



IMPACT OF FAMILY CULTURE AND SCHOOL CLIMATE ON COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

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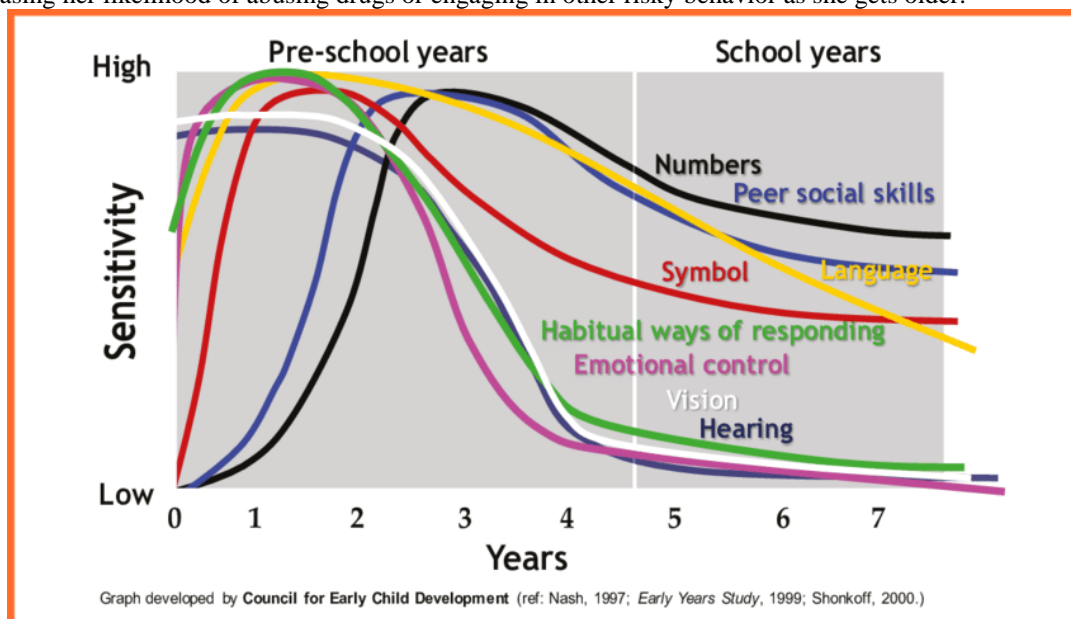
Abstract:

Cultural areas like family, language, emotions, and socialization etc. have an excellent impact on the event of a child's cognition. Family plays an outsized role within the development of a child's cognition. The influences a baby experiences within the family develops their beliefs and values within that family. Those values and beliefs help focus the kid and teach them the cultural customs. School provides a structured education and promotes a child's mental and psychological growth. Other than learning academics, a baby will learn other important life skills like teamwork, personal manner, unity, sharing, and responsibility. Children are like sponges which will absorb almost everything that's taught to them. By allowing them to be told in an exceedingly school setting while they're young, they will be molded into good, responsible, and hardworking individuals. The role of faculty in child development begins as early as pre-school and continues through childhood. During this study the investigator has put light on importance and impact of family culture and college climate on cognitive development of pre-school children.

Key Words: Family culture, School Climate, Cognitive Development & Preschoolers

Introduction:

The domains of kid development and early learning are discussed in numerous terms and categorized in numerous ways within the various fields and disciplines that are involved in research, practice, and policy associated with children from birth through age 8. A characteristic way of thinking, feeling, judging, and acting defines a culture and youngsters are molded by the family culture into which they're born. Growing up, their assumptions about what's right and wrong, good and bad, reflect the beliefs, values and traditions of the family culture. Most deem granted their family's ways, and that they carry into adulthood numerous attitudes and behaviors acquired in childhood. Even people who later reject all or a part of the family culture often discover that they're not entirely freed from their early influences. Regardless of that they promise themselves they'll never repeat the mistakes of their own family-certain cultural attitudes and responses are so ingrained in relations that they still affect their thinking and behavior, whether or not those individuals are turned in to such influence. Family values affect a child's cognitive development by influencing the way they perceive themselves and also the world. Family dynamics shape the way kids think, reason and problem-solve. A strong, loving clan that spends quality time together can enhance a young child's academic performance, while decreasing her likelihood of abusing drugs or engaging in other risky behavior as she gets older.



The National School Climate Center defines school climate as “the quality and character of faculty life supported patterns of students’, parents’ and college personnel’s experience of faculty life and reflects norms, goals, values, interpersonal relationships, teaching and learning practices, and organizational structures.” .in keeping with the Alliance for Excellent Education, a positive school climate is “an environment that reflects a commitment to meeting and developing the tutorial, social, and emotional needs of each student.” The advantages of a positive school climate are well documented and include improved feelings of safety (physical, social, and emotional), increased engagement by teachers and students, and educators modeling and encouraging and inspiring attitudes that support learning and a growth mindset. These benefits lay the inspiration for a culture of continual improvement.

Children grow and develop rapidly in their first five years across the four main areas of development. These areas are motor (physical), language and communication, cognitive and social/emotional. Cognitive development means how children think, explore and figure things out. It’s the event of information, skills, problem solving and dispositions, which help children to consider and understand the planet around them. Brain development is an element of cognitive development. As a parent, it’s important to foster your child's cognitive development as soon as he/she is born because doing so provides the inspiration for your child's success in class and later in life.

Review of Related Literature:

Loren Vandembroucke and others (2017) conducted a study on The Classroom as a Developmental Context for Cognitive Development: A Meta-Analysis on the Importance of Teacher–Student Interactions for Children’s Executive Functions. This study suggests that teacher–child interactions are particularly important for EFs of children at the end of kindergarten and the beginning of primary education and for higher SES samples. Susanne Anjos Andrade Ellington Alexandria Shanea (2011) conducted a study on the role of family time on a young child’s overall Development. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between both family time and family strengths and each of the following areas of a child’s development: social/emotional development, physical development, cognitive development, and language development. The sample consisted of 53 families with children between the ages of two and five. Participants were asked to fill out a Family Time Questionnaire. Findings showed family time to be significantly related to two year old children’s social/emotional, cognitive, and language development and three to five year old children’s cognitive development. Family strengths are significantly related to two year old children’s overall development. (2005) conducted a study on family environment and child's cognitive development. The objective of the study was to assess the association between quality of stimulation in the family environment and child's cognitive development considering the impact of mother's schooling on the quality of stimulation. In this cross-sectional study comprising 350 children aged 17-42 months was carried out. Result of the study showed positive and statistically significant association between quality of stimulation in the family environment and child's cognitive development.

Importance of Family Culture in Cognitive Development of Pre-school Children:

Among all the environmental factors that influence a child’s development, family has the most significant impact. Family members are the first people that young children have regular contact with, and as patterns, interactions and relationships within the family unit develop, so does a child’s understanding of himself, other people and the world around him. Loving, nurturing homes that provide opportunities for growth and bonding are where children thrive. Family values affect a child’s cognitive development by influencing the way they perceive themselves and the world. Family dynamics shape the way kids think, reason and problem-solve. A strong, loving family unit that spends quality time together can enhance a young child’s academic performance, while decreasing her likelihood of abusing drugs or engaging in other risky behavior as she gets older. For example, research shows that children who can distinguish sounds at six months of age are better at acquiring the skills for learning to read at four and five years of age. To promote your child's cognitive development, it is important that you actively engage in quality interactions on a daily basis. Examples include:

- Talking with your baby and naming commonly used objects.
- Letting your baby explore toys and move about.
- Singing and reading to your baby.
- Exposing your toddler to books and puzzles.
- Expanding on your child's interests in specific learning activities.
- Answering your child’s “why” questions.

Importance of School climate in Cognitive Development of Pre-School Children:

Children undergo intense brain development and require adequate stimulation for development, according to the World Health Organization brain development affects a child’s cognitive, emotional and social growth. Children spend an average of 32.5 hours a week in school, making school a vital factor in influencing a child’s development. Schools provide an environment that addresses the various stages of growth necessary for development. Schools dedicate a significant amount of time teaching the basic ABCs and 123s, and the complexity increases through the grades. As children go through elementary school, they learn the basics such

as grammar and pronunciation and move to more complex subjects -- for example, algebra and chemistry – as they advance to a higher level. Different schools employ various tactics to ensure children meet their full academic potential.

Conclusion:

In the end it can be concluded that poor experiences in childhood, including poverty, child abuse and neglect, family violence, parental substance use, early mental health problems, poor health and nutrition, and growing up in a family dependent on welfare, have a negative impact on the social and cognitive development of children, with lasting health and welfare impacts in adulthood. Developmental vulnerabilities are evident by the time a child starts school, and are associated with lower educational achievement, increased likelihood of teenage pregnancy, mental health problems, getting into trouble with the law, and poorer job outcomes. The older a child gets, the more difficult it is for them to catch up to their less disadvantaged peers, and interventions become more costly and less effective. On the other hand, positive school climate also play an important role in early childhood development. There are important associations between the school climate and adolescents' mental development. School climate includes social connectedness, school safety, peer connectedness, academic environment.

Suggestions:

- Create a sense of belonging
- Promote resilience
- Develop competencies
- Ensure a positive, safe school environment
- Teach and reinforce positive behaviors and decision making
- Encourage helping others
- Encourage good physical health
- Educate staff, parents and students on symptoms of and help for mental health problems
- Ensure access to school-based mental health supports
- Provide a continuum of mental health services
- Establish a crisis response team

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