

CHAPTER – V

**INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS AND
DISCUSSION, SUMMARY,
IMPLICATIONS, SUGGESTIONS AND
CONCLUSION**

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5.0.0 INTRODUCTION

The Summary, Implications and Conclusions presented in the current chapter are based on the previous chapter. The chapter four presented Data Analysis, Results and Interpretation. Objective-wise Interpretation of Results and the related discussions are presented, below, under different headings in this chapter Summary, implications and suggestions for further studies are also being part of this chapter.

The aim of any research work is to find out an answer to the problem undertaken and the answer is generally stated in the form of conclusions. As a researcher the research is done to test the hypotheses and to achieve certain objectives. On the basis of findings, the hypotheses are either accepted or rejected.

5.1.0 FINDINGS

- I. There exists no significant influence of Gender on Attitude toward Environmental education among Class VIII students of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Keonjhar.
- II. There exists weak correlation between attitude and achievement of the Class VIII students towards Environmental Education.

The discussions related to each finding are presented, below, under different captions.

5.2.0 INFLUENCE OF GENDER ON THE ATTITUDE OF CLASS VIII STUDENTS TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

There is no significant influence of Gender on the Attitude of students towards Environmental Sciences. This finding is supported by the study conducted by Anisa Yousuf and Dr. Sadia Bhutta (2012). Male and female students do not significantly differ in their attitude. This is well documented in Table 4.2.

Shivakumara et. al. (2015) conducted a study on, the “Effect of Gender on Environmental Awareness of Post-Graduate students.” The objective of the study was to find the effect of gender in different disciplines e.g., Science and Social Science on the Environmental Awareness of the Postgraduate students. The result showed that there was no significant mean difference in the science stream from Karnataka University when gender was concerned.

Also, some studies show significance difference in attitude while taking gender as a variable. One such example is **Dutt and Kumari (2016)** conducted a study entitled “Effect of environmental education on the attitude of college students.” The objective of the study was to investigate the attitude towards the environment of undergraduate students before and after studying Environmental Education (EE). The result revealed that the post-test score was higher than the pre-test score. That meant Environmental Education increased knowledge about the environment and helped to develop a favorable attitude towards the environment. So, hypothesis 1 was accepted. It was concluded that Environmental Education played a significant role in raising a positive attitude towards the environment.

5.3.0 RELATION BETWEEN ACHIEVEMENT AND ATTITUDE OF CLASS VIII STUDENTS TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

There exists weak correlation between attitude and achievement of the Class VIII students towards Environmental Education. From the Table 4.4, the p-value was found to be 0.312. Also, the Pearson correlation value is 0.133. Since $p = 0.312 > 0.05$, there exist a very weak correlation between the attitude scores and achievement marks. The negligible relationship shows that these two factors do not have much dependence on each other. One student can have good attitude towards Environmental Education, but not necessary that he/she should have achievement in the same line.

5.4.0 SUMMARY

The summary of the given research is given below.

5.4.1 Need of the Study

With literature review it was evident that there are some studies which are showing significance difference among the gender towards Environmental Education taking Attitude as a factor.

Masum and Akhir (2010) show in their study that there is a positive attitude towards the environment through proper Environmental Education (EE).

Bala (2016) studied, "Study of environmental awareness in relation to attitude towards environment among secondary school students". The objective of the study was to investigate environmental awareness among secondary school students in relation to their attitudes towards the environment. The result showed that there was a significant relationship between awareness of the environment and attitude towards the environment.

Panth, M. K., Verma, P., and Gupta, M. (2015) carried out an investigation entitled, "The role of Attitude in Environmental Awareness of Undergraduate Students." The objective of the study was to investigate Undergraduate students' attitudes toward the environment after the course "Environment, Human and society" was taken. It was concluded that undergraduate students had a high positive attitude towards the environment with regard to their gender and faculty type. It was also observed that female students were more sensitive toward the environment than male students.

Also, some studies suggested there no significant influence of gender on Environmental Education.

Ponmozhi and Krishnakumar (2017) studied “Environmental attitude of school students” in Tamilnadu, India. The study wanted to investigate the attitude towards the environment and their influencing variables in high school students of Cuddalore District, Tamilnadu, India. The result showed no significant value

So, the present study may be helpful to see influence of gender on attitude of the students towards Environmental Education. Also, it is to establish relationship between attitude and achievement of the students in acquiring Environmental education. Hence this study is conducted.

5.4.2 Statement of the Problem

The statement of the problem was worded as under:

A STUDY OF ATTITUDE AND ACHIEVEMENT OF CLASS VIII STUDENTS TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

5.4.3 Objectives

1. To compare the attitude of Class VIII students towards Environmental Education in relation to gender.
2. To establish a relationship between attitude and achievement of Class VIII students towards Environmental Education.

5.4.4 Hypotheses

H₀ 1: There exist no significant influences of Gender on Environmental Education among the Class VIII students.

H₀ 2: There exists no significant relationship between attitude and achievement among upper primary students towards environmental education.

5.4.5 Study Design

The research design in the study was a survey design. In the study, two tools had been developed and administered to the Class VIII students of Kendriya Vidyalaya Keonjhar, to study the Attitude and Achievement of students towards Environmental Education. The

present study was a quantitative one as the Attitude and Achievement of Class VIII students have been analyzed quantitatively.

5.4.6 Sample

For the data collection process, the researcher needs to take the sample from the population. Data collection is essentially an important part of the research process so that the hypotheses tentatively held may be identified, rejected, or not rejected and inferences are made. The process of obtaining information about the entire population by examining only a part of it is referred to as sampling.

Convenience sampling a type of non-probability sampling method was employed for this research. By this method it is relatively easy to get the sample and it is inexpensive compared to other methods.

5.4.7 Tools

There are two tools prepared and administered.

5.4.7.1 Attitude test

This tool purposes to measure the attitude of the students towards Environmental Education. It is prepared by Norris I. Erhabora, and Juliet U. Dona (2016)

5.4.7.2 Achievement Test

Achievement Test in Environmental Education for class VIII on the selected Concepts was prepared by the researcher. The Achievement Test included Multiple-choice Items, which assessed Knowledge, Understanding, skills of students at various concepts.

5.4.8 Data Collection

Data were collected from the selected samples using questionnaires directly in the form of Google form. The data have been collected from the respondents through google form. Before data collection, the purpose of the study was explained and they were requested to give their frank and appropriate responses.

5.4.9 Data Analysis

In this research various statistical techniques are used for data collection. Here descriptive as well as inferential statistics has been employed for data analysis. Here t-test is employed for data analysis while comparing attitude among both the gender towards Environmental

Education. Also, to establish relation between Achievement and Attitude Pearson correlation is employed.

5.5.0 EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

To improve the modern situation of the environment, Environmental Education (EE) should be started from the early stage of school days. It was proved that educational institutions were the biggest organized sector to gain ecological knowledge and motivate to conserve it in all respects.

Understanding the importance of Environmental Education (EE) Supreme Court, introduced environmental Science as a subject from class I to V and onwards and also in undergraduate level. N.C.E.R.T along with N.C.F (National Curriculum Frame work) prepared the curriculum on Environmental studies as per the directives of the honorable Supreme Court of India, in 2005. That syllabus highlighted the observation of learners' behavior and improves their attitude towards the environment.

The goals and objectives of implementing EE in our education system includes:

- To enable young people to participate in decision making related to environmental issues.
- To enable learners to develop operational understanding of some of the basic concept and processes relating to environmental issues e.g. pollution, deforestation.
- To develop the ability to enquire into problem situations associated with the environment.
- Taking into account social and cultural factors of the people and suggesting solution.

5.6.0 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

1. The study could have been done on a larger sample size.
2. The study could have been done on other demographic variables like family background, income status, religion, caste, etc.
3. The study could have been done in a large number of schools.
4. The study could be done in other districts of Odisha as it was confined Keonjhar district only.

5. As the data collection for the present study was confined one Government school only. It can be extended to other schools also.

5.7.0 CONCLUSION

Environmental Education as a course of study has come to stay in Indian school system although more needs to be done to sustain the trend. This study revealed that students of Class VIII of Kendriya Vidyalaya Keonjhar have a level of knowledge towards the environment and also on the contents, goals and objectives also they have positive attitude towards the Environment in general. Thus, this positive attitude and high level of knowledge reveals that the human and material resources in the institution of study have a great impact on the students. Meanwhile there was little or no relationship between their achievement and their attitude towards the environment.

Hence this study reveals that environmental literate students are being nurtured to foster environmental education in the country, although more needs to be done to encourage the students and promote the course of study in the country.