



A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON STUDY HABITS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS IN ONLINE AND OFFLINE SITTING

VAIBHAV SAHU ¹ | DR. MANORANJAN TRIPATHY ²

¹ B.A. (HONS), PSYCHOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, DEV SANSKRITI VISHWAVIDYALAYA.

² ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, DEV SANSKRITI VISHWAVIDYALAYA.

ABSTRACT:

Background: Study habit and modes of learning is co-related with each other and have impact on each other. Study habit is termed as the students perform regularly and habitually on order to accomplish the task of learning and modes of learning is termed as an online learning sitting and offline learning sitting.

Aim: The present study aimed to find the difference on study habits in online learning sitting and offline learning sitting of college students.

Methods: In study, Researcher has used to quota-sampling technique for the data collection. A sample of 60, in which 30 whose classes were conducted online and 30 whose classes were conducted offline and ex-post facto research design is used. The data collected from the college students of UG and PG with the help of Study Habit Inventory constructed by M.Mukopadhyay and D.N. Sansanwal. T-test was used for data analysis.

Result: By the help of T-value assumed that there is no significant difference. Null hypothesis is accepted. Thus the result reveals that there is no significant difference in study habit of college students in online and offline learning sitting.

Conclusion: It is concluded that students adopted the online learning as offline learning sitting in these two years of COVID pandemic.

KEYWORDS:

STUDY HABIT, MODES OF LEARNING, ONLINE LEARNING, OFFLINE LEARNING.

INTRODUCTION

Learning involves the use of proper study habits and skills which are not innate abilities like intelligence, but these are formulated, acquired, and fixed by repeated efforts. Acheaw (2000) defines study habits as well planned and deliberated patterns of study which has attained a form of consistency on the part of students towards understanding academic subjects and passing examinations. Study habit can also be defined as habitual manners and ways of exercising and practicing through which students plan their academic studying outside the lecture hours for mastering a subjects or topic of syllabus. It consists of the study attitude, study skills and methods. Study habits facilitate students learning tendencies to which students engage in regular act of studying. Offline classes are traditional ways of teaching in which students can face to face interaction with their teacher. In offline classes, there is more interaction between students and teachers than in offline classes. In offline classes teachers can perform an experiment in front of the student, so students can easily observe an experiment. In offline classes, students can take help from their teacher to learn how to do experiments. Some skills like clinical skills and offline classes are necessary. You cannot learn these types of skills from online classes. In offline classes, students enjoy the

company of other students, which is important for student social development. Attending online classes every day has become the 'new normal' for students during the lockdown in India. As schools/colleges/universities were shut because of the lockdown to contain the spread of coronavirus, the online class have taken centre stage in students' life now. Despite the lockdown, many schools have taken timely steps to continue the flow of education by holding online classes for students. Interestingly, online classes have helped students during lockdown more than ever before. In online classes, students spend their time in front of their laptop or on mobile which can affect kids' eyes. In offline classes, students are more physically active than in online classes. There are many benefits of online learning like flexibility, plenty of choices, cost benefits, comfortable environment to study, advancing your career even while you are working, gaining skills that are transferrable, avoid commuting and learning at your own house. Additionally, it also helps you to develop self-discipline and makes you join study groups from different places to understand perspectives. Online teaching increases the engagement between the student and the teacher, resulting in personalised attention to the student. Whereas classroom teaching is important to encourage and motivate collaborative learning.

Collaborative learning increases student’s self-awareness about how students learn and enables them to learn more easily and effectively, transforming them into keen learners inside and beyond the classroom. Classroom teaching enhances students’ critical thinking skills. Classroom studying provides an opportunity for students to engage in live discussions where they can better utilise their critical thinking skills to voice opinions or involve in an argument. As we know that Study habit and modes of learning is co-related with each other and have impact on each other. Study habit is termed as the students perform regularly and habitually on order to accomplish the task of learning and modes of learning is termed as an online learning sitting and offline learning sitting. What is the difference on study habits in online learning sitting and offline learning sitting of college students. There are some researches on study habits: Afandi, M. S., & Asari, S. (2022), conducted a research work on Learning Writing Experience between Offline and Online Writing Learning in Junior High School. Obtained is that students prefer to learn writing in offline classes, but the experience gained from learning writing online is very good and has its own satisfaction value. Bongale, P.; Tandon, (2021) focused on the impact of the pandemic on students’ study routine. As per the analysis, students are spending more time studying in the current situation when compared to that of before pandemic. An, H. K. (2021) studied the difference of online and offline classes in college beauty education caused by COVID-19 to respond the post-Corona era, and to use it as an opportunity for educational innovation result showed that First, the difference in class satisfaction was significantly higher in online class at theoretical subjects, but in offline class at practical subjects. Second, the difference in immersion was significantly higher in offline classes for both theoretical and practical subjects. Third, the interaction between professor-students and student-student was significantly greater in offline classes in both theory and practice subjects. Churi, P., Mistry, K., Asad, M. M., Dhiman, G., Soni, M., & Kose, U. (2021) conducted an empirical study was to study the effect on

the study and learning online study in the COVID-19 pandemic on Indian and Turkan students. It is observed that there is no significant effect of COVID-19 pandemic in Indian and Turkan students. COVID-19 has greatly affected habits such as completing assignments on time, submission of lab experiments and so on. Students stand neutral on the fact that workloads during COVID 19 are reduced. Another viewpoint is that the perception about learning online in the COVID-19 pandemic on Indian and Turkan students is neutral. There is not any effect of gender in learning online. The perception of learning online in the COVID-19 pandemic on Indian and Turkan students is almost the same. In the future, the perception of teachers must also be taken into considerations, and similar analysis can be conducted.

RESEARCH GAP:

Some study have done on study habit and online learning relation, But no study have conducted to do comparative study on study habits in online learning sitting and offline learning sitting. Therefore, the Researcher wants to check the difference on study habits in online learning sitting and offline learning sitting of college students.

AIM & OBJECTIVES:

To study the study habit of college students in online and offline learning sitting.

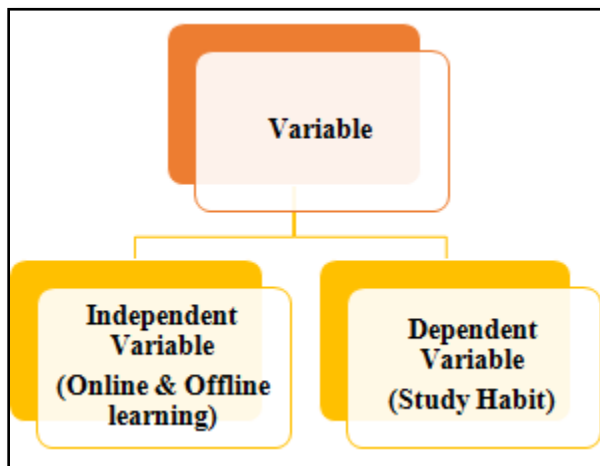
HYPOTHESIS:

In present research, researcher formulated the following null hypotheses for empirical verification.

1. There is no significant difference in the study habits of college students in online and offline sitting.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES:

For this research work researcher choose study habit as a dependent variable and Online & Offline learning. The details of the variables concerned to this study are mentioned below:



INCLUSION CRITERIA:

In this research, researchers have included the college students of under-graduation and post-graduation whose

classes were being conducted online and offline.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:

In this research, other than college students were being excluded. Like play school students, primary, secondary, higher secondary, and PhD scholars. And physically handicap students were excluded.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

For the present research, researcher used ex-post facto design used or the data were analysed and proper statistical techniques used.

SAMPLE & SAMPLING:

Samples of 60 participants between them 30 whose classes were conducted online and 30 whose classes were conducted offline. The data is collected by the help of Google form, from different states. Researcher has used quota-sampling technique for the data collection.

RESEARCH TOOL:

The present study use Study Habit Inventory developed by M. Mukopadhyay and D.N. Sansanwal. A total number of items in this inventory is 60 & has 9 areas (Comprehension, Concentration, Task orientation, Study sets, Interaction, Drilling, Supports, Recording, and Language).

PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION:

- Researcher has used Study Habit Inventory for collecting data related to Study habit of college students.
- Questionnaire are created on Google forms and circulated via online platform.
- Quota sampling is used.
- After data collection, scoring has been done through concerned manual.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES:

In this research did a study over a variable i.e., Study Habit. The work is conducted on Online learning sitting individual and Offline learning sitting individual. Researcher used t-test for statistical analysis.

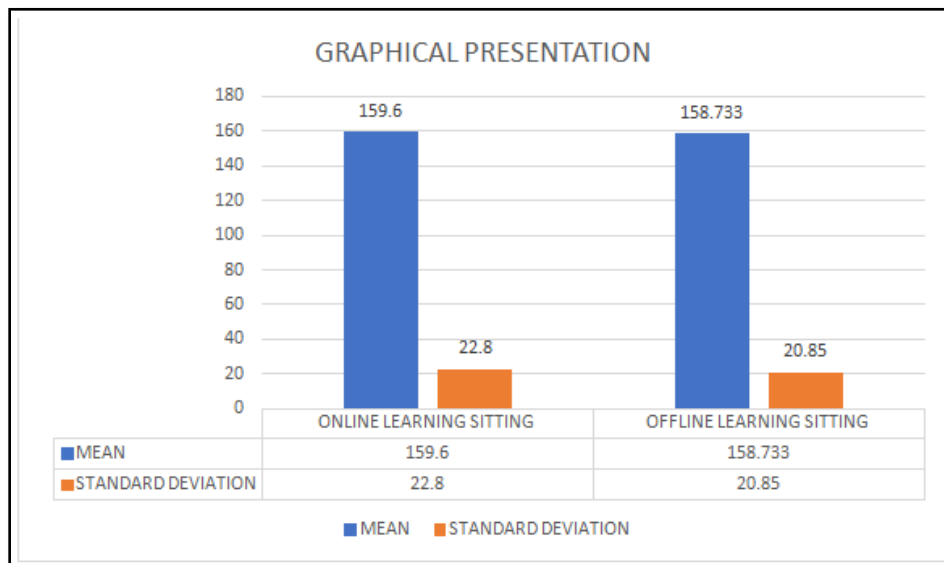
RESULT & INTERPRETATION:

Collected data through above mentioned inventories were analysed in terms of mean, standard deviation & t-test method. The results have been presented in the tables.

H₀: There is no significant difference in the study habits of college students in online and offline learning sitting.

COMPARISON THE STUDY HABIT BETWEEN ONLINE LEARNING SITTING & OFFLINE LEARNING SITTING							
Groups	N	Study Habit Scores			SE _D	t-value	Significance Level
		Mean	SD	SE _m			
Online learning sitting	30	159.6	22.80	4.162	5.639	0.154	Not significant at 0.05 level
Offline learning sitting	30	158.733	20.85	3.806			

df = (n₁+n₂ - 2) = (30+30-2) = 58



From the above result and graphical representation, it is interpreted that there is no significant difference on study

habits in online learning sitting and offline learning sitting of college students. The null hypothesis has been accepted

at level of confidence The result indicates that there is no significant difference in study habit of college students in online and offline learning sitting.

As we know that study routines includes, no restricted to frequency of studying sessions, review of material, self-testing, rehearsal of learned material, and studying in a conducive environment.

Although the online learning mode was already there for many years, it was not running as widespread, Most of the students used to give preference to offline learning sitting only. But then due to the arrival of COVID-19, it affected the entire education system and then the whole world adopted the online learning platform. No doubt faced a lot of difficulties in the beginning, but then everyone was bringing online learning in their behaviour and habit and successfully adopted. Yes, there were some drawbacks like lack of practical exposure etc. And today we are standing online learning mode as an alternative in the learning field.

With offline learning mode. Both the modes have their own benefits.

Bongale, P.; Tandon, (2021) focused on the impact of the pandemic on students' study routine. As per the analysis, students are spending more time studying in the current situation when compared to that of before pandemic.

CONCLUSION:

The main aim of the study is to reveal whether there is difference on study habits in online learning sitting and offline learning sitting of college students. Samples of 60 participants between them 30 whose classes were conducted online and 30 whose classes were conducted offline. After the data collection, analysis was done with the help of t-test and result were formulated which shows that the there is no significant difference in study habit of college students in online and offline learning sitting.

From the above study, it is concluded that Students are adopting online learning sitting mode, in these 2 years due to covid 19 pandemic, and students are doing better on their learning and today there is no difference between online and offline learning mode. Adopting the difficulties and moving forward.

LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:

- In online learning sitting, devices like mobile laptops are used, due to prolonged use, students are facing problems in their eyes and physical activities have also reduced a lot.
- As the sample size is small for this research, a researcher could increase the size of the sample of generalization of the research.
- 70% of the classes can be conducted through offline mode and 30% of the classes can be conducted through online mode. With this, students will be able to learn better, and will also be able to manage the workload better.
- The new researcher can work on the same factors with different variables and different norms.

REFERENCES

1. Afandi, M. S., & Asari, S. (2022). Learning Writing Experience: A Comparative Study Between Offline and Online Writing Learning in Junior High School. *JELLT (Journal of English Language and Language Teaching)*, 6(1), 51-60.
2. An, H. K. (2021). A Study on the Differences of Online and Offline Classes in College Beauty Education Caused by COVID-19. *Journal of the Korean Society of Cosmetology*, 27(5), 1184-1195.
3. Bongale, P.; Tandon, C.; T M, A.; R R, S.; Palivela, D.H.; C R, D.N. Effect of the Pandemic on Students' Learning Habits in India. *Preprints 2021*, 2021040725 (doi: 10.20944/preprints202104.0725.v1)
4. Churi, P., Mistry, K., Asad, M. M., Dhiman, G., Soni, M., & Kose, U. (2021). Online learning in COVID-19 pandemic: An empirical study of Indian and Turkish higher education institutions. *World Journal of Engineering*.
5. Mukhopadhyay, M., Sansanwal, D.N. Study habit inventory. Agra: National Psychological Corporation.