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Nonformal Education in Improving Quality of Life of Underprivileged Children in Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the role of NFPE in improving the quality of the life of underprivileged children in Bangladesh considering their economic, health, environmental issues and life skills. It uses a mixed method approach of research where three NGOs which run NFPE programs were selected purposefully. Data were derived from six NGO officers, nine teachers, ninety students and eighteen guardians by using two sets of questionnaires for NGO officers and teachers, an interview schedule for guardians and 9 focus group discussions with the students. The findings show that there is no income generating program initiated by the organizations for the learners along with education. So, the scope of their income has reduced. But their daily life behavior and skills have improved. Besides, their awareness on health and environmental issues have increased. The findings lead to some recommendations which will give insights to policy makers and professionals engaged in this field.

Key Words: NFPE, NGO, Life skill, health, income, environment.

A Study of Paternal Attitudes and Children's Personality Development

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ABSTRACT

Fathering is fundamentally a social construction. It is complex and demanding, it requires sustain efforts. Fathering cannot be defined in isolation of mothering. It is a product of the meanings, beliefs, motivations, attitudes and behaviors of all these stakeholders in the lives of the children. It is important for children at their developmental stage. Fathers provide firm and gentle guidance for their children to build their personality.

The objective of this research study is to ascertain the influence of paternal attitudes on children's personality development and find out correlation (if any) with children of housewives and employed mothers. A total number of one hundred children in the age group of ten to fourteen years (both boys and girls) and one hundred fathers' were taken as the subject. Paternal attitude (acceptance and rejection) scale and child's personality assessment questionnaire scale were administered in the present study to assess the attitudes of fathers' towards children's personality development. The study revealed that there exist correlation between paternal attitudes and children's personality development. In case of children of employed mothers, paternal attitudes significantly correlate with emotional instability where as in case of children of housewives correlation exists with hostility aggression. Thus father's attitudes have great impact on child's personality and fathering is equally important like mothering in contemporary Indian socio cultural context.

Keywords: Influence of fathers, paternal attitudes towards children, children's Personality Development.

Teacher Educator's Characteristics Questionnaire: Construction and Standardization

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ABSTRACT

Considering that there is a great dearth of psychological tools needed for research in the field of education, particularly in the field of teacher education, the present Teacher Educators Characteristics Questionnaire (TECQ) was prepared and standardized. The TECQ measures teacher educator's job Satisfaction, Social Maturity, Job Motivation, Professional Commitment and Morale. Each dimension of the Questionnaire consists of 20 items with reliabilities as follows: job Satisfaction (0.754) Social Maturity (0.838), Job Motivation (0.851), Morale (0.859) and Professional Commitment (0.919). The reliability of the whole Questionnaire was found to be 0.925. These scales had validities against the criterion of Principals ratings as Job Satisfaction (0.866), Social Maturity (0.636), Job Motivation (0.439), Morale (0.489) and Professional Commitment (0.551), together with the validity of the whole questionnaire as 0.520.

Key Words: Teacher Educators, Job satisfaction and Professional commitment.

A study of Early Childhood Care & Education Programme and its Influence on School Readiness and School Success

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ABSTRACT

The study highlights about variety of early childhood education programmes available to children before their joining to class I, readiness level of primary school entrants, influence of various early childhood education models on school success, class performance of the children when they are in class I, factors influencing school readiness and school success . School Readiness is also defined as "the preparedness of a child for beginning formal schooling". It is defined as "the child's attainment to enable him/her to fulfill school requirements and to assimilate curriculum content and it is also the ability of the child to perform certain developmental tasks in accordance with his/her chronological age". School success here means academic achievement / attainment of children in grade I. The study was both exploratory and descriptive in nature. The sample of the study consisted 14 schools. Total 505 children of Class I and their performance using teacher made tests were observed throughout the year. Interaction was made with Heads of the selected school, class I teachers and parents. Focus group discussions were held with children of class I to gauge the factors influencing school success. It was found that parental education and parental income had emerged as important factors. Children with pre-school experience showed better performance. Experiences of ECE attained through various models of pre-schooling were found significant in predicting school success. Achievement in reading and numeracy was relatively lower in children up to 5 ½ years than those of above 6 years. Male children performed better than female children on reading and numeracy. Female children performed better on developmental activities.

Key Words: Teacher Educators, Job satisfaction and Professional commitment.

A Study of Job Involvement, Job Satisfaction and Teaching Competency of Secondary and Senior Secondary Teachers

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ABSTRACT

Generally the teachers perform their duty but their involvement in the Job is not sufficient. If the teacher is not fully absorbed in his Job, adjustment with the environment is also not possible. All these factors deeply influence his teaching competence. In view of this, an attempt has been made to investigate the difference in the Job Involvement, Job Satisfaction and Teaching Competence of Secondary and Senior Secondary male and female teachers.

The total sample of 400 secondary and senior secondary school teachers consisted of 200 secondary and 200 senior secondary school teachers. To collect the data regarding Job Involvement Scale was developed by Lodahal and Kenjer (1965). Job Satisfaction Scale was developed by Dr. M. P. Uniyal and Teaching Competency Scale was developed by Dr. B. K. Passi and M.S. Lalitha. The results show Job Involvement of Secondary Male Teachers and Senior Secondary Female Teachers was found similar. Job Satisfaction of Male and Female teachers was found significant on five dimensions namely Salary, Relation with Administration, Opportunity of Promotion, Student's Behaviour and Work Environment. Teaching competency of Male and Female teachers was also found significance at 0.01 levels and 0.05 level of significance.

Key Words: Job Involvement, Job Satisfaction, Teaching Competency..

A Study of the Knowledge and Attitude of Teacher-educators of Aurangabad City towards the use of ICT in Teaching

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ABSTRACT

Generally the teachers perform their duty but their involvement in the Job is not sufficient. If the teacher is not fully absorbed in his Job, adjustment with the environment is also not possible. All these factors deeply influence his teaching competence. In view of this, an attempt has been made to investigate the difference in the Job Involvement, Job Satisfaction and Teaching Competence of Secondary and Senior Secondary male and female teachers.

"Access to Information" is considered to be one of the most important benefits of the use of ICT in education. There are several levels in which ICT can improve the cognitive boundaries. ICT tools allow us to represent information in rich and diverse ways. They enable us to cross the boundaries of art, science, language and skills. They allow us to represent and stimulate experience. The interactive capacity of ICT provides more opportunities for students and teachers to be involved as creators. It supports teachers in bringing together aesthetic as well as scientific observation. Through the present research the researchers have attempted to throw light on the effectiveness of teaching through ICT and have measured the knowledge and attitude of teacher-educators for ICT which helped in finding out the correlation between teacher-educators knowledge and attitude towards ICT. The sample consisted of 50 teacher-educators from Aurangabad city. The findings revealed that the teacher-educators possess a positive attitude towards the use of ICT in teaching, but they lack in the knowledge aspect. So, it could also be suggested that the teacher educators should be provided more training to enrich their knowledge of ICT in order to maintain their positive attitude.

Key Words: Knowledge, Attitude and Teacher Educator.

Spelling Errors in English among Students of Class VIII

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ABSTRACT

This paper attempts to study the spelling errors in English among the students of class VIII with regard to variables locality, management and sex. The sample for the study consisted of 400 students of class VIII of chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh. Simple random sampling technique was employed for selecting the sample. A self made spelling diagnostic test was constructed by the investigator with 58 words was administered on students of difference schools of Chittoor District. The findings of the investigation revealed that there was a significant difference in spelling errors in English between the students of rural and urban areas and students of Government and Private schools. Whereas Insignificant difference was observed between boys and girls with regard to spelling errors in English.

Key Words: Spelling Errors

Exploring the Human Values: A Study of Professional Course Students

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ABSTRACT

The present paper explores the Human Values among the students of Bachelor of Business Administration and students of Bachelor of Education from professional institutions. The main objective of the study was to identify the human values in the professional course students. A sample comprising 300 students of both the courses was selected randomly from the National Capital regions of India. The tool to measure Human Values was developed and standardized by the researcher. The tool measures the seven areas of Human Values, namely, Individualistic values, family values, professional values, moral values, social values, behavioral values and spiritual values. The major objective of the study was to study the Human Values of the students of professional courses. The data was analyzed by using mean, standard deviation and t-test. It has been found that the students of Bachelor of Education are more acquainted in Human Values than other professional courses students.

Key Words: Human Values, Bachelor of Business Administration, Bachelor of Education

Attitude of Parents and Teachers towards Sex Education of Adolescents

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ABSTRACT

The primary goal of sex education is promotion of sexual and reproductive health. About 22% of Indian population is adolescents who are vulnerable mentally, physically and psychologically. So, a great need was felt to give proper attention to this segment of the population. The main objective of the present study was to explore the attitude of a random sample of 200 parents and teachers of Indian adolescents towards sex education. The results of the study revealed no significant differences in attitude of male and female parents and teachers towards sex education of adolescents. However, highly educated parents possess significantly more favourable attitude towards sex education than their less educated counterparts. Implications of the results are discussed.

Key Words: Attitude, Sex Education, Parents, Teachers, Gender, Parental Education

Achievement in Mathematics in Relation to their Mathematical creativity, Self-concept, Test Anxiety, and Socio-economic status of Students of X Standard

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ABSTRACT

In this study the authors made an attempt to find out the achievement in mathematics of students of X standard in relation to their mathematical creativity, self-concept, test anxiety and socio-economic status. Stratified random sampling technique was used in selection of the sample of 400 X standard students. Mathematical creativity test, self- concept questionnaire, test anxiety scale and socio-economic status scales were used to collect the data. Mean, Multiple Analysis of Variance technique was used to analyze the data. The results show that relationship was found between mathematical creativity, self-concept and achievement in mathematics.

Key Words: Mathematical creativity, self-concept, test anxiety and socio-economic status.

Teaching Science: Relative Effectiveness of Peer Tutoring and Traditional Method

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation was undertaken to study the relative effectiveness of peer tutoring and traditional method in teaching science subject. The researcher had selected two class of ninth standard, one as experimental group and one as control group. Post test experimental design was used to conduct the study. Experimental group was taught with the help of peer tutoring and control group was taught with the help of traditional method. The experiment was conducted for four weeks. In order to describe the data collected, numerical determinants like mean, median, mode, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis were worked out. To find out the significance difference between the methods of teaching t-value was calculated. The study found that there is a significant difference in the relative effectiveness between peer tutoring and traditional method of teaching in science subject. Peer tutoring method is found to be more effective than traditional method in teaching science subject.

Key Words: Peer tutoring, Traditional method, Science subject, Achievement

A Study of Organizational Climate and Job-Satisfaction of C.B.S.E. Affiliated Public School Teachers

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this paper was to find out relationship between organizational climate and job satisfaction of teachers working in CBSE affiliated public schools. The paper has only one hypothesis i.e. significant relationship does not exist between organizational climate of CBSE affiliated public schools and job satisfaction of teachers working in them. To achieve the objective of the study survey method of research was used. Universe of the study consisted of all public schools affiliated to C.B.S.E., New Delhi of Meerut, Bijnore, Ghaziabad & Muzaffarnagar districts and all teachers teaching in these schools. From the universe 180 teachers have been selected. They formed sample of the study. The results of this study was out of nine dimensions of organizational climate only two dimension namely support and satisfaction and lack of facilities were found significantly related to job satisfaction of the teachers.

Key Words: Organizational Climate, Job Satisfaction.