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Today's Challenges

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Attitude Towards Home Work Of College Students

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(6)

Abstract

Attitude towards homework is a cognitive perspective of achieving knowledge, engage in knowledge, conservation, articulation, collaboration, authentic context Dewey, Piaget, Vygotsky, Jonsson et al (1999). Others study revealed that attitude toward home work differ significantly between high achiever than the low achiever. In gender studies shows significant difference in attitude toward homework of female more favorable and more passiveness among the male students. Present study focus on the effect of inhabitant on attitude toward home work given by teachers to the students. The research was conducted on 60 College students of the urban and rural area of Yavatmal Districts. Attitude Scale towards Home work developed by Dr. Usha Mishra (2011) was administered on the selected sample. Result revealed that there is significant difference among urban and rural students. Student who learn in rural area have more favorable attitude about home work than the students who they are belongs to urban area. It is also found that female students have positive attitude towards homework than the male. The reasons are discussed.

Key wards : Attitude toward homework, Inhabitant.

Introduction

Homework can be defined commonly as an integral part of the learner's experience by most of people. Homework is task assigned to student by school teachers that are meant to be carried out during non school hours. Student may complete homework assignments during library time or even during subsequent classes. However this definition explicitly exchange in school guided study, home study courses delivered through mail, television, audio or video and extracurricular activities such as sports, team and clubs (Cooper, 1989).

Epsteing and Becker (1982), defined seven different purpose of homework from the literature and the comments received from respondents in survey on elementary school teachers concerning the practice of parental involvements: participation to increase the involvement of each student with the learning task, practice to increase speed, mastery or maintenance of skills.

personal development to build student responsibility self confidence, parent – child relationship to establish communication between parent and child on the importance on school work and learning, policy to fulfill directives form administration to district or school level for a prescribed amount of homework per week. Public relation to inform parents about what is requirements for class work or behavior.

Beats – Hill (1988) present "pro" and "con" of the homework and brief list of advantage of homework for children, which are based on literature and personal biases. It develops self discipline and responsibility, it stimulates independent student, it teaches constructive use of leisure time, it allow children to explore their own interest and when homework is individualized, it allows children to work at their own ability level.

In contrast to homework is valuable for the learner, other idea is about homework has negative influence on children. Parents or siblings who help with homework may be more of hindrance to the child than help, the home work is poor work environment because of poor lighting, lack of space and interruptions, children are not able to spent time with their family in the evening or weekends, the homework is only useful if it is individualized or in specific subjects otherwise, it may become useless copy and drill work.

This study tries to focus on effect of inhabitant and gender on attitude toward homework of the college students.

Statement of Problem

To study the effect of inhabitant and gender on attitude toward homework of college students.

Objective of the study

- 1) To find out the attitude towards homework of the Urban and Rural college students.
- 2) To examine gender difference between male and female students of their attitude towards homework.
- 3) To study the effect of gender and inhabitant on attitude towards homework of the college students

Hypothesis

- 1) Gender will no significance effect on students attitude towards homework.
- 2) Inhabitant will have no significance effect on students attitude towards homework.

3) Gender and Inhabitant will have no significance effects on student's attitude towards homework.

Research Methods
Sample

Random survey method is used for the study. 60 students are selected randomly from colleges situated at Yavatmal city place and Kalamb taluka place of Yavatmal District. Age group was between 16 to 20 years. Sample was selected 15 Boys and 15 girls from urban area and 15 Boys and 15 girls from Rural area.

Research Design

Survey based 2 X 2 factorial design was applied for the study the effect of IV on attitude toward homework of the college students.

| Gender | Rural | Urban | Total |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Male | 15 | 15 | 30 |
| Female | 15 | 15 | 30 |
| Total | 30 | 30 | 60 |

Tools & Techniques of the study

Attitude scale of homework developed by Dr. Usha Mishra (2011) is used for this research. Descriptive statistic such as Mean S.D. standard Error, was calculated, for study interaction effect One way ANOVA was used.

Result & Discussion

Descriptive Statistic

Table No. 1

It shows the mean and S.D. on attitude towards homework of Gender.

| Gender | Mean | Std. Error | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|--------|--------|------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| Male | 77.33 | 6.54 | 64.224 | 90.443 |
| Female | 105.66 | 6.54 | 92.557 | 118.776 |
| Total | 182.99 | 13.08 | | |

The above table indicate the mean score of attitude scale of the male is 77.33 and S.d. 6.544, Female score on attitude scale is 105.66 both are significance at 95% confidence level. Hypothesis : Gender will have no significance difference on the score of attitude towards homework is rejected. It was found that there is difference between male and female students. It is

possible that female are more favorable toward homework than the male and because of rapid natural emotional, mental development than male student.

Table No. 2

It shows the mean and S.D. on attitude towards homework of Urban and Rural Area.

| Inhabitant | Mean | Std. Error | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|------------|---------|------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| Urban | 80.000 | 6.544 | 66.891 | 93.109 |
| Rural | 103.000 | 6.544 | 89.891 | 116.109 |
| Total | 183.00 | 13.08 | | |

The above table shows the mean score of urban students 80 and S.D. 6.544, rural 103.00 and S.D. 6.544 both are significance at 95% Confidence Level.

Hypothesis : there will be no significance difference between urban and rural student's attitude towards homework is rejected. Hence it can be conclude the rural student's attitude towards homework are more favorable than the urban college student.

Summary of the ANOVA on Score of Attitude towards homework.

| Factors | Sum of Squares | Df | Means of Squares | F Value | Sig. Level |
|---------------|----------------|----|------------------|---------|------------|
| Area | 7935.000 | 1 | 7935.000 | 6.176 | .016 |
| Gender | 12041.667 | 1 | 12041.667 | 9.373 | .003 |
| Area * Gender | 12041.667 | 1 | 12041.667 | 9.373 | .003 |
| Total | 606300.000 | 60 | | | |

The above table is showing the $F(1,59) = 9.37$ is significance at $p < 0.05$ level. Hypothesis : Gender and Inhabitant will have no significance interaction effect on students attitude towards homework is rejected.

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Abstract

According to Dr. A. Peter, "Privatization is the transfer of function or activity or organization from public to the private sector". Privatization refers to any process that reduces the involvement of the State or Public sector in economic activities of a nation. Privatization is the general process of involving the private sector in the ownership or managing the operation of a State owned enterprise. Thus, the term, refers to purchase of all or a part of a company. Privatization is a process that reduces the involvement of the State or the public sector in the nation's economic activities. The author intends to highlight the positive as well as negative role played by privatization and disinvestment in Indian economy.

Introduction

The implementation of the Privatization had already been tried in countries like Great Britain, China, the U. S. A., Turkey, Brazil, Mexico and Japan. Following the footsteps of these countries India also gave a special emphasis on the Privatization of industries in the public sector as it introduced the New Industrial Policy of 1991.

Objectives of Privatization

Main objectives of Privatization are to increase efficiency and competitiveness of industries and to augment profit, to increase productivity and efficiency of the enterprises. Some objectives of Privatization are described as under-

1. **Ideological Objectives:** The foremost objective of Privatization is to strengthen and deepen the capitalism through wider private share ownership, as to give more freedom to the consumers.
2. **Economic Objectives:** (i) To increase the efficiency and competitive power of enterprises (ii) To make optimum use of economic resources and diffuse their ownership, (iii) To enhance productivity in the industrial units, (iv) To widen