

A STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS, INTELLIGENCE AND SELF-CONCEPT OF SCHEDULED AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Environmental awareness begin since the time of the conception of the child in the womb of the mother. Mother's mental, physical and emotional conditions influence the development of fetus in the womb. The external environment starts from the time of the birth of the child. The present study was to investigate the impact of environmental awareness, intelligence and self-concept of graduate level student. Four hundred graduate level students, both boys and girls studying in various degree college in Aligarh city formed the sample for the present study. The tools used for collecting the data were first environmental awareness, intelligence and self-concept developed and standardized by Ojha for achievement, the percentage obtained by the student in graduate level.

INTRODUCTION

Environmental education is mostly considered as a process to develop environmental awareness, knowledge and understanding about the environmental, positive attitudes towards it, and commitment protect and improve it. To achieve this at primary level it requires assistance to gain and develop basic skills and concepts. Help is also required to stimulate creative work and to give opportunities for first hand observations and their analysis.

This approach results in the development of an awareness of personal environmental responsibilities (Martin, 1975). Thus it entails development of environmental awareness, skills problem solving, value clarification, attitude and relating concepts to local environment and resources.

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS

Environmental awareness is a new developed multidisciplinary concept and his area of a broad and environment through studies of all type in pollution, pollutant and controlling equipment and biotic, abiotic condition in atmosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere in all activities at plant animal. Human and how effected the chemical, and multidisciplinary hazardous.

INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence has been considered by ancient thinkers as a process of abstraction, as a faculty. Its most common expression was noted in the exercise of the individuals reasoning. Man has a rational being was believed to be endowed with intelligence.

SELF-CONCEPT

Self-concept plays an important role in the life of an individual. How can the self know the self? How can that who is examined be that who is examining? The word self-concept is widely used in discussing human personality. Self is involved in each and every act of the individual. It may be of low or high degree in an environment. The environment influences it every

individual experiences in which he is aware of himself, running, talking, lying down, experiences, happiness, hungry, tired, excited etc.

OBJECTIVES

The following were the objectives of the present study:-

- (i) To identify scheduled and non-scheduled caste students.
- (ii) To compare environmental awareness, intelligence and self-concept of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students.

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- (iii) To measure the awareness of student under the investigation towards the existing environment.
- (iv) To study the difference in environmental awareness among students belonging to different castes at graduate level students.
- (v) To study the difference in intelligence of above mentioned students.
- (vi) To study the difference in self-concept of above mentioned students.
- (viii) To study the combined effect of environmental awareness, intelligence and self-concept.

which play a very vital role in bringing about the desired result. The S.E.S. scale, values, self-concept, intelligence and environmental awareness tests along with their response sheets were arranged properly and were given to the extreme cases one by one. The obtained data were organized in the tabular form and submitted for computerization. Thus the obtained results were analysed and interpreted by applying 't' test C.R. values and correlations for testing the significance of difference at .05 level and .01 level for adjustment problem in five areas within the groups and inter-groups combinations of scheduled and non-scheduled caste samples. The 't' test and correlations were adjusted and maladjusted scheduled and non-scheduled caste college students on three variables within the groups and inter-group combinations.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted through normative survey method followed by the case study method.

Sampling.: In the present study systematic Random sampling technique was used. The population was composed of 250 cases of scheduled and 250 cases of non-scheduled caste college students from the college of Aligarh city based on systematic random sampling method.

PROCEDURE

Scoring is sample: Every category of response is given a score. Maximum score to be given on an item is 3 (this is indicated by coloured hole on the scoring stencil) doubtful response is always to be scored as z; and the score on rest of the items is 1.

The adjustment inventory for college students constructed and standardized by Prof. N.N. Srivastava and Dr. Shashi Prabha Dubey, Dr. R.K. Tondon and Dr. R.P. Srivastava and Dr. Jay Prakash Srivastava was administered on 250 scheduled caste students are concerned they are brought up in almost suitable conditions, since childhood they are taken care of they receive good education and knowledge of head and heart so as to benefitted in life.

So far as considered 250 non-scheduled caste students very often than not are hampered by lack of background and requisite facilities,

STATISTICAL ANALYSES

Table 1
Selection of students for sample from various Institutions

S.No.	Name of School	Students on Roll No.	Students selected	Total
1.	D.A.V. Girls Inter College, Aligarh	257	70	
2.	Udai Singh Jain Kanya Inter College, Aligarh	250	75	
3.	Tikaram Girls Inter College, Aligarh	217	50	250
4.	ChampaAgrawalKanya Inter College, Aligarh	182	55	
5.	D.A.V. Boys Inter College, Aligarh	345	80	
6.	D.S. Inter College, Aligarh	312	90	250
7.	Hindu Boys Inter College, Aligarh	243	80	

Table 2
Details of Cases according to Class and Institutions

S.No.	Name of School	Year	Scheduled	Non-scheduled caste
1.	D.A.V. Girls Inter College, Aligarh	2006-07	60	62
2.	Tikaram Girls Inter College, Aligarh	2008-09	65	64
3.	D.A.V. Boys Inter College, Aligarh	2010-11	68	66
4.	Hindu Boys Inter College, Aligarh	2011-12	57	58
	Total		250	250

The population was composed of 250 cases of scheduled caste and 250 non-scheduled caste college students from the Aligarh city based on systematic random sampling method. The study sample has been reported in table 2.

FINDINGS

The major findings are given below :

- (i) There is significant difference between scheduled and non-scheduled caste students in their environmental awareness .
- (ii) There is significant difference of scheduled and non-scheduled caste students in their self-concept.

- (iii) There is significant difference between scheduled and non-scheduled caste students with respect to intelligence.
- (iv) There is significant relationship between intelligence and self-concept of scheduled caste students at both level of confidence.
- (v) There is significant relationship between environmental awareness and intelligence of scheduled caste at 0.05 level of confidence but at 0.01 level of confidence the difference is not significant.

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