



**Prof. A.P. Sharma**  
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**Research Paper**

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

\* Ms. Harpreet Kaur

\*\* Dr. S. K. Saharan

**Keywords -** *Home Environment, Senior Secondary School Students, Family etc.*

**Abstract**

*The current study investigated the Home Environment of senior secondary school students. 200 students which include boys and girls (rural & urban) chose 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.*

**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.

## **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).

## **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. 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. The researchers bring to light the require to enlarge occupation counsel models to boost profession ripeness in toddlers.

Lustig, Xuand Strauser (2017) deliberates 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 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.

## 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 selected population of the current study.

## Sample and Sampling Method

In the current study 200 toddlers are elected throughout Random Sampling method as the sample of the study. Initially, investigator goes for 7 govt. Senior Secondary schools of Sirsa District sited in Haryana. 100 boys and 100 girls have been selected.

## Tools 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

- Hypothesis No.1.1** There is no significant difference of Home Environment between rural and urban senior secondary school students.

Students	N	Mean	S.D	df	t value	Level of significance
Home Environment of urban senior secondary school students.	100	95.22	3.23	198	5.5	Significant difference at .05 level
Home Environment of rural senior secondary school students.	100	89.99	9.01			

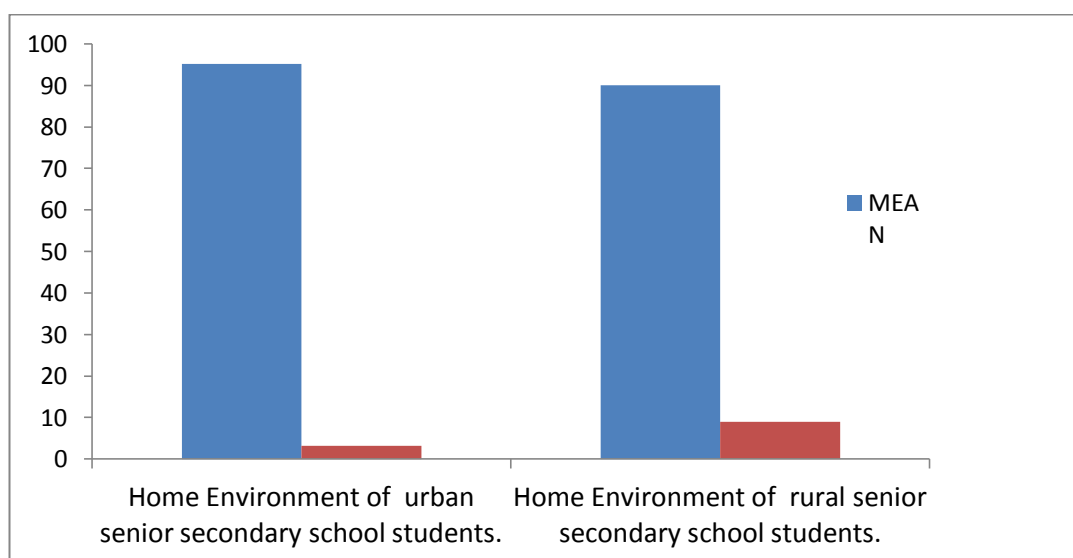
df=198

.05=1.98

**Interpretation:** Table1.1 shows that the mean and S,D of Home Environment of urban and rural senior secondary school students is 95.22, 3.23 and 89.99,9.01 respectively. The calculated't' value is 5.5 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. 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

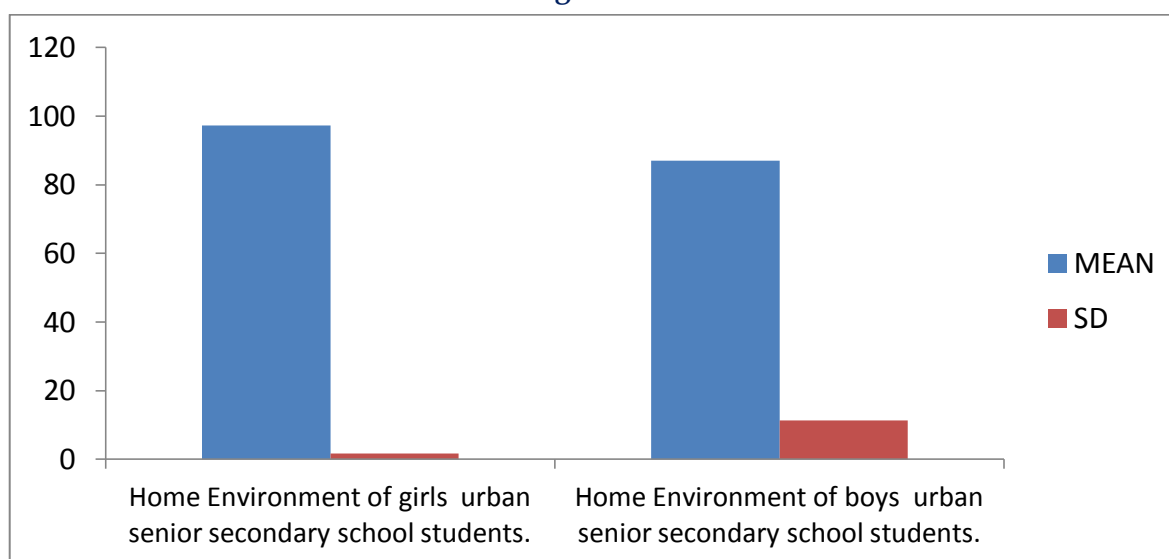


**Hypothesis no.1.2** There is no significant difference of home environment between girls and boys of urban senior secondary school students.

Students	N	Mean	S.D	df	t value	Level of significance
Home Environment of girls urban senior secondary school students.	50	97.24	1.72	98	6.3	Significant difference at .05 level
Home Environment of boys urban senior secondary school students.	50	86.94	11.32			
				df=98	.05=1.96	

**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 97.24, 1.72 and 86.94, 11.32 respectively the calculated 't' value is 6.3 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 school students regarding home environment campus. Further the mean value of urban girls senior secondary school Students is more than urban boys senior secondary school Students regarding home environment so it is finally concluded that home environment of urban girls of senior secondary school Students is better than urban boys of senior secondary school Students.

**Fig 1.2**



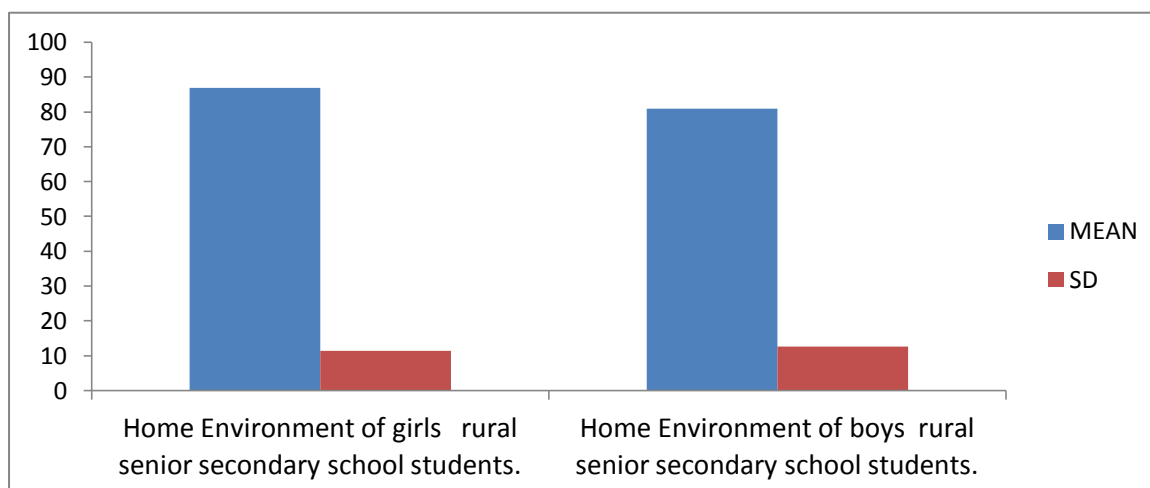
Hypothesis no.1.3 There is no significant difference of home environment between rural girls and boys of senior secondary school Students.

Students	N	Mean	S.D	df	t value	Level of significance
Home Environment girls of rural senior secondary school students.	50	86.94	11.32	98	2.6	Significant difference at .05 level
Home Environment boys of rural boys senior secondary school students.	50	80.94	12.64			

df=98

.05=1.96

**Interpretation :** Table 1.3 shows that the mean and S.D of home environment of rural girls and boys of senior secondary school Students is 86.94, 11.32 and 80.94, 12.64 respectively the calculated the calculated 't' value is 2.6 which is more than standard table value at .05 level of significance. So Hypothesis no 1.3is rejected there is significant difference between rural girls and boys of senior secondary school Students regarding home environment Further the mean value of rural girls of senior secondary school 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 Student.



### Major Findings

1. In Hypothesis no.1 It is clear 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 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 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 are to develop the rank of education by implementing the conclusion of the research studies. 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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