

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
CENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE, BHOPAL-462016
PROFORMA FOR SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION AT THE
TIME OF SENDING THE FINAL REPORT OF THE WORK
DONE ON THE PROJECT

1. Name and Address of Principal Investigator : Mrs. Kanchan Sinha
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3. UGC Approval No. and Date : MH-67/202081/15-16/CRO/
GENERAL /2527
4. Date of Implementation : 15/02/2017
5. Tenure of the Project : 2 Years
6. Total Grant Allocated : 2, 23,000.00
7. Total Grant Received : 1, 40,000.00
8. Final Expenditure : 2, 24,240.49
9. Title of the Project : "Environmental Awareness of Tribal and Non-Tribal Adolescents of Durg District in Relation to their Values and Socio-economic Status: A Comparative Study."

Objectives of the Project :

To study the relationship between Environmental Awareness and Values among Adolescents in Durg district in the state of Chhattisgarh.

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2. To study the relationship between Environmental Awareness and Socio-Economic Status among Adolescents in Durg district in the State of Chhattisgarh.
3. To find out the difference in Environmental Awareness with respect To culture. More specifically, whether or not the Tribal and Non- Tribal Adolescents differ in their Environmental Awareness.
4. To find out the difference in Environmental Awareness with respect to locality. More specifically whether or not the Adolescents belonging to urban and rural locality differs in their Environmental Awareness.
5. To find out difference in Environmental Awareness with respect to Socio-Economic Status. More specifically whether or not the Adolescents belonging to high and low Socio-Economic Status differ in their Environmental Awareness.
6. To find out gender difference in Environmental Awareness. More specifically whether or not male and female adolescents differ in their Environmental Awareness.
7. To find out the Value predictors of the environmental awareness.

11. Achievements of the Projects :

1. This study is useful for identifying the level of environmental awareness among adolescents students in Durg district of Chhattisgarh.

It is helpful to find the environmental Awareness of Tribal & Non-Tribal adolescent students students in Durg district of Chhattisgarh.

It is helpful to find the environmental Awareness of Urban & Rural adolescents students in Durg district of Chhattisgarh.

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4. This study is helpful for the adolescents to understand, to improve the quality of life and they knew that the environment should be clean & healthy.
5. It is helpful to understand the interdependence of physical & biological components and the ecology of organisms.
6. It helped the school organization and managing committee to understand the need of Environmental Awareness and they started arranging different environmental awareness programmes.
7. It helped to realize the Durg district population of properly using and dumping waste material produced to cause negligible damage to nature and do more & more plantation also discard polythene bags.

12. Summary of the Findings :

1. The relationship between Environmental Awareness & Personal Value overall was found negative & non-significant ($r=-0.081, p>0.05$).
2. The relationship between Environmental Awareness & Socio-Economic Status was found negative & non-significant ($r=-0.021, p>0.05$).
3. There is a significant difference in Environmental Awareness of Adolescents belonging to Tribal & Non-Tribal culture. The calculated t-Value was found 3.93(df=158) which is more than the table value (1.96 at 0.05 level & 2.756 at 0.01 level.) at 0.05 & 0.01 level both. By comparing the Mean of Tribal Adolescents (M=41.80) & Non-Tribal Adolescents (M=38.85), we can interpret that Tribal Adolescents has more Environmental Awareness than Non-Tribal Adolescents. This reveals that Culture of the people affects the awareness about Environment.

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4. There is significant difference in Environmental Awareness of Adolescents belonging to Urban & Rural locality. The calculated t-Value was found $t=5.83(df=158)$ which is greater than the table value (1.96 at 0.05 level & 2.756 at 0.01 level) at 0.05 & 0.01 level both. By comparing the Mean of Urban Adolescents ($M=35.58$) & Rural Adolescents ($M=40.67$), We can interpret that Rural Adolescents are more Environmentally Aware than Urban Adolescents. By observing t-Value, we can say that Rural Adolescents are highly aware than the Urban Adolescents.
5. There is significant difference in Environmental Awareness of Adolescents belonging to different Socio-Economic Status (High & Low). The calculated t-Value = 2.152 ($df=158$) which is greater than the Table Value (1.96 at 0.05 level & 2.756 at 0.01 level) at 0.05 level. By comparing the Mean of High Socio-Economic Status ($M=36.79$) & Low Socio-Economic Status ($M=38.94$), We can interpret that low Socio-Economic status adolescents are more Environmentally aware than High Socio-Economic status adolescents.
6. There is no significant difference in Environmental Awareness of Adolescents belonging to different Gender (Male & Female). The calculated t-Value = 1.42 which is lesser ($P < 0.05$) than the Table Value (1.96 at 0.05 level). The obtained Mean of Male Adolescents is ($M=38.35$) & that of Female ($M=37.80$). By seeing the Mean value, Male are slightly more Environmentally Aware than Female Adolescents.
7. For finding the predictor of Personal Value which will predict the Environmental Awareness, the t-Value of all 10 dimensions were calculated separately. The 10 dimensions are-


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Religious, Social, Democratic, Asthetic, Economic, Knowledge, Hedonistic, Power, Family Prestige & Health Values. shows the mean and standard deviation and t-value of Environmental awareness(EA) of high religious value and Environmental awareness of low religious value; EA OF High Social value and EA of low Social value; EA of high domestic value and EA of low domestic value; EA of high aesthetic value and EA of low aesthetic value; EA of high economic value and EA of low economic value; EA of high knowledge value and EA of low knowledge value; EA of high hedonistic value and EA of low hedonistic value; EA of high power value and EA of low power value; EA of high family prestige value and EA of low family prestige value and EA of high health value and EA of low health value. The mean and standard deviation of EA of high RV , SV , DV , AV , EV , KV , HV , PV , FPV , and HV are 38.32 & 6.33 ; 38.39 & 6.13 ; 38.41 & 6.07 ; 38.66 & 5.99 ; 38.87 & 5.92 ; 38.42 & 5.97 ; 37.93 & 6.98 ; 38.45 & 4.5 ; 37.93 & 6.095 ; 38.43 & 6.09 respectively. The mean and standard deviation of EA of low RV , SV , DV , AV , EV , KV , HV , PV , FPV , and HV are 38.63 & 5.9 ; 40.25 & 2.73 ; 40.75 & 3.96 ; 35.56 & 6.21 ; 37.07 & 6.26 ; 39.38 & 7.42 ; 39.25 & 4.15 ; 38.49 & 8.79 ; 40 & 5.6 ; 39.33 & 4.15 respectively. The t-value of RV, SV , DV , AV , EV , HV , KV , PV , FPV and HV are $t=0.36$, $t=1.75$, $t=1.154$, $t=2.73$, $t=1.72$, $t=0.36$, $t=1.67$, $t=0.027$, $t=2.07$, and $t=0.514$ respectively at $df=318\{(N1+ N2)-2\}$. Table value of t at 318 degree of freedom(df) at 0.05 levels is 1.962 and at 0.01 level is 2.58. Hence calculated value ($t=2.73$) in (Table-2) of Aesthetic value is more than the value meant for 0.05 & 0.01 level of significance. Hence it is interpreted that Aesthetic value show significant difference between EA of high

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AV and EA of low AV. Rest nine dimension of personal value shows no significant difference. Thus it shows that Aesthetic value is the predictor of Environmental Awareness

13. Contribution to The Society :

Environmentalism is an Ideology that evokes the necessity & responsibility of Human to respect, protect and preserve the Natural World from its anthropogenic(cause by humans) afflictions. In environmental Awareness is an integral part of the movement's success. By this project we made aware to our friends, families and the adolescents of the society that the physical environment is fragile and indispensable. We can begin fixing the problems that threaten it. Environmental destruction is a result of a flaw in the modern world belief system, in which our actions lack consequences. To save our environment, we need to stop our dependence on fossil fuels and begin using environmentally sustainable resources. This project tries to make people aware that the Environment is in critical condition and while there is hope to change our course, time is of the essence. By this project work, we try to inspire our family & society to become an environmental steward. Awareness developed in some percentage of society people and they began making aware those around them. This project act as a catalyst for the society to begin their role as an Environmental Steward. People started community garden, started using public transport instead of private transport. Adolescents started working/accepting the three R's formulae i.e. Reuse Reduce & Recycle. They started using locally produced groceries, goods, and services. Plantation percentage increased, society began trying to save rainwater for future and discarded plastic bags. Adolescents became aware that environmental problem will affect them and their future generations.

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14. Whether any Ph.D Enrolled/Produced Out of the Project : NO
15. No. Of Publication Out of the Project: 02

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Acceptance of Manuscript
For September Issue of PIJR
(PERSONAL VALUES AND
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS)



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STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS IN RELATION TO LOCALITY AND CULTURE AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN DURG DISTRICT, CHHATTISGARH

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ABSTRACT

The Environmental issues are major global problem of important concern. The present study focuses on the analysis of level of Environmental Awareness among adolescents (student of Govt. Higher Sec. School) in Durg district in the state of Chhattisgarh, in relation to Locality and culture. The sample consisted of 200 Adolescents (student of higher secondary school), which include 100 boys and 100 girls of Tribal and Non-tribal Culture from rural and urban background. A Standardized Environmental Awareness Ability Measure (EAAM) by Dr. Praveen Kumar Jha were used to collect data. Data were analyzed by using t-test. The main conclusion is that, Tribal Adolescents have more Environmental Awareness than Non-tribal Adolescents and found significant difference between rural and urban background adolescents. Rural adolescents were more aware than urban adolescents.

KEYWORDS : Adolescents, Environmental Awareness, Locality, Culture.

INTRODUCTION

Man is facing one of the most horrible problem of ecological crises. Human ignorance, greed and lack of respect for the 'Mother Earth' created serious problems of over population, dwindling natural resources and environmental crises. Environment includes all the conditions, circumstances and influences surrounding and affecting an organism or a group of organisms (Trivedi and Raj, 1992). Today environment has become the concern of all; the academicians, intellectuals, scientists, policymakers and government across the continents (Kant and Sharma, 2013). In present situation destruction of environment is inexcusable as of now we have access to knowledge and information and therefore it becomes imperative on our part that we re-examine ethically as well as morally what we have inherited, what we are responsible for and what we will pass to our coming generations.

Environmental awareness helps social groups and individuals to acquire an awareness of sensitivity to the total environment and its allied problems. It is not only a question of air and water pollution but also includes elimination of diseases, hunger, malnutrition and poverty, destruction of forests, extermination of wildlife, erosion of soil and accumulation of waste, etc. Hence, there is an urgent need for proper management of environmental crises. Educators and environmental specialists think that solution of environmental crises requires environmental awareness which should be deeply rooted in the education system at all levels of school education (Khan, 2013). Environmental awareness is defined as 'an idea of holding a general impression or consciousness about environment without having to know much about it' (Roberta, 2009). It implies knowledge, values and necessary skills to solve environmental problems. Environmental awareness is the initial step ultimately leading to the ability to carry on responsible citizenship behavior (Sengupta, Das and Maji, 2010).

In order to protect and conserve the environment, awareness is must. In this backdrop the present study - 'A Study on Environmental Awareness in relation to Locality and culture among Adolescents at Durg District, Chhattisgarh', was undertaken.

STUDY AREA

The present study was carried out during academic year 2017-18 with adolescents of different locality (rural and urban) and culture (tribal and non-tribal) of Govt. Higher Secondary School, District Durg, Chhattisgarh (India) (Fig.1)

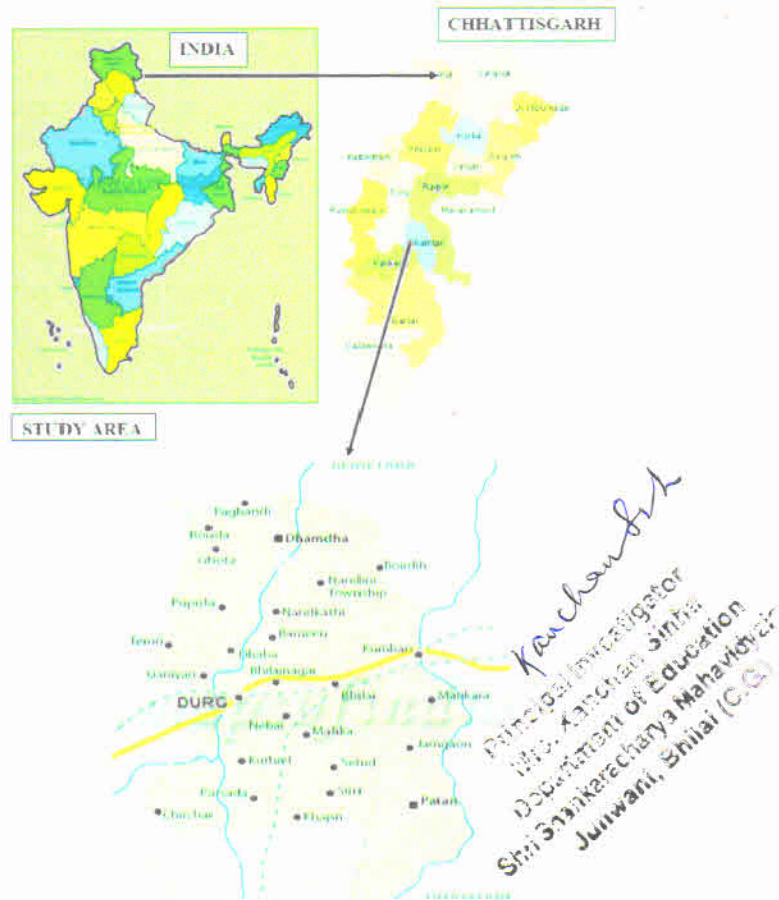


FIG. 1: Map of District DURG of Chhattisgarh showing the study area

REVIEW OF THE STUDY

A number of research works have been taken up. Rajput et al. (1980), made an attempt to identify the awareness of children of primary level, towards the scientific and social environment. The study revealed that only one of the four group (2 schools X 2 Class) were significantly different on Environmental awareness at pretest stage, whereas at the post test stage two experimental group were significantly better than the control group. Paramjit (1993) conducted a study on "Environmental Awareness among the student of Different Socio-Economic status". The finding revealed that environmental awareness was more among boys of better socio-economic status whereas among girl, it was observed that the

girls of lower socio-economic status had more environmental awareness as compared with boys. **Sebastian and Nima (2005)** showed that science students have more awareness of biodiversity and its conservation than other students. **Fisman, L. (2005)**, study showed that the local environmental awareness found only among students living in high socio-economic neighborhoods.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

Over recent decades, depletion of natural resources, scarcity of fresh water, deforestation, soil depletion, loss of biodiversity and air and water pollution are the problems of major concern, resulted in serious health problems as well as negative impact on the environment. Environment Awareness is essential to solve these problems. That's why the present venture had been made in this direction to study the environmental awareness in relation to locality and culture among adolescents (higher secondary school students).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the environmental awareness of adolescents (students of govt higher sec. school students) of Durg district in the state of Chhattisgarh.
2. To study the environmental awareness of rural and urban higher secondary school students of Durg district in the state of Chhattisgarh.
3. To study the environmental awareness of tribal and non-tribal higher secondary school students of Durg district in the state of Chhattisgarh.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

1. There is no significant difference in the environmental awareness among the rural and urban adolescents (Higher Secondary School Students) in Durg district of Chhattisgarh state.
2. There is no significant difference in the environmental awareness among the tribal and non-tribal adolescents (Higher secondary school students) in Durg district of Chhattisgarh state.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The study is limited to Government higher Secondary school in Durg district of Chhattisgarh only.
2. The study is limited to 200 students only.
3. The study is limited to the environmental awareness of adolescents belonging to Government Higher Secondary Schools in Durg district of Chhattisgarh.
3. The study is limited to the non-cognitive variables like Locality and culture of the adolescents.

METHODOLOGY

In view of the objective of the present study, the researcher has adopted the Descriptive Survey Method. The details are as under:

Sample:

In the present study, a sample of 200 adolescents was selected by adopting the random sampling techniques. Further, selected sample was divided into two segments of 100 adolescents on the basis of culture and locality. Here, each segments consisting of students of the Higher Secondary Schools in Durg district of Chhattisgarh. Equal representation of students has been ensured for culture and locality.

Tools Used:

In the present investigation Environmental Ability Measure developed by Dr. Praveen Kumar Jha was used to collect requisite data from adolescents. The tool comprises of 51 items. Reliability of test tool was determined by Split-half reliability which was 0.61, R-K method which was found to be 0.84 and test-retest was 0.74. Thus EAAS bears an adequate degree of reliability. To determine validity of the environmental awareness ability measure coefficient of correlation between the score of the present scale was computed which was found to be 0.83.

Analysis of Data:

The data was statistically analyzed by using mean, Standard Deviation, and t-test.

RESULT:

Mean, Standard Deviation and t-test were calculated from the Environmental Awareness test score of the entire sample of 200 adolescents (students of government higher secondary school).

First hypothesis was framed to find out the significant difference in Environmental Awareness between Urban and Rural background. Result (Shown in Table No. 1) shows the Mean and Standard Deviation of Urban and Rural background adolescents. The mean score of urban adolescents is found to be 35.58 and S.D. as 5.83, and mean score of rural adolescents is found to be 40.67 and S.D. as 7.19. To test the difference between two means, t-value is calculated which is found to be 5.83. Table value of t at 198 degree of freedom (df) at 0.05 level is 1.96 & at 0.01 level is 2.576. Hence calculated value (t=5.83) in (Table-I) is more than the table value for 0.05 & 0.01 level of significance. Hence, it is interpreted that there will be significant difference between Urban and Rural adolescents in Environmental Awareness. Thus null hypothesis rejected.

Table-I : Significance of Difference in Environmental Awareness between Urban and Rural Background Adolescents

Variable Locality N Mean S.D. t-Value Result

Environmental Urban 100 35.58 5.83

Awareness 5.83 Significant

Rural 100 40.67 7.198

df= 198 p < 0.05 & 0.01

Second hypothesis was framed to find out the significant difference in Environmental Awareness between Tribal and Non-tribal Adolescents. Result (Shown in Table No. 2) shows the Mean and Standard Deviation of Tribal and Non-tribal Adolescents. The mean score of Tribal adolescents is found to be 41.80 and S.D. is 4.95, and mean score of Non-tribal adolescents is found to be 38.85 and S.D. is 5.66. To test the difference between two means, t-value is calculated which is found to be 3.93. Table value of t at 198 degree of freedom (df) at 0.05 level is 1.96 and at 0.01 level is 2.576. Hence calculated value (t = 3.93) in (Table-II) is more than the table value for 0.05 & 0.01 level of significance. Hence, it is interpreted that there will be significant difference between Tribal and Non-tribal adolescents in Environmental Awareness. Thus null Hypothesis rejected.

Table - II : Significance of Difference in Environmental Awareness between Tribal and Non-tribal Adolescents

Variable Culture N Mean SD t-value Result

Environmental Tribal 100 41.80 4.95

Awareness 3.93 Significant

Non-tribal 100 38.85 5.66

df= 198 p < 0.05 & 0.01

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

In the present investigation it was found that adolescents (students of The Government Higher Secondary School of Durg district of Chhattisgarh) of Rural and Urban background show significant difference in Environmental Awareness. The mean value shows that Rural adolescents tend to be more aware of the environment than compared to the Urban adolescents. The rural adolescents are primarily engaged in agricultural activities and they understand the

importance of living in harmony with nature as compared to the Urban adolescents that do not really get a chance to interact with nature.

We conducted a study on similar lines among the tribal and non-tribal adolescents. We found that the tribal adolescents are more environmentally aware than non-tribal adolescents. Tribal adolescents consider the forest to be their home and they believe that their wellbeing is intertwined with that of the forest. They have a non-exploitative relationship with Mother Nature. They depend on the forest resources for life essentials-food, shelter, medicine and tools and they ensure that there is minimum damage to the forest in the process of doing so. Because the tribals consider the forest to be their home, they are certainly more aware of the importance of the nature as compared to non-tribals who have not essentially been exposed to the intricacies of the forests.

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