

Vol II Issue XII Jan 2013

Impact Factor : 0.2105

ISSN No : 2230-7850

Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

Indian Streams Research Journal

Executive Editor

Ashok Yakkaldevi

Editor-in-chief

H.N.Jagtap

IMPACT FACTOR : 0.2105

Welcome to ISRJ

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

Indian Streams Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

International Advisory Board

Flávio de São Pedro Filho Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathmatcal Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken, Aiken SC 29801	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Kamani Perera Regional Centre For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Department of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences [PK]
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya [Malaysia]	Catalina Neculai University of Coventry, UK	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Horia Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pintea, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Titus Pop	George - Calin SERITAN Postdoctoral Researcher	Nawab Ali Khan College of Business Administration

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University, Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yalikal Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU, Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play (Trust),Meerut	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Ph.D , Annamalai University,TN
	S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra
	Sonal Singh	

**Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.isrj.net**



A STUDY ON THE HOME ENVIRONEMNT OF HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS

P.MAHADEVAN AND R.MUTHUMANICKAM

Ph.D., Scholar, (External)
Department of Education, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, India.
Research Guide,
Professor, Department of Education, Annamalai University, Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abstract:

The present study is entitled as “A study on the Home Environment of Higher Secondary Students”. 600 samples consisting of 300 male and 300 female higher secondary students were randomly selected for the study with gender, locality, type of management and group of study. The tools used in the study were the Home Environment Scale constructed and standardized by Murugeswari (1994). The results reveal that there is no significant difference in the home environment of higher secondary students irrespective of their sub-sample based on gender, locality, type of management and group of study.

KEYWORDS

Gender, Group of study, higher secondary students, Home environment, Locality, Type of management,

INTRODUCTION

Education is meant to bring up or draw out and make or manifest the inherent potentials of a student. Education is referred to as an act or experience that has a positive effect on the personality of an individual. The education provides experiences for the life experiences through its different institutions which are deliberately transmitted cultural heritage to its young. Education is a product of experiences and their reorganization. It constructs the experience, which adds to the meaning of experience, and while increases the ability to direct the course of subsequent experiences. Different disciplines of study provide experiences, which differ in their kind and intensity

HOME ENVIRONMENT

Psychologically, the individual inherits certain potentialities, the extent of whose development will be dependent in part on the environment during the period of growth. This implies that function and behaviour are both inherited and acquired. Emotional influences thus have as their basis, certain distinct factors, which cannot be fundamentally changed because they are inherited, and others which evolve out of the home environment.

Home is said to be the first school of the child. Home environment is one of the most potential factors influencing a child's achievement. This aspect of academic achievement has studied by Jain (1965). There is considerable evidence to prove that parental attitudes and the nature of home-environment are important determinants of a child's success in reading (Subramaniam, 1979). It is obvious that a child's home-environment is a major determinant of those abilities and personality traits that are related to

creativity. Rigidity, conventionality and authoritarianism are reported to, negatively related to creativity and these are induced by a harsh, discipline-oriented conformist home-environment (Adorno et al., 1950).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem taken for this study is restated as follows “A Study on the Home Environment of Higher Secondary Students”.

METHOD OF THE STUDY

In the present study, normative or descriptive survey method was adopted.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

A random sampling technique was used in the selection of higher secondary students as sample for the present study. Out of 600 samples, 300 are male and 300 are female higher secondary students.

TOOLS USED IN THE PRESENT STUDY

The tool used in the present study was Home Environment Scale constructed and standardized by Murugeswari (1994).

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

The following statistical techniques were used to analyze the data collected from the samples.

Descriptive analysis – Mean and Standard Deviation.
Differential analysis – 't' test.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the level of home environment of higher secondary students.
2. To find out the difference between the following students on their home environment
 - a. gender - boys and girls
 - b. locality - rural and urban students
 - c. type of management – Government / Private
 - d. group of study – science / science

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. The level of home environment of higher secondary students is high.
2. There is a significant difference between the following students on their home environment
 - a. gender - boys and girls
 - b. locality - rural and urban students
 - c. type of management – Government / Private
 - d. group of study – science / arts

Descriptive Analysis - Home Environment of Higher Secondary Students

TABLE - 1
SHOWING THE MEAN AND S.D. OF HOME ENVIRONMENT SCORES OF
HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS

S.No .	Variable	Sample	N	Mean	S.D.
1.		Entire Sample	600	21.84	4.77
2.	Gender	Male	300	21.62	5.11
		Female	300	22.06	4.40
3.	Locality	Rural	353	22.21	4.90
		Urban	247	21.32	4.52
4.	Type of Management	Government	300	21.48	4.54
		Private	300	22.20	4.97
5.	Group of study	Science	300	22.14	4.55
		Arts	300	21.53	4.96

Table 1 reveals the mean value of the entire sample which is 21.84 and S.D is 4.77. The calculated mean value is higher than the 75th percentile value (20). Hence, it is inferred that higher secondary students are having high level of home environment. The mean values of the different sub samples used in the present study are ranging from 20.25 to 23.27. These mean values are higher than the 75th percentile value (20). Hence, it is inferred that irrespective of sub samples the higher secondary students are having high level of home environment.

Differential Analysis - Home Environment of Higher Secondary Student

TABLE - 2
SHOWING THE MEAN, S.D. And 't' VALUES OF HIGHER SECONDARY
STUDENTS IN HOME ENVIRONMENT

S. No.	Variable	Sample	N	Mean	S.D.	't'Value	0.01 Level of Significance
1.	Gender	Male	300	21.62	5.11	1.15	Not Significant
		Female	300	22.06	4.40		
2.	Locality	Rural	353	22.21	4.90	2.25	Not Significant
		Urban	247	21.32	4.52		
3.	Type of Management	Government	300	21.48	4.54	1.85	Not Significant
		Private	300	22.20	4.97		
4	Group of study	Science	300	22.14	4.55	1.56	Not Significant
		Arts	300	21.53	4.96		

In order to find out the significant difference between sub samples of higher secondary students in home environment score, the investigator calculated 't' values. It is given in the Table 2. It is found to be 1.15, 2.25, 1.85 and 1.56 respectively for gender, locality, type of management and group of study. These values are not significant at 0.01 level. Hence, the framed null hypothesis no 2 (a), 2(b), 2(c) and 2(d), are accepted. It is inferred that the higher secondary students irrespective of their gender, locality, type of management and group of study do not differ significantly in their home environment.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- 1.It is found that the higher secondary students irrespective of their gender, locality, type of management and group of study have high level of home environment.
- 2.It is found that the higher secondary students irrespective of their gender, locality, type of management and group of study do not differ significantly in their home environment.

REFERENCES

- Adorno, T. W., Frenkel-Brunswik, E., Levinson, D. J., & Sanford, R. N. (1950). The Authoritarian Personality. New York: Harper.
- Best, John, W., & Khan, James, V. (2008) Research in Education, Tenth Edition, New Delhi. Prentice Hall of India Private Ltd.
- Garrett, Henry & Wood Worth, R.S.(2008). Statistics in Psychology and Education, Surjeet Publications Ltd, New Delhi.
- Jain,A.K. (1965). A Sample Data Study of Book Usage in the Purdue University Libraries, Lafayettee, IN, Purdue University.
- Subramanian, V., (1979). Consequences of Christian Missionary Education. Third World Quarterly 1, 129-131.

Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished research paper.Summary of Research Project,Theses,Books and Books Review of publication,you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed,India

- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium Scientific
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed,USA

- Google Scholar
- EBSCO
- DOAJ
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Databse
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database

Indian Streams Research Journal
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005,Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.isrj.net