



## Achievement in Commerce in Relation to Study Habit

### KEYWORDS

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**ABSTRACT** An attempt was made to find out higher secondary commerce students' achievement in commerce and their study habit. This paper focuses on the comparative analysis of higher secondary Commerce students' achievement in commerce and their study habit. A total number of 801 commerce students as sample. Analysis of data revealed that there is no significant difference among higher secondary commerce students' achievement in commerce, study habit based on their gender, Medium of instruction, locality of institution, and there is significant relationship between achievement in commerce and study habit of higher secondary commerce students.

### Introduction:

Education is the process by which people acquire knowledge, skills, habits, values and attitudes. Education involves both the teaching and learning, sometimes people learn by teaching themselves, in which psychology plays a vital role in education to helping the students in process of learning

### Achievement:

Tyler (1964) defines school achievement scores as the best predictive of future success of the students. An achievement is something you do or achieve at school, college or university - in class, in a laboratory, library or fieldwork. It does not include sport or music. In the present society, education is widely understood as an important factor for scientific, economic development and growth of a nation. The important of achievement in educational institution is a matter of great social concern.

Chaplin (1961) in the dictionary of psychology defined educational achievement as specified level of attainment or proficiency in academic work as evaluated by teachers by standardized tests or by combination of both.

### Study habit:

The term "habit" used in a number of ways. It is used by some writers to cover all of the organized responses of an organism. With advances in comparative psychology, a strict limitation in the use of the term 'habit' has been brought about. 'Habit is used to refer only to these motor acquisitions which have been acquired by an organism during its lifetime.

### Achievement and Study habit:

Academic achievement mainly depends up on the students' study habit. Therefore, study habit has significant effects on academic achievement

### Statement of the problem:

The present study designed to find out the achievement in commerce, and study habit of higher secondary commerce students, and the relationship between the same. Thus, the problem is entitled as "Achievement in Commerce in relation to Study Habit".

### Objectives of the study:

The following are the objectives of the present study

1. To find out whether there is any significant difference among higher secondary commerce students' achieve-

ment in commerce, and their study habits based on their gender, medium, management of school, locale of institution, type of school.

2. To find out whether there is any significant relationship between higher secondary commerce students' achievement in commerce and their study habit

### Hypotheses of the study:

The following are the hypotheses formulated for the study;

3. There is no significant difference among higher secondary commerce students' achievement in commerce, and their study habits based on their gender, medium, management of school, locale of institution, type of school.
1. There is no significant relationship between achievement in commerce and study habit of higher secondary commerce students.

### Method and sample of the study:

Normative survey method used, and a sample of 801 higher secondary commerce students of Namakkal District was drawn by using random sampling technique for the study.

### Tools used:

#### The following tools used for data collection;

1. Achievement Test in Commerce, developed by the investigator.
2. Study habit Inventory by Dr. B.V.Patel.

Both the above-mentioned tools have satisfactory indices of reliability and validity.

### Statistical Technique used:

Mean, t-test, F-test and Pearson's product moment correlation

### Testing of hypotheses and results:

Table:1 showing the mean, S.D differences and t-value of achievement in commerce

Variables		N	Mean	S.D.	't' value	Significance at 0.05 level
Gender	Boys	386	29.90	7.59	0.26	Not Significant
	Girls	415	29.76	7.19		
Medium	Tamil	700	29.79	7.52	0.49	Not Significant
	English	101	30.12	6.33		
Local-ity of school	Rural	536	29.71	7.38	0.64	Not Significant
	Urban	265	30.07	7.39		

From Table:1, it is inferred that, there is no significant difference among higher secondary commerce students' achievement in commerce based on their gender, medium, locale of institution.

Table:2 showing the differential analysis of achievement in commerce

variables	Groups	Sum of squares	df	Mean Squares	'F' value	Significance at 0.05 level
School Management	Between Groups	1563.517	2	781.758	14.831	Significant
	Within Groups	42063.398	798	52.711		
	Total	43626.916	800			
School type	Between Groups	354.913	2	177.456	3.272	Not Significant
	Within Groups	43272.002	798	54.225		
	Total	43626.916	800			

From Table:2, It found that, there is, and there is no significant difference among higher secondary commerce students' achievement in commerce based on their school management and school type respectively.

Table:3 showing the mean, S.D differences and t-value of study habit

Variables		N	Mean	S.D.	't' value	Significance at 0.05 level
Gender	Boys	386	135.09	26.48	1.42	Not Significant
	Girls	415	137.63	23.659		
Medium	Tamil	700	135.58	25.90	3.28	Significant
	English	101	142.11	17.42		
Locality of school	Rural	536	138.86	22.96	3.71	Significant
	Urban	265	131.44	28.29		

From Table:3, it is inferred that, there is significant difference among higher secondary commerce students' study habits except based on their locale of school.

Table:4 showing the differential analysis of study habit

variables	Groups	Sum of squares	df	Mean Squares	'F' value	Significance at 0.05 level
School Management	Between Groups	27628.628	2	13814.314	23.182	Significant
	Within Groups	475525.238	798	595.896		
	Total	503153.867	800			
School type	Between Groups	14454.762	2	7227.381	11.801	Significant
	Within Groups	488699.105	798	612.404		
	Total	503153.867	800			

From Table1, It found that, there is significant difference among higher secondary commerce students' in their study habit based on their school management and school type.

Table:5 showing the correlation analysis

Variable	r-value
Achievement in Commerce and Study Habit	0.71

From Table:5, It found that, there is significant positive high degree correlation between higher secondary commerce students' achievement in commerce and their study habit

Major findings of the study:

There is no significant difference among higher second-

ary commerce students' achievement in commerce except based on their school management and school type.

There is significant difference among higher secondary commerce students study habits except based on their locale of school.

There is significant positive high degree correlation between higher secondary commerce students' achievement in commerce and their study habit

**Conclusion:**

The study indicated that the achievements in commerce and study habit of higher secondary commerce students correlated significantly with each other. Therefore, it is very clear that good study habit is the key factor for the academic achievement of students.

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