Research Paper Psychology

Study Habit and Academic Performance of Muslim and Sikh School Students

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted with the aim to compare the effect of study habit on the academic performance of Muslim and Sikh school students of Ranchi, Jharkhand. A total number of 100 students of class 10th studying in different schools were included in the sample. Study Habit Test developed by Dr.Shahid Hassan (2003) was used to assess the effect of study habit. The mean difference (t-test) was computed to assess the level of significance. The result revealed that study habit between Muslim and Sikh school students were statistically not significant. The results indicate that Muslim students have better study habit than Sikh students but academic performance of Sikh students are higher than Muslim students.

KEYWORDS Study Habit, Academic Performance, Muslim and Sikh School Students

INTRODUCTION

Study habit is the combination of two words 'Study' and 'Habit'. Study habit can be defined as the sum total of all habits, determined purposes and enforced practices that the individual has in order to learn. It is necessary for the students to develop special study habits and skills. The world is becoming more and more competitive. The present age is an age of science and Technology and various opportunities such as challenges to students, teachers and parents are charging rapidly. Now in current competitive time's parents have very high aspiration and set high goals for their children. This desire for a high level of achievement puts a lot of pressure on students, teachers, schools and in general the education system itself. Thus a lot of time and effort of the schools are used for helping students to achieve better in their scholastic endeavors. But to get high achievement in academic field, students study must have to develop their effective study habits.

The concept of study habit comprises the concept of study attitude, study method and study skill. Attitude towards study has great contribution in academic achievement and good study pattern. Successful students adopt positive attitude towards study and do not waste time or energy. Robinson (2000) found that the key to better academic performance in schools are good teachers, good study environment, course of study, parent's cooperation, and high quality book and study habits. Many students do badly academically due to their poor study habits. Study habits reveal students personality. Menzel (1982) found that many students fail, not because of their lack of ability but because of their want of adequate study skills. Study habit is the tendency of a student to learn in a systematic and efficient way, when opportunity is given. Good students are not born but are made by constant and deliberate practice of good study habits.

Thus study habit can be interpreted as a planned program of subject mastery. The most important requisite for effective study habit is a good system of study. There are many factors such as concentration, keep observation, adjustment in school, motivation, reading, etc., which influence the proper developments of study habit.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Researches on study habit are numerous, covering a wide variety of themes. A research work always takes the advantage of the information and the knowledge that had been accumulated in the past as a result of constant research endeavor by mankind. The academic achievement of the student has been affected by his/her study habit.

Kizlik (2001) found that development of good study habits in children depends upon the combined effort of parents and teachers. Gilbert and Rollick (1996), Pyari and Kalra (1996), Ramaswamy (1990) has confirmed that study habits and academic achievement are highly related. Rollick (1996) suggested good study habits to significantly enhance academic performance of the students. Danskin and Burnett (1952) and Crow and Crow (1963) found that students getting higher marks had more effective study habits as compared to students who had ineffective study habits.

Thus we found that good students are not born but are made by constant and deliberate practice of good study habit. And study habits are directly correlated with the academic achievement and academic performance of the students. The proposed research envisages studying the Study Habit and Academic Performance of Muslim and Sikh School Students of Ranchi from a multidimensional point of view.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To study the effect of study habit on academic performance of Muslim and Sikh school students of Ranchi.

HYPOTHESIS

- There will be significant effect of study habit on academic performance of Muslim and Sikh school students of Ranchi.

SAMPLE

The sample for the proposed research was selected on the basis of stratified random technique. The total number of sample was consist of 50 high school Muslim students and 50 high school Sikh students of Ranchi studying in class 10th .The students were classified into 02 sample sub-groups (Table No.-1).

Table No.-1
Sample Design

Muslim School Students	Sikh School Students
50	50

Total = 100

TOOLS

The following tools were applied in the present research for collection of data:-

1. **Personal Data Questionnaire (PDQ):** Personal Data Questionnaire developed by the researcher includes name, age, class, gender, name of school, parent's name, parent's occupation, etc.

2. Study Habit Test: Hassan, S. (2003).

PLAN OF ANALYSIS

Appropriate statistical measures have been used for analyzing the collected data, such as Mean, Standard Deviation, t-test, etc.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Table No.-2

Comparison of Study Habit of Muslim and Sikh School Students

Religion	Mean	SD	t	p(level of significance)
Muslim	66.70	6.02	0.809	NS
Sikh	65.68	6.81		

NS= Not significant.

The table no.-2 reveals that the mean score of study habit of Muslim and Sikh school students are 66.70 and 65.68 respectively. It means that the study habits of the Muslim school students are better than the Sikh school students but difference between Muslim and Sikh school students were statistically not significant.

Table No.-3

Comparison of Muslim and Sikh School Students on study habit and academic performance (in percentage)

Religion	Study Habit	Academic Performance
Muslim	69.5%	50.98%
Sikh	68.41%	62.66%

The table no.-3 shows that the percentage of study habit of Muslim and Sikh school students are 69.5% and 68.41% respectively and the percentage of academic performance of Muslim and Sikh school students are 50.98% and 62.66% respectively. That means the study habit of Muslim students is better than Sikh students but the academic performance of Sikh students are better than Muslim students.

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