IMPACT OF HOME ENVIRONMENT ON EMOTIONAL MATURITY AND SELF- CONCEPT OF ADOLESCENTS

DR.SANDEEP SAWHNEY* JAGDEEP KAUR**

INTRODUCTION

Modern age is an age of technological advancement, rapid industrialization, urbanization and hard competition that has made an individual's life more confused and insecure. Though man has conquered time and space to a greater extent, by the present level of scientific advancement yet there is a threat to his existence. With the rapid development in all walks of life, problems have also multiplied in that proportion. Hurlock (1972) stated that the children whose parents believe that they should sacrifice personal interests, produce a child centered home in which a child is treated as the most important member of the family. Coleman (1973) rightly pointed out "The family carries responsibility for the welfare of its members from cradle to grave". Good (1959) has stated that emotional maturity refers to the emotional patterns of an adult, who has progressed through the inferior emotional stages, characteristics of infancy, childhood and adolescence and is now fitted to deal successfully with reality and a practice in adult love relationship without undue emotional strain. Cattle (1957) "Self – concept as the keystone of personality".

Jerslid (1960) "Self-concept is composite of a person's thought, feelings, striking, hopes, fears and fantasasise his views of what he is, what he has been, what he might become and his attitude pertaining to his work."

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

"IMPACT OF HOME ENVIRONMENT ON EMOTIONAL MATURITY AND SELF-CONCEPT OF ADOLESCENTS".

* Principal, Doraha College Of Education, Doraha

**Assistant Prof. in Education, Guru Gobind Singh Khalsa College of Education for Women, Kamalpura

Objectives of the Study

The study was undertaken with the following objectives:

- 1. To find out the relationship between home environment and self concept of senior secondary school students of Ludhiana district.
- 2. To find out the relationship between home environment and emotional maturity of senior secondary school students of Ludhiana district.

HYPOTHESES

- 1. There exist significant difference between Self-Concept of Rural and Urban Girls.
- 2. There exist significant difference between Self-Concept of Rural and Urban Boys.
- 3. There exist significant difference between Emotional Maturity of Rural and Urban Girls.
- 4. There exist significant difference between Emotional Maturity of Rural and Urban Boys.
- 5. There exist significant difference between various dimensions of home environment among Rural and Urban Girls.
- 6. There exist significant difference between various dimensions of home environment among Rural and Urban Boys.
- 7. There exist significant relationship between Self-Concept and various dimensions of Home Environment.
- 8. There exist significant relationship between Emotional Maturity and various dimensions of Home Environment.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- 1. The present study was restricted to Ludhiana district senior secondary schools only.
- 2. The study is restricted to 500 students (250 boys and 250 girls)

METHOD AND PROCEDURE

Sample

For the present study 500 students both boys and girls from senior secondary schools of Ludhiana district were selected.

TOOLS USED

The tools used in the present investigation are:-

- 1. Home Environment Inventory (HEI) by Dr. Karuna Shanker Mishra.
- 2. Emotional Maturity Scale (EMS) by Dr. Yashvir Singh and Dr. Mahesh Bhargava.
- 3. Self Concept Scale by Dr. Harmohan Singh and Smt. Sarswati Singh.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of the present study was to see the impact of home environment on emotional maturity and self-concept. On the basis of analysis of data collected some conclusions are drawn which are as given below:-

1. The t-value is 6.288 which is significant at 0.05 level and shows difference in Self- Concept among rural and urban girls. Hence the hypothesis that there exist significant difference between Self-Concept of Rural and Urban Girls is accepted. Further Rural girls are found to have higher Self-Concept than urban girls.

2. The t-value is 3.927 which is significant at 0.05 level and shows difference in Self- Concept among rural and urban boys. Hence the hypothesis that there exist significant difference between Self-Concept of Rural and Urban Boys is accepted. Further Rural boys are found to have higher Self-Concept than urban boys.

3. The t-value is 7.667 which is significant at 0.05 level and shows difference in Emotional Maturity among rural and urban girls. Hence the hypothesis that there exist significant difference between Emotional Maturity of Rural and Urban Girls is accepted. Rural girls are found to have more Emotional Maturity than urban girls.

4. The t-value is 12.057 which is significant at 0.05 level and shows difference in Emotional Maturity among rural and urban boys. Hence the hypothesis that there exist significant difference between Emotional Maturity of Rural and Urban Boys is accepted. Rural boys are found to have more Emotional Maturity than urban boys.

5. The t-values are 3.865, 0.216, 0.939, 1.141, 0.912, 0.953, 3.131, 1.841, 1.145 and 2.230 of dimensions Control, Protectiveness, Punishment, Conformity, Social Isolation, Reward, Deprivation of Privileges, Nurturance, Rejection and Permissiveness. Only Deprivation of Privileges and Permissiveness dimension are significant at 0.05 level of significance and other dimensions are not significant at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the hypothesis that there exist significant difference between various dimensions of home environment among Rural and Urban Girls is rejected.

6. The t-values are 11.830, 7.808, 6.628, 4.048, 2.193, 2.701, 1.339, 5.453, 2.208, 0.304 of dimensions Control, Protectiveness, Punishment, Conformity, Social Isolation, Reward, Deprivation of Privileges, Nurturance, Rejection and Permissiveness. All dimensions except Deprivation of Privileges and Permissiveness are significant at 0.05 level of significance Hence the hypothesis that there exist significant difference between various dimensions Control, Protectiveness, Punishment, Conformity, Social Isolation, Reward, Deprivation of Privileges, Nurturance, Rejection and Permissiveness of home environment among Rural and Urban Boys is accepted. Urban boys have more Control, Protectiveness, Punishment, Conformity in home than rural boys and rural boys were more Socially Isolated and Rejected in home than urban boys.

7. Coefficient of correlation between dimensions Control, Protectiveness, Punishment, Conformity, Social Isolation, Reward, Deprivation of Privileges, Nurturance, Rejection and Permissiveness and self-concept are .187, .198, .066, .144, .017, .154, .099, .094, .094, .061. Dimensions Control, Protectiveness, Conformity, Reward, Deprivation of Privileges, Nurturance, Rejection are significant at 0.05 level of significance and dimensions Punishment, Social Isolation and Permissiveness are not significant at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the hypothesis that there exist significant relationship between Self-Concept and various dimensions Control,

Protectiveness, Punishment, Conformity, Social Isolation, Reward, Deprivation of Privileges, Nurturance, Rejection and Permissiveness of Home Environment is accepted.

8. Coefficient of correlation between dimension Control, Protectiveness, Punishment, Conformity, Social Isolation, Reward, Deprivation of Privileges, Nurturance, Rejection and Permissiveness and emotional maturity are .221, .265, .040, .114, .343, .076, .132, .203, .235, .150. Dimensions Control, Protectiveness ,Conformity, Social Isolation, Deprivation of Privileges, Nurturance, Rejection and Permissiveness are significant at 0.05 level of significance and dimensions Punishment and Reward are not significant at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the hypothesis that there exist significant relationship between Emotional Maturity and various dimensions Control, Protectiveness , Punishment, Conformity, Social Isolation, Reward, Deprivation of Privileges, Nurturance, Rejection and Permissiveness of Home Environment is accepted.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The above conclusions shows that rural girls and boys differ from urban girls and boys in case of Self-Concept. Rural girls and boys have higher Self-Concept than urban girls and boys. Rural girls and boys differ from urban girls and boys in case of Emotional Maturity. Rural girls and boys have more Emotional Maturity than urban girls and boys. Urban boys have more Control, Protectiveness, Punishment, Conformity in home than rural boys and rural boys were more Socially Isolated and Rejected in home than urban boys. Urban girls have more Deprivation of Privileges and Permissiveness in home than rural girls. Control, Protectiveness, Conformity, Reward, Deprivation of Privileges, Nurturance, Rejection dimensions of Home Environment have impact on Self- Concept. Control, Protectiveness, Conformity, Social Isolation, Deprivation of Privileges, Nurturance, Rejection and Permissiveness dimensions of Home Environment have impact on Emotional Maturity.

REFERENCES

Aggrawal R and Kapoor M. Parents Paticipation in Children's Academic Activities in Relation to their Academic Achievement at Primary Level. Journal or Indian Education. February 1998: 61-68.

Ahluwalia S P. A study of Self Concept and Job Satisfaction of Harijan and the Non Harijan School Teachers. Recent Researchers in Education and Psychology 1996; 1: 32-39.

Alexender E. and K Rajendra. Influence of Self-Concept, Sex, Area and Education on Students Adjustment Problems. Journal of Education Research and Extension. 1992 January; 28 (3): 129.

Alim F. Emotional Problems of Parents of Adolescents. Praachi Journal of Psycho-Cultural Dimensions. 1996; 12(2): 99-106.

Allport G W. Pattern and Growth in Personality. Halt Rinchart Winskin. Inc.1961:110-138.

Anantharaman Z and Parasthasarathy R. Promotion of Mental Health in School Setting".Experiments in Education.1991; 11(11): 315-318.

Anca. Neuro-Psychotherpy. www.neuropsychotherapy.com. 2005.

Anderson J E. Changes in Emotional Responses with the Age in Feelings and Emotions. The Moose Heart Symposium in Cooperation with the University of Chicago. New York : 1951.

Anshu. Level of Aspiration, Achievement Motivation and Adjustment of Adolescents and effect of family Climate. Indian Educational Review. 1988; 24(4):97-104.

Ayishabi T G. Self-Concept of College Students of High and Low Intelligence. Journal of Educational Research and Extension. 1985: 22.

Basantia J M and Mukopadhaya D. Effect of Environment Factors on Achievement a study on Rural Students. The Educational Review. 2001; 44 (1): 201-204.

Bindu C M. Self-Concept and Socio–Personal Adjustment of Hearing, Impaired and Normal Secondary School Student. Experiments in Education.1998; 14(3). Bissa Sushma; Singh B G and Helode R D. Self- Concept: A Comparison between Blind and Normal Students. Perspectives in Psychological Researches. 1993;16(1,2):58-60.

Biswas and Aggarwal. Encyclopedic Dictionary and Directory of Education. New Delhi: Academic Publishers; 1971.

Boshier R. The Effect Of Academic Failure On Self-Concept and Maladjustment Indices. Journal of Education Research ,1972.

Broadly, R H. Preschool Environment and Classroom Behaviour. The Journal Of Experimental Education. 1981; 49 (4):196-199.

Casler L. Maternal Deprivation: A Critical Review Of Literature. Monograph Of Social Research And Child Development. 1961; 26(2).

Cattle R B. Personality And Motivation Structure and Measurement. Tarrytown And Hudson World. New York :1957.

Chaudhry N and Bajaj N. Emotional Maturity as a Correlate of the Mental Health of Adolescents Staying at Home and Orphange. Journal Of Indian Education. January 1994:60-65.

Chaplin J P. Dictionary Of Psychology. First Edition. Dell Publishing Co.;1968: 444.

Choudhary M and Kaur P. Impact Of Home Environment On Moral Values Of Childrens. Praachi Journal Of Psycho Cultural Dimensions. 1993; 9(1): 34-39.

Clarke P A. Child Adolescent Psychology. Merril Publishing Company. U.S.A;1968:339-364.

Coleman J C. Psychology And Effective Behaviour. D. B. Taraporevala Sons And Co.Pvt. Ltd. 1973.

Crow L D and Crow A. Educational Psychology. New Delhi : Eurasia Publishing Houses ; 1973.

Davis P T and Cummings E M. Marital Conflicts and Child's Adjustment :An Emotional Security Hypothesis. Psychological Bulletin.1994;116:387-411.

Dinkmeyer D C. Child Development. New Delhi : Prentice Hall Of India Pvt. Ltd. 1967.

Fink M B. Self Concept as it Relate to Academic Under Achievements. Journal of Education Research. 1962;13:57-62.

Fowler D. Child Psychology. 1951.

Fraser E. Home And School. University Of London Press; 1969.

Freeman. The Relationship between Self Concept and Reading Achievement of Elementary Junior and Senior High School Students. Dissertation Abstract International. 1986; 47(4): 1263-A.

Gairola L. Caste Affiliation and Sex Effect on Self Concept Of Adolescents. Praachi Journal Of Psycho-Cultural Dimensions. 2001; 17(1):31-34.

Ghosh R. Personality Study of the Maladjusted Marital Behaviour. Indian Dissertation Abstract. 1980; 9(3-4):416-418.