

Study The Relationship Between Study Habits and Related Factors in Kannada and English Medium Urban and Rural P.U. College Students.

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to Find the Relationship between study habits and related factors in Kannada and English medium urban and rural P.U College students. For the present study a total numbers of 152 P.U college students were selected by using random sampling technique. Normative survey method was adopted. The findings concluded that; i) There is a positive and significant relationship between study habits and Related factors scores in Kannada of rural PU College students; ii) There is a positive and significant relationship between study habits and Related factors in English of rural PU college students; iii) There is a positive and significant relationship between study habits and Related factors in Kannada of urban secondary school students; iv) There is a positive and significant relationship between study habits and Related factors in English of urban P.U College school students.

Keywords: Study habits, Study habits and Related factors

Introduction

Meaning and Definitions of Study Habits:

Study Habits have been described in different ways. According to Sorenson, "Effective methods of study consist basically in applying those fundamental principles which underline efficiency.

For William H. Armstrong "Study is the total of all the habits determined purposes and enforced practices that the individual uses in order to learn that study is hard work. No easy substitute is available" According to him "Study is a matter of governing will of accepting a right purpose and of concentrating one's energies towards its achievement".

Study habits differ from students to student; it differs amongst different types and categories of socially disadvantaged students. Many students do badly academically, due to factors other than low general intellectual capacity. One such factor is unhealthy study habits, which often result in poor academic performance even among the naturally bright students.

Adolescence is a period of biosocial transition from childhood to adulthood. This period extends roughly from 12 to 19 years Now-a-days puberty occurs earlier than it used to be, due to improvement in nutrition and healthcare. This has

lengthened the transition from childhood to adulthood.

Study is the process of acquiring knowledge; one's own effort is needed for such gaining of knowledge and understanding. Since many people do not study efficiently, they fail. A student's failure to achieve the level of which he is capable is most often due to wrong habits built in the early years besides goals, motivation and personal relations. One such problem is lack of good Study Habits.

Importance of Study Habits:

Study implies investigation for the mastery of facts, ideas, or procedures that as yet are unknown or only partially known to the individual. Any application of energy directed toward the learning of new material, the solution of a problem, the discovery of new relationships, or similar purposeful activity can be considered to be study. There are numerous reasons for a person's desiring to study. He may wish to discover a new way of washing clothes, traveling to the top of a mountain, preparing tasty meals, stimulating pupils in their learning etc. Hence he sets about studying in order that he may learn or master all he can concern the particular situation, object, or procedure.

If an individual wishes to get ideas from the printed page, he will direct his energies in terms of the particular purpose or aim that he hopes to achieve. His purpose may be to obtain a general over-all impression of the written material. He may

be in search of specific data or information. The basic interest in reading the material may be to analyze critically the content of the reading matter or the style of the writer. The objective may be that of gaining emotional stimulation from what is being read. Study requires a purpose, and what one learns as a result of study depends largely upon the degree to which one succeeds in achieving that aim or purpose. As one studies it is possible, of course, to gain values other than the primary one desired at the moment. Learners, whether children in the third grade, pupils in the high school, or college students, often give evidence of ineffectual study habits. To a few learners success in study comes not by training in how to study but rather by the development of study procedures that they may have discovered by accident and that seem to serve their purpose. Since study usually is connected with a gaining of ideas from the printed page, the learner's need actually is that of attempting to grasp the thoughts of a writer.

Improve your Study Habits:

Do you avoid studying like the plague? Do you find it hard to concentrate on your homework? Do you get to class and not remember anything of what you studied the night before? If so, here are some tips to help make your study time more worthwhile:

- Set aside a specific time to study. Many kids find it easiest to come home, have something to eat, and then study right away, but if you have other activities at that time you'll need to find what works for you.
- Study every day. If you don't have assignments to do, take a few minutes to review topics that you find hardest. This may sound like a drag, but it's good to get into the habit of doing it every day.
- Create your own study space. If you don't have a desk in your room, or if the dining room table doesn't give you enough peace, consider going to the local library or taking up a corner of the basement.
- Don't do other things while you are studying. This includes watching TV, fixing a snacks, and talking on the phone. Some people claim they can study better with music playing. That's a matter of personal preference. If it's just quiet background music that doesn't

make you want to play the drums on your books, it's probably not too distracting.

- If you have a lot of reading to do to prepare for a test, try taking notes as you go along. Otherwise, you'll find your mind wandering.
- Homework shouldn't take up all of your spare time. If you find one teacher is giving out hours of homework all the time, it could be that he/she doesn't realize it takes so long. Talk to your teacher, or to another teacher you can approach and alert them to the amount of time your homework is taking up.

Objectives of the Study

1. To investigate the relationship between study habits and Related factors of rural students in Kannada.
2. To investigate the relationship between study habits and Related factors of rural students in English.
3. To investigate the relationship between study habits and Related factors of urban students in Kannada.
4. To investigate the relationship between study habits and Related factors of urban students in English.

Hypotheses

1. There is a positive and significant relationship between study habits and related factors scores in Kannada of rural PUC college students.
2. There is a positive and significant relationship between study habits and related factors in English of rural PUC college students.
3. There is a positive and significant relationship between study habits and related factors in Kannada of urban PUC College students.
4. There is a positive and significant relationship between study habits and related factors in English of urban PUC college students.

Methodology

In order to collect data normative survey method of research was followed.

Sample

For the present study a total number of 152 PUC college students were selected by using random sampling technique.

Tools

For the present study the Study habits tool developed by Dr. (Mrs). Asha, Bhatnagar (1982) the tool was prepared in English version the researchers has made translation into local language that is in Kannada for the convenient of the students.

Statistical Techniques

Pearson's product moment correlation technique was used.

Analysis and Interpretation

For the testing hypotheses set up in the present study the data were subjected to Pearson's product moment correlation technique was used.

Table-1: Correlation Coefficient Between Study Habit Sores And Related factors in Kannada and English of rural students (n= 90)

Variables	Mean	Std.D v.	R(X, Y)	t-value	P-Value	Significant
STUDY HABITS	104.42	4.9851	-	-	<0.05	S
KANNA DA	62.702	16.712				
STUDY HABITS	104.42	4.8851	-	-	<0.05	S
ENGLIS H	50.044	10.083				

The above table reveals that there is a positive significant relationship between study habits and Related factors scores in Kannada of rural PUC College students at 0.05 level of significance ($r=-0.2057$, $t=-1.9721$). This shows that the study habits scores are closely related with Related factors in Kannada.

This further implies that as the study habits scores increases the achievement in Kannada subject of rural PUC college students will be favorable. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate hypothesis is accepted.

Findings:

There is a positive and significant relationship between study habits and related factors scores in Kannada of rural PU College students.

The above table reveals that there is a positive significant relationship between study habits and Related factors in English of rural PU College students at 0.05 level of significance ($r=-0.2532$, $t=2.4556$). This shows that study habits scores are closely related with related factors in English.

This further implies that as the study habits scores increases the achievement in English subject of rural PUC College students will be favorable. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate hypothesis is accepted.

Findings:

There is a positive and significant relationship between study habits and related factors in English of rural PU college students.

Table-2: Correlation coefficient between study habits scores and Related factors scores in Kannada and English and Urban students (n= 62).

Variable s	Mean	Std.D v.	R(X, Y)	t-value	P-Value	Significant
STUDY HABITS	105.73	8.053	-	-	<0.05	S
KANNA DA	59.212	18.18				
STUDY HABITS	105.73	8.053	-	-	<0.05	S
ENGLIS H	47.629	16.79				

The above table reveals that there is a positive significant relationship between study habits and Related factors scores in Kannada of urban PU College students at 0.05 level of significance ($r=-0.2722$, $t=-2.1913$). This shows that the study habits scores are closely related with Related factors in Kannada.

This further implies that as the study habits scores increases the achievement in Kannada subject of urban PUC College students will be favorable. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate hypothesis is accepted.

Findings:

There is a positive and significant relationship between study habits and related factors in Kannada of urban secondary school students.

The above table reveals that there is a positive significant relationship between study habits and Related factors scores in English of urban secondary school students at 0.05 level significance ($r=-0.2976$, $t=-2.4142$). This shows that the study habits scores are closely related with Related factors in English.

This further implies that as the study habits scores increases the achievement in English subject of urban secondary school students will be favorable. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate hypothesis is accepted.

Findings:

There is a positive and significant relationship between study habits and related factors in English of urban PUC College school students.

Discussion and Conclusion

In this study, the researcher aimed to find the From the analysis report, it is concluded that, i)

There is a positive and significant relationship between study habits and Related factors scores in Kannada and English of rural PUC colleges students; ii) There is a positive and significant relationship between study habits and Related factors in Kannada and English of urban PUC College students.

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