

CHAPTER-II

A REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.0.0 INTRODUCTION

The first chapter deals with the introduction, conceptual framework, rationale of the study, objectives, hypotheses and delimitations of the research. The present chapter is devoted to the review of related literature are presented, below.

Meaning and Importance

“The literature in any field forms the foundation upon which all future work will build”

- R. Borg

Simply, it means the similar or related studies made by previous research workers in the same field, study of related literature implies locating, reading and evaluating report of research as well as report of casual observation and opinions that are related to individual planned research project, sometimes the researchers is ignorant about the research works which have been made before hand and imitates learning to the wastage of time and it does not yield any new knowledge beneficial to the society. However, the research, which is not a duplication the existing literature, but a new one. Certainly provides new opportunities to our knowledge. So the researcher must know the past adequately, so that s/he can design further study what is unknown.

Environmental problems are capturing our attention these days the governments of various developed countries have now shown their concern over environmental issues. There are many adverse effects of environmental degradation which are seen these days. Many health problems and deadly diseases are striking the people all over the world. Diseases like T.B., cancer and asthma find their causes in environment. The deformation of environment is the result of tremendous modernization, industrialization and urbanization. There are larger numbers of forest based industries by which trees are cut down and this leads to deforest ration. The present time needs environmentally conscious

citizens who can save the environment from disasters. Public awareness is required to that effect. Attitude will create positive awareness towards environment.

The research worker needs to acquire up-to-date information about what has been done in the particular area from which he takes the problem for research. The related literature work as guide post' not only with regard to the quantum of work done in the field but also scores as a pointer to the gap and lacuna in the concerned field of research in presenting on the need of related literature.

Reviewing all major studies of the past the researcher keep interest to find out whether any study be done which can be interrelated with the present topic of investigation. Many studies have not been found in the elementary end, however some studies are available related to this topic at secondary level that may be directly or indirectly connected, with the topic related to the present problems.

2.1.0 STUDIES ON ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS

Anuradha V. (1978)

In her study on "awareness about pollution" she took samples from government and private school of Bhopal (M.P.). The main conclusion from her study was as follows; grade IX students of four schools aware of the terminology more instruction in their areas. Though they were aware of the harm caused by environmental pollution but they take information.

1. No. significant differences were found on the basis of gender.
2. No. significant differences existed between the awareness level of students in different aspects of pollution on pre and post test level.

Shekhar (1981)

Reported a limited role of Indian press in creating mass concern with environmental issues among university students. However, when a comparative analysis of the effect of various mass media was made in various villages of Jodhpur district and Jodhpur city.

Press was found to be a much more effective media. Utility as new feature proved much attractive and effective to the masses.

Sharma (1981)

Conceptualized the generation of environmental awareness among school children, college youth and general public. According to him teaching at home by parents to their children below 12 years might prove very effective and lasting, their learning to be merciful to plants and animals. Through the medium of moral education given by parents last for most of the life than on attaining adolescence. Environmental awareness will be more effective if it is through undergraduates study having practical training and examination and by youth club nature teaching cum eco - development field trips.

Gupta, Grewal and Rajput (1981)

Researcher observed that children in the age group of 7 – 12 studying in formal rural schools, formal urban schools and non-formal rural schools displayed the same level of environmental awareness about certain aspects. In some areas, awareness of these three groups were found to be rather inadequate. There were such aspects, which required application part of knowledge and critical thinking which had not developed among these children who were still at the concrete operational stage.

Masih (1982)

It indicates awareness of social problems caused by environmental crisis by 9, 13 and 17 years old. These problems indicate and include pollution, energy crisis, food shortage and diseases. A majority of 13 and 17 years old students were in the opinion for scientific researches related to problem caused by the environment.

Jacobson and Beaver (1984)

Applied the Guttman, Jardon facet theory to access attitude towards the environment of six grade students in a middle to upper middle class island community and it was observed that:-

1. Resident camping programmes may be influential in developing more positive attitude towards the environment among elementary students participating in it.

2. The study found no significant difference on the basis of sex.

Kathrgu Wald Haus back, Laster, W Milbrath and Scan M. Enright “of Know Your State” (1991)

Environmental knowledge awareness concern among XI grade students, report on a 1990-91 study of XIth grade students in New York State.

The Authors surveyed approximately 3200 students from a sample of 30 secondary schools to assess the levels of environmental knowledge of environmental concern. Independent variables included style of school, region of school and the sex of students further the author controlled for reported sources of environmental information and interest for greater exposure to environmental issues.

Andrew person Article "Environmental Awareness with infants. An Integrated Approach" [Taken from connect volume XVII No., March 1993]

As an infant teacher we are fortunate if that we are to a large extent, free from the constraints of subject time tabling. The undifferentiated curriculum allows for greater freedom and the natural overlapping of each aspect of a child's learning environmental education if it is to be meaningful, it is essentially interdisciplinary and becomes an intrinsic element in the processes required for the acquisition of all skills.

Bhattacharya G. C. (1996)

In his research titled, “Study of Environmental Awareness among Primary Grade Girls Students and Their Parents in Varanasi”, have focused on the following objectives:

To find out the level of Environmental Awareness among parents and their girl students studying at grade IIIrd and Vth in Varanasi.

The major findings of the study were:

1. No sex difference was found in case of grade IIIrd and Vth girls students in terms of their Environmental Awareness.

2. No sex difference was found in case of grade IIIrd and Vth girls student in terms of orientation, attitude and the responsibility towards environment.

Gakkhar, S.C et al. (1993) conducted a study, "Environmental awareness of the 10th class students" and found that high intelligent youth have high awareness of environmental pollution both in rural and urban areas. Environmental pollution awareness among urban school going youth was significantly better than that of rural school going youth. They found that sex difference was significant on awareness of environmental pollution.

Aggarwal Archana (1996) in her article, "Education stresses the need of environmental awareness" proposed outline of environmental education for childhood stage, school stage, undergraduate and postgraduate level. and concluded that due importance was required to be given for developing an educational strategy with a view that love for nature can be developed from the very beginning and right perception of the problem and its cure were brought to the knowledge. Pradhan,

Rathee and Thakran (2017) conducted a study of environmental awareness among rural and urban secondary school students. Their results show that there exists significant difference in environmental awareness of rural & urban and male and female secondary school students favouring the later in both the cases. Mangat (2016), reported non-significant difference in environmental awareness of rural & urban and male & female senior secondary school students.

Sandhu (2015) observed that female secondary school students are significantly more aware of environment as compared to male students, and urban secondary school students are significantly more aware of environment as compared to their rural counterparts.

Sindhu and Singh (2014) reported significant difference between rural and urban favouring urban secondary level students regarding environmental awareness.

Sivakumar (2012) made a study on the environmental awareness of high school students, related to their gender (boys/girls), locale (rural/urban) and type of school (govt./private). Results show that (i) gender does not play any role on Environmental awareness i.e. there is no significant difference between boys and girls regarding environmental awareness (ii) Localities of the schools play an important role on environmental awareness. In this case, he found urban students to be more aware than rural students on the measure of environmental awareness.(iii) The types of secondary schools also play an important role on environmental awareness with private secondary school students taking the lead in comparison to their government secondary school counterparts.

G.C (2002) conducted a survey about “Environment awareness among secondary school teachers in relation to gender and school subject.” He examined that significance difference was found in Environment awareness between male and female teachers. The teachers teaching science had significantly higher environment awareness compared to the teachers of language and social science.

Prahallada N.N and et al. (2003) conducted a study on, “Environmental awareness among secondary school teachers in Iran and India” and concluded that there are significant differences between them in environmental awareness across and within two groups with regard to their subject specialization science and arts.

Dr. Nasrin (2004) in his study, “Awareness among neo literates” showed that the existing curriculum failed to develop awareness among neo literates and environmental oriented mentality among adult’s learners. A majority of neo-literates had a great desire to know about environment problems and their solution.

Sandhu V. and Dhillon J.S (2005) conducted a study on, “Environmental education awareness among elementary school teachers” and revealed that significant variation in the environmental education awareness with regard to their residential background and subject specialization. Male and female elementary school teachers showed no significant variation in environmental education awareness.

Singh, K (2005) in his study, "Environmental awareness and attitude towards environment of primary school students of government and private schools of Punjab" and showed that Private school students have better environment attitude than government school students.

Vipinder and Jaswinder (2005) conducted a study on, "Environmental education awareness among elementary school teachers" and revealed that the subject specialisation of the school teachers also showed significant variation in environmental education awareness. Science teachers had significantly higher environmental education awareness than their social science and language counterparts.

Archana and Urmila (2012) conducted a study on "Environmental awareness among higher secondary students of Jabalpur" and found that the students affiliated to central board of secondary education recorded significantly higher environmental awareness than those affiliated to the M.P. Board across all the disciplines and both the genders.

Bala (2015) pointed out that (i) There is a significant difference in environmental awareness of senior secondary school students living in rural and urban areas favouring the later and (ii) There is a significant difference in the Environment Awareness of Senior Secondary School students of govt. and private school favouring private senior secondary school students.

Barman (2015) conducted a Comparative Study of Environmental Awareness among Secondary Level Students. In this study the level and uniformity of environmental awareness between male and female secondary students was compared. The findings revealed that male students of rural area, private and English medium school were more aware than female. Female students of urban area, Government and Assamese medium school were more aware than male. Awareness of female is more uniform in rural area, Government, Assamese and English medium school. In urban area it is more uniform in male. But in private school both sex have same uniformity.

Sebastian and Nima (2005) in a study showed the science students have more awareness of biodiversity and its conservation than other students. These reviews of researches

indicate the inconsistencies in the findings of the earlier researches. This compels the present researcher to carry this investigation to ascertain the relationships and differences between the variables in hand.

2.2.0 SUMMARY

After reviewing all above literature researcher finally came across the conclusion that there is a need to study the Environmental Awareness because the ultimate aim of teaching environmental awareness is to develop certain environmental value amongst young growing and developing minds, because as we know the world is catastrophically moving in to the path of havoc which must be stopped by encouraging and giving information and knowledge about the destructive causes of the environmental awareness for the future.