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A STUDY ON STUDY HABITS OF DEGREE COLLEGE HISTORY STUDENTS

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Abstract:

The key to becoming an effective student is learning how to study smarter, not harder. This becomes more and more true as you advance in your education. An hour or two of studying a day is usually sufficient to make it through high school with satisfactory grades, but when college arrives, there aren't enough hours in the day to get all your studying in if you don't know how to study smarter. This study attempts to find out the study habits of undergraduate students and analyze relationship between study habits and academic performance and various other factors that affects study habits. It is generally believed that a student learns effective study habits in school. So college students are generally assumed to have effective study habits, but, the environment of school and college are very different and need of effective study habits is even more at college level as compared to school. So, this paper consists of details about why effective study habits are needed at college level and effective study habits that a college student must have in order to learn and eventually score better.

Key words: study habits, Degree college, teachers,

1. Introduction:

Every individual has to acquire and develop knowledge in this competitive world through various means of study materials. To develop this study habit, one should become a good listener, should have confidence, should develop concentration upon the subjects and also should develop interest and involvement in which he

wants to be a master. In advanced countries, for developing their knowledge, people have spent their free time to study the related materials, journals, magazines, storybooks etc. For recruiting the right person for the right job in India, there prevails one test process which is called listening habits of the applicants. So, they thought that a good listener can execute the work efficiently. Good study behaviours and development of silent reading leads to good listening.

Especially, pupils studying History should have prepare study habits. Even before the secondary stage, Study Habits should be developed among the College students.

2. Need and Importance of the Study:

No system of education is of any use unless it aims to develop proper study habits in the students. It is generally believed that now-a-days students do not devote sufficient time to their studies and seldom have proper study habits. It is also felt that girls are having good study habits than boys and rural students have spent more time to study than urban students. There is a general belief prevailing that the atmosphere of the government Colleges are less conducive to the formation of proper study habits than that of the private managed Colleges. All these conclusions lack adequate scientific evidence either to accept or to reject. Therefore, this study, studying the study habits of Degree College commerce students is needed.

3. Definitions:

In Educational literature, the word, 'Habit' is used to designate a wide variety of learned activities from the socially undesirable to the highly ethical, from bodily skill such as walking to mental activities, habit of critical thinking and specific abilities to generalized attitudes. The meaning of habit includes the idea of facilitating the performance of an act combined with a persisting inclination towards the repetition of the act.

Carter V. Good (1945) "The pupil's way of studying, whether systematic or unsystematic, efficient or inefficient"

Strayer and Nonsworthy (1917) declare "Many teachers have taught subjects, but now how to study is more important".

4. Related Literature:

Several studies which have been carried out all over India with a view to surveying the study habits of secondary College children show that this area has invited the attention of most of the investigators like Bahadur (1957), Bhagaliwal (1960) and Mootheril (1961).

Nirmalkanta (1979) found significant difference between the urban and the rural boys in respect of their study habits but found no such difference between urban and rural girls.

5. Objectives:

- i. To find out the level of study habits of students studying History at the Degree College level.
- ii. To find out the difference if any, between boys and girls in respect to their study habits.
- iii. To find out the difference if any, between the urban and rural Degree College History students' study habits.
- iv. To find out the difference if any, between the Degree College History students studying in government and in private Colleges in respect to their study habits.

6. Hypotheses:

- i. Students studying History at the Degree College level are having good study habits.
- ii. There exists a significant difference between boys and girls in respect to their study habits.
- iii. There exists a significant difference between urban and rural students in respect to their study habits
- iv. There exists a significant difference between students studying government and private Colleges in respect to their study habits.

7. Design of the study:

7.1. Sample:

Cluster sampling technique was used in the present investigation. 428 Degree College second year commerce students studying in Davagere Taluka were selected as sample for the present investigation.

7.2. Distribution of Sample:

Table: 1

Distribution of sample on the basis of Sex Location and Type of Management

Sl. No.	Sex	Location		Type of College		Total
		Urban	Rural	Govt.	Private	
1	Boys	181	80	90	171	261
2	Girls	108	59	72	95	167
Total		289	139	162	266	428

7.3. Tools used and its description:

“Study Habits Inventory’ constructed and standardized by Mukhopadyay and Sansanwal (1983) was used as a tool for this investigation. It has nine components of study Behavior; they are 1) Comprehension 2) Concentration 3) Task orientation 4) Sets 5) Interaction 6) Drilling 7) Support 8) Recording and 9) Language.

7.4. Scoring:

It has as many as 52 statements and against each, a five point scale of "Always", "Frequently", "Sometimes", "Occasionally", and. "Never" are given and weightages of 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 are given respectively for the responses of the positive items and they are reversed for the negative items. One can get a maximum of 208 scores in this inventory.

8. Analysis of Data:

Description and Differential analysis have been employed in this investigation for testing the hypotheses.

TABLE-2

Descriptive Statistics for Study Habits Scores of Degree College Commerce students

Sl. No.	Variables	Mean	SD	N
1	Entire sample	131.5	13.83	428
2	Boys	131.4	13.33	261
3	Girls	131.8	14.60	167
4	Students studying in Urban Colleges	130.9	14.13	289
5	Students studying in Rural Colleges	132.8	13.12	139
6	Students studying in Government Colleges	130.6	14.49	162
7	Students studying in Private Colleges	132.1	13.40	266

The above table reveals that the mean, and standard deviation obtained by the Degree College Commerce students in respect to their study habits. The entire sample's mean study habits score was 131.5 and standard deviation was 13.83. The mean score of entire sample is more than the fifty percent of total scores, it indicates that Degree College commerce students have good study habits. Girls secured slightly more mean score than that of boys. Rural College students have secured more mean scores than urban College students in respect to their study habits. Students studying in private Colleges were secured more score than government College students in respect to their study habits.

TABLE -3
't' test value for Study Habits mean scores of Degree College History students

Sl. No.	Variables	N ₁	M ₁	SD ₁	T	Level of Significance at 0.5 level	
		N ₂	M ₂	SD ₂			
1	Sex					0.29	Not Significant
	Boys	281	131.4	13.33			
	Girls	167	131.8	14.60			
2	Locality of the Colleges					1.37	Not Significant
	Urban	289	130.9	14.13			
	Rural	139	132.8	13.12			
3	Type of Management					1.06	Not Significant
	Government	162	130.6	14.49			
	Private	266	132.1	13.40			

Table - 3 reveals the 't' test value of different sub-samples. The 't' test has been applied to find out whether there exists any significant difference between the sub-samples. The 't' value obtained by the Degree College commerce students' study habits between boys and girls, of Urban and Rural and Students studying in Government Colleges and Private Colleges were 0.29, 1.37 and 1.06 respectively. These values are less than the table value of 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the null hypotheses were retained.

9. Findings:

- i. Degree College History students have good study habits. The mean score of the subjects exceed 50 percent of the total scores. Thus, the hypothesis No. 1 is accepted.
- ii. There is no difference existing between boys and girls in respect of their study habits of Degree College History students.
- iii. There is no difference existing between students studying in Urban and Rural Colleges in respect of their study habits of Degree College History students.
- iv. There is no difference existing between students studying in Government and Private Colleges in respect of their study habits of Degree College History students.

10. Conclusions:

The entire samples' mean score of Study habits indicates to certain extent they have good study habits. Hence, it is concluded that Degree College History students of Tamil Nadu have good study behaviours. To make it better, proper training programmes may be arranged in the Colleges. Sex, Locality and Type of Management have no effect upon the Study Habits of History students.

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