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POLLUTION AWARENESS AMONG EIGHTH STANDARD STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT: -

Due to the advancement in the knowledge of the environment there occurs an explosive increase in human population scarcity of space, food, problems, threatening depletion of natural resources and socio-economic problems. In order to meet the challenges of these



problems, one requires extensive and exhaustive understanding of the environment especially in relation of human survival and benefit. This all comes under the subject called environmental biology. It is of interest to note that environmental biology is not a new discipline but is simply an extension of ecological approach

which is mainly concerned with the study of the environment in relation to the welfare of man and his comfort. The reason for this is probably that man is regarded as the evolved and an intelligent component of the environment.

KEYWORDS: human population, natural resources and socio-economic problems.

INTRODUCTION :

Pollution has been defined as deliberate or incidental contamination of the environment with man's wastage. Pollution is anything that is released in to the environment which degrades it. Certain common pollutant of developed and developing countries is:

- Deposited matter such as soot, smoke and grit.
- Gases like sulphur dioxide, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, hydrogen, sulphur dioxide, ammonia, fluorine, chloride, etc.
- Chemical compounds such as arsenic, hydrogen, fluorides, detergents, etc.
- Fertilizers
- Sewage
- Noise and heat

TYPES OF POLLUTION

Air Pollution

Air Pollution is considered to be one of the most dangerous and common kind of environmental pollution that has been reported in most industrial towns and metropolitans of India and Abroad. "Air pollution means the presence in the door atmosphere of one or more contaminants, such as dust fumes, gas, mist, odor, smoke or vapor its quantities, with characteristics and of duration such as to be injuries to human plant or animal life or to

property or which unreasonably interfere with comfortable enjoyment of life and prosperity”.

Land Pollution

This is one of the environmental problems. The loss of soil fertility due to continuous farming results in the degradation of soil quality. This also leads to the destruction of native plants and local vegetation. Each harvesting season adds humus to the top soil. However, when the crops are harvested and removed from the soil there is little organic matter left. Though it is controlled by application of biofertilisers and crop rotation, still we are not able to control the problem of soil erosion.

Water Pollution

River and lakes are the carriers of wastes generated by production and consumption activities of the human beings as drinking water for most Indian cities comes from rivers and others surface sources. All the fourteen major rivers are subject to serve contamination and pollution today. The fourteen major rivers carry 85% of sufferance run of and their basic 73% of the country the chief diseases. Also they account for a loss of productivity of the value of about 60 crores a year.

Noise Pollution

The development of the steam engine the petrol engine and technological machinery contributed to an increasingly noise environment. Although the problem has been for several years now, it has been very much felt as a result of the diesel engine. The diesel engine, the construction site machinery and the increased volume of road traffic, noise is accepted as a potential health hazard and is one of the pollution components.

NEED OF THE STUDY

During the present century, environment has undergone revolution; population of India is increasing day by day. Physical resources are being depleted and technological growth lead to air, water and noise pollution we have started to realize the world is moving towards clusters and must adopt preventive and curative measures. Every river has a built in self purification capacity provided by nature but if too much of polluted materials is let into it they may lose their capacity to purify itself. The Government is talking several steps to conserve the natural environmental conditions. Environment pollution is a current show for which the awareness must be created among the school children. This can be done by providing environment education either as a separate subject or as inter disciplinary subject. By this the teacher can develop critical thinking about pollution among the students. The student will develop concern for the environment.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To find out the pollution awareness among VIII standard students with regard to gender and type of school.

HYPOTHESES

1. There will be no significant difference in the pollution awareness among VIII standard students in terms of gender.
2. There will be no significant difference in the pollution awareness among VIII standard students in terms of type of school.

Method

Survey method of research has been used in the present study.

Sample

The samples were chosen from three types of schools namely Government, corporation, and matriculation. The students studying in VIII standard were selected as the sample by random sampling method. The students belonged to the age group of 12 to 13 years. The sample size is 300. They included 150 boys and 150

girls.

Tool

Each descriptive type of research employs one or more tools for collecting valid and reliable data. The major types of tools of the research are the questionnaire, schedule test, inventory and scales. In the present study the pollution awareness scale by Dr. Lalit Kishore (1993) was used. The pollution awareness scale consists of 53 items. The items have been so selected that all aspects of pollution are counted. The scale suits mental age of 13 years and upward. There are 3 parts of the scale. Part A contains, question testing general awareness of pollution like air, water, soil noise, Part B contains multiple choice questions which help in knowing responses of individual when put in various situations. Part C has questions on pollution which is hard to detect like radiations; communication wave nuclear, hazards etc. The answers of all parts fall in 3 categories Yes, No, Can't say.

Data Analysis

Table 1: Mean Significant Difference of Pollution Awareness Scores With Respect To Boys and Girls

Gender	N	Mean	SD	SE	SED	CR	Level of Significance
Boys	150	54.83	8.558	0.698	1.117	1.352	Not Significant
Girls	150	56.34	10.669	0.871			

The calculated value is less than the table value at 0.05 level of significance.

Table-1 shows that there is no significant difference in the pollution awareness scores between boys and girls. Thus, the hypotheses-1 stating that, "there will be no significant difference in the pollution awareness among VIII standard students in terms of gender" is accepted.

Table 2: One Way ANOVA for the Pollution Awareness Scores of the Students Studying in Different Type of School

Source of Variation	df	Sum of Square	Mean Square	F	Level of Significance
Between Groups	2	3504.45	1752.22	27.638	Significant
Within Groups	298	18893.3	63.40		
Total	299	22397.7			

The calculated value is greater than the table value at 0.01 level of significance.

Table-2 depicts that there is significant difference in the pollution awareness scores in between the students studying in different types of school. Thus, the hypotheses-2 stating that "There will be no significant difference in the pollution awareness among VIII standard students in terms of type of school" is rejected.

Table 2.1: Mean Significant Difference of Pollution Awareness Scores of the Students Studying in Government and Corporation Schools

Type of School	N	Mean	SD	SE	SED	CR	Level of Significance
Government	100	59.72	9.152	0.9152	1.271	6.583	Significant
Corporation	100	51.35	8.824	0.8824			

The calculated value is greater than the table value at 0.01 level of significance.

Table-2.1 reveals that there is significant difference in the pollution awareness scores among VIII standard students studying in Government and Corporation schools.

Table 2.2: Mean Significant Difference of Pollution Awareness Scores of the Students Studying in Matriculation and Corporation Schools

Type of School	N	Mean	SD	SE	SED	CR	Level of Significance
Matriculation	100	55.69	8.872	0.8872	1.251	3.468	Significant
Corporation	100	51.35	8.824	0.8824			

The calculated value is greater than the table value at 0.01 level of significance.

Table-2.2 shows that there is significant difference in the pollution awareness scores among VIII standard students studying in Matriculation and Corporation schools.

Table 2.3: Mean Significant Difference of Pollution Awareness Scores of the Students Studying in Government and Matriculation Schools

Type of School	N	Mean	SD	SE	SED	CR	Level of Significance
Government	100	59.72	9.152	0.9152	1.275	3.16	Significant
Matriculation	100	55.69	8.872	0.8872			

The calculated value is greater than the table value at 0.01 level of significance.

Table-2.3 depicts that there is significant difference in the pollution awareness scores among VIII standard students studying in Government and Matriculation schools.

MAJOR FINDINGS

- There is no significant difference in the pollution awareness of VIII standard students with regard to gender.
There is no significant difference in the pollution awareness of VIII standard students with regard to type of school.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Awareness of pollution is felt need in the field of education. It is the teacher who should educate the students to know about the environment and cause of pollution in the environment. The study of pollution awareness is important for the students in order to manage resources for sustainable development. It is necessary to create awareness camp students to preach public in their societies. Natural resources are considered to be global resources and resources development as a whole is the responsibility of each and every individual of human being.

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