
Environmental Awareness and practices in Bulandshahr

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Abstract

Introduction/ background – This paper provides an overview of environmental status in bulandshar and practices regarding it by students.

Methodology/ Materials & Methods/ experimental- for purpose of the study secondary data has been used (an websites, and different books of accounting & personal management). And primary data has been collect through questionnaire.

Result & Discussion-

The associations between gender and environmental awareness among respondents have been analyzed through Chi square. The p value is 2.076. The calculated value 2.076 is lesser than the table value 5.99 at 2 degrees of freedom, hence the Cross table Value (CV) is lesser than Table Value (TV) null hypothesis is accepted. There is no association between gender and environmental awareness. This statistical data is evident that irrespective of gender, students are aware about the environmental protection

Conclusion-The researcher concludes this paper with following recommendation. This study can be further stretched to dos research on developing and employing spacing contemporary environment awareness packages for the students thorough NSS (or) by forming separate department for conserving environmental. The researcher recommends that environmental study should be included in college curriculum and should be taught all students irrespective of their gender.

I. INTRODUCTION

The growing concern with environmental issues and their impact on general awareness is one of the most notable phenomena of the last two decades. Increase in the economic activities in developing countries results in more energy and consumption demand which generally leads to environmental degradation. There is a conventional belief that such environmental degradation would resolve as soon as these countries grow economically, since that would enable them to afford environmental friendly technology as well as pro-environmental regulations and policies. However, several studies indicated that many developing countries already equipped with environmental policies, legal

frameworks and economic instruments, which are regarded worsening of environmental conditions. Major difficulties these countries confront are not only the lack of legal and economic framework for environmental behaviours. Some of the environmental problems which are critical at the present are fairly widely known because of the growing awareness of all levels of society, including governments, general public and the scientific community. However, the present study is trying to discuss the environmental awareness and practice among college students in Tamil Nadu. The fact that people from different cultures act with a nationalistic awareness, which is seen as one of the biggest problems of globalization, is taken into consideration. It will be inevitable for us to face the fact that it would not be easy to find a solution to of environmental problems. India has more than 40% of young people in the world. The sensitizations are practice of environmental manner is will improve the present environmental conditions.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONS IN INDIA

The World Bank expert reveals that in the year 1995 to 2010. India has become one of the fastest progressing countries in the world, in addressing its environmental issues and improving its environmental quality. Still, India has a long way to go to reach environmental quality similar to those enjoyed in developed economies. Pollution remains a major challenge and opportunity for India. India has adopted various international and national strategies to solve and mitigate many environmental issues such as Environmental Management Council, Public Liability Insurance, and Pollution by Motor Vehicles, Regulation of Sea Shore Hotels, National River Action Plan, Solar Energy Commission. Environmental issues in India are many. Air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution and wildlife natural habit pollution challenge India. Tamil Nadu is one of the worst cases in dealing with environmental related issues. Mohan I_(2007) in his study stated that there are more than 3000 industrial units in Tamil Nadu which have been classified under the highly pollution or 'red' category. The effluents have caused serious problems in the Palar basin. Similarly, there are a large number of textile bleaching and dyeing units and Tiruppur, Erode, and Karur, which contaminates the Noyyal,

Amarvathy and other water bodies. There are five main industrial complexes in Tamil Nadu. Manali/Ennore, Ranipet, Cuddalore, Mettur and Tulicorin which have chemical, petrochemical and other industries. These complexes have also become environmental pollution hotspots. There are cement units, distilleries, sugar, sago, paper, dairying, electroplating, chemical and fertilizers (Agrochemicals), mining industries, ores/mineral processing industries and a variety of other industries which are water consuming and also generate large quantities of effluent. Some of the industries have also provided the treated effluent for irrigation with some degree of success. The professional social worker has a very vital role in environmental issues and generating awareness among people. The priority goes mainly for creating awareness among the students through mass media, campaign, competitions, voluntary work, etc., but by viewing the present situations which is happening all over India. The environmental is not only concern with ecological aspects, but it also affects the livelihood options for the marginalized groups. An environmental issues are becoming more and more complex and the need to take action becomes more urgent, college students need to be equipped with appropriate skills that can help them to make better decisions and choices (Joseph et al; 2004).

III. METHODS AND MATERIALS

The aim of the paper is to measure of level of environmental awareness and habitual practices towards environmental among the under graduate regular students with special reference to Arts and Science colleges in bulandshahr district, Uttar Pradesh.

Objectives:

- To find out the environmental awareness level among the college students.
- To study the general environmental practice among the college students.
- To suggest action towards creating environmental awareness and environmental friendly practice among the college students

This research describes the environmental awareness and environmental practices among the college students. It also provides brief explanation of the various material practices among the students towards environment. The descriptive design suits to this paper and fulfils the above mentioned aim and objective bulandshahr is located at 10.35°N 77.95°E. It has an average elevation of 268 meters (879 feet). It is 130 km from Coimbatore. 81 km from Delhi. This region is close

to the capital of the Pandavas - Indraprastha and Hastinapur. After the decline of Hastinapur, Ahar, which is situated in the north-east part of Bulandshahr District, became an important place for the Pandavas.

Later the King Parma made a fort in this part of the region. A Tomar king named Ahibaran laid the foundation of a fort called Baran here and established his capital. It was traditionally called Baran city and only recently came to be called Bulandshahr in official usages. Since it was perched on a highland it came to be known as "high city", which translates as Bulandshahr in Persian language. There is a present-day place called Upper Court (Hindi: ओपरकोट) which is believed to be the Fort of Raja Ahibarna and old Baran was limited to this area.

The primary and secondary data has been collected. The secondary data were collected from various sources such as books, and legislations. For the purpose of collecting primary data, the researcher adopted Standardized scale on Environmental Awareness Ability Measure and self prepare questionnaire on environmental practices were used for collecting primary data. In this research work multi stage sampling method was followed for selecting the respondents from study area. In the 1st stage list of affiliated colleges of bulandshahr district functioning under CCS University Madurai was collected. In the 2nd stage, from the listed colleges, only the colleges started during the academic year of 2015 – 2016 was selected. On that basis five colleges were selected. In the 3rd stage systematic random sampling (hard numbers has been taken) was used to select 3 colleges out of 5 colleges. The total strength of the selected 3 colleges was 559 students. Based on availability of students were available during the period of data collection, all the 210 students were selected based on census method in the 4th stage of sampling.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher presented the collected data with the help of tables. This also intends to appropriate statistical test over the data to validate the statistical hypothesis which helps in interpreting data, to explain the relationship between gender and environmental awareness as well as correlation between gender and practice which means friendly practice and unsociable practice.

H1: Gender may influence environmental awareness among college students.

H0: There is no association between gender and environmental awareness among the students.

Table No. 1: Cross Tabulation between Gender and Environmental Awareness

S. No.	Gender	Environmental Awareness			Total
		Low	Moderate	High	
1	Male	0	12 (12.76%)	82 (87.24%)	94 (100%)
2	Female	0	8 (6.89%)	108 (93.10%)	
	Total	0	20 (9.52%)	190 (90.47%)	210 (100%)

Table

Chi Square	Value	df	Significant
	2.076	2	5.99

*SIGNIFICANT AT 0.05%

The **Table No. 1** exhibits the associations between gender and environmental awareness among respondents have been analyzed through Chi square. The p value is 2.076. The calculated value 2.076 is lesser than the table value 5.99 at 2 degrees of freedom, hence the Cross table Value (CV) is lesser than Table Value (TV) null hypothesis is accepted. There is no association between gender

and environmental awareness. This statistical data is evident that irrespective of gender, students are aware about the environmental protection.

H1: Girls have better practices on environment than boys.

H0: There is no different between gender and environmental practice.

Environmental practice level	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	Male	94	9.40	2.14	0.22
	Female	116	8.80	2.32	0.22

Independent sample t-test

Environmental practice level	Equal variances assumed	Leven's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means		
		F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		0.376	0.54	1.984	208	0.049

The **Table No. 2** explains about Independent sample t-test applied to check the difference between gender and environment practice. The p value (0.376) is lesser than significant level ($P < 0.05$), so the null hypothesis rejected. Since, it is seen that there is a significant difference between gender the environment practice. The

environmental practice is much high among the girl students they boy students in the study area.

H1: Higher the environmental awareness among the respondents higher the environmental practice

H0: There is no significant relationship between environmental awareness and environmental practice

		Total Rank	POSITIVE
Total Rank	Person Correlation	1	0.222
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.080
	N	210	210
POSITIVE	Person Correlation	0.116	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.095	
	N	210	210

Table No. 3 describe that he correlations between environmental awareness and environmental friendly practice among responsible the r value i.e. ($r = 0.222$) is positive number as an indication that both variables, environmental awareness and friendly environmental practice are related in the same direction from each other but it should be noted that there does not appear to exist to any

correlation between the correlation variable. The significant value $p = 0.080$ shows there exist no significant correlation between environmental awareness and environmental practice. Through, environmental education is part of curriculum but students are not practicing commonly in the study area.

Table No. 4. Correlations between environmental awareness and unsociable environmental practice

		Total Rank	NEGATIVE
Total Rank	Person Correlation	1	0.030
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.689
	N	210	210
NEGATIVE	Person Correlation	0.028	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.689	
	N	210	210

Table No. 4. Equals that the correction between environmental awareness and unsociable environmental behaviour. The r value i.e. ($r = 0.030$) is negative number as an indication that both variables, environmental awareness and unsociable environmental practice are related in the same direction from each other but it should significant Value $p = 0.689$ shows there exist no significant correlation between environmental awareness and environmental practice.

The researcher started this research work to find the out answers for questions whether the college students are aware of environmental issues or not, if they are aware how their practicing in their day life. Eventually the researcher came up with answers in the above mentioned questions with support of primary data collected from the respondents. Its shows that gender does not influence environmental awareness which means the result indicates that irrespective of gender college students are aware of environmental issues, at same time Abdo (2010) in his study travels that Males were shown to be more knowledge about environmental issues than females. And also one more study by Fligenshence (1998) found that women usually have a less extensive environmental knowledge than men but they are more emotionally engaged, show more concern, show more concern about environmental destruction, believe less in influencing as the result of present study shows that the environmental practice in much high among the girls students than boy students in the study area. Another question is whether there is any correlation between environmental awareness and environmental practice thought by the researcher but the results shows that no significant correlation exists between environmental awareness and environmental practice that is to say college students are aware of the environmental issues but when they are going to practice it they fail. Owens, (2000) in his study stated that increase in knowledge and awareness did not lead to pro-environmental behaviour. He points out the common sense tells us that changing behaviour is very difficult. Anyone who has ever tried to change a habit, even in a very minor way, will have discovered how difficult it is, even if new

behaviour has distinct advantages over the old one and Fietkau's, (1981) also said knowledge does not directly influence behaviour. This is the unique feature of the study undertaken by the researcher.

V. RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

The researcher concludes this paper with following recommendation. This study can be further stretched to dos research on developing and employing spacing contemporary environment awareness packages for the students thorough NSS(or) by forming separate department for conserving environmental. The researcher recommends that environmental study should be included in college curriculum and should be taught all students irrespective of their gender. It can be included in their study by adding more practical oriented programmes. They can be sensitized by celebrating special day like world environment day, wildlife day, world water day, forest conservation day etc., and also knowledge about alternatives for plastic should be imparted and promoted among student population. It should not be mere a study, rather it should becomes part of their life. It can be achieved through the help of NGOs who are working on environmental issues, social activists, government and Social Work professionals. That is to say students from various disciplines have to work together to create better environment. Social Workers in collaboration with other disciplines can undertake scientific researcher to explore unexplored aspects of environments. These are all the recommendations given by the researcher. This research attempted to describes how environmental awareness and practices, it has focused only on the key literatures in each area. The review highlights the need for Social Work research on environmental awareness and practices among college students. All these findings urge the need to make efforts to provide the necessary facilities for promoting environment awareness and friendly approach to safeguard the environment. This study focused on various aspects of environment, mainly environmental awareness and practice among college students. This paper concludes with relationship between gender and

environmental level of awareness and practice level, level of awareness is high but practice level is moderate there are some differences between gender and practice level among college students.

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