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“A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ATTITUDE OF TEACHERS OF DEGREE AND B.ED. COLLEGE TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION IN RELATION TO LOCALITY, SEX AND STREAM.”



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ABSTRACT:

Environment pollution has become one of the most dangerous issues of present time due to its lethal impact on entire mankind. A vigilant and proactive attitude towards environmental pollution can really make a big impact towards its appropriate handling. The Present study was conducted to compare the Attitude of teachers of Degree and B.Ed. College towards environmental pollution in relation to locality, sex and stream. A sample of 120 teachers of Degree and B.Ed. Colleges was taken randomly. The nature of sampling was purposive. Environmental Pollution Attitude Scale by M. Rajamanickam was used for the purpose of collection of data for the study taken in hand. Mean,

Standard Deviation, t-test and other relevant statistical techniques was used for the analysis of data. The results revealed that Rural teachers of Degree and B.Ed. colleges have partially different attitude towards environmental pollution. It was found that urban teachers of Degree and B.Ed. colleges do not differ in their attitude towards environmental pollution. Further, it was found that male teachers of Degree and B.Ed. schools don't vary in their mentality towards natural contamination. Further, it was found that male instructors of Degree and B.Ed. schools don't vary in their state of mind towards natural contamination. Then again, Female educators of Degree and B.Ed. Schools vary in their demeanor towards natural contamination. Expressions stream educators of Degree and B.Ed. universities altogether vary in their mentality towards ecological contamination. It was further found that science stream educators of Degree and B.Ed. universities don't contrast in their mentality towards natural contamination.



KEYWORDS: *Environment, Pollution, Attitude*

INTRODUCTION:

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Environment is the combination of external physical conditions that affect and influence the growth, development, and survival of organism. Environment is a term that comprises all living and non-living things that happen normally on Earth or some piece of it (e.g. the common habitat in a nation). It further incorporate all inclusive characteristic assets and physical wonders that need obvious limits, for example, air, water, and atmosphere, and vitality, radiation, electric charge, and attraction, not beginning from human activity.

Environment Pollution:

Environment pollution can be communicated as "the unfavorable modifications of our environment entirely or to a great extent as a by-result of man's activity through immediate or aberrant impacts of changes in vitality designs, radiation levels, substance and physical constitutions plenitudes of life forms. Environment contamination is on the expansion and is expanding because of the industrialization and urbanization. Human being is himself in charge of the earth contamination since he has abused the laws of nature. Person has played ruin with the earth and as a consequence of it; the whole human race on earth is enduring. The industrialization has expanded generation yet the commercial enterprises either greater or littler have added to contamination nature. The tainting of air, water or soil with undesirable measure of contaminations or warmth have added so much negative impact in our life that the entire natural environment is in danger of extinction.

Attitude

In psychology, an attitude is a mental position with regard to a fact or state. Attitudes reflect a tendency to classify objects and events and to react to them with some consistency. Attitude is a state of mind or a feeling. Attitude is a frame of mind affecting one's thoughts or behavior. These are powerful source of motivation and are capable of arousing and sustaining concentrated efforts. The irresponsible attitude of the people towards environment causes various problems. Our negative attitude has distrusted functional unit of ecology of our ecosystem. India today needs such an attitudes to be develop that protect and improve the natural environment.

Need Of The Study

We all are part of the environment directly or indirectly. We all are effected by it or effect it by various means. Environmental pollution has become one of the biggest problems threatening our society. We are continuously degrading our environment by pouring pollution in it by one-way or other. It is expected from our teachers to guide their students about the means to reduce environmental pollution. The teachers can guide their students only if they own have the awareness about these means. So the investigator has got tempted to know the level of awareness regarding environmental pollution among the teachers of Degree and B.Ed. College because both of this group of teachers greatly influences the personality of their students.

Review Of Related Literature

Kaur and Grover (2003) Studied environmental ethics among pupil teachers with respect to variables – Sex, locality, qualification and academic streams. The male, urban, humanity group was found of possess better environmental ethics compare to their counterpart, where as qualification seemed to have no effect on the quality of environmental ethics- possessed by pupil teachers. Kaur, Sukhdeep (2003) directed a study "To ponder the Attitude of science and Arts understudies towards ecological example" and found that there is critical mindfulness between disposition of young

men and young ladies towards ecological contamination. It was likewise found that there is no critical distinction between the state of mind of science and expressions understudies towards Environmental Pollution. Kaur, Gurkirat (2007) directed a study on Attitude of degree and B.Ed. undergrads towards ecological contamination. It was found that there is no critical distinction between the state of mind of Degree and B.Ed. undergrads towards ecological contamination. It was further found that there is no huge distinction between the disposition of Degree and B.Ed. undergrads on record of sexual orientation. Notwithstanding, critical distinction was seen between the demeanor of science understudies of Degree and B.Ed. School towards natural contamination. It was additionally found that there is huge contrast between the state of mind of expressions understudies of Degree and B.Ed. School towards the state of mind of science and expressions understudies towards Environmental Pollution. Kaur, Gurkirat (2007) led a study on Attitude of degree and B.Ed. understudies towards natural contamination. It was found that there is no noteworthy contrast between the state of mind of Degree and B.Ed. understudies towards natural contamination. It was further found that there is no huge contrast between the state of mind of Degree and B.Ed. undergrads on record of sexual orientation. Be that as it may, huge distinction was seen between the state of mind of science understudies of Degree and B.Ed. School towards ecological contamination. It was additionally found that there is critical contrast between the state of mind of expressions understudies of Degree and B.Ed. School towards ecological contamination.

Statement Of The Problem

The study under investigation is entitled as, "A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ATTITUDE OF TEACHERS OF DEGREE AND B.ED. COLLEGE TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION IN RELATION TO LOCALITY, SEX AND STREAM."

Objectives Of The Study

- 1.To study the contrast between the mentality of provincial educators of Degree and B.Ed. Universities towards natural contamination
2. To concentrate on the contrast between the demeanor of urban educators of Degree and B.Ed. Universities towards natural contamination
- 3.To concentrate on the contrast between the demeanor of male educators of Degree and B.Ed. Universities towards natural contamination.
4. To concentrate on the distinction between the state of mind of female instructors of Degree and B.Ed. Schools towards natural contamination.
- 5.To study the contrast between the state of mind of expressions stream instructors of Degree and B.Ed. Universities towards natural contamination
- 6.To study the contrast between the state of mind of science stream instructors of Degree and B.Ed. Universities towards natural contamination.

HYPOTHESES

1. There exists no noteworthy contrast between the disposition of rustic educators of Degree and B.Ed. School towards natural contamination.
2. There exists no noteworthy contrast between the disposition of urban instructors of Degree and B.Ed. School towards natural contamination
3. There exists no noteworthy contrast between the disposition of male instructors of Degree and B.Ed. School towards natural contamination.

4. There exists no noteworthy contrast between the disposition of female instructors of Degree and B.Ed. School towards natural contamination.
5. There exists no noteworthy contrast between the disposition of expressions stream instructors of Degree and B.Ed. School towards natural contamination.
6. There exists no huge distinction between the mentality of science stream educators of Degree and B.Ed. School towards natural contamination.

Sample

A sample of 120 teachers of Degree and B.Ed. Colleges was taken randomly. The nature of sampling was purposive

Tools Used

Environmental Pollution Attitude Scale by M. Rajamanickam was used for the purpose of collection of data for the study taken in hand.

Statistical Techniques Used

Mean, Standard Deviation, t-test and other relevant statistical techniques was used for the analysis of data.

Delimitations Of The Study

1. The present study was delimited to the teachers of Degree and B.Ed. Colleges.
2. The present study was delimited to the teachers of Fazilka, Abohar, Jalalabad, Guruharsahai, Malout and Muktsar Towns only.

Discussion Of Results

The results have been discussed in the light of the study on one hand and previous research findings on the other.

Hypothesis No. 1

To test the speculation that "There exists no critical distinction between the demeanor of provincial instructors of Degree and B.Ed. Schools towards ecological contamination", t-Ratio was computed between the mean scores on environmental pollution attitude scale of two groups. The results are shown in Table 1.1

Table No. 1.1

Sr. No.	Group	No.	Mean	σ	SE _D	t-Ratio	Level of Significance
1.	Rural Teachers of Degree Colleges	30	109.42	12.81	3.395	2.186	Significant at .05 level
2.	Rural Teachers of B.Ed. Colleges	30	116.84	13.48			

From table 1.1 (t=2.186) it is revealed that there is significant difference in the attitude of teachers of Degree and B.Ed. Colleges towards environmental pollution at .05 level as the value of t is significant at .05 level but not at .01 level. By entering table D, we get the entries 1.96 and 2.58 at .05 level and .01 levels respectively. In other words, we can say after observing the above discussion that

rural of Degree and B.Ed. schools halfway vary in their state of mind towards natural contamination i.e. provincial educators of Degree and B.Ed. universities have partially different attitude towards environmental pollution. So the null hypothesis is partially accepted.

Hypothesis No. 2

To test the speculation that "There exists no huge contrast between the disposition of urban instructors of Degree and B.Ed. School towards natural contamination", t-Ratio was computed between the mean scores on environmental pollution attitude scale of two groups. The results are shown in Table 1.2

Table No. 1.2

Sr. No.	Group	No.	Mean	σ	SE _D	t-Ratio	Level of Significance
1.	Urban Teachers of Degree Colleges	30	99.47	9.37	2.533	1.247	Not Significant at .05 and .01 level
2.	Urban Teachers of B.Ed. Colleges	30	102.63	10.24			

From table 1.2 (t=1.247) it is revealed that there is no significant difference in the attitude of urban teachers of Degree and B.Ed. colleges towards environmental pollution, as the value of t is not significant at .05 level as well as at .01 level. In other words, we can say after observing the above discussion that urban teachers of Degree and B.Ed. universities don't vary in their state of mind towards natural contamination i.e. urban instructors of Degree and B.Ed. universities don't have different attitude towards environmental pollution. So the null hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis No. 3

To test the hypothesis that "There exists no significant difference between the attitude of male teachers of Degree and B.Ed. College towards environmental pollution", t-Ratio was computed between the mean scores on environmental pollution attitude scale of two groups. The results are shown in Table 1.3

Table No. 1.3

Sr. No.	Group	No.	Mean	σ	SE _D	t-Ratio	Level of Significance
1.	Male Teachers of Degree Colleges	30	109.12	15.41	3.639	1.151	Not Significant at .05 and .01 level
2.	Male Teachers of B.Ed. Colleges	30	113.31	12.64			

From table 1.3 (t=1.151) it is revealed that there is no significant difference in the attitude of male teachers of Degree and B.Ed. colleges towards environmental pollution, as the value of t is not significant at .05 level as well as at .01 level. In other words, we can say after observing the above discussion that male teachers of Degree and B.Ed. colleges do not differ in their attitude towards environmental pollution i.e. male teachers of Degree and B.Ed. Colleges do not have different attitude towards environmental pollution. So the null hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis No. 4

To test the hypothesis that "There exists no significant difference between the attitude of female teachers of Degree and B.Ed. Colleges towards environmental pollution", t-Ratio was computed between the mean scores on environmental pollution attitude scale of two groups. The results are shown in Table 1.4

Table No. 1.4

Sr. NO.	Group	No.	Mean	σ	SE _D	t-Ratio	Level of Significance
1.	Female Teachers of Degree College	30	94.42	9.82	2.615	2.749	Significant at .05 as well as at .01 level
2.	Female Teachers of B.Ed. College	30	101.61	10.43			

From table 1.4 (t=2.749) it is revealed that there is significant difference in the attitude of female teachers of Degree and B.Ed. colleges towards environmental pollution, as the value of t is significant at .05 level as well as at .01 level. In other words, we can say after observing the above discussion that female teachers of Degree and B.Ed. Colleges differ in their attitude towards environmental pollution. So the null hypothesis is rejected.

Hypothesis No. 5

To test the hypothesis that "There exists no significant difference between the attitude of arts stream teachers of Degree and B.Ed. College towards environmental pollution", t-Ratio was computed between the mean scores on environmental pollution attitude scale of two groups. The results are shown in Table 1.5

Table No. 1.5

Sr. No.	Group	No.	Mean	σ	SE _D	t-Ratio	Level of Significance
1.	Arts Stream Teachers of Degree Colleges	30	102.42	10.48	2.792	2.654	Significant at .05 as well as at .01 level
2.	Arts Stream Teachers of B.Ed. Colleges	30	109.83	11.14			

From table 1.5 (t=2.654) it is revealed that there is significant difference in the attitude of arts stream teachers of Degree and B.Ed. Colleges towards environmental pollution at .05 level as well as at .01 level as the calculated value of t is greater than the tabulated value at these levels. In other words, we can say after observing the above discussion that arts stream teachers of Degree and B.Ed. colleges significantly differ in their attitude towards environmental pollution at both the levels. So the null hypothesis is rejected.

Hypothesis No. 6

To test the hypothesis that "There exists no significant difference between the attitude of science stream teachers of Degree and B.Ed. College towards environmental pollution", t-Ratio was computed between the mean scores on environmental pollution attitude scale of two groups. The

results are shown in Table 1.6

Table No. 1.6

Sr. No.	Group	No.	Mean	σ	SE _D	t-Ratio	Level of Significance
1.	Science Stream Teachers of Degree Colleges	30	111.43	9.81	2.387	1.173	Not Significant at .05 level as well as at .01 level
2.	Science Stream Teachers of B.Ed. Colleges	30	108.63	8.64			

From table 1.6 (t=1.173) it is revealed that there is no significant difference in the attitude of science stream teachers of Degree and B.Ed. Colleges towards environmental pollution at .05 level as well as at .01 level as the calculated value of t is less than the tabulated value at these levels. In other words, we can say after observing the above discussion that science stream teachers of Degree and B.Ed. colleges do not differ in their attitude towards environmental pollution at both the levels. So the null hypothesis is accepted.

Summary and Conclusions

On the basis of the analysis of data and discussion of results, the following conclusions are enumerated:-

1. Significant difference between the attitude of Rural Teachers of Degree and B.Ed. colleges towards environmental pollution is partially noticed.
2. Significant difference between the attitude of urban teachers of Degree and B.Ed. Colleges towards environmental pollution is not noticed.
3. Significant difference between the attitude of male teachers of Degree and B.Ed. Colleges towards environmental pollution is not noticed.
4. Significant difference between the attitude of female teachers of Degree and B.Ed. College towards environmental pollution is noticed. B.Ed. College Teachers have more awareness regarding environment pollution as many experiments, extension lectures and camps are organized.
5. Significant difference between the attitude of arts stream teachers of Degree and B.Ed. colleges towards environmental pollution is noticed.
6. Significant difference between the attitude of science stream teachers of Degree and B.Ed. Colleges towards environmental pollution is not noticed.

Suggestions For Further Study

The suggestions for further study are given as: -

1. This study can be conducted on attitude of pre-service and in-service teachers.
2. This study can be conducted on large sample.
3. This study can be conducted on the students of Govt. and Private Schools.

Educational Implications

1. The findings of this study can help in assessing the level of environmental awareness among teachers.
2. The findings may help in framing school curriculum from environmental point of view.
3. Analysis of the results can help in identifying the lag groups and a strategy can be developed to

motivate the teachers.

4. The level of attitude of teachers towards environment pollution can suggest us the activities that could be planned to promote sensitivity towards ecological sensibilities.

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