

**CHAPTER FIVE**  
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## **CHAPTER V**

### **SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

This research Study mainly aimed at to assess the relationship and comparison of students studying in Residential and non-residential schools with respect to there study habits and academic achievement . Analysis of data obtained provides sufficient provides sufficient evidence to warrant the conclusion which are discussed below.

#### **5.1 Introduction**

Quality of education is reflected through academic achievement which is a function of study habits of the students thus enhance the quality of education it is necessary to improve the study habits of the students. To improve the study habits those factors are needed to identified which affect these characteristics adversely .

For the present study the objectives of the study were :-

- To assess the pattern of study habits of class VIII students studying in residential school in relation to time and style.

- To assess the pattern of study habits of class VIII students studying in non-residential schools in relation to time and style.
- To study the relationship between study habits and academic achievement of students studying in residential school.
- To study the relationship between study habits and academic achievement of students studying in non-residential school.
- To compare the study habits and academic achievement of students studying in residential and non-residential school.

The hypothesis of the study were :-

- There will be no significant difference in study habits of residential and non-residential students.
- There will be no significant difference in academic achievement of residential and non-residential school students.
- There will be no relationship between study habits and academic achievement of residential school students.

- There will be no relationship between study habits and academic achievement of non-residential school students.

For the present study the sample 200 students were randomly selected from the residential and non-residential schools.

The variables of the study were study habits, academic achievement, residential school and non-residential schools student.

For the present study the study habit inventory was used as a tool and for the academic achievement the school record was used.

#### **Analysis of data:-**

The collected data has been analyzed by using descriptive statistical technique like mean, standard deviation, etc and some quantitative analysis like Pearson's coefficient of correlation 'r' and 't' value etc.

### **5.2 Major Findings of the Study Habits.**

1. There is a significant relationship between study habits and academic achievement of students studying in residential schools.

2. There is no significant relationship between study habits and academic achievement of students studying in non-residential schools.
3. There is a significant difference between students studying in residential and non-residential school in respect of their study habits and academic achievement .
4. There is no significant difference in academic achievement of students studying in residential and non-residential schools.

**Finding Related to Time & Styles :-**

1. Students studying in residential have the regular study habits in comparison to the students of non-residential school.
2. Students studying in non-residential school devote more time on studies during examination where as the students of residential school give usual time for the studies during examination .
3. The students belonging to residential of school do not studied in late night where as the students of non residential school student study in late night .

4. It was found that majority of the student studying in residential school have self study habit . cooperative study habit ,they take part in group discussion and study according to a schedule time table.
5. In case of students studying in Non-residential School very few (11%) students like to study with their friends in group.
6. Majority of (70%) students studying in non- residential school studies along with the music system on,
7. Majority of (30%) students studying in residential school studies along with he music system or television on .
8. 40% of the students studying in Non-residential school reads at higher pitch where as it is not possible to residential school students to read at high pitch .
9. The student studying in residential school hear about 60% student studied the selected topics during examination where as non-residential school students about (55%) try to study the entire syllabus .
10. The students of non-residential school study only class notes during examination where as the students studying in residential school prepare supplement of the class notes.

11. Only 13% of student studying in residential school studied (remember) while moving from one place to another place. 87% of students of residential school reported that they like to study while sitting on chair or bed.
12. 67% student studying in non-residential school like to study while sitting on chair. Only 8% students reported that they study while observing the television.

### **5.3 Conclusion of the study :-**

On the basis of the findings of present study it could be concluded that

- Academic achievement of student in residential school depends upon the study habits of the students, whereas in case of non-residential school the relationship was not significant. This difference may be because the student at residential school are having a systematic and regular study habit by this they are superior in their performance than non-residential schools students.



- However it is difficult to conclude that the academic achievement of student studying in non-residential school are not being influenced by their study habits.
- It also been concluded that the students studying at residential school hare regular and systematic study in comparison to non-residential school.
- The student belonging to residential school do not studied late night where as the students of non-residential schools student study in late night.
- It was found that majority of the student studying in residential school have self study habit . cooperative study habit ,they take part in group discussion and study according to a schedule time table.

#### **5.4 Educational Implication of the study :-**

1. Study habits plays a significant role in the academic achievement of the students, so it must be improved .
2. As found that the achievement of students learning through group discussion and co-operative study was significantly higher so this strategy can be

implemented in classroom practices in order to improve the learning of the (low achievers) students.

3. The study habits is effective for all students irrespective of their gender.
4. Students make some efforts to develop desired study habits following a typical learning style at the same time to reduce the undesirable study habits.
5. The teachers and parents should help the student to improve their study habits.

### **5.5 Suggestion for further studies :-**

1. The comparative study can be replicated on the student of tribal region and, non-tribal region.
2. The comparative study can be replicated on the students of govt. school and private school.
3. The comparative study can be replicated on the students of M.P. Board and C.B.S.E. Board.
4. Since The sample of present study was limited to the schools of Bhopal which can be extended to the regional or state level .

5. Similar study could be undertaken on students belonging to different stages of education i.e. elementary, secondary, and senior secondary.
6. The study habits of different classes can also be studied and compared