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ATTITUDE TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION OF SENIOR SECONDARY STUDENTS.

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ABSTRACT:

A sample 200 senior secondary students of Jhajjar district of Haryana state was selected randomly. 'Environmental Pollution Attitude Scale' was used to collect data. The sample was administered through Environmental Pollution Attitude Scale developed and standardized by M. Rajamanickam. Mean, Standard Deviation (S.D), SED, t-test were used for analysis and interpretation of the data. The findings of the study revealed that 1) There is no significant difference between the attitude towards environmental pollution in student of Science faculty and Art faculty. 2) There is significant difference between the attitude towards environmental pollution in male and female students. 3) There is no significant difference between the attitude towards environmental pollution in urban and rural students.

Keywords: Attitude, Environmental Pollution, Senior Secondary Students.

Environmental pollution is the buildup and accumulation of toxic heavy metals in the air, water, and land that reduce the ability of the contaminated sites to support life. The rise in human population density and anthropogenic activity has led to degradation of the Earth's surface through misuse of environmental resources and improper disposal of wastes. In addition, the advancements in science and technology as well as the increase in industry have led to an increase in the dumping of wastes, ranging from raw sewage to nuclear waste, into the environment, which poses a serious problem for the survival of humanity. The conventional methods of waste disposables such as digging hole and dumping wastes, heat incineration, and chemical decomposition of contaminants were found to be more complex, uneconomical, and also lack public acceptance (Karigar and Rao, 2011). Microbial bioremediation is an alternative, cost-effective and eco-friendly technology that provides sustainable ways to clean up contaminated environments. Recently, a wide variety of organisms such as bacteria, fungi, algae, and plants with efficient bioremediating properties were successfully employed for efficient removal of toxicants from the polluted environments (Vidali, 2001; Leung, 2004). It is important to know the attitude of people about environmental pollution before planning any environmental programme and implementing it. By this study we were to know about the attitude of senior sec. students towards environmental pollution.

Objectives

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1. To compare the attitude towards environmental pollution of senior sec. students belonging to science faculty and Arts Faculty.
2. To compare the attitude towards environmental pollution of male and female senior sec. students.
3. To compare the attitude towards environmental pollution of senior sec. students from urban and rural areas.

Hypotheses

1 There is no significant difference in the attitude towards environmental pollution in student of Science faculty and Art faculty.
2 There is no significant difference in the attitude towards environmental pollution of male and female students.
3 There is no significant difference in the attitude towards environmental pollution in urban and rural students.

METHODOLOGY

In the present study, Descriptive survey method was employed

Sample

The present study has been conducted on senior sendory students from different school of Jhajjar district of Haryana state.

VARIABLES

Dependant Variable

Environmental Pollution

Independent Variables

- Locality
- Gender
- Streams

TOOLS USED

The sample was administered through Environmental Pollution Attitude Scale developed and standardized by M. Rajamanickam.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

The statistical techniques were employed to concise picture of the data, so that it can be easily comprehend . It was employed to test the hypotheses in the study. Mean, S.D., S.Em , t-value were calculated in the present study.

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ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

Objective 1: To compare the attitude towards environmental pollution of senior sec. students belonging to science faculty and Arts faculty.

Table 1. Mean, S.D. SE_D and t-value of students of science and Arts faculty.

Group	No	Mean	S.D.	$S.E_D$	t-value	Level of significant
Science	100	108.5	10.81	1.46	0.28	Not significant
Art	100	108.1	9.77			

Table. No. 1

Above table shows that obtained t-value (0.28) is less than the table value at both levels of significance i.e. 0.05 and 0.01 at df 198. Hence the null hypotheses There is no significant difference in the attitude towards environmental pollution in student of Science faculty and Art faculty is accepted. It may conclude that there is no significant difference between the attitude towards environmental pollution in student of Science faculty and Art faculty.

Objective 2: To compare the attitude towards environmental pollution of male and female senior sec. students.

Table.2: Mean, S.D. SE_D and t-value of male and female students.

Group	No	Mean	S.D.	$S.E_D$	t-value	Level of significant
Male	100	106.5	12.2	1.47	2.03	Significant at 0.05
Female	100	109.5	8.29			

Table 2

Above table shows that obtained t-value (2.03) is more than the table value at 0.05 level of significance at df 198. Hence the null hypotheses There is no significant difference in the attitude towards environmental pollution in male and female students is rejected. It may conclude that there is significant difference between the attitude towards environmental pollution in male and female students.

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Objective 3: To compare the attitude towards Environmental pollution of students from urban and rural area.

Table.3: Mean scores of attitude towards Environmental Pollution of students of urban areas and rural areas.

Group	No	Mean	S.D.	S.E$_D$	t-value	Level of significant
Urban	100	107.5	10.9	1.44	.76	Not significant
Rural	100	108.6	9.44			

Above table shows that obtained t-value (0.76) is less than the table value at both levels of significance i.e. 0.05 and 0.01 at df 198. Hence the null hypotheses There is no significant difference in the attitude towards environmental pollution in student of urban and rural locality is accepted. It may conclude that there is no significant difference between the attitude towards environmental pollution in urban and rural students.

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