

# ANALYSIS STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AMONG STUDENTS

Dola Das<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Babhuti Kashyap<sup>2</sup>

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to look at college students' environmental awareness abilities in connection to their gender and degree of education. A purposive selection strategy was used to choose a sample of 60 college students who were evenly divided by gender and educational level. The sample was drawn from a number of colleges in Ahmadabad. Environmental Awareness Ability was measured using tools such as the Environmental Awareness Ability Measure (EAAM). The 't' test was used to statistically assess the results. The data indicated that there was no substantial difference between them in terms of gender, and there was a negligible difference in terms of educational attainment. The natural atmosphere was so clean, virgin, unspoiled, uncontaminated, and welcoming to all living things.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Environmental Awareness Ability, environmental, awareness*

## **INTRODUCTION**

This is a critical time for environmental awareness and sensitivity to be instilled in the general public, particularly among teenagers. Working at a grass-roots level is critical for societal awareness. As a result, the entire society may work together to safeguard the environment. If we wish to instill environmental values in our children, we must first understand our responsibilities to the environment and then model ecofriendly conduct. Environmental awareness should be a key component of any environmental curriculum, encouraging youngsters to take an active role in environmental conservation as one method to maintain the delicate balance between man and nature. Young children are enthralled by it and are eager to learn.

Environmental deterioration has been caused by rapid urbanisation and the public's desire to lead a more affluent lifestyle. As a result of environmental calamities including climate change, pollution and ecosystem disintegration, the quality of life is being harmed. Because human activities are the primary source of environmental deterioration, environmental socio-psychological aspects affect our well-being in both direct and indirect ways. There is a lack of study and reporting on environmental awareness and commitments despite many environmental events and campaigns on anthropogenic pollution by government and non-government entities. It is important for the public to

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<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Department of Psychology, Himalayan University, Itanagar, A.P.

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<sup>2</sup>*Research Supervisor, Department of Psychology, Himalayan University, Itanagar, A.P.*

have varying degrees of environmental knowledge and concern in order to affect their own environmental behaviour. It's important to remember that improving the environment and, by extension, people's well-being may

be guided by public understanding and behaviour on environmental issues. Although students have a high degree of comprehension, understanding, and attitudes about the environment, their level of activity is still modest, according to the research. This means that environmental education should be made mandatory for all students, not just those in higher education. This is due to the fact that they will be in a position to make decisions in the future.

Environmental conditions will be shaped by their choices and activities for years to come. One further study indicated that just 26% of high school pupils had a poor understanding of environmental issues, 48% have a moderate awareness, and 26% have a high awareness. Environmental knowledge among secondary school students also seems to have little influence, according to one study. However, the establishment of an eco-club at a high school has a significant influence on students' environmental consciousness. Finally, there is just a minor degree of environmental awareness among secondary school pupils analysed in this report.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

**B Handoyo et.al (2021)** Environmental issues in today's society demand immediate attention before they become irreversible. University students, as academics, must be fully educated about current urgent environmental issues through formal and informal education so that they may serve as role models and environmental advocates. The goal of this study was to assess environmental awareness and pro-environmental behaviour among State University of Malang undergraduate Geography students. The survey approach was employed in this study to conduct descriptive qualitative research. To gather information, a questionnaire was issued to 100 people who were randomly chosen from a pool of 100 people. The majority of the pupils were well-informed and had a better grasp of environmental issues, according to the results of the environmental awareness survey. Between students, there existed a mismatch.

**Gina K. Thomas et.al (2020)** In today's society, correct understanding and attitude toward the conservation of natural resources is a major problem. Plastic pollution is the most serious kind of environmental contamination. Because of its durability, plastic has a wide range of applications in modern society, but the toxicity that plastics produce in the environment is unavoidable because it is non-biodegradable. Environmental education's goal is to familiarise and sensitise college students to environmental issues and concerns in order to instill in them a positive social attitude and healthy approach to environmental conservation. As a result, it is necessary to assess their level of environmental awareness and attitude. The goal of this study was to look at graduate students' environmental awareness and assess their attitudes and behaviours.

**R.Danielraja (2019)** Environmental awareness scale was used to analyse the meaningful difference in the mean scores of environmental awareness in a sample of 180 students from Standard XII. The findings revealed that there was a significant difference in mean Environmental awareness scores between students in the science and arts groups, that there was a significant difference in mean Environmental awareness scores between students in the science and vocational groups, and that there was no significant difference in mean Environmental awareness

scores between students in the vocational and arts groups. There was no statistically significant difference in mean Environmental awareness ratings between students based on gender or kind of institution.

**Dr. Harpal Singh (2018)** Earth is the only planet on which life can be found, and its natural resources are limited. These resources must be used in a sustainable manner. If we do not address environmental issues now, our future generations will face a bleak future. The future of the environment has been painted in a perilous light. Now is the time for everyone to be conscious of environmental issues. Women who educate students in both urban and rural settings are the instructors of the next generation. As a result, they must be aware of environmental issues in order to educate future generations about environmental issues and solutions. It is possible that social media sites will play an important part in this. The impact of socioeconomic status (low and high SES), as well as background (urban and rural) was investigated.

**Tribhuwan Kr. Bhatia (2017)** The term "Environmental Awareness" refers to an awareness of the interplay between natural and human systems. Economic growth in developing nations leads to a rise in energy consumption, which, in turn, contributes to the deterioration of the natural environment. There can be no success in environmental conservation unless every member of society works together. As a result, the goal of this research is to find out how much Assamese residents care about the environment. An environmental awareness scale developed by the author is used to collect and evaluate data, and statistical methods such as mean, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis are used to examine the acquired data. This research found that Assamese females had a higher level of awareness than Assamese men. Generally speaking, Assamese people have a high degree of environmental awareness.

## **METHOD**

The most significant contributor to the study's success is the approach. It aids in maximising efficiency and coordinating activities. The current investigation was conducted using a descriptive survey approach. Data for this research was gathered from students in government and private schools in the Ludhiana area of Punjab, India. There were 200 pupils in all, including males and girls. Data was collected only after obtaining approval from the head of the institutions and establishing a connection with students in the senior high school class. The results of the test were read out before any interference was made. A correct answer was seen as a badge of honour.

### **Hypothesis of the Study:**

Secondary school pupils' environmental awareness is not significantly influenced by gender.

**Sample:** A sample of 100 students from Pragjyotish English High School, Guwahati and Rosebud English High School, Guwahati were recruited for the research.

**Sampling Technique:** The researcher employed random sampling in this investigation.

**Statistical Techniques used:** The data was examined using descriptive statistics like mean and standard deviation and inferential statistics like the t test.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

Various statistical approaches have been used in the process of doing the analysis. The researcher's findings are summarised in the following table:

**TABLE 1: Group- wise N, M, S.D, and t-value in Environmental Awareness among Rural and Urban Senior Secondary School Students**

category	Number	Mean	S.D	t-value
Rural	100	30.57	9.30	2.16
Urban	100	27.82	6.23	

The average and standard deviation of rural pupils' environmental awareness are 30.57 and 9.30 percent, respectively. Student environmental awareness in metropolitan regions is measured at 27.82, with a standard deviation of 6.23.

In addition, the estimated t-value is 2.16, which is considerably higher than the table value of 1.96 at a 0.05 level of confidence.

**Table -2 Mean, S.D and t- values of Environmental Awareness of Secondary School Students with respect to gender**

Variable	Gender						t-value	Interpretation
Environmental Awareness	Male			Female			1.37	Not significant
	N	Mean	S.D.	N	Mean	S.D.		
	50	78.35	11.09	50	74.58	13.44		

As can be seen in Table 2, the averages for male and female students are 78.35 and 74.58, respectively, with a total of 50 male and 50 female students. It is insignificant at both the 0.05 and 0.01 levels of significance for the "t" value. Because of this, the theory is still in place to sum up: Secondary school pupils' environmental awareness does not seem to be affected by gender, according to this study.

## CONCLUSION

Given that in India, more than half of the population does not have access to a formal education, relying only on that system to raise environmental awareness is insufficient. Efforts should be made to reach out to both educated and illiterate individuals, both boys and girls. The focus should be on environmental issues that have a regional or local impact. The use of mass media, such as radio, television, newspapers, magazines, feature films, and documentaries, among other things, may help to spread Environmental Education to a broader audience. Because education, both official and informal, is less common in rural and outlying regions, it is important to fund environmental programmes on television and radio in order to raise awareness and cultivate a respect for the environment among local residents. Generally speaking, we believe that information plays a significant part in shaping one's mindset. This theory is supported by the results of the researchers. It is thus critical that students have a basic understanding of environmental consciousness in order to cultivate a sustainable mindset. To ensure that our next generation is aware of the need of environmental preservation, future teachers will be trained.

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