING CHILD POVERTY

National governments, Local Authorities and Health Boards, as well as other third sector and public organization, have a key role to play in reducing child poverty and the effects it has on children's health and well being.

Effective interventions for reducing child poverty include

- Structural changes to the economic, tax and benefits systems
- Legislative controls.

Effective interventions to address the associated health impacts of child poverty include

- Maximization of household income and resources
- Offering intensive support to those experiencing, or most likely to experience, problems – such as intensive home visiting, preschool education or child care. (Public Health Scotland website)

Digital technologies

Whether it is to acquire new skills, or connect with distant as well as near friends and family, the Internet plays a central role in children's lives. Access to online information and services has become so important that several national governments, have formally recognized Internet access as a human right. Hooft Graafland (2018)

FAMILIES AND PEERS

Socialization and relationships have a significant impact on one's life and well-being. Families play a huge role in children's cognitive, developmental, educational, labour and health outcomes, particularly at the youngest ages. In addition to families, peers play an important part in social and emotional development, especially from middle childhood through adolescence. Outside the family setting, how individuals form relationships with their friends and peers has also changed in recent years. Increasing diversity in our societies means that children and adolescents are more likely to meet and interact with peers and teachers from different cultural backgrounds, ethnicity and sexual orientations. In addition, social interaction has changed significantly with the increased use of digital technologies, particularly for adolescents as heavy users of texting, instant messaging and social networking sites. Families and friends are crucial in shaping skills, and can affect later outcomes. The age and life phase is important when considering the role of parents and peers in a child's life:

- early childhood: strong parent-child attachment is associated with positive' physical, social, and emotional development
- middle childhood: peers are increasingly important, family is still central
- adolescence: peers are key, but family is still important.

CONCLUSION

So childhood education is the important aspect and it really plays a vital role in the constructive process on strong building of unity economic prosperity and political ability in a nature. It shows that children's fundamental duties towards the country is to maintain dignity, nations prosperity and responsibility of social community towards the development of nation.

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