

## Study Habit of Secondary School Muslims Students of Vijayapura City

**Kumari Zamrood Pasha Kazi\* & Dr. Venkoba Narayanappa\*\***

\*Research scholar, Deptt. of Education, Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapur.

\*\*Asstt. Prof., Deptt. of Education, Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapur.

### **Abstract**

*The present study highlights that how study will important for all students but research investigator selecting only secondary School students of 8<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> Muslim Students of Vijayapur city. The study habits are defined as those techniques, such as Summarizing, note taking, outlining, or locating, materials of the students. In this study Research investigator has taken 240 sample size is selected Correlation (T-test) is used.*

**Key words:** Study Habit, Secondary school students.

Reference to this paper should be made as follows:

**Kumari Zamrood Pasha Kazi\* & Dr. Venkoba Narayanappa\*\***

*Study Habit of Secondary School Muslims Students of Vijayapura City.*

RJPSSs 2017, Vol. 43,  
No.2, pp. 149-153,  
Article No. 20 (RJ1936)

Online available at :  
[http://anubooks.com/  
?page\\_id=2012](http://anubooks.com/?page_id=2012)

### **Introduction:-**

“Education plays a significant role in the development of mankind in society.

Thus is a lot importance of education in our life. A man goes on receiving education in one or the other ways from his birth to death. Education is Key to all process of human development education has got its own importance for many reasons. The first reason is that the training of human mind is not complete without education.

Education makes man a girth thinker. It tells man how to think how to make decision. The second reason for importance of education is only through the attainment of education man is enable to receive information from external world, to achieve himself with the past history and receive all necessary information regarding the present.

Education has been given a supreme place of special importance because it needs the personalities of the children who are the future citizen of our country, According to Aristotle “Education in the creation of sound mind in a sound body”.

“According to Swami Vivekananda “Education is the manifestation of perfection already existed in one self”.

According to University Education Commission report education is not merely a means of earning a living on it is a nursery of thought or school for citizenship it is initiation in to the life of spirit training of human soul in the truth and of the practice of virtue.

According to Mahatma Gandhi “By education. I mean an all round drawing out of the best in child and man –body, mind and soul”.

Study habits are defined as those techniques, such as summarizing, note taking, outlining or locating material which learners employ to assist themselves in the efficient learning of the material at hand. The term “Study Habit” implies a sort of more or less permanent method of studying. According to Good’s dictionary of education, “Study habit is the tendency of pupil to study when the opportunities are given, the pupil’s way of studying whether systematic or unsystematic, efficient or inefficient. “Study-habits are essence of a dynamic personality. A proper study habits enables an individual

Good study habits lead to good academic record and bad study-habits lead to poor academic record as there is direct relationship between study habits and academic achievement. Study habits play an important role in human performance in academic field (Verma, 1996; Verma and Kumar, 1999; Satapathy and Singhal, 2000; Vyas, 2002). Ramamurti (1993) has rightly emphasized that despite possessing good intelligence and personality, the absence of good study habits hampers academic

achievement. Hence, study habits of students plays important role in learning and fundamental to school success.

Study habits can be interpreted as a planned program of subject matter mastery. It is essential to learning and fundamental to school life.

Study usually is associated with reading and reference work but it also related to the solution of problems.

**Objectives of the Study:**

1. To identify study habits of secondary school Muslim girl's students of Vijayapur city.
2. To identify Relationship between study habits and Secondary school students.

**Hypotheses of the study:-**

1. There is a significant difference between Muslim girl's students studying in government and aided schools in their study habits.
2. There is a significant difference between Muslim girls student studying in Government and unaided schools in their study habits.

**Limitation of the Study:**

- 1) The present study is limited to the secondary school students.
- 2) This problem restricted to only 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Muslim girls.
- 3) This problem is restricted to only Vijapura city.

**Sample of the study:**

In the present study the Research investigator has taken 240 sample size. The students of 8 and 9<sup>th</sup> are the samples for this study investigator has adopted the stratified random sampling technique are used.

**Method of Study:**

For the present study an investigator has adopted the descriptive survey method

**Tools Used for the Study:**

For the present study the investigator has used the following research tools.

a) Study Habits Scale:

Scoring Key

<b>Always or Mostly</b>	<b>Some time</b>	<b>Rarely of Never</b>
3	2	1

**Result and Discussion:-**

**Hypotheses No 1:**

There is a not significant difference between Muslim girl's students studying in Government and Aided school in their study habits.

**Table No 1**

Significant difference between Muslim girl's students of Government and Aided school

Variable	Group	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	S.D	't' Value
0.05	Obtained 't' Value		Level of Significance			
Institution	Govt	60	108	1.043	2.045	29.705

Significance level 0.05

**Interpretation:**

The above table reveals that the obtained 't' value is greater than the table 't' – value So, that null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypotheses is accepted. Hence it was concluded that there is a significant difference between Govt and private school students in their study habits.

**Hypotheses No 2:-**

There is a no significant difference between Muslim girl's students in Unaided 8 and 9<sup>th</sup> school students in their study Habits.

**Table No 2**

Significant difference between Muslim girl's students of Unaided 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> standard.

Variable	Group	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	S.D	't' Value
0.05	Obtained 't' Value		Level of Significance			
Institution	Unaided 8 <sup>th</sup>	40	88	1.485	2.00	47.155
	Unaided 9 <sup>th</sup>	50	111	1.493		

Significance level 0.05

Obtained value > 't' value.

**Interpretation:**

The above table reveals that the obtained value is greater than the table 't' so that null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is accepted. Hence it was conclude that there is a significant difference between unaided 8<sup>th</sup> and unaided 9<sup>th</sup> school students.

**Conclusion:-**Here we are seeing so many important points of study habit techniques such as note taking, outlining, locating materials of study how to do study in daily how to do work in school .Study habit is good habit of secondary school students if we doing hard study our result will be good so we will do hard work in school and do the hard work for your study

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

1. Aggarwal. V.P and Saini. V.P (1969). “*Pattern habits and its Relationship with Achievement and Parents Economics and Educational Status*” **Journal of Education Research and Extension, Vol.4,pp 159-164.**
2. Armstrong W.11 (1956). “*Study in Hand Work*”. **Psychological Abstract, Vol-30.P-765.**
3. Barki B.G (1976). “*Study Habits-Do They Affect Scholastic Achievement?*”. **The Progress of Education, 51(2). PP 41-43.**
4. Best. J. W and Khan S.V (1993). *Research in Education (7<sup>th</sup> Ed)*. **New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India**