



A Study of Study habits of Secondary School Students

HETALBEN J. UPADHYAY

1. Introduction

The teachers of the Secondary must be capable of presenting lessons using subject-wise skills and eagerness. Their skill of teaching should be different in different subjects. The presentation of lessons in subject based class rooms should be different skills in teaching different subjects per example the teaching of Gujarati prose and poetry must be different from the teaching of Secondary. The skill of presentation of different subjects must also be different. Lastly the skill of lesson presentation the skill of teachers to present subject – wise lessons, the skill of creating eagerness of the learners to the lessons, all these may be acquired by the teachers through training.

The most of the teachers of the schools in our country are not well trained in different methods, skills, techniques and methods of preparation and presentation of teaching. This is because; they need not undergo training before their appointment. They are mainly educated in general education. As a result, they have to face unforeseen problems in their profession of teaching. They are quite ignorant of how to present lessons to the young learners fruitfully and effectively. They do not know how to inspire the young learners and to create eagerness in them to their lessons, so they cannot teach the learners effectively and fruitfully on the other hand, the learners also do not find any interest to the lessons. They do not find any attraction to the lesson. So, they cannot learn anything effectively and fruitfully. As a result, the desired result can never be achieved. If this system prevails, the students are bound to loss their eagerness in learning. The teachers also are embarrassed in their continuous failure in their profession. Thus, the entire system of teaching is disturbed. The teachers also cannot be satisfied with their results. It is a grass both for teacher and student the output of teaching goes on diminishing day by day. As a result, the whole system of education will face unfold loss?

Teaching is a profession. If a man desires to be a teacher or a man takes this profession without finding any other profession, he should take this teaching profession heartily. one must find out the differences among jobs, occupations, and professions clearly. There is a clear-cut difference between man's taking a job for livelihood and to take the profession of teaching for the maintenance of livelihood. In the job, some rules and regulations are to be maintained and gone through. If a man can follow these rules and regulations, he can hope to perform his job smoothly and effectively. But this is not applicable in teaching profession. The teacher cannot hope to perform his duty If the completes his teaching by maintaining of livelihood only.

2. Statement of a problem

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3. Defining the Key Words

3.1 Study

According to Soanes (2007) Study means the activity of bearing or gaining knowledge either from books or by examining things in the world. In the present research study means to carry out vital investigation of particular things or object by involving each and every aspect associated with it.

3.2 Habits

According to Wikipedia, “A recurrent, often unconscious, pattern of behaviour that is acquired through frequent repetition.

A habit is a routine of behaviour that is repeated regularly and tends to occur unconsciously. Therefore, habit is doing the things without conscience. Students should try to cultivate good habits of studying reading and writing as well doing school work properly and regularly. In present study Habit means the conclusion of mental state of mind of a pupil which the pupil holds by observing and experiencing.

4. Objectives of the study

1. To study the effect of Gender on the study habits of Secondary students in city area.
2. To study the effect of Type of school on the habit of Secondary students.

5. Variables of the study

In the present study the independent variables such as Gender, and Type of School will be taken. whereas study habit will be dependent variable.

6. Hypotheses

Following will be the null hypothesis for the present study.

Ho₁: There will be the no significant difference between the study habits between the boys and girls of Secondary school.

Ho₂: There is no significant difference between the mean scores of granted schools and non-granted Secondary schools.

7. Importance of the Study

Today education is the backbone of progress of any nation. In order to overcome the high expectations of society as well as for self-development new generation has to be very active and alert. And for the constant flow of this agenda society has high expectations from the field of education. Study habits are very important factor for any student studying at Higher secondary level. Because it is the main pillar for the future study habits. Study habits are also influenced by the family background as well as economic and social status of the student. It depends upon the proper nutrition being taken by the students in order to cultivate a proper study habit.

It is also essential to maintain physical health also. Dissatisfaction with learning pattern or teaching pattern also affects the study habits of the student. Which create stress among the students. Which also sometime become the problem of adjustment and psychological problem of the student. Good study habits are a kind of asset for the pupil. It reduces higher satisfaction and reduces absenteeism and turnover as well as drop out ratio.

A good study habit of the student is a kind of progressive student. Increase in positive study habit reduces stress and tension among the pupils and increases the motivational factor of the students.

The progress and standard of any nation cannot be beyond the standard of her system of education and educational institutions. It is, therefore, emphasized on high quality teachers, who have necessary aptitude for teaching and make the students study in a skilful manner.

Thus, the present study habits of Secondary stream students are designed to analyse the study habits of the school students which may also help in selecting the best suited methods of learning.

8. Limitations of the Study

1. The study is limited to Secondary students of Baroda city.

9. Population

The population of the present study consists of all the boys and girls of granted and Non-granted English Medium Secondary stream school students of Baroda.

10. Sample

In the present study multistage sampling will be used to select 130 Secondary students as the sample subjects from given population.

11. Tool of the research

For the present study of study habit scale will be used prepared by Dr. M.L. JOSHI. This tool being standardized on the higher secondary school students.

12. Method of the Research

There are various kinds of research methods in Education. The method of the present study will be the descriptive method of which survey method will be used for this research.

13. Data Collection

The Researcher explained the importance of this tool in research study. Then instructions were given to the samples i.e. students are requested to answer the questionnaire individually and honestly.

14. Technique of Analysis

In the present study, data collected was analyzed and interpretation was done using statistical methods like Mean, Standard Deviation and t-test.

15. Testing of Hypothesis

Sr.	Hypothesis	t value	Significant level	Accepted/Rejected
Ho₁	There is no significant difference between the study habits of the between the boys and girls of Secondary school.	2.95	0.05	Rejected
Ho₂	There is no significant difference between the mean scores of granted schools and non-granted Secondary schools.	1.03	NS	Accepted

16. Findings of the Present Study

The researcher arrives at the following findings through the data analyzed and interpreted.

1. There is significant difference between study habits of Boys and Girls students. The study habits of Girls students are better than Boys students.
2. There is no significant difference between Secondary students of Granted and non-granted schools. The study habits of both students are same.

17. Recommendations of future Research

The researcher has given the following recommendations.

1. One should research on study habits of Primary, secondary and college students.
2. One should research on study habits of science stream students.
3. One should change the population and sample area.
4. One should use different research tool.

18. Conclusion

In present research the researcher has used gender and types of school as a independent variables and study habit as a dependent variable. The standardize tool was used to collect the data. The data was

analyzed by t score. The girl's students have found better study habits than the Boys. The types of school management were not affected on study habits.

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