

International Multidisciplinary  
Research Journal

*Indian Streams  
Research Journal*

Executive Editor  
Ashok Yakkaldevi

Editor-in-Chief  
H.N.Jagtap

---

Indian Streams Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

### Regional Editor

Dr. T. Manichander

Mr. Dikonda Govardhan Krushanahari  
Professor and Researcher ,  
Rayat shikshan sanstha's, Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur.

### International Advisory Board

Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK]
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pinteau, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea,Romania	George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi	.....More

### Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University,Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yalikal Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU,Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University,Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary,Play India Play,Meerut(U.P.)	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Annamalai University,TN
	S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University
	Sonal Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain	



## A SURVEY ON ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AMONG MUALIM COMMUNITY IN MALDA.

**Tausif Biswas**

Research Scholar, Department of Education, University of Gour Banga, Malda.



### ABSTRACT

In India we come across a special type of social stratification in the form of caste region, religion, language, habitation etc. When the society is divided in social sub-groups based on habitual, 'Muslims' emerge as a typical group which is unique in character in many ways. It is revealed from census reports that in India more than 18 crores of people belong to officially named 'Muslims'. They have been suffering immensely from socio-economic conditions throughout several centuries.

**KEYWORDS:** Environmental Awareness , Mualim Community in Malda, Indian society .

### INTRODUCTION :

Since independence the Indian Government has been devoting their special attention to uplift of the especially weaker sections of the Indian society and therefore, through planned action a number of welfare schemes and programmes have been adopted for their betterment. In this connection reservation policy for the weaker sections has been taken into account through Constitutional measures by the Government, such

as reservation of seats for admission to educational institutions, jobs, election to assembly, parliament, local bodies etc. After independence Government as well as voluntary organizations are right in paying special attention to education as a key factor for bringing about social, economic, political and environmental change in the backward class of people.

There are so many developmental programmes for Minority, such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), National Scheme of Training for Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), 20-point Programme etc. Besides this, there are so many schemes under Central Governments supplementing the welfare of the weaker section of the society i.e. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana

(SJGSY), Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (LREGP), Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY),<sup>29</sup> Indra Awaas Yojana (IAY), Jawahar Gram Smridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)<sup>30</sup> providing assured employment of 100 days of unskilled manual work to the rural poor who are in need of employment and seeking it etc. But help in many cases does not reach the needy persons.

Education, obviously a powerful vehicle bringing about change, a panacea of all evils and a potent weapon for prevention plays a central role in the society. The role of the education in traditional societies was largely confined to cultural accomplishment. In the context of development of modern science and technology, which are being used as tools of qualitative change in human lives, education has come to be acknowledged as a tool of human development and empowerment.<sup>34</sup> In the context of transformation of a traditional society into a modern one, the center of authority shifts from the known-information systems to formal systems which are supposedly based on the principles of equity and justice. The weaker sections belonging to Muslim Minority who have been at the lowest rung of the ladder of development have a genuine difficulty in understanding a assimilating the rationale and modus operand of this transformation, functioning of the formal modern institutions and class character of the people who may be occupying a commanding position in the new system. They get seriously handicapped on account of this ignorance. Literacy and education provide a key to such understanding: they also help in demystifying and demythologising the aura of false consciousness, which clouds our mind and tends to perpetuate the unjust and inequitable system. In this sense, they become important tools of liberation of the weaker sections of the society while simultaneously working for their identification with the State and National mainstream.

#### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Hence the investigator has decided the topic of the present study as “ A study on Environmental Awareness among Mualim Community in Malda.”

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The following objectives were laid down for the study:

- 1.To know the degree of Environmental Awareness of Male and Female people under Muslim community in Malda District.
- 2.To estimate the Environmental Awareness of Urban and Rural Muslim people in the district of Malda.

#### Hypotheses:

Ho<sub>1</sub> :- There will be no significant difference of Environment Awareness between Male and Female People of Muslim in Malda District.

Ho<sub>2</sub> :- There will be no significant difference of Environmental Awareness between Rural & Urban people of Muslim community in Malda District.

#### Population and Sample

All the Muslim People live in the district of Malda were considered the population of the study. But it was not possible to carry out research work with the total population. Hence it was necessary to select the representative samples for the study. To make the study effective 100 People (both 50male and 50female, urban and rural ) of Muslim community from the target population were selected as sample.

#### Tool used in this study :

The following tool was used in this study  
Environmental Awareness scale.

**Reliability of the tool:**

No standardized, alternative or parallel from the awareness scale was available for testing the reliability and validity of the constructed scales, hence to estimate the reliability of the scales, test and re-test method was adopted. In this context the scale was re-administered after 15 days on the same group of muslim minority people of urban and rural parallel to the sample group. Scoring was done on the responses of both the situation and the co-efficient of correlation between two sets of score was calculated. The result indicate the high reliability(0.78) co-efficient for the awareness scale.

**Validity of the tool:**

To estimate the validity of the scale, experts' judgment was taken into account. The sets of statements were presented before the experts for finalization of the scale. According to the experts' judgment the scale was considered as the valid one for the purpose.

**Collection of data:**

The investigator collected response sheets from different situations. In case of village records door-to-door investigation was made. But in case of data related to Awareness, response sheets were collected and these were scrutinized and evaluated with the help of prefixed norms. Three point rating scale was used to transform qualitative data to I quantitative scores. After receiving data, these were tabulated according to the objectives |of the study

**Following sets of data were collected by the investigator to satisfy the objectives of the study.**

1. Environmental Awareness scores of 50 Muslim people (Scores of 25 Male and 25 Female, Urban)
2. Environmental Awareness scores of 50 Muslim People (Scores of 25 male and 25 Female, Rural)

**ANALYSIS OF THE DATA WITH INTERPRETATION**

In this stage the investigator tested the statistical hypothesis with the help of the parametric statistics such as 't' test because it would be more applicable is comparing group whether it was of uniform size other wise there might statistical error. The Investigator also realized that the sampling design used for data collection does not follow Principle of randomization in scientific manner.

**Analysis of Data Pertaining to  $H_0$** 

**Table-1, t-test for measuring either mean, significant or in significant on Environmental Awareness of the Male and Female of Muslim Community of Malda District.**

Variables	Categories	N	Mean	SED	df.	t	Level of Significance
Environmental Awareness	Male	25	72.56	19.70	48	0.19	NS
	Female	25	68.8				

From the above table we found that the calculated value of  $t=0.19$  and the critical table value of  $t$ -with 48 df at 0.05 level of significance is 2.01. The calculated value of  $t=0.19$  is less than the critical value of 2.01. and hence it is not significant. Therefore the null hypothesis can not be rejected. So, we conclude that there is no significant difference between Male and Female People of Muslim Community of Malda District in the field of Environmental Awareness.

### Analysis of Data Pertaining to $H_0$

**Table 2 :- t-test for measuring either mean significant or insignificant on Environment Awareness of the Urban and Rural People of Muslim community of Malda District.**

Variables	Strata	N	Mean	SED	df.	t	Level of Significance
Environmental Awareness	Urban	50	72.28	8.27	98	2.45	Sig.
	Rural	50	52				

From the above table we found that the calculated value of  $t = 2.45$  and the critical value of  $t$  with 98 df of 0.5% level of significance is = 1.98. The calculated value  $t = 2.45$  is greater than table value 1.98 and hence it is significant. Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. So we can conclude that there is significant difference in the measure of Environmental Awareness between Urban and Rural People of Muslim of Malda District. This implies that the Urban People are more Aware than Rural People.

#### Finding at a Glance :

Following findings were drawn on the basis of analysis of data to verify the objectives of the study.

I. Result revealed that Muslim people on the study area are Aware of environmental situations as their average Awareness scores exceeded the cutting point score of below and above Awareness.

II. In case of Muslim Minority Male and Female groups it was found that the both groups are aware environmental situations but male and female groups of Rural Area do not have proper Awareness of four dimensions under study.

III. There is significant mean difference in the measure of Environmental Awareness between Urban and Rural People of Muslim of Malda District. This implies that the Urban People are more Aware than Rural People of Muslim community.

IV. There is no significant difference between Male and Female People of Muslim community of Malda District.

#### REFERENCE

- Adaval, S.B. : Third Indian Year Book of Education : "Educational Research" N.C.E.R.T. New Delhi
- Best J.W. : Research in Education'. Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
- Census of India 1981; : PCA reservation series.
- Garret, H.E. : Statistics in psychology and Education, Pragon International Publishers.
- Verma S.L. : Paradigm of class, caste and communalism in India
- Runciman W.G. : "Class, Status & Power, in social stratification", University Press Cambridge
- Green F.J. : Definition of Socio-economic Status, in Socio-economic Pressures on the choice of school subjects in few girls schools.
- Koul Lokesh : Methodology of Educational Research Vikash Publishing House PVT. Ltd.
- Mangal. S.K. : Statistics in Psychology and Education PH Learnign PVT. Ltd.
- Oakeshott, M.J. : "Political Education" in Philosophy, Politics & Society
- Planning Commission, : Govt. of India (first five year plan; 1951-55).
- Pramaji ; : "Caste reservation and performance", Warangal ; Mamata Publication.
- 'The Constitution of India : Government of India, Ministry of Law and Justice, Govt. of India Press, New Delhi.
- Singh, S. and Dubhey, : "Environmental Management ; some new dimension in Environmental Management", Prayag Pustak Bhawan,. Allahabad

# Publish Research Article

## International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

### Associated and Indexed, India

- \* International Scientific Journal Consortium
- \* OPEN J-GATE

### Associated and Indexed, USA

- Google Scholar
- EBSCO
- DOAJ
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Indian Streams Research Journal  
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra  
Contact-9595359435  
E-Mail-[ayisrj@yahoo.in](mailto:ayisrj@yahoo.in)/[ayisrj2011@gmail.com](mailto:ayisrj2011@gmail.com)  
Website : [www.isrj.org](http://www.isrj.org)