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Study Habits Among Senior Secondary Students

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to examine the study habits among senior secondary students. A total sample of 200 senior secondary school students was taken from the Moga and Bathinda districts. Study Habit Scale developed by T. Pradeep was used. For analysis and interpretation of data the investigator has calculated mean, S.D. and 't' test to find out the mean difference between different variables. It was found that mean value of urban and male students is higher than the rural and female students. It is also observed that mean value of govt. students is higher than the private students.

Keywords: Study Habits, Senior Secondary School Students.

INTRODUCTION

Habit is the basis of social order and moral discipline. It acts as flywheel of society. To maintain a good social order, social behavior, social practices, moral discipline and character formation of good habit is essential. Habitual action has a definite place for the people to maintain good social order and moral discipline. Child's mind is the most plastic and impressionable to everything that occurs in the environment. The child who has not acquired the habit of cleanliness, punctuality, obedience, truthfulness, and respect for elders; industriousness, and study habits will seldom develop these in later time. Agawam, Kumar(2010) Student of arts stream has poor study habits in comparison to student of science stream. Hence, the student of arts stream should be given more personal attention by the teacher and parents so far as study habits are concerned. So it is necessary to include good study habits among the secondary school student. Marie Jean (2013) further analysis revealed that study habit of participants were correlated with their success in licensor examination. While study

attitude was not significantly related to success that students who have favorable study habits will like pass the licensor examination.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To find out the difference in study habits between rural and urban among senior secondary school students.
- To find out the difference in study habits between govt. and private among senior secondary school students
- To find out the difference in study habits between male and female among senior secondary school students

HYPOTHESES

- There exists no significant difference in study habits between rural and urban among Senior Secondary School students
- There exists no significant difference in study habits between govt. and private among Senior Secondary School students
- There exists no significant difference in study habits between male and female among Senior Secondary School students.

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THE LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The study was limited to the two districts Megh and Bahuda.
2. The study was limited to 200 urban secondary school students.
3. The study was limited to 100 rural and 100 urban senior secondary school students.

SAMPLE

The sample of the present study was consisted 200 students of Senior Secondary School from Megh and Bahuda districts which was taken through random sampling method.

TOOL USED

Study Habit Scale developed by T. Pradeep

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

Mean, SD, T-test techniques were used.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Hypothesis 1 states, "There exists no significant difference in study habit between rural and urban among senior secondary school students." This hypothesis has been test with the help of Table 4.1 and

Table 4.1

Area	N	Mean	S.D	t-value
Rural senior secondary students	100	10.00	13.70	2.29 Not significant at 0.01 level
Urban senior secondary students	100	99.66	2.24	

For the verification of the above mentioned hypothesis, the mean, S.D., t-ratio was calculated. While looking at the table 4.1, it is clear that mean score of study habits of rural and urban senior secondary school students are 10.00 and 99.66 respectively. S.D is 13.70 rural and 12.24 respectively. The t- ratio turns out to be 2.29 which is not significant at level 0.01 which H1 There exists no significant difference in study habit between rural and urban among secondary school students is retained.

Hypothesis 2 states that "There exists no significant difference in study habit between govt. and private among senior secondary school students." This hypothesis been tested with the help of Table 4.2 and figure 4.2.

Table 4.2

Category	N	Means	S.D	t-value
Govt.	100	99.56	1.27	3.37 Significant at 0.01 level
Private	100	10.01	1.32	

Study Habits Among Senior Secondary Students

For the verification of the above mentioned hypothesis, the mean, S.D., t-ratio was calculated. While looking at the table 4.2, it is clear that mean score of study habit Govt. and Private among senior secondary school students (96.56 of Govt. school students and 10.01 private school students respectively. S.D is 1.27 Govt. and 1.32 private respectively. The t- ratio turns out to be 3.37 which is higher than critical value at 0.01 level. So hypothesis 2, There exists no significant difference in study habits between govt. and private among senior secondary school students is rejected.

Hypothesis 3 states, "There exists no significant difference in study habits between male and female among senior secondary school students." This hypothesis has been tested with the help of Table 4.3 and

Category	N	Means	S.D	t-value	Remarks
Male	50	96.54	12.58	3.75	significant at 0.01
Female	50	10.32	12.53		

For the verification of the above mentioned hypothesis, the mean, S.D., t-ratio was calculated. While looking at the table 4.3, it is clear that mean score of study habit male and female among senior secondary school students 96.54 of male students and 10.32 female students' respectively. S.D is 12.58 male and 12.53 female students respectively. The t- ratio turns out to be 3.75 which are higher than critical value at 0.01 level. So hypothesis 3, There exists no significant difference in study habits between male and female among senior secondary school students is rejected.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- H1: Mean value of urban students is higher than the rural students. It means the urban students have high study habit than rural students.
- H2: Mean value of male students is higher than the female students. It means the male students have higher study habit than female students.
- H3: Mean value of govt. students is higher than the private students. It means the govt. students have higher study habit than private students.

CONCLUSION

In the present study, it is found that mean value of urban students is higher than the rural students. It means the urban students have high study habit than rural students. Rural students should be guided for increasing self confidence. It is clear from the result that that mean value of male students is higher for self confidence than the female students. It means the male students have higher study habit than female students. It is observed that mean value of govt. students is higher than the private students. It

means the govt. students have higher study habit than private students.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Various policies should be framed and programs should be organized to realize the potential in self.
- Guidance should be provided to students by parents and teachers to develop study habits.
- Motivation should be provided to students by parents and teachers by playing role model.
- The learner's technique and study habits need should be adjusted according to the changing demands of the students.
- Online library facilities should be provided with other learning materials for desired outcomes.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

- * The present study can be replicated on a large sample.

- * self-concept and Study Habit can be studied with other variable like academic achievement, creativity .
- * The similar study can be conducted on teacher also.
- * The similar study can be conducted on other district

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