



STUDY HABITS OF UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN RELATION TO LEVEL OF ASPIRATION IN VELLORE DISTRICT

S R VASU ¹ | B VENKATARATHANAM ²

¹ M.Ed Student, GRT College of Education.

² Asst. Professor, GRT College of Education.

ABSTRACT

This study examined the relationship between study habits and level of aspiration of upper primary school students in vellore district. This study adopted survey methods of research. Participants were 255 upper primary school students randomly selected from government and private schools in vellore district. The research instruments used for data collection was the study habits and level of aspiration developed by M.Mukhopadhyay and D.N. Sansalwal tested at 0.05 and .01 level of significance. The finding indicated that the study habits of upper primary students are in the above average and also level of aspiration of upper primary students are in the average. There exist significant impact with respect to medium of instruction and type of management of upper primary students and there is no significant impact on number of children, family income, fathers education on study habits and level of aspiration of the upper primary students.

Keywords: Study Habits, Level Of Aspiration, Upper Primary School, Significant Impact.

INTRODUCTION

Upper Primary Education is very important in the school education. It interlinks the primary and secondary education. It gives the guidelines to the students to reach the secondary education. In Upper Primary Education the students are getting new subject concept in higher level and more content.

It has different curriculum which is hard for the students to learn it. It has diversified content in the curriculum. At the same time according to the Indian family structure many dropouts are there in the UPE. Moreover children are facing psychological and physiological problem, because they attain puberty in age of UPE. It has impact on their study. So UPE is considered most important part of students educational career.

There are many school is running the Upper Primary Education. Government, Government Aided schools teach the Upper Primary children with State board syllabus. Many private schools are following metric syllabus. Some other schools are following central board syllabus.

Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) is a constitutional provision and a national commitment in India. Universalization implies education all children up to the age of 14 which is equivalent to completion of upper primary level of education. Over the years, efforts by the government towards achieving the goal of UEE where focused more on the primary stage then on the upper primary level of education with expansion of enrollment at the primary level of education, the pressure for expansion of the upper primary level of education has increased.

STUDY HABITS

Good (1973) define the term study habits as, "The student's way of study whether systematic, efficient or

inefficient etc." Good study habits are perceived to be it determinants of the academic performance.

The quality of a nation depends upon the quality of its citizens. The quality of citizens depends on the quality of their education and quality of education besides other factors depends upon study habits and study attitude of the learners. Quality of education is reflected through academic achievement which is a function of study habits and study attitude of the students. Thus to enhance the quality of education, it is necessary to improve the study habits and study attitude of the students.

Good work habits and skills are not acquired theoretically or in vacuum, it is proper habit of work and insistence on them in every detail and over a long period of time that create right attitudes and values (Secondary Education Commission, 1952).

To improve study habits and study attitude, those factors are needed to be identified which affect these characteristics adversely. Identification of these factors may lead towards remedial measures. To identify factors having negative effect on habits and study attitudes, to propose remedial measures and to employ strategies for the development of good Study Habits, study attitudes and well organized guidance services are needed in schools.

The main purpose of instruction is to enable the child to learn, whereas the teacher's task is to facilitate the learning process and develop Study Habits and right attitude towards learning.

LEVEL OF ASPIRATION

Level of aspiration defined as level of future performance in a task which an individual sets for himself knowing his past performance, is considered to play a significant role in scholastic achievement. "A mild degree of continued

dissatisfaction is essential for providing motivation to an individual for continuously improving upon his past performances. If a state of complete satisfaction or satiation is arrived at, the process of further progress of the individual might come to a standstill. Therefore, for bettering the past achievement, a moderate degree of positive discrepancy between the level achieved and the level aspired is essential. Hence, level of aspiration figures as the second important variable in the present study of factors affecting scholastic achievement."

Frank (1935) and Jayaswal (1974) have defined level of aspiration as the level of future performance in a familiar task which an individual expects to achieve knowing his level of past performance in that task. In the opinion of Mathis, Cotton and Sechrest (1970) level of aspiration is the degree of performance a person expects of himself in a specific situation. It is assumed that the relation of the level of aspiration to the level of past performance at any time depends primarily on the relative strength of the following three needs (Lewin 1926) :

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

A Study on Study habits of upper primary school students in relation to their level of aspiration in vellore district

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.

1. To find out the level of study habits of upper primary students.
2. To find out the level of aspiration level of aspiration of upper primary
3. To study the difference in study habits between male and female upper primary students
4. To study the difference in level of aspiration between male and female upper primary students
5. To study the difference in study habits between Government and private school upper primary students
6. To study the difference in level of aspiration between Government and private school upper primary students
7. To study the difference in study habits among upper primary students with respect to number of children at home
8. To study the difference in level of aspiration among upper primary students with respect to number of children at home
9. To study the difference in study habits among upper primary students with respect to their family income
10. There is no significant difference in level of aspiration among upper primary students with respect to family income
11. To study the difference in study habits among upper primary students with respect to their father education
12. To study the difference in level of aspiration among upper primary students with respect to father education
13. To study the difference in study habits among upper primary students with respect to their mother education
14. To study the difference in level of aspiration among upper primary students with respect to mother education
15. To study the difference in study habits among upper primary students with respect to their level of aspiration
16. To study the difference in achievement in mathematics among upper primary students with respect to their level of aspiration.

Hypotheses OF THE STUDY

1. The level of study habits of upper primary students is moderate.
2. The level of the level of aspiration of upper primary students is moderate
3. There is no significant difference in study habits between male and female upper primary students
4. There is no significant difference in level of aspiration between male and female upper primary students
5. There is no significant difference in study habits between Government and private school upper primary students
6. There is no significant difference in level of aspiration between Government and private school upper primary students
7. There is no significant difference in study habits among upper primary students with respect to number of children at home
8. There is no significant difference in level of aspiration among upper primary students with respect to number of children at home
9. There is no significant difference in study habits among upper primary students with respect to their family income
10. There is no significant difference in level of aspiration among upper primary students with respect to family income
11. There is no significant difference in study habits among upper primary students with respect to their father education
12. There is no significant difference in level of aspiration among upper primary students with respect to father education
13. There is no significant difference in study habits among upper primary students with respect to their mother education
14. There is no significant difference in level of aspiration among upper primary students with respect to mother

education

15. There is no significant difference in study habits among upper primary students with respect to their level of aspiration.

RESEARCH DESIGN :

➤ **METHODOLOGY:**

The study was conducted through normative survey method of research and it is most suitable for the present study.

➤ **SAMPLE:**

A stratified random sampling technique was adopted for the selection of sample 255 students were taken for the study.

- Percentage
- S D and
- t-test

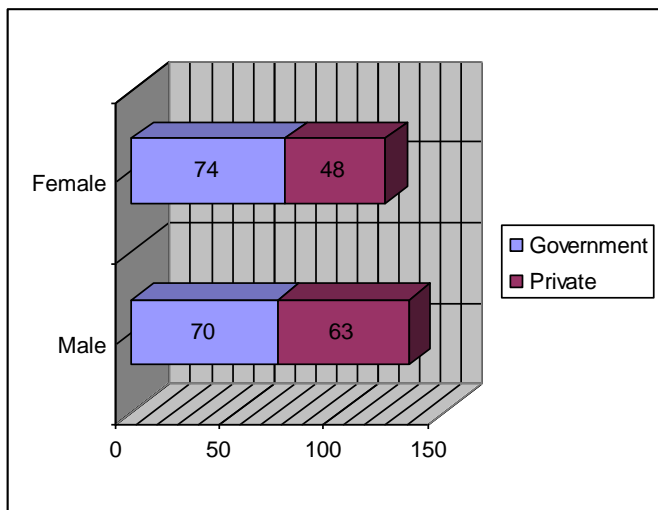
MAJOR FINDING:

- 1) The study habits of upper primary students are in the above average
- 2) The level of aspiration of the upper primary students are in the average
- 3) The level of aspiration of the upper primary students are in the above average.
- 4) The males have better study habits than female of upper primary students.
- 5) The level of aspiration of male and female upper primary students are not differing significantly.
- 6) The English medium students possess better study habits than The Tamil medium students study habits
- 7) The English medium and Tamil medium upper primary student are not differing significantly in their level of aspiration.
- 8) The government and private school upper primary student are not differing significantly in their study habits.
- 9) The government and private school upper primary student are not differing significantly in their level of aspiration
- 10) The number of children are not influencing the study habits.
- 11) The number of children are not influencing the their level of aspiration.
- 12) The family income is not influencing the study habits.
- 13) The family income is not influencing their level of aspiration of upper primary students.
- 14) Father education is not influencing the their study habits
- 15) The upper primary students belonging to literate father possess higher level of aspiration than the students belonging to illiterate father
- 16) The students belonging to literate mother possess better study habits than the students belonging to illiterate mother
- 17) Mother education is not influencing their level of aspiration of upper primary students
- 18) Level of aspiration is not influencing their study habits of upper primary students
- 19) Level of aspiration is not influencing their achievement in mathematics of upper primary students

School wise and sex wise distribution of students

School	Male	Female	Total
Government	70	74	144
Private	63	48	111
Total	133	122	255

Sample Distribution



Research Tools

To verify the hypothesis formulated in the study the following tools have been used.

- Study habits questionnaire developed by **M.Mukhopadhyay and D.N. Sansalwel.**
- Level of aspiration questionnaire prepared by **investigator.**

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES:

Suitable descriptive and inferential statistical technique were used in the interpretation of the data to draw more meaningful pictures of results from the collected data. In the present study the following statistical technique were used.

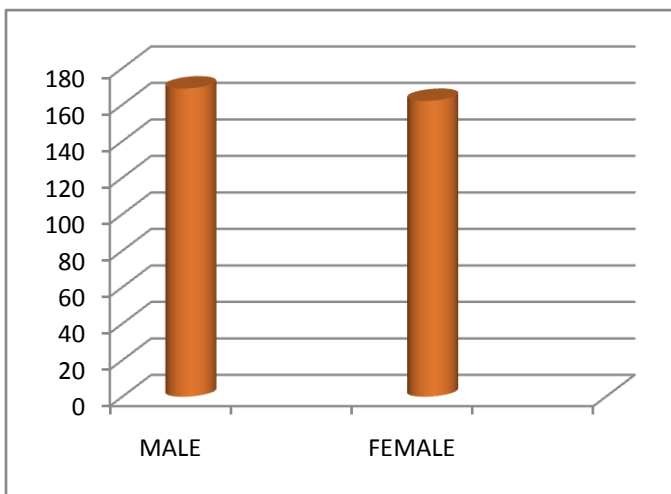
- Descriptive Analysis
- Mean

Table 1

Gender wise N, M, SD, df, and t-value of Study habits of students

Sex	N	M	SD	DF	t-value	Level of Significance
Male	133	168.89	18.74	253	2.653	Significant at 0.01 level
Female	122	162.13	21.90			

Graph 1



Graph 2

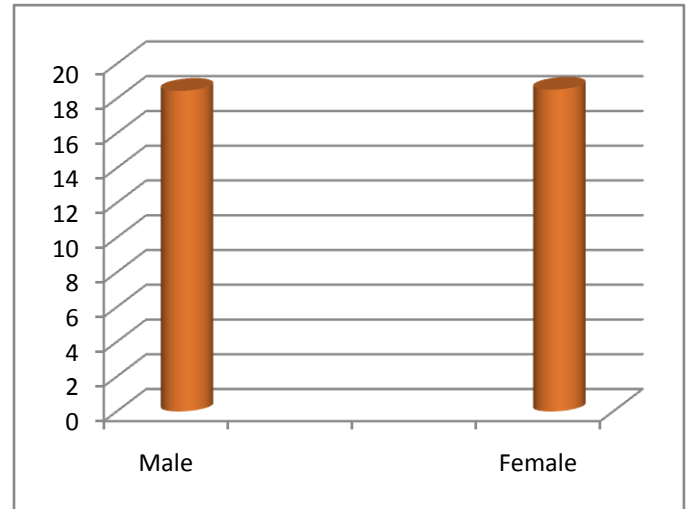


Table 3 Medium wise N, M, SD, df, and t-value of Study Habits

Medium	N	M	SD	df	t-value	Level of Significance
Tamil	123	162.27	21.77	253	2.561	Significant at 0.05 level
English	132	168.80	18.88			

Table 2

Gender wise N, M, SD, df, and t-value of level of aspiration

Sex	N	M	SD	df	t-value	Level of Significance
Male	133	18.45	4.42	253	0.117	NS
Female	122	18.52	4.60			

Graph 3

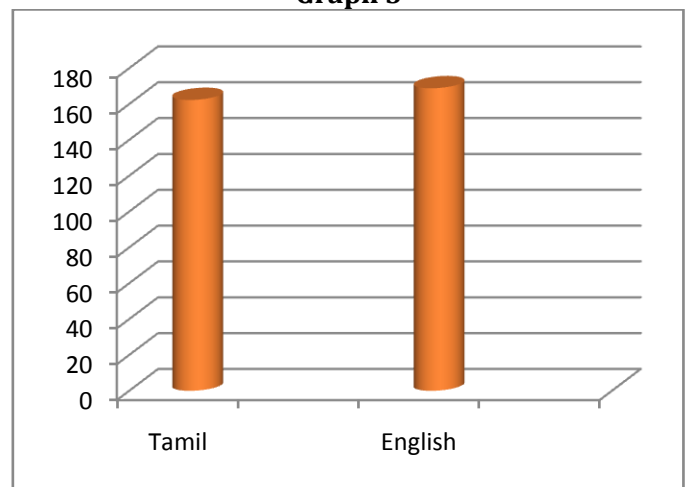
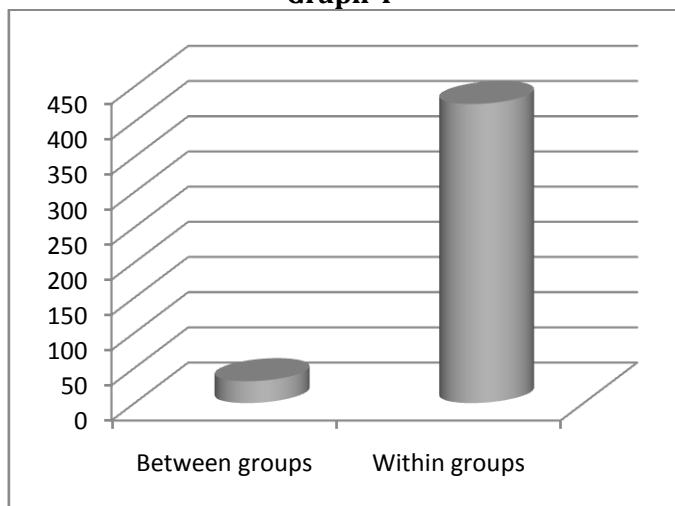


Table 4

Level of Aspiration and study habits

Sources of variance	Sum of squares	df	Mean sum of squares	F value	Level of significance
Between groups	62.013	2	31.006	0.073	Not Significant
Within groups	107239	252	425.554		
Total	107301.6	254			

Graph 4



Conclusion

The above mentioned results light on the nature of study habits and level of aspiration of upper primary school students. The study habits of upper primary students are in the above average. The level of aspiration of the upper primary students are in the average. The level of aspiration of the upper primary students are in the above average. The males have better study habits than female of upper primary students. The present study also realizes the necessity to investigate to have a better understanding of the upper primary children and help them to guide in the right direction without losing the most precious resource.

REFERENCES

1. Abid Hussain.ch.(2006) *Effect of guidance services on study attitudes, study habits and academic achievement of secondary school students. Bulletin of*

Education and research. June 2006, Vol.28, No.1, PP.35-45.

2. Akhter, M., et.al.(2006) *Study Attitudes and Behaviours of Post graduate students of University of the Punjab. Bulletin of Education and Research December 2006, Vol. 28, No.2, PP-1-15.*

3. Das. D.A. (1991), *A study of the education and vocational aspiration level of tribal and non-tribal youths of the south Gujarat, M.Phil., (Edu.) University of Kalyani, Fifth Educational Survey, 2000, pp.937.*

4. Dash, M. (1994) *Educational Psychology, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi*

5. Dave. N. (1991), *A study of the effect of level of level of aspiration. Prolonged deprivation and educational achievement on the awareness of youth towards population problem, unpublished Ph.D., (Edu.) thesis, Agra University, Fifth Educational Survey, Vol. II, 2000, pp.1739.*

6. Egbochuku, E. O.; Aihie, N. O. (2009), *Peer group counseling and school influence on adolescents, self-concept, journal of instructional psychology, v36, n1, p.3-12.*

7. Elaine, C.(ed.). : *Good study habits and Home work. The ohio state university education, Nov - 1st grade BB-F.3*

8. Hirschi, Andreas (2010), *Swiss Adolescents' Career Aspirations: Influence of Context, Age, and Career Adaptability, journal of clinical psychology, v41, n5, p.587-97.*

9. Jain. G. (1990), *A comparative study of values, level of aspiration and personality traits or rural and Urban adolescent girls of Rajasthan, Ph.D., (Edu.) thesis, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Fifth Educational Survey, Vol. II, 2000, pp.1706.*

10. Jani, Ganeshlal. (1990), *A comparative study of values, level of aspiration and personality traits of rural and urban adolescents girls in Rajasthan, Ph.D., (Edu.) thesis, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Fifth Educational Survey, Vol. II, 2000, pp. 1706.*

11. Jasuja. S.K. (1983), *A study of frustration, level of aspiration and academic achievement in relation to age, education and sex differences among adolescents, Ph.D., (Psy.)Agra University, Fourth Educational Survey, pp. 1251-52.*

12. Kumar, Awadhesh (1986), *A study of ego involvement, level of aspiration and associate factors in relation to achievement at graduation level, Ph.D., (Edu.) Gov. U., Fifth Educational Survey, Vol. II, 2000, pp.1650.*

13. Kumari, Shiv (1990), *A study of modernity of undergraduate students with reference to their Socio-economic status, self-concept and level of aspiration, unpublished Ph.D., (Edu.) thesis, Agra University, Fifth Survey of Educational Research 2000, pp.910.*

14. Nayak. B.P (1990), *The achievement motivation and level of aspiration of tribal and non-tribal children in the age-group of 7-11 years, unpublished Ph.D., (Edu.) thesis, Utkal University, Fifth Educational Survey, 2000, pp.1663-65.*