
A Comparative Study of Environmental Ethics of Teachers Teaching In Primary Schools of Kaushambi District

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ABSTRACT:

The present study titled 'A comparative study of environmental ethics of teachers teaching in primary schools of Kaushambi district' has been completed by using a descriptive research method. This study tried to describe the environmental ethics of teachers teaching in primary schools of Kaushambi district. For this 160 primary teachers teaching in various government & private primary schools of Kaushambi district of Uttar Pradesh have been chosen as sample for present study. Cluster sampling method has been adopted in the present study. The tool used for present study is Environmental ethics scale constructed and standardised by Haseen Taj. After analysis of data important conclusions are as: 1. There is significant difference in Environmental Ethics of scores of Male & Female primary teachers teaching in Kaushambi district. The direction of difference in environment ethics is in favour of female primary teachers. 2. There is significant difference in Environmental Ethics of scores of government & private primary teachers teaching in Kaushambi district. The direction of difference in environment ethics is in favour teachers' government primary. 3. There is no significant difference in Environmental Ethics of scores of rural & urban primary teachers teaching in Kaushambi district.

INTRODUCTION:

Teachers are real builders of the nation. Teachers are the most pivotal part in the class room. They are the one who can provide link in delivering environmental knowledge and create among the students the awareness of problems associated with environment. Teacher can play an important role in making the program of environmental education successful. Today there is a great need to preserve and protect our environment, as degradation of environment will result into a number of problems and to achieve this desired goal the role of students would go a long way. Environmental ethics has given a new dimension to the conservation of natural resources and it is one of the major concerns of mankind. It is the discipline in philosophy that studies the moral relationship of human beings to, and also the value and moral status of the environment and its nonhuman contents. It is the examination and discussion of people's obligations towards the environment. It brings about the fact that all the life forms on Earth have a right to live. To take part in an environmental organization or voluntarily involve in various environmental activities is known as participation in environmental activities. We explore whether environmental motivation affects environmental behaviour by focusing on volunteering. The environmental motivation has a strong impact on individuals' voluntary engagement in environmental organizations. A higher level of environmental motivation due to higher environmental ethics may lead to higher level of participation in environmental activities. To achieve the participation of the community, environmental ethics must be provided to the entire

community through environmental education. To develop a world population that is concerned and aware about the environment and its problems and who have got knowledge, motivation, skill, commitment and attitude to work together and individually in order to find solution to the current environmental problems and to prevent the new ones are the goal of environmental education.

Environmental ethics is the part of environmental philosophy which considers extending the traditional boundaries of ethics from solely including humans to including the non-human world. It put forth influence on a large range of disciplines including law, sociology, theology, economics, ecology and geography. “Environmental ethics relates to the relationship between humans and the environment and is defined as a system of ethical values, human reasoning and knowledge of nature which endeavours to forge patterns of right conduct towards environment. These patterns are necessary so that needs of living beings of the present generation are fulfilled without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs (McDonough and Broungart, 2002). Environmental ethics is relationship between humans and the natural environment they live in. It is the area of study that can teach important information about the responsibility of academia to educate future decision makers in the area of environmental ethics so they will become more confident when standing up for their own opinion or resisting outer pressure if needed. Management students may improve their critical thinking with a background in environmental ethics when decision making arise”. (Darwish et al., 2010) There are many ethical decisions that human beings make with regards to the environment. For example: Regarding clear cut forests for the sake of human consumption. Regarding continuing to spread. Regarding continuing making gasoline powered vehicles. Regarding environmental obligations keeping for future generations. Is it right for humans to knowingly cause the extinction of a species for the convenience of humanity? The academic field of environmental ethics grew up in response to the work of scientists such as Rachel Carson and events such as the first Earth Day in 1970, when environmentalists started urging philosophers to consider the philosophical aspects of environmental problems.

Environmental Ethics Refers to the responsibility to understand the environmental consequences of our consumption, and need to recover our individual and social responsibility to conserve natural resources and protect the earth for future generations.

School system provides the largest organised base for environment education and action. Teachers are the important factor who is bound to affect this program. It is only the Teacher who can link environmental knowledge, its problems and help the students to find the solution for their problem. The curriculum existing in various primary schools gives opportunity for the students to understand the environment. It is in the hands of the teachers to integrate and develop the sense of environmental awareness among the school students in a natural way while teaching the syllabus. Hence in the present situation, it is also essential to know what type of environmental ethics they will maintain to preserve the environment for the future generation. Our environment is threatened with a number of factors; degradation of environment is resulting in a faster rate due to over growth of population. There arises the need to preserve and protect our environment in order to achieve this need the role of teachers play a very important part. Against this backdrop the researcher felt the need to conduct a research on “A comparative

Study of Environmental Ethics of teachers teaching in primary schools of Kaushambi district of Uttar Pradesh”.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

Following objectives have been constructed to study the study.

1. To compare the environmental ethics of Male & Female primary teachers teaching in Kaushambi district.
2. To compare the environmental ethics of teachers teaching in government & private primary schools of Kaushambi district.
3. To compare the environmental ethics of teachers teaching in rural & urban primary schools of Kaushambi district.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

Following hypotheses have been constructed to study the study.

1. There is no significant difference in the environmental ethics of Male & Female primary teachers teaching in Kaushambi district.
2. There is no significant difference in the environmental ethics of teachers teaching in government & private primary schools of Kaushambi district.
3. There is no significant difference in the environmental ethics of teachers teaching in rural & urban primary schools of Kaushambi district.

METHODOLOGY -

In the present study Normative Survey method has been used.

TOOLS -

The tool used for present study is Environmental ethics scale constructed and standardised by Haseen Taj.

SAMPLE -

Total 160 primary teachers teaching in various government & private primary schools of Kaushambi district of Uttar Pradesh have been chosen as sample for present study. Cluster sampling method has been adopted in the present study. The distribution of sample is given in the following table.

Table - 1 Distribution of sample on the basis of Gender, Type of schools & locality.

S. No	Gender	Government		Private		Total
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1.	Male	20	20	20	20	80
2.	Female	20	20	20	20	80
Total		40	40	40	40	160

DATA ANALYSIS INTERPRETATION AND RESULTS:

Objective1: To compare the environmental ethics of Male & Female primary teachers teaching in Kaushambi district

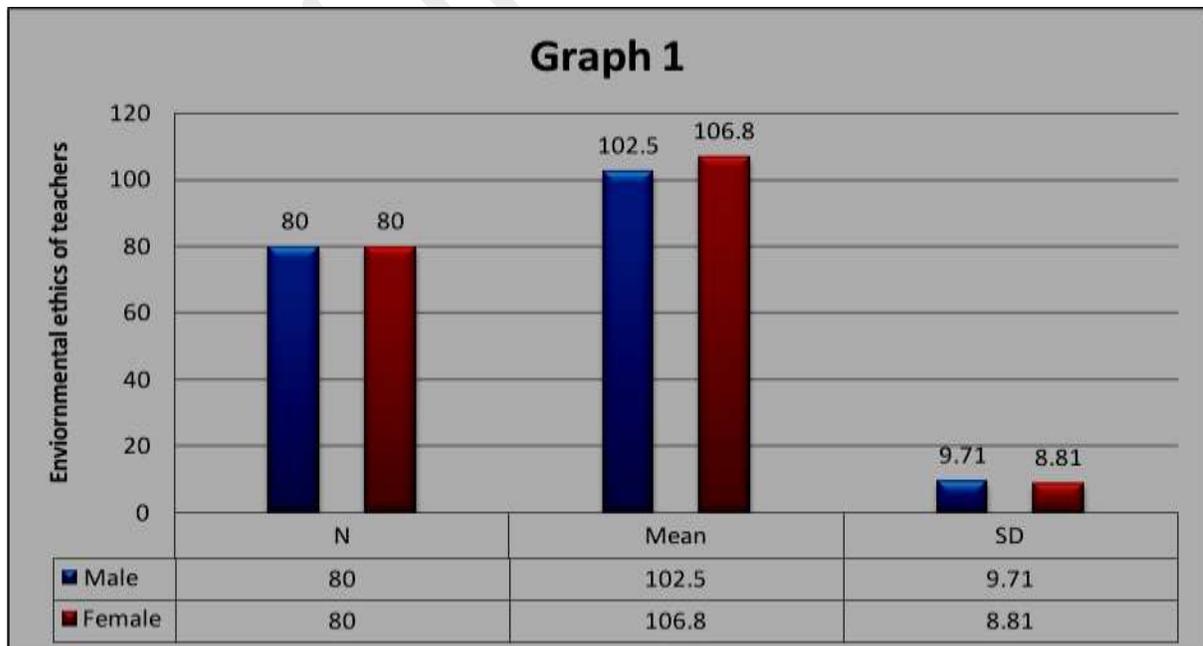
Hypothesis1: There is no significant difference in the environmental ethics of Male & Female primary teachers teaching in Kaushambi district.

Table 2 – Showing means of the Environmental Ethics of scores of Male & Female primary teachers

S.No.	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-value
1.	Male	80	102.5	9.71	3.81**
2.	Female	80	106.8	8.81	

**Significant at.01 level

Observation of the table 2 shows that t-value of scores of the Environmental Ethics of scores of Male & Female primary teachers teaching in Kaushambi district of Uttar Pradesh was 3.81 which is greater than the table value 2.63 at 178 degree of freedom. Thus it can be inferred from table that there is significant difference in Environmental Ethics of scores of Male & Female primary teachers teaching in Kaushambi district. Majority of the teachers are aware of the fact that light, fans and all electric equipment’s should be switched off when not in use. In this era of computers and mobile, which according to students are never meant to be kept off, it is observed that students don’t bother about the wastage of electricity, which in turn has to be saved as it is national good. The direction of difference in environment ethics is in favour of female primary teachers. Thus the first hypothesis is rejected. And alternate hypothesis is accepted. Same is depicted in the graph 1.



Objective2: To compare the environmental ethics of teachers teaching in government & private primary schools of Kaushambi district

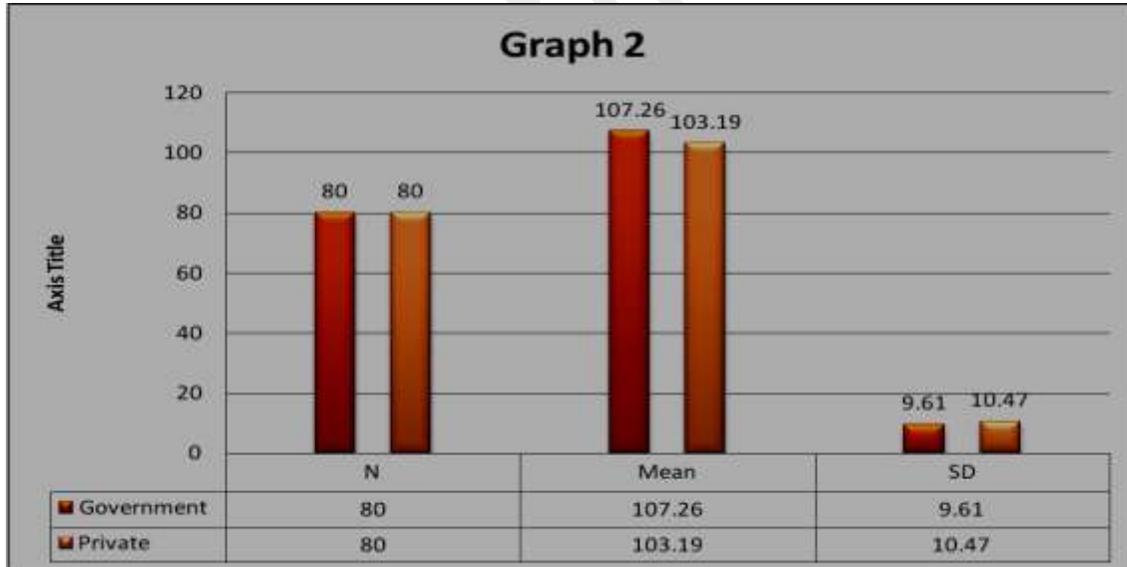
Hypothesis2: There is no significant difference in the environmental ethics of teachers teaching in government & private primary schools of Kaushambi district.

Table 3 – Showing means of the Environmental Ethics of scores of teachers teaching in government & private primary schools of Kaushambi district.

S.No.	Types of school	N	Mean	SD	t-value
1.	Government	80	107.26	9.61	3.01**
2.	Private	80	103.19	10.47	

**Significant at.01 level

Observation of the table 2 shows that t-value of scores of the Environmental Ethics of scores of government & private primary teachers teaching in Kaushambi district of Uttar Pradesh was 3.01 which is greater than the table value 2.63 at 178 degree of freedom. Thus *it can be inferred from table that there is significant difference in Environmental Ethics of scores of government & private primary teachers teaching in Kaushambi district. The direction of difference in environment ethics is in favour teachers' government primary. Same is depicted in the graph 2.*



Objective3: To compare the environmental ethics of teachers teaching in rural & urban primary schools of Kaushambi district

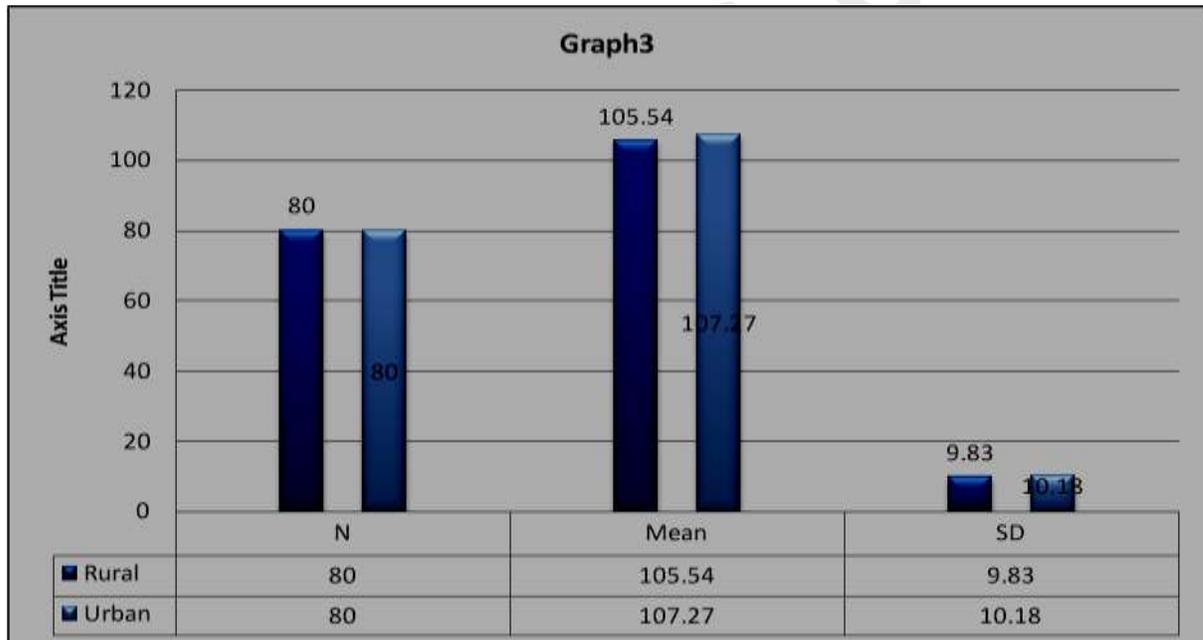
Hypothesis3: There is no significant difference in the environmental ethics of teachers teaching in rural & urban primary schools of Kaushambi district.

Table 4 – Showing means of the Environmental Ethics of scores of teachers teaching in rural & urban primary schools of Kaushambi district

S.No.	Area of school	N	Mean	SD	t-value
1.	Rural	80	105.54	9.83	1.01
2.	Urban	80	107.27	10.18	

**Significant at.01 level

Observation of the table 3 shows that t-value of scores of the Environmental Ethics of scores of rural & urban primary teachers teaching in Kaushambi district of Uttar Pradesh was 1.01 which is less than the table value 2.63 at 178 degree of freedom. Thus *it can be inferred from table that there is no significant difference in Environmental Ethics of scores of rural & urban primary teachers teaching in Kaushambi district. Thus the third hypothesis is accepted. Same is depicted in the graph3.*



Results:

1. There is significant difference in Environmental Ethics of scores of Male & Female primary teachers teaching in Kaushambi district. The direction of difference in environment ethics is in favour of female primary teachers.
2. There is significant difference in Environmental Ethics of scores of government & private primary teachers teaching in Kaushambi district. The direction of difference in environment ethics is in favour teachers' government primary.
3. There is no significant difference in Environmental Ethics of scores of rural & urban primary teachers teaching in Kaushambi district.

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