



ISSN: 2249-894X
IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631 (UIF)
UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 48514
VOLUME - 8 | ISSUE - 8 | MAY - 2019



STUDY INVOLVEMENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT:

The present study is an attempt to investigate study involvement of high school students in Coimbatore district. Normative survey method has been used in the present investigation. Stratified random sampling technique has been used in the selection of the sample of as many as 200 high school students. The findings of the study show that high school students possess the medium level of study involvement. The study revealed that locality, monthly income and nature of school had influence in the study involvement of high school students. Gender and types of management had no impact in study involvement of high school students..

KEYWORDS: Study Involvement, High School Students.

INTRODUCTION

(Study involvement is a term describing the attachment behavior of the student with the studies. It needs special and distinct time for establishing attachment behavior. The process of study involvement differs from person to person. It depends on an instinctive and inborn specific behavior mechanism rather than experience and training carried out during specific critical periods. Student's success is directly linked to student involvement, because student involvement is so important to create a culture. When students are involved in their studies, they feel like they are a part of something.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To find out the significant difference between boys and girls of high school students in their study involvement.
- To find out the significant difference between rural and urban high school students in their study involvement.
- To find out the significant difference in the study involvement of the high school students with respect to their monthly income of parents.
- To find out the significant difference in the study involvement of high school students with respect to their nature of school.
- To find out the significant difference in the study involvement of high school students with respect to their type of school.

HYPOTHESES

1. There is no significant difference between male and female high school students in their study involvement.
2. There is no significant difference between rural and urban high school students in their study involvement.
3. There is no significant difference between monthly income of parents below Rs.50,000 and above Rs.50,000 of high school students in their study involvement.
4. There is no significant difference among boys, girls and co-education high school students in their study involvement.
5. There is no significant difference among high school students studying in government, government aided and private schools in their study involvement.

METHODOLOGY

Survey method was used by the investigator for this study. The present study was conducted on a sample 200 high school students studying in various schools in Coimbatore district. Study Involvement Inventory constructed and standardized by the Investigator.

DATA ANALYSIS

Table 1: Gender wise Comparison of Study Involvement of High School Students

Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Male	84	153.37	12.659	1.321	Not Significant
Female	116	155.94	14.211		

From Table-1, the calculated t-value ($t=1.321$, $p>0.05$) is not significant at 0.05 level. Therefore the hypothesis-1 is accepted. It indicates that study involvement of high school students do not differ statistically with their gender. Thus from the mean scores it is clear from male and female high school students do not significantly in their study involvement.

Table 2: Locality wise Comparison of Study Involvement of High School Students

Locality	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Rural	57	150.28	12.649	3.068	Significant
Urban	143	156.69	13.588		

Table-2 shows that the calculated t-value ($t= 3.068$, $p<0.05$) is significant at 0.05 level. Hence the hypothesis-2 is rejected. It is clear from the mean scores, that study involvement of urban high school students is 150.28, which is significantly higher than that of rural high school students whose mean scores of study involvement is 156.69. Hence the high school urban students were found to have significantly higher study involvement than those of rural high school students.

Table 3: Monthly Income of Parent's Wise Comparison of Study Involvement of High School Students

Monthly Income of Parents	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Up to 50000	131	152.43	13.621	3.586	Not Significant
Above 50001	69	159.48	12.416		

Table-3 reveals that the calculated t-value ($t= 3.586$, $p<0.05$) is significant at 0.05 level. Hence the hypothesis-3 is rejected. It reflects that study involvement of high school students statistically differ with their Parents monthly income.

Table 4: Comparison of Study Involvement based on Nature of School

Nature of School	N	Mean	SD	Source	Sum of Squares	df	F	Result
Girls	101	155.13	13.884	Between Groups	2684.346	2	7.739**	Significant
Boys	26	145.88	13.405	Within Groups	34163.734	97		
Co-Education	73	157.68	12.016					

Significant at 0.05 level

From Table-4, the calculated F-value 7.739 is higher than the table value (3.00) at 5% level significance. Hence the hypothesis-4 is rejected. It shows that there existed significant difference among girls, boys and co-education of high school students study involvement. Mean values show that girls students possess study involvement compared to boys and co-education high school students. Based on the above result scheffe multiple comparison is used for further analysis.

Table 4.1: Result of Scheffe's Post Hoc Test

Category	Pair	Scheffe's Post Hoc Test
Girls(A)	A vs B	0.007**
Boys (B)	A vs C	0.001**
Co-Education(C)	B vs C	0.452

Significant at 0.05 level

Table-4.1 shows that there exists significant difference between girls and boys, boys and co-education high school students study involvement. The other high school students girls and co-education, high school students do not differ in their study involvement.

Table 5: Type of School Management wise Comparison of Study Involvement of High School Students

Type of School	N	Mean	SD	Source	Sum of Squares	df	F	Result
Government	67	154.03	14.820	Between Groups	74.313	2	0.199	Not Significant
Aided	56	155.05	13.118	Within Groups	36773.767	97		
Private	77	155.44	12.984					

From Table-5, the calculated F-value 0.199 is not significant at 0.05 level. Therefore the hypothesis-5 is accepted. It indicates that study involvement of high school students does not differ statistically with their birth order.

CONCLUSION

From this study, it is found that study involvement of high school students of Coimbatore District. The findings of that revealed that high school students from different schools. The high school students possess the medium level of study involvement. The study revealed that locality, monthly income and nature of school had influence in the study involvement of high school students. Gender and types of management had no impact in study involvement of high school students.

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