CHAPTER - III

THE PRESENT STUDY
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"Good Habits are the best magistrates"
- Emmons

This chapter deals with statement of the problem, title of the problem, need for the study, purpose of the study, scope of the study, definitions of the terms, objectives and hypotheses of the study, Variables included in the study and limitations of the study.

3.1. INTRODUCTION

The importance of study habits in the life of any individual is well known to emphasize. It is all the more important for any individual in their student days. No system of education can useful, unless it aims to develop proper study habits in the students.

The general comment is now – a – days students do not devote sufficient time to their studies and seldom have proper study habits. Qualitative improvement of education depends on several factors such as the curricula, method of instruction, duration of the course of the study, equipment, Teacher and Taught. In the business of teaching the central point is what to teach and whom to teach. The teaching would be in vain, if we do not succeed in the development of proper study habits among our pupils. Self-study depends upon some factors like observation, Concentration on
study skills, language usage, and memorization and interest on learning. These have to be developed among pupils.

In order to make the pupils understand the nature of their problems and to suggest some measures to solve them, it is essential to enlighten the pupil about the techniques in developing the sound study habits. Many factors contribute to good achievement like general scholastic aptitudes, subject matter background and drive and study habits.

It is easy to find excuse for the lack of good study habits among the present day students. One usual complaint that the present examination system still much store by the capacity of the students to remember what they may have learnt by rote. To overcome the problem, we provide the art of how to study.

The study habits have such a great importance with regard to educational improvement. Good students are often found to have not only skill disabilities and personal problems but also inefficient study methods. Their academic success is a result of brilliance rather than good study methods. But this is not true in all cases. In spite of their more than average scholastic aptitude, most of the students do poorly in their courses of study because of their inefficient study habits. By proper training sound study habits can be inculcated.

After a glance of the last few years X class public examination results in Andhra pradesh state, it is found that some secondary schools have got less percentage of results. The case is especially in government, municipal and Zilla parishad schools.
But the Residential and Private school pupils have been getting more percentage in the examinations. Is there any difference in their study habits or not? To find out the above point, the investigator has taken Residential and Non-Residential pupils studying in X class, in order to find out their study habits. It is therefore, pertinent to collect data regarding the study habits of the pupils by using study habits inventory. The investigator can get a better picture of the situation and use it as a logical starting point for developing better study habits.

3.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The present study is concerned with the study habits of the Residential and Non-Residential pupils of X class in relation to certain psycho – sociological factors. It examines the differences in the performances of Residential and Non-Residential pupils, Boys and Girls and class obtained in the X class public examination. It establishes the relationship between the study habits and other variables namely, self – concept areas, personality factors, Academic Achievement and Sociological variables of the Residential and Non-Residential pupils studying X class.

3.3. TITLE OF THE PROBLEM

The title of the present study is, “STUDY HABITS OF RESIDENTIAL AND NON – RESIDENTIAL PUPILS OF X CLASS IN RELATION TO CERTAIN PSYCHO – SOCIOLOGICAL FACTORS”.
3.4. NEED FOR THE STUDY

If we observe in the traditional Indian system of education the teacher and the taught devoted their time exclusively for study. They lived together and the process of education was a continuous one carried through discourse, discussion and dissemination. We know that there is an explosion of knowledge and it is not possible to teach every one of everything. It is also not possible to spoon-feed pupils, and even if spoon-feeding is possible, it does not result in good education.

As the societies have come under the impact of science and technology there are many means and many sources of learning. The teacher should be aware of the various laws and theories of learning and their educational implications and applications. It is not only the teacher’s responsibility to provide learning experiences, but it is also the responsibility of the pupils to utilize them properly by adopting efficient procedures of learning. One will be able to learn by himself if he has developed proper study habits, which can lead him to learn and read efficiently and effectively, how to memorize quickly and how to read systematically. The problem of study is immense importance both from theoretical and practical point of view. To be a good student, it is necessary to be able to read, memorize and write speedily and effectively.

Accepting study habits as an important factor in learning, it is necessary to investigate into its nature and also to know whether it is related to residence of pupil and other factors like self-concept, personality, academic achievement, sex,
education and employment of the family members, economic status of the family, caste, pupil's age, community, region, etc.

3.5. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The present study aims at investigating the pattern of the study habits of the Residential and Non-Residential pupils of X class in relation to certain factors. The purpose of the study is an attempt to answer the following aspects:

1. Whether socio – psychological factors have any significant influence on study habits of X class pupils in general.
2. Whether there is any difference between Residential and Non – Residential pupils with respect to their study habits.
3. Whether there is any relationship between personality factors and study habits of Residential and Non – Residential pupils.
4. Whether there is any relationship between self – concept and study habits of Residential and Non – Residential pupils.
5. Whether there is any relationship between academic achievement and study habits of Residential and Non – Residential pupils.
6. Whether the socio – demographic factors have any influence on study habits of Residential and Non – Residential pupils.
7. Is it possible to predict study habits of Residential pupils with the help of different type of variables in this study?
8. Is it possible to predict study habits of Non – Residential pupils with the help of different type of variables in this investigation?
3.6. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The main intention of the study is to make a survey of the study habits of Residential and Non-Residential pupils of X class studying in different regions of Andhra Pradesh State.

The study is also intended to see the influence of different socio-psychological factors on the study habits of X class pupils in general and Residential and Non-Residential pupils in particular.

The study attempted to identify the type of relation between the dependent variable namely study habits score of the pupils in general and Residential and Non-Residential pupils in particular and independent variables viz, personality factors, self-concept areas, Academic achievement and socio-demographic factors.

3.7. DEFINITION OF THE TERMS

The definitions of the some of the important terms used in this study are:

STUDY: The word study is more than going to a dictionary and defining a word. "It is method of scholarship that puts the student on the pathway of developing the habits of reflective thinking and deductive reasoning derived from scripture". Study means an investigation of a particular subject or the published findings of such an investigation.
HABIT: "The enormous fly-wheel of society, its most precious conservative agent"
(James 1890)

A persistent readiness in certain phenomenon to recur in the same way as it has been originally acquired by repeated occurrence

— (Clark, 1937)

WORK HABIT: The word "work habit" is used to refer to procedure in learning activities that through repeated use has been established or has become semi-automatic (or) automatic.

STUDY HABIT: "The evaluation of pupils behaviour in terms of attitudes, appreciation and habits of work is fundamental to a well rounded study of the outcomes of the teaching" (NSSE – 1935)

"Study habits includes students habits of concentration, note taking, time budgeting and study methods" (Smith, 1961)

STUDY SKILLS: "A technique utilized in studying such as outlining, under scoring, silent recitation" (James P. Chaplin, 1970)

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT: "Knowledge attained or skills developed in the school subjects, usually designed by test scores, or by marks assigned by teachers or both" (Carter V Good, 1959)

LOCALITY: A place considered with reference to some particular events or circumstances connected with it, a quarter in which certain things are done or which chosen for particular operations (Vivian Ridler, 1961)
RESIDENTIAL:

1. A boarding school generally thought of as offering services to blind or other typical children of school age, having a curriculum similar to that of the public elementary and high schools, but employing special teaching methods and equipment (Carter, 1959).

2. A school, college or center providing accommodation for its staff / pupils / students. – (Taneja, 1989).

NON-RESIDENTIAL:

1. A pupil living with his father, mother or guardian and who, therefore, is not living at his legal residence.

2. A pupil residing outside a given school district.

3. A pupil living in a school district and receiving benefit of school privileges, for whom legal residence has been established.

REGION:

Defined portion of the earth's surface now especially as distinguished by certain natural features, climatic conditions, a special fauna or flora, or the like, A separate part or division of the world or universe, as the air, heaven, etc (Ridler, 1961)
PUPIL/STUDENT:

“A person studying under the relatively close supervision and tutelage of a teacher” (Good 1959)

“Pupils refers to those enrolled in a school, College or University to follow a particular course of studies” (Taneja, 1989)

3.8. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To know the general level of study habits persisting in X class pupils.

2. To identify the differences in the study habits of Residential and Non-Residential pupils.

3. To study the influence of self-concept on the study habits of the Residential and Non-Residential pupils of X class.

4. To know the influence of different personality factors on the study habits of Residential and Non-Residential pupils of X class.

5. To study the influence of academic achievement on the study habits of Residential and Non-Residential pupils.

6. To study the influence of certain socio-demographic factors on the study habits of Residential and Non-Residential pupils of X class.

7. To predict the study habits score of Residential pupils with the help of different types of factors in this investigation.

8. To predict the study habits score of Non-Residential pupils with the help of different types of factors in the present study.

9. To predict the study habits score of total sample with the help of all the factors in the present investigation.
3.9. HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

In the light of the above objectives, the following major null hypotheses have been set up for the purpose of this study.

1. There would not be in general good study habits among X class pupils.
2. There would not be any difference in the study habits of Residential and Non-Residential pupils of X class.
3. There would be no significant influence of self-concept on the study habits of Residential and Non-Residential pupils of X class.
4. There would be no significant influence of different personality factors on the study habits of Residential and Non-Residential pupils of X class.
5. There doesn't exist any relationship between academic achievement and study habits of Residential and Non-Residential pupils of X class.
6. The socio-demographic factors of the Residential and Non-Residential pupils of X class could not bring any significant influence on their study habits.
7. Socio – Psychological factors do not have significant influence on study habits of X class pupils in general.
8. It is not possible to predict the study habits of X class pupils with the help of socio – psychological factors.
9. It is not possible to predict the study habits of Residential and Non-Residential pupils with the help of socio – psychological factors.
3.10. VARIABLES STUDIED IN THIS INVESTIGATION

The review of literature in the field of study habits reveals the fact that the study habits of the pupils have been influenced by a number of psycho-sociological factors collectively. Hence the following psycho-sociological variables are included in the investigation.

A. Dependent variable:

The dependent variable in the study is “Study habits of X class pupils (Study habits total score) in general and Residential and Non-Residential pupils in particular.

B. Independent Variables:

Independent variables such as self-concept, personality factors, academic-achievement, Socio-Demographic variables of Residential and Non-Residential pupils of X class are studied in this investigation.

They are as follows:

Self-concept. There are 10 Self-concept areas such as:

1. Health and Sex appropriateness
2. Abilities
3. Self Confidence
4. Self acceptance
5. Worthiness
6. Present, Past and Future
7. Beliefs and convictions
8. Feeling of Shame, and guilt
9. Sociability
10. Emotional Maturity, and
11. Self concept areas total

Personality Factors:

Cattell's High School personality factors questionnaire Form - A (HSPQ), which consists of 14 personality factors, is used for the purpose of this investigation, the 14 personality factors are:

1. Factor A - Reserved Vs Outgoing
2. Factor B - Less intelligent Vs More Intelligent
3. Factor C - Emotionally Less Stable Vs Emotionally Stable
4. Factor D - Phlegmatic Vs Excitable
5. Factor E - Obedient Vs Assertive
6. Factor F - Sober Vs Happy Goes Lucky
7. Factor G - Moral standards Vs Super ego strength
8. Factor H - Shy Vs Venturesome
9. Factor I - Tough minded Vs Tense Minded
10. Factor J - Vigorous Vs Doubting
11. Factor O - Placid Vs Apprehensive
12. Factor Q2 - Group dependent Vs Self Sufficient
13. Factor Q3 - Undisciplined Vs Controlled
14. Factor Q4 - Relaxed Vs Tense
Academic Achievement of the pupils: The Academic achievement of the pupils consists of achievement in 6 school subjects and total achievement in all the 6 school subjects.

Socio – Demographic variables:

The following Socio – demographic variables are included in the study, sex, age, community, father’s education, father’s occupation, mother’s education, mother’s Occupation, Birth order, Total number of children and Annual Income of the family.

3.11. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present study has the following limitation:

1. The study is limited to X class pupils only.

2. This study is limited to Residential and Non-Residential pupils only.

3. The pupils study habits are measured though study habits inventory constructed by the investigator.

4. It is only a pressage - product study in the area of study habits.

5. It is a comparative study of study habits between Residential and Non-Residential pupils.

6. Due to laborious calculations, only certain variables are studied in this investigation.

7. It is a study of survey research where in the techniques of questionnaire are employed.