



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDY HABITS AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF SECONDARY STUDENTS IN MATHEMATICS

A. Punitha¹ and S. Aravinthavathani²

¹Assistant Professor, School of Education, Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

²Assistant Professor, School of Education, Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

ABSTRACT

The present study was probed to find out the relationship between study habits and academic achievement of secondary students. Survey method was used. A sample of 300 students was chosen from 6 secondary schools in and around Pallavaram, Chennai. Study Habits Inventory by Dr. Rao (1974) was used for data collection. Data was analyzed by using t-test, F-ratio and r-value. Results found that there is significant difference in study habits of IX standard students in terms of gender and type of management. Finding also indicated that there is no significant relationship between study habits and academic achievement of secondary school students.

KEYWORDS: Study Habits, Academic Achievement, Secondary School Students.

INTRODUCTION

Mathematics is a methodical application of matter. It is so said because the subject makes a man methodical or systematic. Mathematics makes our life orderly and prevents chaos. Certain quantities that are nurtured by mathematics are power of reasoning, creativity, abstract or spatial thinking, critical thinking, problem-solving ability and even effective communication skills.

In order to improve the quality of education we must develop certain innovative strategies, which will enhance the educational standards. In addition to that from the students side there must be some important steps, which form the basis for their academic achievement. Students needs, requirement, abilities, capabilities, their pattern of studying etc. have been neglected for a long time and they were forced to learn the same thing, by the same method, by the same person in the same environment. So, education is the manifestation of perfection already existing in man. The tool enabling this manifestation is study habits.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To find out the significant difference in study habits among IX standard students based on gender and type of management.
- To find out the significant relationship between study habits and academic achievement of IX standard students.

HYPOTHESES

1. There is no significant difference in study habits of IX standard students with regard to gender.
2. There is no significant difference in study habits of IX standard students with regard to type of management.



3. There is no significant relationship between study habits and academic achievement of IX standard students.

METHODOLOGY

Normative survey method is used in the present study. The sample consists of 300 secondary school students in and around Pallavaram, Chennai. The sample is drawn by random sampling technique.

TOOL

- Study Habits Inventory by Dr. Rao (1974).

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Table 1: Study Habits of Secondary Students based on Gender

Gender	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	Level of Significance
Boys	178	38.58	5.92	298	2.415	Significant at 0.05 level
Girls	122	36.63	8.07			

From Table-1, the calculated t-value is 2.415 found to be significant at 0.05 level for df 298. Hence the hypothesis-1 is rejected.

Table 2: Study Habits of Secondary Students based on Type of Management

Source of Variance	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	Result
Between the groups	7358.64	2	3679.32	155.46	Significant at 0.01 level
Within the groups	7092.13	297	23.66		
Total	14387.77	299			

Table-2 shows that the calculated F-value 155.46 is significant at 0.01 level for df 299. Hence the hypothesis-2 is rejected.

Table 3: Relationship between Study Habits and Academic Achievement of Secondary School Students

Σx	Σy	Σx^2	Σy^2	Σxy	" γ " value	Remark
19219	78911	1314379	21242720	5037295	0.090	Not Significant

(at 5% level of significance for df 298 the table value " γ " is 0.113)

From Table-3, it is inferred that there is no significant relationship between study habits and academic achievement of secondary school students.

CONCLUSION

In the present study, t-test reveals that boys have high level of study habits than girls. It is found that there is no significant relationship between study habits and academic achievement of secondary school students.

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