

**A Study on the Factors Influencing Study Habits of Tenth Class Students
in Their Academic Achievements**

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Abstract

The present study focused on the influence of gender, locality, and school management type on the academic achievement of the tenth class students. The findings of this study will have implication value in designing the curriculum. The type of the present research work is 'Applied Research' and uses the 'Survey Method' of research. 'Simple Random Sampling Method' adopted for sampling. A self prepared and standardized inventory for students is used to collect the data. The study covered 200 tenth class students. Students have positive attitude towards study habits. The students should develop better time management abilities, set time limit goal, identify their preferred learning styles, develop organizational skills and build relationships with other learners. This is the stage to develop healthy habits and lifestyle.

Key words: factors influence study habits, academic achievement, urban, rural

Introduction:

Study habits can bring success and satisfaction during the school years and bring the same rewards in the working world. One of the most important gifts that the parents can give children is to help in learning to study effectively. The benefits of study habits can grow through the years. Study habits are much the same. They help to study without wasting time trying to decide where, when and how, they also make learning easier and faster. If the student wants to learn easier, spend some time learning and practicing these rules and soon they will become habit. They are not automatic until they are practiced for a while.

Study needs to become a habit and parents can do many things to help children in developing the habit. The study skill habit does not come naturally to most students. It takes much time to develop this habit. Because of study habits are key to success in school; they are worth the effort on the part of students and parents. This study habits of learner means the ability to schedule his time, the plane of this study, the habit of concentration, note taking, mental review over learning, the judicious application of whole and part method, massed and distributed learning and so on.

The Majority of the students don't know how to utilize their time properly. They may not feel the sense of urgency to attend to study, when they are confronted with questions like what to study? Where to study? When to study? And what is the purpose is the purpose of the study? etc. this is because lack of proper study habits among the students.

Study habits have such a great importance with educational improvement and achievement. It deserves careful investigation. It is, therefore patient to collect data regarding the study habits of students, by using study habits of students, by using study habits inventory, so that the investigator can get a better picture of the situation and use it as a logical starting point in developing better study habits.

The present study aims at investigating the pattern of study of high school students. The study also aims at to study the effect of gender, locality, and school management type on the study habits.

The main intention of the investigation is to make a survey of the study habit of high school students. For this purpose, the study habits inventory includes the following aspects of high school student: ability to schedule time, the plane of study, understanding the habit of concentration, note taking, mental reviews, over

learning, the judicious application at whole and part method, work habits, interest between the study habits score and certain demographics and sociological variables.

Objectives of the study:

1. To know the general level of the study habits persisting in students.
2. To identify the difference in the study habits of boys and girls.
3. To identify the difference in the study habits by type of management of the school.
4. To study the differences in the study habits of urban and rural students.

Hypothesis of the study: This study formulated by the following null hypothesis.

1. There would be no significant difference between boys' and girls' study habits.
2. There would be no significant difference between government and private school students' study habits.
3. There would be no significant difference between urban and rural school students' study habits.

Variables of the present study

In the present study the following variables, were taken into account, they are:

Dependent variables: Factors influencing study habits: reading ability, facility, health, environment

Independent variables: gender, locality, and type of management.

Methodology of the study:

Sample:

The sample of the present study is 200 students. The ten schools were selected by convenience sampling method from Sangareddy Mandal. The students from ten schools are selected by the simple random sampling method. Out of total sample, 99 were boys and 101 were girls from urban and rural areas from five government schools and five private management schools. Among five government schools, three schools were located in rural and two schools were in urban. Among five private management schools, two schools were located in rural and three schools were in urban. The sample was drawn only among the students of tenth class.

Tools:

In order to collect the data regarding the study habits of students, Personal data sheets and study habits inventory scale developed and standardized by the researcher along with two experts. Study Habit Inventory administered which consists of 60 items, were used. Each item of the inventory was arranged on a unipolar five point scale with responses-Always, Most Often, Often, Sometimes and Never. The period of data collection is February, 2018.

Statistical Techniques used:

The study habits test was administrated and a personal data sheet given to the students to secure the needed information. Mean, Median, Mode, Standard Deviation, Skewness, Kurtosis, t-test, chi-square test, and correlation were calculated from the total scores of students' habits.

Findings:

1. The mean value of study habits scores for the total sample (N=200) is 221.76. There are 60 items in the final study habits inventory. The neutral value of the final study habits inventory is $60 \times 3 = 180$. The mean value of the total sample is greater than the neutral value. Hence on the high school students have positive study habit. The magnitude of Skewness (SK) is 0.03651 and Kurtosis (ku) is 0.15717, which is slightly less than normal value 0.263. So, the peak of the curve is leptokurtic. In this distribution, the mean is slightly greater than the median. So, the skewness is positive, the peak is shifted towards the right.

2. The Mean value of boys on study scores is 223.22; which is greater than the Mean value of girls that is 219.84. The difference in Mean values of boys and girls is not significant at 0.02 levels. It implies that boys do not differ from girls in their study habits. Hence, gender does not have a significant impact on the study habits of the students.
3. The impact value of government school students on study habits score is 211.19 which is less than the Mean value of private students that is 233.75. The difference in mean values of government school students and private school students is significant at 0.05 levels. It implies that the government school students differ from the private school students in their study habits. Hence, the type of management has a significant effect on the study habits of the students.
4. The Mean value of rural students on study habits score is 210.80, which is the less than the mean value of urban students that is 239.12. It implies that the urban students differ from the rural students in their study habits. Hence, the locality has a significant effect on the study habits of the students.

Discussion on the findings:

On the whole, tenth class high school students have a positive attitude towards study habits. Gender has no significant effect on study habits. Urban students have better study habits than the rural students because; urban students have more encouragement than rural students from their parents, and neighbors. Thus, there is a need to uplift rural school students by providing and developing healthy study habits. Private school students have more effective study habits than government school students because, private schools providing remedial teaching and special care than government schools. Government school bodies have to take necessary steps to improve healthy study habits among the students. By this study it is clear that, students have a positive attitude towards study habits, but, yet it is to be developed. There is no gender difference in study habits, but, there is a significant difference among urban and rural students, and government and private management school students.

Suggestions for Students and Teachers:

1. The students should develop better time management abilities.
2. The students should set time limit goal. The teacher has to cooperate in this regard.
3. The students will identify their preferred learning styles.
4. The students should take a short break every 30 to 40 minutes between the learning time.
5. The students should develop organizational skills.
6. The students should participate in asynchronous discussion with their peers about how to vary their study habits based on their preferred learning styles.
7. The students should improve the basis study habits from the very beginning.
8. The students should build relationships with other learners.
9. The students can make decisions about their priorities, their time, and their recourses.
10. Effective areas of concentrations are learning vocabulary and getting practice answering questions.
11. Follow-up on the priorities have to set for themselves, and don't let other interests distract them from their goals.
12. They discover their key productivity periods and places.
13. Accept personal responsibility for learning.

Conclusion:

Based on the interactions of the findings of the present research and the elaborate methodology followed by the researcher, the study concludes that, tenth class high school students have a positive attitude towards study habits. Gender has no significant effect on study habits. Type of management and Locality of the school has a significant effect on the study habits of the students. The students should develop better time

management abilities, set time limit goal, identify their preferred learning styles, develop organizational skills and build relationships with other learners. Guidance of the teacher is desirable in this regard.

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