

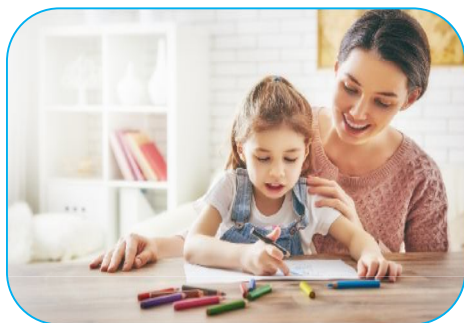


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A STUDY ON THE STUDY HABITS AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT:

The present study was carried out to find out the study habits and academic achievement among secondary school students in Coimbatore district with reference to background variables. Survey method was employed. Study Habits Inventory by M.N. Palsane & Sadhna Sharma (1990) was used for this study. The collected data was analyzed by t-test.

Findings indicated that there is no significant difference in study habits of higher secondary students based on gender and mother's educational status and there is significant difference in study habits of higher secondary students based on locality and father's educational status. Results also revealed that there is significant difference in academic achievement of higher secondary students with respect to gender, locality and father's educational status and there is no significant difference in academic achievement of higher secondary students with respect to mother's educational status.

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

INTRODUCTION:

Education begins at birth and continues throughout life. It is constant and ongoing. That is why Kothari Education Commission stated in the opening sentence of its report 'the destiny of India is now being shaped in her classrooms'. Through education alone the necessary changes in the knowledge, skills, interests and values of the people as a whole could be brought about, which is basic to every programme of social and economic betterment of people, of which India stands

in need. Education is the most important factor in achieving rapid economic development and technological progress. Education programmes have a fourfold perspectives to prepare an individual for assuring their role as responsible citizens; to develop in them scientific outlook; awareness of their rights and responsibilities as well as consciousness of the process of the development. The progress of a nation in the world of today is more than ever dependent upon the quantity and quality of the education received by the people.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

As the societies have come under

the impact of science and technology, there are many means and sources for learning. The teacher should be aware of the various laws and theories of learning and their educational implications and application. It is not only the responsibility of the teacher to provide learning experiences, but it is also the responsibility of the pupils to utilize them properly by adopting efficient procedures of learning. One can learn by himself if he develops proper study habits which can lead him to learn and read efficiently and effectively, how to memorize quickly and how to read systematically. The problem of study is of immense importance both from theoretical

and practical point of view. To be a good student, it is necessary to be able to read, memorize and write speedily and effectively. Hence the investigators are taken up this topic.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the significant difference in study habits and academic achievement of higher secondary students with regard to gender, locality, father's educational status and mother's educational status.

HYPOTHESES

- There is no significant difference in study habits and academic achievement based on gender of higher secondary students.
- There is no significant difference in study habits and academic achievement based on locality of higher secondary students.
- There is no significant difference in study habits and academic achievement based on father's educational status of higher secondary students.
- There is no significant difference in study habits and academic achievement based on mother's educational status of higher secondary students.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Survey method is adopted for the present investigation. The random sample consists of 300 higher secondary students in Coimbatore district. For the present study, the investigators adopted a tool 'Study Habits Inventory' which is developed by M.N. Palsane & Sadhna Sharma (1990). Data was analyzed with the help of t-test.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Table 1: Study Habits and Academic Achievement of Higher Secondary Students based on Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	P-value	Result
Study Habits	Male	113	107.28	8.657	298	1.216	.225	Not Significant
	Female	187	105.95	9.490				
Academic Achievement	Male	113	375.70	67.057	298	2.010	.045	Significant
	Female	187	391.26	63.711				

Table-1 shows that the obtained t-value 1.216 is not significant at 0.05 level. This shows that there is no significant difference in study habits of male and female higher secondary students.

Table-1 also depicts that the obtained t-value 2.010 is significant at 0.05 level. This shows that there is significant difference in academic achievement of male and female higher secondary students.

Table 2: Study Habits and Academic Achievement of Higher Secondary Students based on Locality

	Locality	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	p-value	Result
Study Habits	Rural	69	108.93	6.392	298	2.571	.011	Significant
	Urban	231	105.71	9.768				
Academic Achievement	Rural	69	363.26	58.058	298	3.260	.001	Significant
	Urban	231	392.01	66.022				

Table-2 indicates that the obtained t-values 2.571 and 3.260 are significant at 0.05 level. This shows that there is significant difference in study habits and academic achievement of rural and urban higher secondary students.

Table 3: Study Habits and Academic Achievement of Higher Secondary Students based on Father's Educational Status

	Father's Educational Status	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	p-value	Result
Study Habits	Below Degree	69	108.52	6.720	298	2.143	.033	Significant
	Above Degree	231	105.84	9.739				
Academic Achievement	Below Degree	69	364.99	58.494	298	2.998	.003	Significant
	Above Degree	231	391.50	66.125				

Table-3 reveals that the obtained t-values 2.143 and 2.998 are significant at 0.05 level. This shows that there is significant difference in study habits and academic achievement of higher secondary students in respect of father's educational status.

Table 4: Study Habits and Academic Achievement of Higher Secondary Students based on Mother's Educational Status

	Mother's Educational Status	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	p-value	Result
Study Habits	Below Degree	8	108.62	6.906	298	0.677	.499	Not Significant
	Above Degree	292	106.39	9.250				
Academic Achievement	Below Degree	8	357.38	44.820	298	1.231	.219	Not Significant
	Above Degree	292	386.17	65.676				

From Table-4, the obtained t-values 0.677 and 1.231 are not significant at 0.05 level. This shows that there is no significant difference in study habits and academic achievement of higher secondary students in respect of mother's educational status.

FINDINGS

- There is no significant difference in study habits of male and female higher secondary students.
- There is significant difference in academic achievement of male and female higher secondary students.
- There is significant difference in study habits and academic achievement of rural and urban higher secondary students.
- There is significant difference in study habits and academic achievement of higher secondary students in respect of father's educational status.
- There is no significant difference in study habits and academic achievement of higher secondary students in respect of mother's educational status.

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