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**A STUDY ON STUDY HABIT AND EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION OF
THE CLASS X STUDENTS OF JORHAT DISTRICT, ASSAM**

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ABSTRACT

This study is an attempt to know the significant difference in Educational Aspiration of the class X students of Jorhat District, Assam in relation to their gender and to study the relationship between Study Habit and Educational Aspiration of the class X students of Jorhat District, Assam. In the present study descriptive survey method was adopted. In the present study the population comprises of all the class X students studying in the different schools of Jorhat district in the academic year 2019 and 15 Schools had selected as sample for the study by using simple random sampling technique. Study Habit Scale developed by Dimple Rani and M.L. Jaidkawas and Educational Aspiration Scale developed by V.P. Sharma and A. Gupta was used for the study. The study revealed that no significant difference was found between study habit and Educational Aspiration. It also reveals a high negative correlation between study habits and educational aspiration of the students.

1.0 INTRODUCTION:

Study habits are called those behaviours that students practice regularly, to incorporate knowledge into their cognitive structure. They can be good or bad, with consequences, positive or negative, respectively in their results (Dadzie, 2008). Study habit shows the degree to which the students involve in regular acts of studies and the acts of studies are characterised by regular studying schedule like frequency of studying sessions, reviews of attitudes of students towards the particular act of study and the acceptance and approval of the students to whole goal of their education.

Aspirations are an individual's desire to obtain a status, objective or goal such as particular occupation or level of education (Kao and Thompson, 2003; MacBrayne, 1987). Educational aspiration reflects educational goals that an individual sets for

himself/herself. Educational aspiration is very essential as it encourages and energizes the students to achieve them.

2.0 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

Parua, R. K. & Kumari, A. (2011) examined Study habits of secondary school students in relation to their Scholastic Achievement and found that there exists a positive correlation between study habits and scholastic achievement of secondary school students.

Singh, B. & Mahipal, (2015) conducted a study on Academic Achievement of Secondary students in relation to their study habits and the result indicated that there exist a significant relationship between government and private school students, boy and girl students academic achievement and study habits.

Badau, K., M. (2018) studied Study Habit and its impact on Secondary school student's Academic performance in Nigeria and the study revealed that bad study habits negatively affect academic performance of secondary school students, as good study habits improve learning outcomes.

Bashir, L. & Kaur, R. (2017) conducted a study on Interrelation of educational Aspiration with School Environment and found that there is a positive significant relationship between educational aspirations of secondary school students with school environment.

Parkash, J. & Hooda, S. R. (2018) conducted a study on Educational Aspiration level of Government and private secondary schools students and found that Educational Aspiration of boys are better than girl students. The study also revealed that Educational Aspiration of private school students and urban school students are better than Government school and rural school students.

Hooda, M. & Devi, R. (2018) studied the level of Educational Aspiration among Secondary school students. The study revealed that girl students have high educational aspiration than the boy students and students belonging to rural area and private school students have high educational aspiration than the urban area and government school students.

Thus, from the review of literature it was found that many studies have been done on study habit with variables like academic achievement, scholastic achievement, academic performance etc and also found studies on measuring levels of educational aspiration, educational aspiration and school environment. But, not a single study was undertaken to study the Study Habit and Educational Aspiration of the class X students. Realizing this aspect, the researcher in this study tried to study the Study Habit and Educational Aspiration of the class X students of Jorhat District, Assam.

3.0 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

Study habit plays a very important role in the life of students. Success or failure of each student depends upon his own study habit. Of course, study is an art and as such it requires practice. Some students study more but they fail to achieve more, while some study less but achieve more. Success of each student definitely depends upon study habit, learning styles, intelligence ability and efforts of students. No doubt, regular study habits bring their own rewards in the sense of achievement of success. Study habit and educational aspiration have a

close relation with each other, as we all know the students with high educational aspiration definitely have a good study habit or we can say the students who study regularly and study more definitely have high educational aspiration in life. Therefore, the researcher has undertaken the present study to see the significant difference between study habit and educational aspiration and relationship between study habit and educational aspiration of the class X students of Jorhat District, Assam.

The researcher has gone through various related studies conducted earlier before undertaking the present study. During the course of study it was found that no study has done on the Study Habit and Educational Aspiration of the class X students of Jorhat District, Assam and which make this study much significant and needed one.

4.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- a) To study the significant difference in Educational Aspiration of the class X students of Jorhat District, Assam in relation to their gender.
- b) To study the relationship between Study Habit and Educational Aspiration of the class X students of Jorhat District, Assam.

5.0 HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

- a) There is no significant difference in Educational Aspiration of the class X students of Jorhat District, Assam, in relation to their gender.
- b) There is no significant relationship between Study Habit and Educational Aspiration of the class X students of Jorhat District, Assam.

6.0 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF THE KEY TERMS:

- **Study Habit and Educational Aspiration:** In the present study habit and educational aspiration is interpreted as the score obtained in study habit and educational aspiration scale developed by Dimple Rani & Jaidka and V.P. Sharma & A. Gupta

7.0 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

- a) The study was delimited to the class X students of Government High Schools only.
- b) The study was delimited to the Assamese medium schools only.
- c) The present study is limited to the academic year 2019.

8.0 METHODOLOGY:

8.01 Method: In the present study descriptive survey method was adopted.

8.02 Population: In the present study the population comprises of all the class X students studying in the different schools of Jorhat district in the academic year 2019.

8.03 Sample: For the present study the investigator has selected 15 schools as sample of schools for the study by using simple random sampling technique. And for the sample of students an incidental sampling technique has been used through which 342 students was selected as sample.

8.04 Tools used in the study:

Study Habit Scale developed by Dimple Rani and M.L Jaidkawas used for the present study. The scale consists of 46 items and seven dimension namely concentration, comprehension, planning, use of e-resources, interaction, study sets and drilling.

Educational Aspiration Scale developed by V.P. Sharma and A. Gupta was used for the study. The scale consists of 45 items.

9.0 Statistical Techniques used in the study:

In order to study the significant of difference in educational aspiration between male and female students of class X of Jorhat District, Assam 't' test was done.

In order to study the relationship between study habits and educational aspiration Pearson Product moment co-efficient of correlation was used.

10.0 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE STUDY:

10.01 Level of Study Habit of Class X Students of Jorhat District, Assam

Table-1

Level of Study Habit of Class X Students of Jorhat District, Assam

Variable	Mean	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
Study Habit	164.59	54.63	-0.44	-1.22

From the above table 1, it is shown that the value of mean, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis are 164.59, 54.63, -0.44 and -1.22 respectively. Thus the computed value of skewness indicates that the distribution of study habits scores is negatively skewed i.e. scores are massed at the higher end of the scale. The negative kurtosis value denotes that the score of study habits are platykurtic in nature.

Level of Educational Aspiration of Class X Students of Jorhat District, Assam

Table-1.1

Level of Educational Aspiration of Class X Students of Jorhat District, Assam

Variable	Mean	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
Educational Aspiration	28.23	6.54	0.68	0.77

From the above table 2, it is shown that the value of mean, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis are 28.23, 6.54, 0.68 and 0.77 respectively. Thus the computed value skewness indicates that the distribution of educational aspiration scores are positively skewed which indicate that the scores of educational aspiration are massed at the lower end of the scale. The positive kurtosis value denotes that the scores of educational aspiration of class X student is leptokurtic in nature.

10.02 Significance of difference in educational aspiration of the class X students in relation to gender.

Table-2.1

Significance of difference in educational aspiration between male and female students of class X of Jorhat District, Assam

Variable		N	Mean	SD	SE _M	DF	t- value	Significance
Educational Aspiration	Male	175	28.08	6.55	0.03	340	0.58	Not Significant at 0.01 level
	Female	167	28.47	6.40	0.04			

From the above table I is shown that for male students $M = 28.08$, $SD = 6.55$, $SE_M = 0.03$ and for female students $M = 28.47$, $SD = 6.40$, $SE_M = 0.04$. The t value was found to be 0.58.

The table reveals that computed value of t is smaller than the tabulated value of t, with 340 df and is considered to be not significant at 0.01 level of significance. Thus, the null hypothesis that “there is no significant difference in educational aspiration of the class X students of Jorhat District, Assam in relation to their gender “ is accepted and it can be concluded that there is no significant difference in Educational Aspiration between male and female class X students of Jorhat District, Assam.

10.03 Relationship between Study Habits and Educational Aspiration of the class X students of the Jorhat District, Assam

Table-3.1

Table showing the product-moment co-efficient of correlation between study habits and educational aspiration of the class X students of Jorhat District, Assam

Variable	Product-Moment Coefficient of Correlation	Significance
Study Habit and Educational Aspiration	-0.89	Significant at .01 level

From the above table 3.1, it is inferred that the value of product-moment coefficient of correlation between study habits and educational aspiration of the class X students is 0.89 which is found to be significant at 0.01 level of significance. It shows that there is a significant correlation between study habits and educational aspiration. Thus the null hypothesis that “there is a significant correlation between study habits and educational aspiration of the class X students of Jorhat District, Assam” is rejected.

11.0 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY:

From the findings of the study it reveals that there is no significant difference in educational aspiration between male and female class X students of Jorhat District, Assam. This result is similar to the result of Chawla, M. (2018), Naqvi, T. F., & Khan, M. Z. (2018) and contradict to the result of Prakash, J., & Hooda, S. R at .01 level of significance.

The study finds a high negative correlation between educational aspiration and study habits of the class X students of Jorhat District, Assam

12.0 CONCLUSION:

This study is an attempt to know the significant difference of educational aspiration between male and female class X students of Jorhat District, Assam and found no significant difference between them. It also reveals a high negative correlation between study habits and educational aspiration of the students. Educational aspiration generally refers to the desire or longingness of the students to achieve success in the educational area. Teacher's role and school environment always plays an important factor in moulding the aspiration of the students and every time it encourages and supports the students to co-operate in directing their development and success in life.

13.0 SCOPE FOR FURTHER STUDY:

The present study is delimited from different aspects by the investigator. Further studies can be carried out at different stages of education associating different variables to find their relationship. Different explorative study can also be carried out to investigate the teaching styles and strategies of teachers and students, role of the guidance cell of a school to motivate and adopt proper study habits to utilize their potential for a higher achievement.

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