

Thesis Title	Child-Care Attendant's Knowledge and Performance at Temple Pre-School Child-Care Centers in Kalasin Province
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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this research were (1) to study the level of knowledge of child-care attendants at temple pre-school child-care centers in Kalasin Province, (2) to study the performance level of child-care attendants at temple pre-school child-care centers in Kalasin Province, (3) to compare child-care attendants' performance when classified by child-care attendants' knowledge and (4) to gather the administrators' and parents' opinions concerning operational conditions of temple pre-school child-care centers in Kalasin Province.

The Sample groups employed for this research were (1) 205 child-care attendants in Kalasin obtained by means of multi-stage random sampling and (2) 7 administrators and 14 parents obtained by purposive sampling. The instruments for data collection were a test, a questionnaire and interview. Statistical analyses used were percentage (%), mean (\bar{X}), standard deviation (S.D.), One Way - ANOVA, and multiple comparison with Scheffé's Method.

The results of the research were as follows :

1. The knowledge level of child-care attendants' was mostly moderate. When considered separately in each aspect, child-care attendants' knowledge ranging from the highest to the lowest level were fundamental child-care practices, provision of experiences, activities for child development and psychology of child development, respectively.

2. The performance level of child-care attendants was considerably high as a whole. When considered separately in each aspect, every performance was at a high level, respectively ranging from child health care, establishing proper habit in children routine performances, child development evaluation, cooperation and provision of children's activities.

3. With regard to the comparison of child-care attendants' performances classified by their knowledge of child-care practices, there was a statistical 0.05 level of significant difference between by the group of high and moderate knowledge level performance and the group with a low knowledge level.

4. Concerning operational conditions of temple pre-school child-care centers in Kalasin Province, the administrators remarked that funding was derived mainly from the Department of Religion and partly from donations. In terms of educational management, uniforms were optional, and monks were responsible for teaching morality. The center had a good relationship with the community. For child-care attendants, their performance was focused on child-care. The problems found concerned late and insufficient funds, children being younger than the criteria, insufficient equipment, and the lack of activities supporting new experiences provided by attendants. The administrator proposed increasing funding child-care attendant supervision and changing facilities to be separate buildings..

The parents appreciated the opening of such child-care centers for it helped lessen their burden, and provided them more time for vocational commitments. In addition, the centers helped support child development. Parents did not really take part in child-care activities; instead, they donated money and provided lunches to the centers. For teacher's performance, child-care was emphasized.