

Attitude towards Environmental Education among the Government Schools Language Teachers in Papumpare District of Arunachal Pradesh

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Abstract (200) words- The Environmental Education is the need of the hour. It requires proper use, conservation of resources and control of environmental pollution. This helps us to assimilate our progress with life so that both can co-exist. Here comes the need of the Environmental Education. In this paper, an attempt has been made to highlight the attitude of language teachers towards Environmental Education in Papumpare district of Arunachal Pradesh and the method of the study was descriptive survey method. The simple random sampling procedure was used to collect 100 samples from the Govt. Schools in Papumpare District of Arunachal Pradesh. The research was done to bring awareness and change in attitude of language teachers towards environmental education. The result shows a positive attitude of language teachers towards Environmental Education and shows not significant difference in relation to Gender. The statistical techniques like, Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' test were used to gain the result. The aim of this paper is to study the level of attitude towards environmental education among the Govt. schools language teachers of Papumpare district of Arunachal Pradesh and there is hope that the study will be benefit the teachers, students, curriculum framers and teacher educators in framing, Teaching and learning of Environmental Education.

Key Words: Environmental Education, Attitude, Language Teachers, Papumpare District, Arunachal Pradesh.

I. INTRODUCTION

Environmental Education is the process of recognizing values and clarifying concepts so as to develop skills and attitudes which are vital for understanding and appreciating the inter-relations among man and their bio-physical surroundings. The concept of Environmental Education is rooted deep in our culture. Rigveda states that "The dust (Dhula) of mother Earth and light of father sky should remain associated with full brightness for our welfare". This interdependence of man and environment recognizes the need of introduction of Environmental Education.

The present status of Environmental education shows that the need for Environmental based education was stressed by the Review Committee on Environmental Education in 1977. The content of the environmental education is interdisciplinary in nature. Which stress on improving the quality of environment and man. Centres of Environmental education have been set up at Ahmedabad and Bangalore in India. The United Nation Conference of Human Environment (Stock-holm), June 1971 was a major event

that focused on the quality of world's environment. Environmental awareness presents the totality of social, biological and psychochemical factors that comprise the natural and man-made surroundings.

There is a vast scope of formal Environmental Education. Create awareness about the physical, biological, social and cultural aspects of environment. There is a scope where environment can be linked to real-life situations, conservation and utilization of natural resources and wise utilization of these resources. The course content of environmental education has been classified into different stages like primary education stage, lower secondary stage, higher secondary stage, college level and university level. The need of Environmental Education has been widely discussed and deliberated at various workshops, seminars, conferences etc. The goal of Environmental Education programme has been designed to create awareness among the students about the environment and its problems. For instance to create awareness about social, economic, political and ecological interdependence, secondly acquiring knowledge, values, attitudes, commitment and skills required to protect and improve the environment and

also to create new pattern of behaviour of individuals groups and society.

A teacher has a significant role in environmental education. Having a direct contact with the students, he/she can help the students to acquire the basic understanding of total environment, teach them social values, help them to learn the environmental problems and teach the way to solve them. He/she can teach interdependency of living things and the society through workshops, seminars etc. Field trips to zoos, parks, rivers could give a better and clear idea to the learners in understanding the basic concepts. Education has a vital role in developing awareness. Seminars and conferences have been organized at national and international level on “environment” As an educator, a teacher has great role in moulding and guiding the attitude of the younger generation towards environmental education. In view of the above facts the researcher made a study on the topic “Attitude towards Environmental Education among the Govt. Secondary School language Teachers of Papumpare District of Arunachal Pradesh”.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“Attitude towards Environmental Education among the Government Schools Language Teachers in Papumpare District of Arunachal Pradesh”

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the Attitude of language Teachers towards Environmental Education in Papumpare district of Arunachal Pradesh.
2. To compare the attitude of Male and Female language Teachers towards Environmental Education in Papumpare District of Arunachal Pradesh.

Hypotheses of the study

The researcher formulated the following null hypothesis:

H_{01} There is no significant difference between the attitude of Male and Female language Teachers towards Environmental Education in Papumpare District of Arunachal Pradesh.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Here applied the descriptive survey method of educational research was used to take up the present piece of research work. The researcher made an attempt to study and compare the attitude of language teachers towards environmental education in Papumpare District of Arunachal Pradesh.

Population and Sample

The total sample comprised of 100 language Teachers (Male-50, Female-50) from Government Schools of Papumpare district were taken as a targeted population for

the present research work. The simple random sampling techniques were applied to obtain the sample.

Delimitations of the study

The study is delimited the study to:-

1. Papumpare District of Arunachal Pradesh.
2. Language Teachers of Govt. Schools.
3. Gender as Independent variables
4. The sample size was confined to 100 language teachers.

Tool used in the study

The researcher used a self-developed Likert’s 5 points Attitude scale on Environmental Education prepared by researcher by adopting appropriate procedure of standardization to find out attitude. The attitude scale carries with 20 statements related to various dimensions on Environmental Education. The construction and standardized of each items was done with proper care. The researcher rejected the items with ‘t’ ratio less than 1.96 at 0.05 level of significant.

Statistical Techniques used

The analysis of data was done with statistical techniques, like used Mean, Standard Deviation and t-test as inferential statistical used to measure the significant difference level among the sample on environmental education.

Data Collection Procedure

Firstly, the permission was obtained from the concern school Head Master or Teacher In-Charge for the implement of Attitude scale to language Teachers. Likewise, the data was collected personally by the researcher one-to-one from the 100 Govt. School language Teachers of Papumpare District of Arunachal Pradesh by using Attitude Scale. The needful instruction and clarification were made to language teachers. The researcher gave confidence on their individual responses and stated for use only for research purpose.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Objective-1: To find out the Attitude of Language Teachers towards Environmental Education in Papumpare district of Arunachal Pradesh.

Table 4.1: Showing the Attitude Scores of Language Teachers towards Environmental Education in Papumpare District of Arunachal Pradesh.

C.I	X	Language Teachers			
		f	x'	f x'	f x' ²
71-75	73	01	3	03	09
66-70	68	07	2	14	28
61-65	63	14	1	14	14
56-60	58	48	0	00	00
51-55	53	09	-1	-09	09

46-50	48	18	-2	-36	72
41-45	43	03	-3	-09	27
36-40	38	00	-4	00	00
		N=100		$\sum fx' = (-23)$	$\sum fx'^2 = 159$

To compute the t-value following formulas were used:

$$\text{Computation of Mean}(x) = AM + \left(\frac{\sum fx}{N}\right)I$$

$$= 58 + \left(\frac{23}{100}\right) 5 \quad \mathbf{M = 59.15}$$

$$\text{Computation of SD} = \frac{i}{N} \sqrt{N \sum fx^2 - (\sum fx)^2}$$

$$= \frac{5}{100} \sqrt{100(159) - (23)^2} \quad \mathbf{SD = 6.20}$$

Interpretation of the result

The table 4.1 and its computed results indicated that the computed attitude mean score came out to be 59.15 and the present attitude scale possesses minimum 20 marks and maximum 100 marks (20X1=20 and 20X5=100) marks. Therefore the mean score of the attitude scale was taken as 60 ($\frac{20+100}{2} = 60$) marks. The computed attitude mean score of 100 language teachers towards Environmental Education came out to be 59.15 which is significantly nearer to the attitude scale mean score (60), so, it is understood that the parents have shown favorable good attitude on an average towards Environmental Education in Papumpare District of Arunachal Pradesh. The computed results of the teachers reveal that the majority have shown positive attitude towards the Environmental Education. It means that there is good attitude on Environmental Education among the language teachers in Papumpare District of Arunachal Pradesh.

Objective-2: To compare the attitude of Male and Female language Teachers towards Environmental Education in Papumpare District of Arunachal Pradesh.

H01: There is no significant difference between the attitude of Male and Female language Teachers towards Environmental Education in Papumpare District of Arunachal Pradesh.

Table 4.2: Showing Mean Scores, Standard Deviation and ‘t’-value of male and female language teachers of Papumpare District towards Environmental Education.

Groups	N	Mean	SD	‘t’ value	Table Value
Male Language Teachers	50	61.40	6.74	2.00	2.63
Female Language Teachers	50	59.10	4.61		

@‘t’ is not significant at 0.1 level of probability.

Interpretation of the result

The Table 4.2 indicates that the computed t- value of male and female language teachers of Papumpare district comes as 2.00 lesser than the criterion t-value 2.63 at 0.01 level of confidence for 98 degree freedom. As the computed t-value is not significant at 0.01 level of confidence, therefore, the formulated hypothesis “There is no significant difference between the attitude of Male and Female language teachers towards Environmental Education in Papumpare District of Arunachal Pradesh” gets accepted and it is interpreted that there is no significant difference in the attitude of male and female language teachers towards Environmental Education in Papumpare district of Arunachal Pradesh. From the mean score we can understand that male language teachers have slightly favourable attitude than female language teachers.

Findings of the study

The Analysis of both the above table reveals that, there is a no significant difference between male and female language teachers in respect of their attitude towards Environmental Education. The male language teachers were found to be slightly better attitude than female language teachers on Environmental Education. The level of attitude towards environmental education of teachers play a vital role and the overall teachers mean scores came out to be 59.15 which denotes of good knowledge about environmental education. All the teachers were well qualified so the result reflects a positive attitude towards Environmental Education. In the present research, we observe that, NGOs, social-media, media, society etc. plays a vigorous role in fetching awareness towards Environmental Education. The teachers were having positive attitude towards Environmental Education.

Suggestion for Further Research

- i. Actually, the present study is limited to attitudes of language teachers of Govt. schools of Papumpare District of Arunachal Pradesh. Indeed, the researcher feels that such study should be carried out in other Districts of Arunachal Pradesh.
- ii. Whereas the study is limited to Language teachers of Papumpare district and the studies can be done in all levels of schools and colleges in Arunachal Pradesh.
- iii. Till now study is limited to Language Teachers of the Papumpare only therefore such studies may be taken up in other context on students, parents and school administrator.
- iv. A comparative study may be taken up on Environmental Education and other Environmental issues with different cognitive and non-cognitive variables.
- v. Similarly the attitude of Govt. and Private school teachers, students, towards environmental education on different variables may be planned.

- vi. The same study can be done by taking the samples of the teachers from different schools of Arunachal Pradesh.

VI. CONCLUSION

From the given study it is analysed that environmental attitude of language teachers is positive and result came out with not significant. It also concluded that social media plays a vital role in promoting the need of environment. The study becomes very important and provides guidance to the teachers, curriculum framers, and teacher educators involved in teaching environmental education. Hence it shows that male language teachers are having slightly more positive attitude towards Environmental Education than the female language teachers in Papumpare district of Arunachal Pradesh. The findings from this piece of research work will certainly help to integrate the school, colleges' curriculum and co-curricular activities. The study will help the policy maker of SCERT, Arunachal Pradesh in understanding the present attitude scenario on environmental education and help in policy making on environmental education based findings.

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