

Environmental Awareness Among the Senior Secondary and Secondary School Students

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Abstract

This article gives context oriented, reasonable and hypothetical premise of the environment. It likewise organizes the idea of climate the parts of climate significant current natural issues and need of ecological mindfulness. It goes on to give a concise history of Natural Training as well as logical pertinence of EE in India. It places into viewpoint natural difficulties and how Ecological Instruction can be utilized as a device of tending to these difficulties. The term Climate has been derived from a French word Environ a significance to encompass. Climate is overall terms an encompassing or conditions impacting improvement and development of the relative multitude of living creatures. It alludes to both biotic (physical or non-living) and biotic (living) climate. The word climate implies environmental elements in which organic entities live. The climate alludes to whatever is promptly encompassing an article and applying an immediate impact on it. Climate and the living beings are two dynamic and complex part of nature. Climate controls the existence of the creatures including people. Individuals connect with the climate more energetically than other living creatures. Usually climate alludes to the materials and powers that encompass the living life form. Climate is the entirety of conditions that encompasses us at a given place of existence. It is contained the teaming up structures of physical natural and social parts which are interlinked both only and with everything taken into account. Environment is the aggregate of conditions wherein a natural substance needs to make due or stay aware of its life connection. It influences the turn of events and improvement of living designs. Environment includes climate, hydrosphere lithosphere and biosphere. Its focal parts are soil, water, air, living things and sun situated energy. It has provided us with all of the resources for having a pleasing presence.

Keywords: Environment, Education, Challenges, Organism, Interlink, Survive, Comfortable Life, Gender Variation, Students.

INTRODUCTION:

This study gives contextual, conceptual and theoretical basis of the research. This chapter itemizes the concept of environment, the components of environment, major current environmental problem need of environmental awareness. It goes on to give a concise history of Ecological Schooling as well as context oriented pertinence of EE in India. It places into point of view natural difficulties and how Ecological Schooling can be utilized as an instrument of tending to these difficulties. The term Climate has been gotten from a French word Environed signifies to encompass. Climate is overall terms an encompassing or conditions impacting improvement and development of the relative multitude of living creatures. It describes both a biotic and a biotic environment. The word climate implies environmental elements, in which creatures live. As per P. Gilbert, Climate is anything promptly encompassing an article and applying an immediate impact on it. While E. J. however, defined the environment is an outside factor that affects us. Climate so refers to anything that surrounds anything rapidly and has an instant effect on it. Animals and the environment are both dynamic and intricate parts of nature. Climate, hydrosphere, lithosphere, and biosphere are all parts of the environment. The soil, water, air, animals, and sun-powered energy are its main components. It has given us all the tools we need to keep up our pleasant presence.

Climate basically consists of environment hydrosphere, lithosphere and biosphere. In any case it very well may be generally separated into two sorts, for example, (a) Miniature climate and (b) Large scale climate. It can likewise be partitioned into two different sorts, for example, (c) Physical and (d) biotic climate. It takes millions of years for pollution of the air, water, and soil to be cleaned up. Pollutants from industry and automobile exhaust are the two main types.

Climate changes like an extensive temperature support is the result of human practices like release of Green house gases. The number of people on the globe is increasing absurdly as it struggles to meet its resource needs for food, fuel, and water. An overall crisis of waste evacuation is being caused by resource overuse and the production of plastics. Another biological problem that has emerged in the last few decades is natural change.

Major Current Environmental Problems

Pollution: The healing process for soil, water, and air pollution takes millions of years. The two main categories of pollution are those from industry and vehicle exhaust. Heavy metals, nitrates, and plastic are among the pollutants that are caused by toxins. While industrial waste depletes soil of essential nutrients and contributes to soil pollution, factories and industries, as well as the burning of fossil fuels, are mostly to blame for air pollution. Urban runoff, acid rain, and oil spills are all contributors to water contamination.

Global Warming: Climate changes like global warming are caused by human activities like the production of greenhouse gases. The earth's surface and oceans warm due to global warming, which also results in unusual precipitation patterns like flash floods, too much snowfall, and desertification. Polar ice caps melt and sea levels rise as a result.

Overpopulation: The level of the world's population has reached unsustainable proportions as a result of a scarcity of resources like water, fuel, and food. Population expansion in less developed and emerging countries is putting further strain on already scarce resources.

Waste Management: The overuse of resources and the production of plastics are causing a crisis in the world's ability to dispose of waste. Developed nations are infamous for producing large amounts of rubbish or garbage and dispersing it in less developed nations and the oceans. The disposal of nuclear waste carries serious health risks. Human health is threatened by fast food, packing, inexpensive electronics, and plastic. One of the most pressing modern environmental issues is waste disposal.

Climate Change: Over the past few decades, a new environmental issue has emerged: climate change. It happens as a result of increased global warming, which is brought on by the burning of fossil fuels and the production of hazardous gases by commercial activities. The polar ice is melting, the seasons are changing, new diseases are emerging, floods are happening more frequently, and the overall weather pattern is changing as a result of climate change, among other negative repercussions.

Loss of Biodiversity: Due to human activities, species and habitats are going extinct, resulting in a loss of biodiversity. Any species population decline puts eco systems, which took millions of years to perfect, in peril. The sustainability of the eco-system depends on the balance of natural processes like pollination, which human activity threatens. Another illustration is the destruction of coral reefs, which are vital for the health of the oceans' diverse marine life.

Depletion of the Ozone Layer: The ozone layer is an invisible shield surrounding the globe that shields humans from the sun's destructive radiation. Chlorine and bromide, both of which are present in chloro-floro carbons (CFCs), are responsible for pollution that has resulted in the depletion of the atmosphere's vital ozone layer. The largest hole in the ozone layer, caused by these hazardous chemicals once they have entered the upper atmosphere, is located above the Antarctic. In several businesses and consumer goods, CFCs are prohibited. Because it keeps damaging UV rays from reaching the planet, the ozone layer is important.

Acid Rain: Acid rain occurs when certain pollutants in the atmosphere are present. Acid rain can be caused by burning fossil fuels, volcanic eruptions, or decomposing vegetation that emits sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere. The well-known environmental problem of acid rain has the potential to harm wildlife, aquatic life, and human health.

Water pollution: Access to safe drinking water is becoming increasingly difficult. The struggle for water is turning into a political and economic concern as more people compete for it. Using the desalinization process is one of the suggested solutions. Our rivers, seas, and oceans are being overflowed with harmful chemicals as a result of industrial development, which poses a serious risk to human health.

Objectives of the Study

To study the attitude of students of different level towards environmental awareness:

To find out significant differences if any in the level of ecological attention to senior secondary and secondary school understudies concerning orientation variety of the understudies and part wise.

To find out significant differences if any in the level of ecological consciousness of senior secondary and secondary school understudies as to area variety of the school and part wise.

Delimitations

Because of time constraint and funds the study is delimited to the senior secondary and secondary school students in Murshidabad District of West Bengal.

The sample of the study will be 181 senior secondary and secondary school students of both **provincial and metropolitan** locations in Murshidabad District of West Bengal.

The Design of the Study

Regulating overview is the reasonable technique to concentrate on the Ecological attention to optional and senior auxiliary understudies. Here in the review, natural mindfulness has been concentrated on according to orientation and area.

The Sample of the Study

The example for the review involves 181 understudies (92 girls and 89 boys) of class IX-X and XI-XII. These understudies would be chosen through arbitrary testing strategy. In this setting the metropolitan and rustic schools of Murshidabad area has been covered under the review.

Tools Used for the Study

Ecological Mindfulness Estimation Scale developed by Mr. Shyamal Kumar Biswas of Burdwan College (2014) was utilized to concentrate on the demeanour towards natural mindfulness according to specific factors between optional school understudies. The instrument comprises of 78 inquiries of following aspects or Natural issues.

The need of Environmental Awareness:

A strong and intricate web of interactions at the start of the twenty-first century has contributed to previously unheard-of global trends in environmental degradation (UNESCO, 2012). These include population increase, unsustainable consumption trends, urbanisation, poverty, and rapid globalisation. They have benefited the severity and consequences of the world's environmental issues. Global climate change, ozone layer depletion, desertification, deforestation, loss of the planet's biological diversity, and trans-boundary movements of hazardous waste and chemicals are among the environmental problems that affect every nation and adversely affect the lives and health of its citizens (UNEP, 2012). The scale of the environmental problems facing the world today is beyond reasonable scientific debate. The threat to human existence posed by environmental degradation is significant. Sooner rather than later, it needs to be understood that conservation and A strong and intricate web of interactions at the start of the twenty-first century has contributed to previously unheard-of global trends in environmental degradation (UNESCO, 2012). These include population increase, unsustainable consumption trends, urbanisation, poverty, and rapid globalisation. They have benefited the severity and consequences of the world's environmental issues. The scale of the environmental problems facing the world today is beyond reasonable scientific debate. The threat to human existence posed by environmental degradation is significant.

Environmental Education (EE):

Environmental Education (EE) is regarded as one of the most effective methods of solving the challenging environmental concerns, if not the only one. As a result, the need for EE is an appeal for action at the local, regional, and global levels in response to the biophysical and socioeconomic problems of the exploited environments around the globe. It is a call to action for educational systems to foster the development of environmentally conscious individuals who are concerned about the environment in which they currently live and in which future generations will also have to live (Crompton and Kasser, 2009). EE initially attracted official attention during the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment in 1972. The recommendation of the meeting was to establish an. The main areas of environmental education curriculum aims and objectives, the focus of this study, were identified as environmental awareness, attitudes, skills, and involvement (UNESCO, 1999). Schoolchildren must actively participate in protecting the environment through EE, according to Agenda 21 from the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. They make up half of the world's population, which makes them particularly vulnerable to the effects of environmental deterioration both now and in the future (United Nations, 1994). Furthermore, students in secondary and senior secondary schools are frequently receptive, extremely motivated, and capable of understanding the repercussions of environmental deterioration and attempting to take preventative action.

Findings:

This current concentrate on Ecological Mindfulness among the Optional and Senior Auxiliary School Understudies' can be finished up as follows:

- the scores got from different optional and senior auxiliary schools of both rustic and metropolitan area isn't similarly circulated yet they appear to be moving toward close to the typical structure.
- there is tremendous contrast between perspectives towards ecological consciousness of auxiliary and senior optional understudies. Senior auxiliary understudies are naturally more mindful than optional understudies.
- there is tremendous contrast between perspectives towards ecological consciousness of understudies of provincial schools-metropolitan schools. Understudies of metropolitan schools are more mindful than that of country school.
- there is no huge contrast between disposition towards ecological consciousness of male and female understudies.
- Among every one of the gave parts in the survey, senior optional and auxiliary understudies of both provincial and metropolitan schools of Murshidabad locale are least mindful of energy preservation and generally mindful of ecological activity.

Recommendations:

In view of above discoveries of the review the accompanying proposals have been made:

Most importantly, it is unequivocally suggested that Natural Instruction ought to be treated more in a serious way by educators and understudies. It ought to be presented as an autonomous subject.

In the event that the substance, which the understudies collaborate with, isn't routinely refreshed, it would involve concern. Thus, it is suggested that there ought to be a refreshing in the educational plan of auxiliary and senior optional schools, especially of subjects dealing with natural training content to mirror the current and new ecological ideas and issues. This will make learning of ecological training more significant in accomplishing its goals.

That's the investigation discovered however understudies in optional and senior secondary schools know about a few ecological ideas and issues, it was obvious that some of them were extremely poor. Understudy of country schools didn't perform well in the test. This guarantees that understudies are not very much aware. The homeroom rehearses, in this way need to further develop mindfulness about ecological issues. In the end it will stimulate understudies' worry. More creative and appropriate strategies and methods in educating of EE should be utilized.

It is suggested that the Public authority through the significant service ought to think of an unmistakable strategy structure to guarantee that the understudies gain information, yet additionally abilities.

Conclusion:

The climate and energy connected with issues can't be settled except if understudies know about them, in light of the fact that the understudies are the future residents of our country from the above conversation, the present investigator has highlighted the importance of review related literature in context of the present study. In this chapter, the investigator throws light on the problem with its design, sample, tools used, techniques and data analysis and procedure. With the goal that understudies can partake in ecological exercises. She found that though the scores obtained from the administered tool (EAMS) from secondary and senior secondary students of both rural and urban schools, is not equally distributed but they seem to be approaching near the normal form.

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