

Study Habits Of Senior Secondary School Students In Relation To Their Stream

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Abstract: The student's approach to learning is highly individualistic with a wide variation of technique observable. One student may prefer the quiet of the library, another, the student lounge; one may underline a text, another takes notes; one may study intensively for hours, another may take many breaks. The variations are endless. The education felt that the study process could be more productive if learners were taught specific skills and techniques which formalize the study process and thereby make it more efficient. This led to the development of study manuals or courses. This study was conducted to find out the study habits of senior secondary school students in relation to their stream. The sample consisted of 300 students from Chamba in district of Himachal Pradesh. For the collection of data the investigator used Lajawanti, NPS Chantal and Ashish Paliwal, Study Habits Inventory. The statistical techniques used were the Mean, Standard Deviation, t-test. The investigator found that there is no significant difference among study habits of senior secondary school students in relation to their stream.

Keyword: study habits, arts stream, science stream and gender.

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the major functions of education is to develop the potentials of man to the optimum level. Learning is the psychological process that enables man to acquire the competencies required to develop his potentials. Learning in other words, the process that produces relatively permanent behavior changes that occur when an individual is exposed to an experience can be either desirable or undesirable, socially and for the individual. Education is concerned with the production of behavior changes that are only desirable. Teaching is the process of providing proper learning experience to the children, so that they acquire desirable competencies in cognitive, psychomotor and affective domains i.e. knowledge, skills, values, attitudes and appreciations. Study ensures the conservation and continuity of everything good in the culture of the people and simultaneously prepares them for progress and prosperity. Studies, is thus the most powerful instrument of social change and national integration. Study habits the way of studying, whatever systematic or unsystematic, efficient or otherwise.

Study habits mean the habits that an individual might have formed with respect to his learning activities. In the process of learning habitual ways of exercising and practicing their abilities for learning are considered as study habits of learning. The pattern of behavior adopted by students in the pursuit of their studies is considered under the caption of study habits are defined as "the complex of reading behavior of a person, resulting from the varying degree of interaction, of a number of variable factors, when he seeks graphic records for acquisition of knowledge depends on methods of acquiring study habits. For acquiring good study habits, one must have the desire to learn with full working abilities and talents. All these are fulfilled in his assignment work, in classroom interaction and for examination purpose. Besides, he must have good memory, self discipline in studying and skill in assimilation. The skill of finding what you want will develop and increase as long as you nourish it. Skill of fixing it up in one's mind requires the development of good study habits. Study habits are the ways that you study the habits the habits that you have formed during your school years.

II. NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Through habit formation it is impossible to do more than one thing at a time. It is therefore, essential that proper care should be taken to develop desirable habits of works, thoughts and feeling in children from the very beginning. The student who is habitual of concentration on his studies for hours in school as well as at home is not easily overcome by fatigue. Habits of thinking regularity, proper reasoning, and punctuality etc, helps the pupil in their proper adjustment and in learning and in achieving all the essential knowledge and skills in a short time with great facility. The habit of reading journals, newspapers, listening to reading of classics, fictions, etc, must be cultivated in the pupil at school and carried through in the college and later in life through in the college and later in life. One student may prefer the quiet of the library, another, the student lounge; one may underline a text, another taken notes, one may study intensively for several hours, another may study intensively for several hours and another may take many breaks. The variations are endless the way of studying, whatever systematic or otherwise. For achieving good habits, one must have the desire to learn with full working abilities and talents. All these are fulfilled in his assignment work, in classroom interaction, for examination purpose. Besides, he must have good memory, self discipline in studying and develop and increase as long as you nourish it. Skill of fixing it up in one's mind requires the development of good study habits.

III. REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

Kumar and Agawam (2010) they inference that secondary level students of art and science streams differ significantly on science stream on their total study habits. Aggral and kumar (2010) in their study, found that secondary level students of Arts and science stream differ significantly in their study habits. Male and female student's students of science stream had significantly superior study habits than male and female students of Arts stream. It may be said that the stream of study had significant influence on study habits of students at secondary level. Rajendran (2009) in this study revealed that no significant difference was found boys and girls in their study habits. Kumar (2012) He found there study (1) Secondary level male students of arts and science streams differ significance in their total study habits. Science the mean of Male science students was higher that the male Arts students in may be said that overall study habits of male science students were better than that of the male arts students. (2) Secondary level female students of arts and science stream differ significantly in their total study habits. Since the mean of female science students was higher that than of female arts students it may be said that overall study habits of female science students were better than of female arts students. Verma (2015) they found that indicates a strong impact of study habits on the Academic achievement of study.

OBJECTIVES

- ✓ To study the study habits of senior secondary school students in relation to their arts and science stream.
- ✓ To study the study habits of senior secondary school students of arts stream in relation to their gender.
- ✓ To study the study habits of senior secondary school students of science stream in relation to their gender.

HYPOTHESES

The following research hypotheses were tasted in the present study:

- ✓ There will be no significance differences in study habits of senior secondary school students in relation to their arts and science stream.
- ✓ There will be no significance differences in study habits of senior secondary school students in arts stream in relation to their gender.
- ✓ There will be no significance differences in the study habits of senior secondary school students in science stream in relation to their gender.

IV. METHODOLOGY

In the present study survey method under the descriptive method of research was used in present study. All the senior secondary school students of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh constituted the population of the study. It included the students (boys and girls) studying in all government schools of the said districts. In the present study the investigator used random sampling technique for selecting the 300 senior secondary school students (150- students of Arts stream and 150 - students of Science stream) from Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh as a sample. Keeping in view the nature of the present study the investigator used the tool, study habits test" developed and standardized by lajawanti, nps chandal and ashish paliwal. To collect the related data; investigator personally visited the schools for data collection from the students. The information was tabulated in a systematic manner to arrive at certain conclusions for the study. Since the data from the study habits test was available in the form of scores, so as to find out the significance of difference between the various groups 't'-test was applied.

V. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The analysis of data is presented in table 1.

variable	Group	N	Mean	S.d	SE _d	t-test	Level of significance
Study habits	Arts stream	150	144.73	16.82	1.91	0.83	Not Significant
	Science stream	150	146.31	16.33			
Arts stream	Boys	75	146.65	17.05	2.68	1.23	Not Significant
	Girls	75	143.36	15.83			
Science stream	Boys	75	146.68	16.54	2.66	0.23	Not Significant
	Girls	75	145.96	16.13			

Table 1: Comparison of study habits among Arts stream vs. Science stream Students, Arts stream of Boys vs. Girls and Science stream of Boys vs. Girls

Analysis was done to study of the influence of various demographic variables such as stream and gender on study habits among senior secondary school students. Since from the Table 1 we can see that in study habits of arts and science stream the calculated t-value is 0.83 which is less than the table value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance with df 298. The first aspect concluded that there is no significant difference in study habits of senior secondary school students in relation to their arts and science stream. So the proposed hypothesis H_1 is accepted in the aspect study habits of arts and science stream students. From the Table 1 we can see that in study habits of arts stream in relation to their gender the calculated t-value is 1.23 which is less than the table value 1.98 at 0.05 level of significance with df 148. Hence in first hypothesis, the second aspect concluded that there is no significant difference in study habits of arts stream in relation to their gender. So the proposed hypothesis is accepted in the aspect study habits of arts stream in relation to their gender. From the Table 1 we can see that in study habits of science stream in relation to their gender the calculated t-value is 0.23 which is less than the table value 1.98 at 0.05 level of significance with df 148. Hence in third hypothesis, the second aspect concluded that there is no significant difference in study habits of science stream in relation to their gender. So the proposed hypothesis is accepted in the aspect study habits of science stream in relation to their gender.

VI. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The findings of present investigation are as under:

- ✓ Senior secondary school students of arts stream and science stream do not differed significantly regarding study habits.
- ✓ Senior secondary school students of arts stream's gender do not differed significantly regarding study habits.
- ✓ Senior secondary school students of science stream's gender do not differed significantly regarding study habits.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

- ✓ It will help the students to change their faulty study habits.

- ✓ The students should be encouraged to use library books and magazines to develop good study habits.
- ✓ Counseling programs should be organized for the students to develop good study habits in them.
- ✓ The study requires more guidance and counseling will regard to study habits so that the students may identify their strengths and habits.

VII. CONCLUSION

The study conducted that all the three hypotheses have no significance difference in relation to their gender and stream. On the hand we can say that study habits of government senior secondary school students do not differ significantly. So the investigator realized that the students studying in the government sectors must be develop their study habits. Government teachers can help their students to develop a positive attitude towards study habits.

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