

A STUDY OF STUDY HABITS AMONG SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to find out the difference in study habits of senior secondary students studying in public and private schools and in relation to gender in Bathinda. The sample of 200 students was taken, out of which 100 were boys and 100 were girls. The data was subjected to statistical analysis and the results revealed that no significant difference exists in study habits of senior secondary students (boys and girls) studying in public and private schools.

Keywords- study habits, senior secondary students, public gender

In the field of education, today the main problem is the continuous increase in the number of failure students. There are many reasons behind their increasing rate but one of the main reason is poor study habit.

The study habits of learner means the ability to schedule his time, the plan of his study, habits of concentration, note taking, mental review, over learning, the judicious application of whole and part method, massed and distributed learning and so on. In the process of learning, habitual ways of exercising and practising the abilities for learning, the pattern of behaviour adopted by students in the pursuit of their studies is considered under the caption of their study habits. In the nutshell, learner's learning character is characterized by his study habits. The study habits serve as the vehicle of learning. It may be seen as both the ends and means of learning. Study habits have positive correlation with academic achievement, Nuthana and Yenagi (2009). Study skills scores of students with GPA of 15 and above (out of 20) were statistically higher than those students with GPA of less than 15 in all of the seven skills, Hassanbeigiet.al. (2011). Many students fail not because they lack ability but because they do not have adequate study skills and Students who have difficulty in college frequently do not have adequate study habits that affect their academic

achievement, Rana and Kausar (2011). When students imbibe or cultivate proper study habits that their academic performance can be improved upon, Osa-Edoh and Alutu (2012).

Objectives of the Study

- i) To compare the study habits of students studying in Private and Public Schools.
- ii) To compare the study habits of Sen. Sec. School students in relation to gender.

METHOD

Descriptive survey method was used to collect the data.

Sample

The sample consisted of 200 (both boys and girls) belonging to the 12th grade of Bathinda district. The students were selected from both Private and Public Schools.

Measure

Study habit inventory by Palsane and Sharma

Analysis and Interpretation

In order to achieve the objective '**To compare the study habits of students studying in Private and Public Schools**'. The hypothesis was framed '**There is no significant difference between the study habits of students studying in Private and Public Schools**'. To verify the hypothesis the students were compared on the variable of study habits.

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Table 1 shows the mean scores , SD and t value of students on study habits

Type of School	N	Mean (M)	Standard deviation (S)	Mean difference (D)	t value
Private School	100	61	8.21		0.535
Public School	100	61.59	7.38	0.59	Not significant

Result of table 1 reveals that there is no significant difference in study habits of students of Private and Public Schools. The t value ($t = 0.535$) is not significant. Thus the hypothesis '*There is no significant difference between the study habits of students studying in Private and Public Schools*' is accepted. In order to achieve the second objective

'*To compare the study habits of Sen. Sec. School students in relation to gender*'. The hypothesis was framed '*There is no significant difference between the study habits of students in relation to gender*'. To verify the hypothesis the students in relation to gender were compared on the variable of study habits.

Table 2: Showing the MSS, F-value for the study habits of students studying in Public and Private schools in relation to Gender.

Source of Variance	Sum of squares (SS)	df	Mean sum of squares (MSS)	F-value	Remarks
Between	345.855	3	115.285	1.926	
A (Type)	17.405	1	17.405	0.291	Not significant
B (Gender)	257.645	1	257.645	4.304	Not significant
AXB (Type X gender)	70.805	1	70.805	1.183	Not significant
With in	11733.7	196	59.866		
Total	12079	199			

In Table 2 F-value for A ('type' means Public and Private schools), B ('Gender' means boys and girls), A x B (interaction of type and Gender) comes out to be 0.291, 4.304, 1.183 .The table value of F-ratio with (1, 196 df) at 0.01 level is 6.75. The

observed value is less than table value. Thus the results are not significant at 0.01 level. Therefore the hypothesis that *there is no significant difference in study habits of students in relation to gender* is accepted.

Results

The result of this study depicts that the study habits of senior secondary students from public and private schools has no significant difference and so in case of gender.

The study conducted by Sampath(1997) also supported the results. He studied the study habits of higher secondary commerce students and found that there is no significant difference existing between study habits of Govt. and Non-Govt. schools.

The studies conducted by Kaur, Manmohan (2005) also support the results. She found that there is no significant difference in study habits of boys and girls studying in Public and Private schools at secondary stage.

References

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