



A Comparative Study of Home Environment of Senior Secondary School Students of Sirsa District

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ABSTRACT

The current study investigated the Home Environment of senior secondary school students. 200 students which includes boys and girls (rural & urban) chosen from different govt. schools at the senior secondary level of Sirsa District. The Home Environment was assessed by Home Environment Scale (HES-AASS) –by Aaliya Akhtar and Dr. Shail Bala Saxena. The tabulated data was analyzed and interpreted through the usage of statistical techniques, mean, standard deviation and t test. The study affirms the distinction in Home Environment of rural and urban boys and girls. It is recommended that instructors ought to train students to keep in mind their Home Environment. In this study Home Environment of girls of urban senior secondary school students is better than boys of urban senior secondary school students in Sirsa District.

Keywords: *Home Environment, Senior Secondary School Students, Family.*

INTRODUCTION

"Home is a microcosm where children can revel in their effectiveness and power to make a difference through problem solving, service and cooperation. When parents engender recognize for the level of people's desires and lifestyles, children develop an experience of cause and use their potential to benefit people of the sector as well as themselves" Home is the number one unit of society. Family relationships play an important position in human life sample before birth through adulthood. Much of an individual's nature patterning originates at home. Crow and Crow (1965), and Clausen (1966) says that the own circle of relatives have a definable omposition and a reasonably constant association of joint activities, role relationships and precise principles and goals."

HOME ENVIRONMENT

Home Environment typically refers to the environment, both physical and emotional, and the state of the family whether it is good, bad, dysfunctional etc. (Knapp, 1993). Synonyms of family climate: Home environment, familial support, home life, family lifestyle, family stability, family living, atmosphere of family, home condition, family environment, living space, dwelling space, home setting, living situations, family atmosphere, home atmosphere, family characteristics, family culture (Knapp, 1993). Home Environment can be seemed as supplying a network of forces and elements which surround, overwhelm and play at the individual. Home environment is the complicated of social and cultural situations, the mixture of outer or extrinsic physical conditions that

affect and control the growth and development of the individuals of family, the most innate basic social set which includes parents and their children.

RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

Home Environment is a psychological factor which has drawn the interest of psychologist, educationist and researchers. There are countless factors which influence students but in the current study the investigator has prepared her efforts to study the Home Environment of the senior secondary school students only. So the problem of study has been stated as 'A Comparative Study of Home Environment of Senior Secondary School Students of Sirsa District'.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY-

1. To study and compare the home environment between rural and urban senior secondary school students.
2. To study and compare the home environment between boys and girls of urban senior secondary school students.
3. To study and compare the home environment of boys and girls of rural senior secondary school students.

HYPOTHESIS:-

1. There is no significant difference of home environment between rural and urban senior secondary school students.
2. There is no significant difference of home environment between boys and girls of urban senior secondary schools.
3. There is no significant difference of home environment between boys and girls of rural senior secondary schools.

REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

Fouad, Kim, Ghosh, Chang and Figueiredo (2015) studied family Influence on Career Decision Making: Validation in India and the United States. This study examined the homological network for the Family Influence Scale in the United States and India. Specifically, the study assessed the bond between family affects on profession selection making and the constructs of family obligation, work volition, calling, work values, and professional appointment across two countries. A total of 136 U.S. individuals and 377 individuals from India replied to a survey via Amazon Mechanical Turk. The study create support for the build strength and the four exceptional styles of family impact both between the United states and the Indian populace. Family Impact was correlated in anticipated approaches with family obligation, work volition, occupation values, calling and job-related meeting.

Khan, R.M.A. et al (2015) conducted schoolwork to uncover the collision of parents on the educational attainment of secondary school students. Trial of the study consisted of 200 toddler of class 10th. Result of the study exposed that the stage of parents is notably correlated with the educational attainment of the secondary school students. Educational attainment of the toddler whose parents are cultivated above 12th was better than the students whose parents are learned below 12th standard.

Siva kumar and Sridhar (2016) investigated differences in vocation maturity based on sex, place of habitation (rural/ urban), category of school, kind of family and belief. The sample was 200 toddlers studying in XI standard. under average occupation ripeness was seen in the sample. Statistical analysis exposed no major differences in occupation ripeness attitude based on sex, area, kind of school, belief, and variety of family. Though major differences were seen on occupation ripeness proficiency involving learners of government and private schools. The researchers bring to light the require to enlarge occupation counsel models to boost profession ripeness in toddlers.

Lustig, Xuand Strauser(2017) deliberate the connection between family consistency, fluency and clash and dysfunctional livelihood opinion. The Family Environment Scale-Form R (Moos&Moos, 2009) calculated the family environment and the job judgment record (Sampson, Peterson, Lenz, Reardon &Saunders, 1996) precise dysfunctional job judgment. Participants were

apprentice students at a huge Southern University. The outcome create that superior levels of family disagreement and minor levels of family fluency were connected by way of upper levels of management uncertainty, promise worry and outer clash.

Rojewski and Xing (2018) studied on family impact on job choice making character worth of Chinese secondary Vocational toddlers. Job choice making self-efficacy is an essential put up in accepting individual's career behaviors (Betz, 2007). Family, as a key font sustain, exerts a considerable control on teenager's vocation growth and judgment creation route (Whitson and Keller, 2004). This study examined the role of elected family variables in predicting 587 Chinese secondary vocational student's job judgment making self-worth. Family structural variables that reflected family members' socioeconomic status and family process oriented variables that effect parental career-related behaviors were examined. Outcome showed that parental wide-ranging psychosocial shore up was a statistically, clearing up 38.3% of the difference of this erect for Chinese secondary occupational learners.

METHODOLOGY

The method chosen in the current study was Descriptive survey method.

POPULATION

All the toddlers of senior secondary schools of Sirsa District of Haryana constitute the population of the current study.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLING MATHOD

In the current study 200 toddlers are elected throughout Random Sampling method as the sample of the study. Initially, investigator go for 5 Govt. Senior Secondary schools of Sirsa District cited in Haryana. 100 boys and 100 girls have been selected equally from urban and rural Govt. Sr. Secondary Schools of Sirsa District.

TOOLS USED

In this study the following tools were used:

Home Environment Scale (HES-AASS) is prepared by Aaliya Akhtar and Dr. Shail Bala Saxena

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE USED

In this study Mean ,S.D., 't'- test techniques have been used.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

1. **Hypothesis No.1.1** There is no significant difference of Home Environment between Rural and Rrban senior secondary school students.

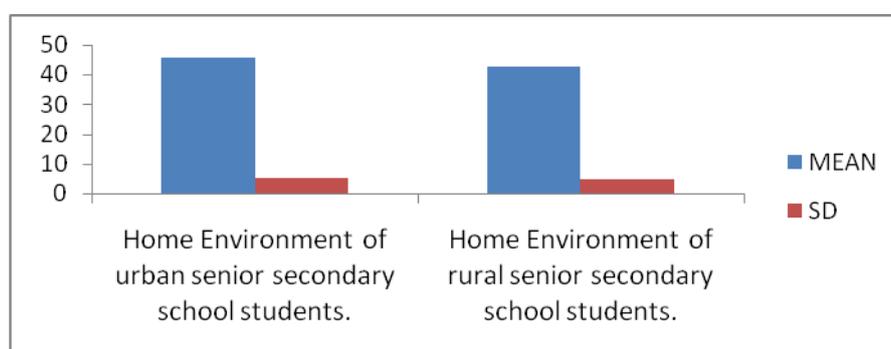
| Students | N | Mean | S.D | df | t value | Level of significance |
|---|-----|-------|------|-----|---------|-------------------------------------|
| Home Environment of Urban senior secondary school students. | 100 | 45.80 | 5.12 | 198 | 3.73 | Significant difference at 0.5 level |
| Home Environment of Rural senior secondary school students. | 100 | 42.85 | 4.86 | | | |

df=198

.05=1.97

Interpretation: Table 1.1 shows that the mean and S.D of Home Environment of urban and rural senior secondary school students is 45.80, 5.12 and 42.85, 4.86 respectively. The calculated ‘t’ value is 3.73 which is more than standard table value at .05 level of significance. So hypothesis No.1.1 is rejected. There is significant difference between urban and rural senior secondary school students regarding Home Environment. Further the mean value of urban Senior Secondary school is more than rural senior secondary school students regarding home Environment. So it is finally concluded that home environment of urban senior secondary school students is better than rural senior secondary school students

Fig.1.1



Hypothesis no.1.2 There is no significant difference of home environment between girls and boys of urban senior secondary school students.

| Students | N | Mean | S.D | df | t value | Level of significance |
|---|----|-------|------|----|---------|-------------------------------------|
| Home Environment girls of Urban senior secondary school students. | 50 | 27.6 | 3.44 | 98 | 5.12 | Significant difference at 0.5 level |
| Home Environment boys of Urban boys senior secondary school students. | 50 | 24.40 | 2.79 | | | |

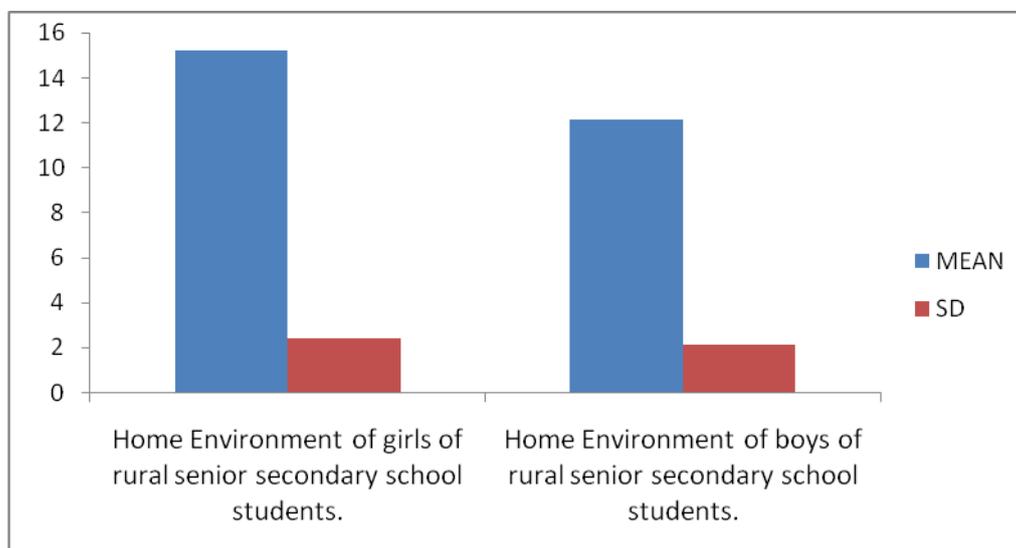
df=98

.05=1.98

Interpretation : Table 1.2 shows that the mean and S.D of home environment of urban girls and boys of senior secondary school students is 27.6, 3.44 and 24.40, 2.79 respectively the calculated ‘t’ value is 5.12 which is more than standard table value at .05 level of significance. So Hypothesis no 1.2 is rejected there is significant difference between girls and boys of urban senior secondary

Students is more than rural boys of senior secondary school Students regarding home environment . So it is finally concluded that home environment of rural girls of senior secondary school Students is better than rural boys of senior secondary school Students.

Fig 1.3



MAJOR FINDINGS

1. In Hypothesis no.1 It is clear in result that the Home Environment of urban senior secondary school students is better than rural senior secondary school students of Sirsa District of Haryana.
2. In Hypothesis no.2 It is clear in result that Home Environment of urban Girls of senior secondary school Students is better than urban Boys of senior secondary school Students.
3. In Hypothesis no.3 It is clear in result that Home Environment of rural girls of senior secondary school Students is better than rural boys of senior secondary school Students.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The objectives of educational research is to develop the rank of education by implementing the conclusion of the research studies. It is recommended that tutor should train students to keep in mind their Home Environment. In the current study considerable variations found in home environment between rural and urban students and boys and girls of rural and urban areas of Sirsa District of Haryana. The conspirator should sketch consequently to assemble a healthy situation of campus.

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