

# Study Involvement Of Higher Secondary Students

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## Abstract

*The main objective of the study was to find out the study involvement of higher secondary students. The survey method was adopted for the present study. A sample consists of 1028 higher secondary students at three districts namely Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, and Kanyakumari in Tamilnadu was selected using the stratified random sampling technique. A self-prepared study involvement scale was used as the tool. Percentage analysis, t-test, ANOVA and Post ANOVA were the statistical techniques used. The major findings were level of study involvement of higher secondary students is average.*

## Introduction

Education is essential for everyone. It is the level of education that helps people earn respect and recognition. Education is an indispensable part of life both personally and socially. Students represent the society's investment for future. Their mental health and well-being are important not only in its own right but also as a factor contributing to the larger interest of the society. Education plays a significant role in transforming one's life globally. The very purpose of education in India is to help out the poor to generate productivity in terms of personal advancement and thereby attain higher levels of prosperity. Education is required to unlock the doors to modernization so

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that an effective transition is possible from traditional to modern sectors.

### **Significance Of The Study**

Education is important for everyone to lead successful life, especially for students in higher secondary school level as their progress in education marks the criteria for choosing their future studies. Hence the higher secondary school level is the most crucial stage in the academic life of a student. It is said to be a foundation stage for college and further learning and to establish successful career. Every student should be enlightened with right way to attain an interest in the field of education. So the Involvement is very essential in all the activities to complete a particular work/task with success. In education, students can achieve in their studies only when they totally involve in their studies. In view of **Morse and Wingo (1970)** study involvement implies keen interest in the task, working with persistence and imagination and sharing the responsibility for own learning. **Yan Off (1973)** defined study involvement as a degree of affect or feeling of being actively involved in one's own learning process. Involvement in studies not only makes the learning a pleasant activity but also yields enhancement in learning outcomes of higher order and develops positive attitudes towards learning and facilitates creative productivity. The importance of the present study is to focus mainly on the study involvement of higher secondary students.

### **Objectives**

- To find out the level of study involvement of higher secondary students.
- To find out whether there is any significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their study involvement
- To find out whether there is any significant difference between

rural and urban higher secondary students in their study involvement.

· To find out whether there is any significant difference among government, aided and private students in their study involvement.

### **Hypotheses**

- There is no significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their study involvement
- There is no significant difference between rural and urban higher secondary students in their study involvement.
- There is no significant difference among government, aided and private students in their study involvement.

### **Method Selected**

The investigator used the Survey Method of research to find out the study involvement of higher secondary students.

### **Population And Sample**

The population includes higher secondary students of Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari Districts in Tamilnadu State. The sample consists of 1028 higher secondary students from Government, Aided and Private schools of Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari District selected by stratified random sampling design.

### **Tools Used For The Study**

Study Involvement Scale prepared and validated by the investigator and the guide.

### **Statistical Techniques Used**

Percentage analysis, t-test, ANOVA and Post ANOVA were the statistical techniques used for data analysis.

### **Data Analysis**

**Table: 1**

**Level Of Study Involvement Of Higher Secondary Students**

Variable	Low		Moderate		High	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Study Involvement in Total	147	14.3	729	70.9	152	14.8

It is inferred from the above table that 14.3% of the higher secondary school Students have low 70.9% of them have moderate and 14.8% of them have high level of study involvement.

**Table: 2**

**Significant Difference In Study Involvement Of Higher Secondary Students With Respect To Gender.**

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	Calculated 't' value	Remark at 5% level
Study Involvement	Male	572	80.67	9.502	10.502	S
	Female	456	86.36	7.838		

*(At 5% level of significance, the 't'-value is 1.96)*

It is inferred from the above table that there is significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their study involvement.

**Table: 3**

**Significant Difference In Study Involvement Of Higher Secondary Students With Respect To Location Of School.**

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	Calculated 't' value	Remark at 5% level
Study Involvement	Rural	549	80.50	9.596	8.842	S
	Urban	479	85.55	8.255		

*(At 5% level of significance, the 't'-value is 1.96)*

It is inferred from the above table that there is significant difference between rural and urban area higher secondary students in their study involvement.

**Table:4****Significant Difference In Study Involvement Of Higher Secondary Students With Respect To Type Of School.**

VARIABLE	SOURCE OF VARIATION	SUM OF SQUARES	df	MEAN SQUARE	CALCULATED F VALUE	REMARK
Study Involvement	Between	389.39	2	194.69	2.286	NS
	Within	87307.70	1025	85.18		

(At 5% level of significance for (2, 1025) the table value of 'F' is 2.99)

It is inferred from the above table that there is no significant difference among Govt, Aided, and Private students in their study involvement.

**Findings And Interpretations**

1. There is significant difference between male and female higher secondary school students in their study involvement. The 't' test reveals that there is significant difference in the study involvement of higher secondary students with respect to Gender. The mean score reveals that the female students have more study involvement than male students. This may be due to the fact that the female students have more involvement and concentration in studies rather than the male students.

2. There is significant difference between rural and urban area higher secondary school students in their study involvement. The 't' test reveals that there is significant difference in the study involvement of higher secondary students with respect to Location of School. The mean score reveals that the urban area students have more study involvement than rural area students. This may be due to the fact that the urban area students

have more extra coaching classes from teachers and parents than the rural area students.

3. There is no significant difference among Govt, Aided, and Private school students in their study involvement. The 'F' test reveals that there is significant difference in the study involvement of higher secondary students with respect to type of school.

#### **Educational Implications**

The present study is of immense educational importance to the students, course writers, teachers and counsellors. It will help the students to change their faulty study-involvement. They should devote equal time to all the subjects. The students should be encouraged to use library books and magazines to develop good study habits. Counselling programs should be organized for the students to develop good study involvement in them. The students require more guidance and counselling with regard to study habits so that the students may identify their strengths and weaknesses in the learning strategies and they may become more conscious about better study involvement. There is a need to evolve curricular activities in school programme in which students may actively participate. School education should be made need-based and practical-oriented. This will promote school effectiveness and hence students' learning.

#### **Conclusion**

The purpose of the present investigation was to study the study involvement of higher secondary school students. The present study reveals that the higher secondary school students have only moderate level of study involvement. Therefore the higher secondary school students who are also the basic pillars of the educational system of India need to be provided all kinds of support from the family, school, society and the nation, to establish a strong community bond desirable for the progress of human kind.

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