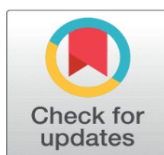


# A REVIEW OF THE STUDY HABITS OF ENGLISH AND HINDI MEDIUM SECONDARY SCHOOL

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## ABSTRACT

The fact is that effective study habits contribute to good academic performance of the students. Through the present study an attempt has been made to review the previous studies about study habits. The study highlights effective study habits. The study found that there is an above average level of Study Habits among Secondary School Students. The study also explored that there is no significant difference between English and Hindi Medium Secondary School Students on Study Habits.

**Keywords:** Study Habits, English Medium, Hindi Medium, Secondary School

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

"Education is the manifestation of divine perfection already existing in man..."

We want that education by which character is formed, strength of mind is increased, the intellect is expanded by which one can stand on one's own feet."

The concept of education has undergone many changes since the time education was formalized. Education is helping the growing soul imagination of one's mind to draw out that in itself. It is the deliberate & systematic influence, exerted by the mature man upon the immature man through intellectual, aesthetic, social & spiritual powers of the man.

It was also felt that the imposition of study habits may produce undesirable effects on the free development of mind. These poor study habits resulted in producing lower standards in education. It also resulted in hampering free

development of mind. Only specially gifted pupils, who were few, could find full scope to the power of thought, imagination and feelings. In fact, for a majority of the pupils, the medium often becomes the end of education.

The popular response to systemic failure has been to extend downwards the very system that has failed to deliver the level of inoculation of good habits has now become a matter of political response to people's aspirations, rendering almost irrelevant an academic debate on the merits of a very early introduction. There are problems of systemic feasibility and preparedness for example finding the required number of competent teachers to improve such students who are lacking proper guidance. But there is an expectation that the system should respond to popular needs rather than the other way round. The practical side of it is still neglected & the value of it is yet out of sight.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**Channawar, Sonali (2023)** studied Academic achievement can be described as successful accomplished in particular subjects' area usually by reasons of skills, hard work, performance, ability, scores or descriptive commentary. The purpose of all academic and non-academic activities of the schools is basically to enhance the academic achievement of students. It is influenced by a number of personal, institutional and socioeconomic factors. Personal factors are very important in influencing academic achievement. Academic achievement refers to what and how an individual has learnt quantitatively and qualitatively after a period of instruction given. In all educational institutions, the whole teaching learning process is directed towards achievement in the academic field as well as in the sphere of co-curricular activities. Institutional factors play a vital role in student performance and Socio-economic factor is also an influencing factor for academic achievement. A more important part of achievement in school studies is good study habits play a very important role to increase the academic score in examinations. In this paper researchers used a descriptive survey method for the study and selection of samples done through random sample method. One way ANOVA and other statistical techniques used for analysis for data calculation. On the basis of analysis results revealed that study habit is the significant predictor for increasing academic score.

**Reddy, Suvaranna Bhim et al. (2021)** studied the effect of study-habits environment on the student's lifestyle. This empirical study on the study habits environment forms a great portion which gives a great impact throughout the life of a student at pre-university level. The study habits with proper environment, feedback, guidance help the individual to develop his lifestyle. It is found that study habits in relation to a good environment help the individual to develop the personality which has a great impact on an individual's life i.e. from birth to death.

**Chidhambaram and Malathi (2019)** studied the Self Confidence, Exam Anxiety, Study Habits and Mathematics Achievement of Underachievers at Secondary School Level. The study was undertaken to find the difference between normal and Underachievers in their Self Confidence, Exam Anxiety, Study Habits and Mathematics Achievement. The study involved 135 students out of which 41 students were identified as Underachievers. Self-Confidence Scale, General Anxiety Scale, Study Habits Inventory, Achievement test was used as Tools for the study to collect data. Analysis of data reveals that there is significant difference between normal and Underachievers in respect of their Self Confidence, Exam Anxiety, Study Habits and Mathematics Achievement.

**Okado et al. (2018)** examined the changes in study habits of Chinese adolescents and factors supporting these habits through a survey on study habits and interview surveys focusing on the transition period from elementary school to junior high school. The sample of the study chosen was the students attending public schools in China (Shanghai, Beijing, Nanjing, and Zhenjiang). The tool used was a questionnaire in the elementary school for 6th grade students and in the junior high schools for 1st through 3rd grade students. The results of exams (Chinese language, Math, English) were collected in Beijing. The result of the study revealed a high correlation between study habits and academic results. And a decline in study habits of students from elementary to junior high school was not observed in this study.

**Gbollie and Pearl (2017)** studied the role of motivational strategies and perceived factors affecting the students' academic performance. The study was hypothesized to explore the learning strategy and motivational beliefs, used by junior and senior high school students in connection with their academic performance. It is also intended for the students' self-reports about presumed factors that hindered their learning attainment. The result showed significant relationships between the motivational belief and academic achievement. It was also reported that the motivational belief component of extrinsic goal orientation as the most preferred belief and test anxiety was the least possessed belief. Rehearsal strategies were found to be the most frequently used, while help seeking was reported to be the least strategy considered. However, the study found some learning hindrances as well.

**Arulmoly and Branavan (2017)** examined the effect of academic motivation on students' achievement in Mathematics learning outcome among secondary school students. The objective of the study was to investigate the relationship between a student's academic achievement and learning outcomes of mathematics which was analyzed with the help of ANOVA. Findings of the study revealed a significant gender difference when mathematics learning outcomes were compared and accounted for a significant effect on academic motivation. It was further stated that significant differences were found in academic achievement in mathematics based on the degree of their motivation.

## 2.1. RESEARCH GAP

The critical Analysis of the studies that were reviewed supports sorting out the domains that need further investigation. The available literature advocates that many studies have been carried out on study habits of normal children. Study habits differ significantly with respect to gender, management of schools and also based on location; but no one study has been seen by researchers on Study Habits and English and Hindi medium secondary school students. So, there was a research gap found in the review of literature. The literature study has deepened the understanding of the problem chosen for the study.

## 3. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROBLEM

Today the competence and proficiency in studies for an individual is very necessary for growth and progress in different walks of life. Studies have become a world language. A theoretical recognition & acceptance of the differences in the study habits among pupils of adolescent age is fairly widespread among teachers but educational practice for the most part of the curriculum or overall development is still planned as if pupils were all of one piece more or less equally capable of profiting by instruction or guidance of teaching?

Knowledge of study habits is a must for every teacher- may for any sound system of educational theory & practice. It is the teacher who must know how study habits are evoked in the child to develop his capacities or abilities to the full extent. As there are marked differences in the study habits of the students, the teacher cannot expect all of them to make progress in studies at an equal pace. Students therefore should be allowed to test habits in order to progress at their own increased rate.

These days schools are interested in individual differences in habit formations; its emphasis is on careful understanding & diligence. Keeping in view all these things the researcher found that a proper way of teaching and learning is necessary to accomplish the necessary goals. The researcher thought to assess the students' attitude towards varied motivating factors and habit formation. The researcher found that no relevant research has been done regarding the problem earlier. So, the present research is new and significant with respect to the problem. This study also gives some suggestions to improve the learning process in studies in terms of the development of inter-personal skills.

### 3.1. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM-

"A Study of Motivation and Study Habits of English and Hindi Medium Secondary School Students."

## 4. OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH-

- To find out the level of study habits among Secondary School Students.
- To compare the study habits between Government and Private Secondary School Students.
- To compare study habits between Rural and Urban Secondary School Students.
- To compare the study habits between Boys and Girls Secondary School Students.
- To compare the study habits between English and Hindi Medium Secondary School Students.

## 5. HYPOTHESIS OF THE RESEARCH

- There is an average level of Study Habits among Secondary School Students.
- There is no significant difference between Government and Private Secondary School Students on Study Habits.

- There is no significant difference between Rural and Urban Secondary School Students on Study Habits.
- There is no significant difference between Boys and Girls Secondary School Students on Study Habits.
- There is no significant difference between English and Hindi Medium Secondary School Students on Study Habits.

## 6. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

Research methods are of the utmost importance in the research process. They indicate various steps of a plan to be adopted in solving a research problem. It is necessary for the researcher to have an understanding of all the research methods and apply whichever is suitable to the problem. In the present study Survey Method was used by researchers.

### 6.1. POPULATION

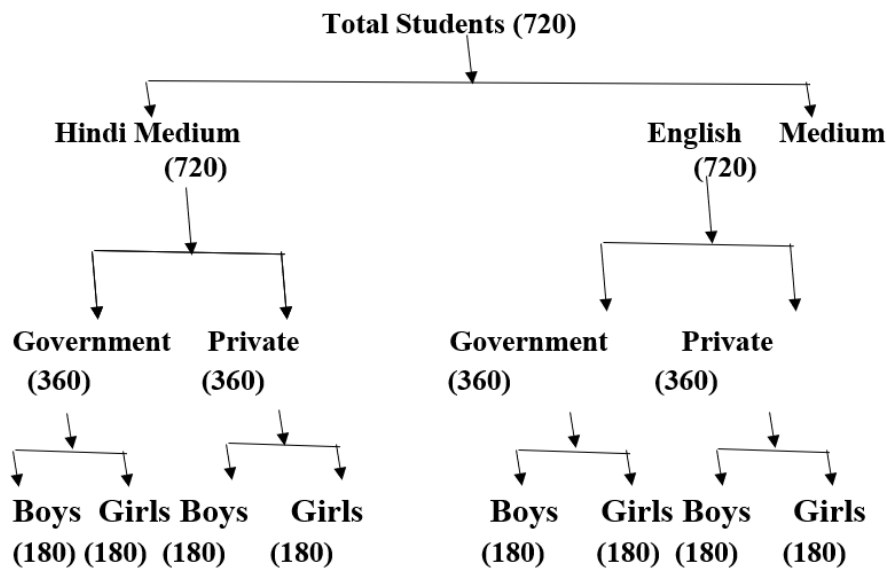
Universe means in research methodology the characteristics of a specific Group i.e. students study in Hindi medium & English medium schools of Rajasthan state or Jaipur district.

### 6.2. SAMPLING

According to P.V Young "A statistical sample is a miniature picture or cross science of entire group of aggregate from which sample is taken."

### 6.3. SAMPLE OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

The sample of the research problem contains 720 students of both Hindi (350) medium & English (360) medium schools of Jaipur district. The description is as follows:



### 6.4. VARIABLES

In this study, the different types of Management of Schools, gender, Area and medium of School selected are independent variables. Study habits used are dependent variables.

## 6.5. EXPLANATION OF THE TECHNICAL PROBLEM-

- 1) **Study habits:** Something that is done on a regular scheduled & planned basis. Study habits are crucial to success in acquiring knowledge, whether this is in school, college or in the work force.
- 2) **English medium school:** The school in which the medium of the teaching-learning process is English. These schools have a charm of their own because of a better environment & superior education.
- 3) **Hindi medium school:** The school in which the medium of instructing & imparting education is Hindi language.

## 7. TOOLS

The researcher has used Study Habits Inventory by M. Mukhodhapadhy (New Delhi) and D.N. Sanswal (Indore) in this research.

### 7.1. DELIMITATION

- This research is delimited to Jaipur District.
- This research is delimited to the secondary level students.
- This research is delimited to 360 boys and 360 girls from each medium of school.
- This research is delimited to study the study habits of the students.

## 8. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- There is an above average level of Study Habits among Secondary School Students.
- There is no significant difference between Government and Private Secondary School Students on Study Habits.
- There is no significant difference between Rural and Urban Secondary School Students on Study Habits.
- There is no significant difference between Boys and Girls Secondary School Students on Study Habits.
- There is no significant difference between English and Hindi Medium Secondary School Students on Study Habits.

## CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None .

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