



To Measure the Effect of Gender on the Study Habits of Students of Jawahar Narodaya Vidyalayas in Haryana

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ABSTRACT

The study was planned to meet the desired objectives and Null Hypotheses (Ho). A sample of 5 schools selected out of 20 secondary schools of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas of Haryana state. To further carry on the research a sample of 400 students spread over 5 selected Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas constituted the basis of the study. A non-significant difference was observed in all the five characters viz; (Comprehension, Concentration, Task Orientation, Interaction and Recording) indicators and the attribute total study habit score of boys and girls. The analysis suggested that the study habit of boys and



girls sample students studying in the Navodaya Vidyalaya of Haryana was of similar nature.

Key-words: Hypothesis, Sample, Academic, Prosperity.

Introduction

In the present era of social, economic, technological, industrial and agricultural development and multidimensional growth in the knowledge in all spheres of life, the education has achieved its prime place throughout the world and India cannot be ignored for its prosperity and welfare of the modern society. Education has always been instrumental with the estimation of scholastic achievement coupled with other academic achievement attributors of individuals. Most-frequently academic achievement refers to the domain or degree of expertise in certain areas of educational specializations. Hence, it has to be most-appropriate and be reflected through the academic achievement of the concerned population of students. Academic achievement means knowledge gain or skill developed in the curriculum, usually designated by the test scores grades or by marks assigned by subject teachers or by both.



There was a time when the girls were confined to their domestic activities and not allowed to attend schools. But for the last couple of decades, there is a sharp increase in the number of girls as well as co-educational institutions in both private and government sectors. Even at the university level the girls are ever showing excellence in education. At the rural atmosphere, most of girls were deprived of the educational facilities with this view a number of schemes were launched to impart education to girls along with boys with this idea, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas were opened in almost all the districts of Haryana. Gender based literature on research available is very scanty. Hence in order to fill the gap in knowledge the present study was undertaken specifically with particular reference to Navodaya Vidyalayas in Haryana State.

Vanita (2011) “The study revealed that a good student having potential to achieve better may not succeed to achieve as per expectations in absence of proper study habits. The study was conducted at secondary and higher secondary school of Amravathi district of Maharashtra State. A random sample of

160 boys and girls students was the basis of study. Inventory developed by Palsane and Sharma was accepted as a tool for data generation. It was concluded that students from Secondary School have better study habits than Higher Secondary school. There was a positive correlation between study habits and academic achievement both the school's students under study.”

Mashayekhi and others (2014) A sample of 220 U.G. students of Islamic Azad University Jiroft Branch, selected randomly and studied from College of Humanities and Agriculture. It was observed that 89% of students obtained relatively study habits of their choice and for the two variables under study, the study habits and academic achievement, there exists a significant correlation.

A good relationship between study habits and academic achievement has been noticed at the high school level (Jones, et-al, 1991; Jones, et-al, 1992; Slate, et-al, 1993). Adegbile (2000) explained in their study that secondary school students' reading habit should be well developed irrespective of gender, subjects or socio-economic status.

Objective of the Study

1. To compare the study habit of secondary school students of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Haryana State.

Hypothesis of the Study

1. There will be no significant difference in the study habit of secondary school students of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Haryana State.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sampling Plan of the Study

Haryana state was purposively selected for the study's as the Navodaya Vidyalayas in the state are functioning well and there was no problem in collecting the necessary data for research as researcher is well versed with the location and language of the area.

The sample of the study comprised of 400 students and 50 teachers of Navodaya schools of Haryana. For selecting the sample stratified multistage sampling technique was used. There are a total of 20 Navodaya Vidyalayas in Haryana State, all are located in the Rural areas.

Stage 1: selection of study area: Haryana state- purposive

Stage 2: selection of Navodaya Vidyalaya: 5 Navodaya Vidyalaya from the list of 20- randomly

Stage 3: selection of students: 80 students randomly from each selected schools. Thus a sample of 400 students from 5 selected schools constituted the basis of the study. There were 240 boys and 160 girls students in the sample.

State 4: selection of Teachers: 10 teachers from each 5 selected schools. A total of 50 teachers were selected for the study.

Note:- Out of a total sample of 400 students, only 389 responded for further study. Hence there was a Non-Response of order of 11 students (2.75%). (229 boys and 160 girls responded in the research).

Tools used

1. Study Habit Inventory (SHI) by Mukhopadhyay and Sansanwal.
2. Records of IXth class annual examination score cord

Statistical Analysis

In order to meet the desired objectives and verify underlying Hypotheses necessary statistical tools were applied to draw scientific and logical inferences and conclusions.

The following statistical devices were used for analyses of tabulated data. All the methods were used in accordance with the nature and probability distribution of data. The generated data on the basis of the tools administered were subjected to analysis using Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation.

Table 1 Correlation matrix for the Academic achievement and study habit of secondary school male students of JawaharNavodayaVidyalaya in Haryana state (N=229)

		Percent of marks	Comprehension	Concentration	Task Orientation	Interaction	Recording	Overall Study Habit Inventory
Percent of marks	Correlation	1	-0.019	0.086	0.07	-0.074	-0.06	0.045
	Sig.		0.775	0.194	0.292	0.268	0.367	0.497
Comprehension	Correlation	-0.019	1	.154*	-0.044	-0.053	0.106	.634**
	Sig.	0.775		0.019	0.506	0.422	0.108	0
Concentration	Correlation	0.086	.154*	1	-0.089	-0.096	0.093	.625**

	Sig.	0.194	0.019		0.177	0.15	0.159	0
Task Orientation	Correlation	0.07	-0.044	-0.089	1	-0.111	-0.012	.390**
	Sig.	0.292	0.506	0.177		0.095	0.86	0
Interaction	Correlation	-0.074	-0.053	-0.096	-0.111	1	-0.027	0.114
	Sig.	0.268	0.422	0.15	0.095		0.686	0.086
Recording	Correlation	-0.06	0.106	0.093	-0.012	-0.027	1	.284**
	Sig.	0.367	0.108	0.159	0.86	0.686		0
Overall Study Habit Inventory	Correlation	0.045	.634**	.625**	.390**	0.114	.284**	1
	Sig.	0.497	0	0	0	0.086	0	

*. Significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

** . Significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The above 7 x 7 correlation matrix contain a set of 21 correlations between study habit and academic achievement of male students in the study area and analyses the table 1 suggested that data analyses to estimate the coefficient of correlation between the 6 components of study habit and outcome of the academic achievement of male students of secondary school of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Haryana, non-significant relationship between the 6 components of study habit and academic achievement of male students of secondary school of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Haryana state. *The study suggested that there is non-significant relationship between the different components of study habit and academic achievement of male students of*

secondary school of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Haryana state. The analysis further revealed that out of remaining 15 correlations only 5 correlations related with overall study habit inventory and different 5 components of study habit, there is significant relationship among the various component of study habit for the male students of secondary school students of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Haryana state. Rest-all inter-correlation of bivariate variable were not found to be significant.

Table 2 correlation matrix for the Academic achievement and study habit of secondary school female students of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Haryana state (N=160)

		Percent of marks	Compre-hension	Concen-tration	Task Orientation	Interaction	Recording	Overall Study Habit Inventory
Percent of marks	Correlation	1	0.048	-0.064	-0.027	-0.043	-0.016	-0.038
	Sig.		0.548	0.421	0.739	0.588	0.841	0.634
Comprehension	Correlation	0.048	1	0.093	-.181*	.205**	0.094	.603**
	Sig.	0.548		0.24	0.022	0.009	0.238	0
Concentration	Correlation	-0.064	0.093	1	-0.033	0.021	0.033	.617**
	Sig.	0.421	0.24		0.678	0.795	0.683	0
Task Orientation	Correlation	-0.027	-.181*	-0.033	1	-0.097	-0.035	.308**
	Sig.	0.739	0.022	0.678		0.222	0.663	0
Interaction	Correlation	-0.041	.205**	0.021	-0.097	1	0.153	.408**
	Sig.	0.588	0.009	0.795	0.222		0.053	0

Recording	Correlation	-0.016	0.094	0.033	-0.035	0.153	1	.281**
	Sig.	0.841	0.238	0.683	0.663	0.053		0
Overall Study Habit Inventory	Correlation	-0.038	.603**	.617**	.308**	.408**	.281**	1
	Sig.	0.634	0	0	0	0	0	

*. Significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

** . Significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

A 7 x7 correlation matrix was generated containing 21 simple correlation based on academic achievement and different components of study habits for female students in the study area and the results are presented in table 2.

A perusal of the matrix in the table 2 expressed that data analysed to estimate Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation between the 6 components of study habit and academic achievement in respect of female students of secondary school of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Haryana, 6 non- significant correlation between the 6 components of study habit and academic achievement of female students of secondary school of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Haryana state. *It can be concluded that there is non-significant relationship between the 6 components of*



study habit and academic achievement of female students of secondary school of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Haryana state. It indicates that 6 different components of study habit attributes and academic achievement as measured by percentage of marks obtained in annual examination are independent the study has shown poor correlation.

References

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