

CHAPTER -II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITRATURE

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The related literature is an essential aspect of any research work. It acts as a catalyst to the investigator in preceding his work fruitfully to reach the goal. It also serves as a pointer to the lacuna in the concerned literature. Related literature as we understand is a similar to related studies made by previous research workers in the same field. It provides the aspiration for understanding the study and lays a foundation for the entire investigation. It contributes a positive knowledge to the investigator through which the investigator finds the gulf of knowledge and rectifies the areas where the investigation of facts, concepts, theories, and bibliographies etc. are needed. It helps to avoid duplicity and provides new knowledge to the workers where one can evaluate and interpret the significance of ones findings. Published literature is a fruitful source in which a researcher may stimulate the devised hypothesis of his/her own.

In the words of JOHN W. BEST “In any problem related literature helps a student to discover what is already known, what others have attempted to find out, what methods of outlook have been promising or disappointing and what problems remain to be solved.”

➤ **Review of literature is of crucial significance in view of the following points.**

1. It provides the researcher with the means of getting to the frontier in a particular field of knowledge. Unless we know what others have done and what remain still to be done in the area, we can't develop a research project that will contribute to dissemination of knowledge in the chosen field. Thus, the literature in any field form die foundation on dissemination of which all future work must be built. If a researcher foils to build this foundation of knowledge provided by the review of literature, his/her work that has already been done will be better by someone else.
2. The review of literature helps in limiting the individual's research problem and putting it in a clear perspective. It helps the researcher in delimiting the scope of the problem to a viable and working unit.

3. In the process of reviewing the literature, the researcher should not only learn what work has been done, but should also be alert to research possibilities that have been over looked. The unique experience and background individual makes it possible for him/her to see a fact the 52 problem that other research worker have not seen, such new points are likely to occur most frequently in any area where little research has done.

4. The review of related literature helps the researcher in avoiding sterile and unproductive approaches. Repetitions are sometimes not without any fruitful results. One or two repetitions of an unproductive approach can be justified. Repetitions beyond this, however, serve no useful purposeser to see a fact the problem that other research worker have not seen, such new points are likely to occur most frequently in any area where little research has done.

For the present study the investigator tapped out the various sources of available literature pertaining to the variable of present study. The investigator has reviewed research done by some one in the field of awareness and attitude towards environmental education among the students. A large number of researches have been done on awareness, attitudes, curriculum construction and the dimensions like political, social, cultural, economic and scientific aspects in relation to environmental education in India and abroad. The important researches related to the variables of present study have been reviewed and those are put as under. The collected materials are categorized as under:

- I. Studies conducted in India
- II. Studies conducted Abroad

2.1 STUDIES CONDUCTED IN INDIA

Rajput et al. (1980) conducted a study on “Environmental Approach of Teaching at Primary Level in Bhopal.” The focus of the study was on the awareness of children towards scientific and social environment and the identification of available community resources for effective utilization in teaching. The study revealed that one among the four groups differed significantly in the pre-test of environmental awareness and both the experimental groups were significantly better than the control group in the post-test stage. The difference between the experimental and the control group on a traditional achievement test was not significant.

Gupta et al. (1981) conducted an investigation of the “Environmental Awareness among Children of Rural and Urban schools and Non-formal Education Centres.” They found out that children from different types of schools were highly aware of the environment.

Thomas (1996) made a study to compare the relative merits of using field study as a way to increase environmental knowledge and attitude in high school biology students from South Mississippi. This was done through field studies in Wet lands and found that biology students were better in environmental awareness than other general students.

Gopool and Anand (2005) conducted a study on “Environmental Education of school curriculum and overall perspective’ Mhey found that few concepts were included in the school curriculum on environmental education.

Bhutia Yodlda (2009-10) conducted a study on Environmental Awareness among the students of Kendriya Vidyalaya. He found out that:

- (i) Both the male and female students have almost equal environmental awareness and he understood that gender is not a factor for affecting environmental awareness of school students.
- (ii) He also found out that both the elementary and secondary school students' also possess same awareness on Environmental Education because of environmental education as compulsory subject in all the level of school in India, after direction issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.
- (iii) Further, the research scholar found out that the senior secondary level students have more awareness about environmental issues than secondary level students.
- (iv) The researcher found out that senior secondary level students are more aware about environmental issues than elementary level students.

2.2 STUDIES CONDUCTED ABROAD

Benner (1973) conducted a study on pupil's environmental knowledge and attitude towards environment. It was found out that no significant gain in effective achievement can be brought about in pupil's attitudes in desired direction through planned curricular efforts.

Hartung (1974) conducted a study on the relationship between the cognitive achievement in environmental knowledge and attitudes towards environment. It was noted that the trend of the relationship between achievement and attitudes ranged from negative to positive correlation

Howe and Disinger (1998) made an attempt to study the effect of outdoor educational programme on attitude and awareness about environment of the students. The study found a significant effect of these programmes on the environmental attitude and awareness of the students.

2.3 CONCLUSION

Conclusions have been drawn from the above studies and found that large number of studies have been conducted relating to awareness and attitude towards environmental education based on sex, localities, discipline, race, qualification and level of education. While Shahnawaj(1990) Larijini Maryam (2010) ,Maghenda (1975) found that female students posses higher level of awareness towards environmental education, the opposite result was found in the studies of Patel and Patel(1994) .Ivan and Sadi, Imad(1997) , that male students are having higher level of awareness than girl students. Similarly different findings were found out in the studies of Shitaljit Keisham (2008), Bhutia Yodida (2010) ,Shobeiri,S.M. Omidvar and Prahallada ,N.N (2006), Benner (1973) that there was no significant difference in their level of awareness and attitude towards environmental education .Both the male and female students are having same level of awareness towards environmental education .

The urban area school students possess higher level of awareness than the rural area school students in the study of Patel and Patel (1994), Vipindra Nagrao (2010) and Dubey and Samal (1998). But the opposite findings were found in the studies of Gupta et al. (1991) suggested that children from urban and rural area schools are having same level of awareness and attitude towards environmental education and do not differ in their level of awareness towards environmental education. But the findings of Sharma (2013) indicated that urban female teacher trainees had better environmental ethics as compared to urban male teacher trainees. Rural male teacher trainees possess better environmental ethics than rural females. Graduates with rural and urban settings were found to posses no significant difference in environmental ethics. Since there is no uniformity in the findings ,it was thought proper to undertake the present study.