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**A Study The Status of Environment Education About Awareness
Among, The Urban Community at Jalgaon District**

For The Degree of

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In Social Work



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INTRODUCTION –

MEANING OF ENVIRONMENT –

The dictionary meaning of the word Environment is a surrounding external condition influencing development or growth of people animal or plants living or working condition etc.

Environment refers to the sum total of condition which is surround man at a given point is space and time.

The nature of the environment has in fact, taken environment as the representative of physical component of the earth wherein man is an important factor affecting the environment.

DEFINITION OF ENVIRONMENT -

“A person environment consists of the sum total of the stimulation which he receives from his conception until his death.”
- BORING

“The environment is everything that affects the individual except his genes.”
-ANASTASI

“The term environment is used to describe, In the aggregate, all the external forces, influences and conditions, which affect the life nature, behavior and the growth, development and maturity of living organisms.” - DOUGLASS AND HOLLAND

Thus, Environment includes all the external condition and influences affecting life and development of an organism.

Man’s environment consists of natural as well as socio-cultural environment. Man has to improve the quality of his environment because there is environmental pollution or crisis. It is due to over consumption of natural recourses, over population, urbanization, industrialization and unscientific attitude of human beings.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ENVIRONMENT

In the above definition the following characteristics have been emphasized of an environment –

- 1) The sum total of the stimulation from his birth until his death.
- 2) It is the every thing which affects the individual excluding genes.
- 3) All the external forces which affect the growth development of living organisms.
- 4) It consists of physical, intellectual, social, moral, cultural, emotional, economic and political forces which affect the life and nature of behavior.
- 5) It refers to sum total of condition which surround man at given point in space and time.
- 6) It include physical (land, air and water) and biological (plants, animals including man his servant functions, organization and institutions) components.
- 7) It involves, physical, chemical, biological, social, economic, political, and cultural processes.

KURL LEWIN includes biological components under the physical environment every person tries to adjust in physical, social and psychological environment.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DETERMINANTS

The following are the main determinants –

- 1) Role of home and family
- 2) Role of school
- 3) Role of parents
- 4) Role of teachers and
- 5) Role of peers.

COMPONENT OF ENVIRONMENT–

1. Physical component are land, air and water.
2. Biological component are plants and animals.
3. Social components are population. Social system, social change and social relation, urbanization. Etc
4. Cultural component are political, economic, moral and value of life religion, industries, etc.

5. Psychological components are facts, self concepts, level of aspiration, Life space, topology, goal of life.

Environment education is the new areas of study of the discipline of education. With recent developments and advances, Environment education is virtually a new source of concern for educators, teachers and students.

MEANING AND DEFINITION OF ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION

The term environment education has been discussed in various national and international seminars who tried to define it some of the definition have been provided here to understand the concept environment education is the process of recognized values and clarifying concepts in order to develop skills and attitude necessary culture and his bio-physical surrounding. It also entails practice in decision making and self formulation of a code of behavior about problem and issue concerning environmental quality.

- UNESCO(1970)Working committee

Environment education is a way of implementing the goals of environment protection. It is not aspirate branch of science or field of study. It should be carried out according to the principals of life-long internal education.

- UNESCO(1976)Seminar

ENVIRONMENT DEGRADATION AND HAZARDS IN JALGAON DISTRICT

The environment pollution and degradation are used interchangeable by most of the people because both are concerned with the lowering of the quality of environment. There are two aspects^{1,2,3}.

- 1) Lowering the quality of environment**
- 2) Deterioration of the quality of environment**

The deterioration of environment quality refer the magnitude or intensity of the area covered.

Environment degradation means deteriorating the environment quality at global, religion and local levels by both natural process and human activities.

TYPES OF POLLUTION

There are various types of pollution which have been classified in different ways and on different criteria's on the basis of the type of environment beings polluted, may be classified in the following categories. Pollution is generally caused by human activities which can be divided into two broad categories –

- 1) **Physical pollution** – it is caused by human activities due to lowering of the quality of physical components of the environment and this is further divided into three subtypes –
 - a) **Air pollutions** b) **Water pollution** c) **Land pollution**
- 2) **Social pollution** – It is caused in different aspects of the society due to cumulative effects of extreme events/hazards and pollution. It may be further subdivided into several categories
 - a) Population explosion b) Sociological pollution educational and social backgroundness.etc.
 - And c) Economic pollution – poverty, devaluation of currency, lower per capita income.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE –

It was in the spirit of goal of planning for environmentally sustainable development that India not only participated but was deeply involved and contributed to the United Nations conference on environment and development (UNCED), also referred to as ‘Earth summit’ held at Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, 3rd -14th June, 1992. It was the blending of environmental and development concerns the ideal goal of mankind’ that India participated in the UNCED seeking together as people, as organization and as governments.

It has been realized world over that environmental issues like global warming and ozone depletion, acid rain, marine pollution and tackled with international efforts and cooperation .but in a world where per capita GNP varies from US \$ 120 in Ethiopia to \$ 20,910 in U.S.A. where life expectancy at birth varies from 42 years in Sierra Leone to 79 years in Japan; and where literacy rates vary from about 30% in Pakistan to over 95 percent in U.S.A. what is not as explicitly understood is that development too is a global issue. As Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India and the only visiting Head of government to attend the UN conference of the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972 said, the removal of poverty is an integral part of the goal of an environmental strategy for the world².

RATIONAL OF THE STUDY

Environment is interrelated. India has often been described a rich land with poor people. The nexus between poverty and environment degradation can hardly be over-emphasized. This is a major issue and the biggest challenge. The vast majority of our people are directly dependent on the natural resources of the country for their basic needs of food, fuel, shelter and fodder. About 40% of our people are still below the poverty line. Environmental degradation has adversely affected the poor who depend upon the resource of their immediate surroundings. Thus the challenge of poverty and the challenge of environment degradation are not two different challenges, but two facts of the same challenge.

Poverty and need are the greatest polluters, the relationship between poverty. To the very poor, every child is an earner and helper and global concerns have little relevance for him ³(may also be due to literacy and religious myth.)

Water management water pollution is another challenge to be tackled at different organizational levels. Rationalizing the use of groundwater is another important issue. Community wastes, industrial effluents and chemical fertilizers and pesticides have polluted our surface water and affecting quality of the groundwater. Restoring the water quality of our river and water bodies as lakes is an important challenge. Finding suitable strategies for conservation of water, provision of safe drinking water and keeping water bodies clean are difficult challenges⁴.

Another challenge is to sustain and increase agricultural growth without damaging the environment. High yielding varieties resoled into soil health problem as nutrients deficiency, lack of organic matter, soil salinity and damage to physical structure of soil. The need for chemical input to soil increased from 1.9 kg per ha in 1960 to over 50 kg per ha by the mid 80s.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY_–

These objectives were formulated to help social group and individual towards the following aspects^{5, 7, 8} _

1. To acquires an awareness of sensitivity, to the environment and its problem.

2. Environment study gains a variety of experiences and acquires a basic understanding of the environment and associated problems.
3. To change our Attitude acquires a set of values and feeling of concern for the environment and the motivation.
4. To find out the active participation in environmental improvement and protection law.
5. To know the environment problem and solving them.
6. To study the environment education programmer in terms of ecological, economic, social, aesthetic and educational factors.
7. To find out the Participation involved at all levels in working towards the resolution of environmental problems.

- **To protect natural habitats through controlled limited exploitation species.**
- **To maintain the viable number of species in protected areas (National park, sanctuary, biosphere reserve etc.)**
- **To establish Biosphere reserve for plants and animal species.**
- **Protection through legislation.**

Means of preservation

1. Improving the existing protected areas a sanctuaries, national park etc.
2. Imposing restriction on export of rare plant and animal species and their products.
3. Education public for environmental protection at all levels of education.

HYPOTHESIS –

Hypotheses is a tentative proposition formulated for empirical testing. It is tentative, because its veracity can be evaluated only after it has been tested empirically. Lundberg defines hypothesis as ‘‘a tentative generalization, the validity of which remains to be tested.’’

Goode and Hatt - define it as ‘‘ a proposition which can be put to determine its validity.’’

- Environment education is essential for protection of environment.
- People are not follow-up environment protection laws.
- Human development depends on the environment development.
- Environment development is the process of sustainable development.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY –

Introduction – A diagnostic study may also be concerned with discovering and testing whether certain variables are associated, i.e. are person hailing from rural areas more suitable for manning the rural branchless^{6, 9 10, 12}.

DIAGNOSTIC STUDY –

This is similar to descriptive study but with a different focus. It is directed towards discovering what is happening. Why is it happening and what can be done about? Its aim at identify the causes of a problem and the possible solutions for it¹⁰.

Universe and sampling frame – The process of designing a field study, among other things, involves a decision to use sampling or not. The researcher must decide whether he should cover all the units or a sample of units. When all the units are studied, such a complete coverage is called a census survey. When only a sample of the universe is studied, the study is called a sample surveys^{9, 11}.

Representativeness - Sample must be representative of the population. Probability sampling technique yield representative sample. In measurement terms, the sample must be valid. The validity of a sample depends upon its accuracy and precision.

Accuracy – Accuracy is defined as the degree to which bias is absent from the sample. An accurate (unbiased) sample is one which exactly represents the population it is free from any influence in that cause any difference between sample value and population value(say average).

Precision – The sample must yield precise estimate precision is measured by the standard error or standard deviation of sample estimate. The smaller the standard error or estimate the higher is the precision of the sample.

Size – A good sample must be adequate in size in order to be reliable. The sample should be of such size is that the inference drawn from the sample are accurate to the given level of confidence.

Sampling techniques or methods may be classified into two generic types

- 1) Probability or random sampling, and
- 2) Non-probability or Non-random sampling

Probability or random sampling –

The importance of randomness in sampling needs no emphasis. It is a means for securing a representative sample.

Simple random sampling – this sampling technique gives each element an equal independent chance of being select. An equal chance means equal probability of selection, e.g. in a population of 400, each element theoretically has 1/400th chance of being selected. in a population of 1000, each has 1/1000th chance of being selected. Equal probability selection method is described as Epsem sampling. An independent chance means that the draw of one element will not affect the chances of other elements being selected⁹.

Tools for Data collection –

The various methods of data gathering involve the use of appropriate recording forms. These are called tools or instruments of data collection they consist of-

- Observation schedule Interview guide
- Interview schedule
- Opinionative
- Document schedule/data sheet

Each of above tools is used for a specific method of data gathering: observation schedule for observation method, interview schedule and interview guide for interviewing, questionnaire and optionnaire, and so on¹².

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA –

The general approach to statistical analysis consists of several different aspects:

The aspects is called is what is called descriptive analysis. This involves construction of statistical distribution and calculation of simple measures like average, percentage and measures of dispersion for description the features of the research queries.

REPORT WRITING –

A research report is a formal statement of the research process and its results. It narrates the problem studied, method used for studying it and the findings and conclusion of the study.

The purpose of a research report is to communicate to interested person the methodology and the result of the study in such a manner as to understand the research process and to determine the validity of the conclusion.

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