Abstract

Academic achievement is considered as key criteria to judge one’s total potentialities and capacities. Apart from academic achievement adolescents’ study habits and self-concept equally keep importance in students’ academic spheres. This study is a quantitative study which was designed to investigate the influence of inhabitance and gender on study habits, academic achievement and self-concept of school going adolescents in the Beed district Region of Marathwada. Looking to the objective of the present research 2 X2 factorial design was found to be appropriate. As per design the sample distribution was formulated. The total sample of this study comprised of school students with age range 13 to 16 years. The whole sample consist of total 600 students with equal number of boys (n=300) and girls (n=300). Both subgroups were made with equal number of students belong to urban & rural community. Hence four experimental groups were made. The selected sample was administrated on study habit and attitude developed by C.P. Mathur and self-concept questionnaire by R.K. Saraswat (1984). In order to obtain data for academic achievement the percentage of the total marks obtained by the students in their final exam of previous academic year were used. Hence the overall data respective to each variable was collected.

These obtained data were analyzed by using two way analysis of variance (ANOVA). The study reviewed literature regarding concept of study habits & attitude, self-concept and academic achievement and also, factors influencing these variables. The obtained result after analysis the data were presented as follows Conclusion:

- Female adolescents possess significantly good study habit and attitude than male students.
- Adolescents students based on their inhabitance ie. Urban and rural do not significantly different in their academic achievement.
- There is significant difference in academic achievement of male and female students in relation to their inhabitance difference.
- Inhabitance was found to be significant on physical component of self-concept in favor of urban adolescents.
- There is insignificant difference was observed in urban and rural adolescents on their measure of intellectual, temperamental and overall self-concept.
- On physical dimension of self-concept, male obtained significantly higher scores than female adolescence.
- on Temperamental, Education and Moral component of self-concept female adolescents were found to be significantly more positive than male adolescents.
- F values were found to be insignificant for male and female students in relation to their living area (urban and rural ) in their measure of overall self-concept (SCQ) as well as its various dimensions namely physical, social, moral, Intellectual, temperamental and educational self-concept.