Review of the Related Literature:

Studies made in India

Dr. Ajay Kumar: Environmental Awareness among Prospective Teachers of Himachal Pradesh, The present study was undertaken with a view to compare the environmental awareness of male and female, science and arts and rural and urban prospective teachers of Himachal Pradesh. The sample comprised 260 (130 male and 130 female) prospective teachers. For the study Environment Awareness Ability Measure (EAAM) was developed and standardized by Parveen Kumar Jha (1998) consisted of 71 items was used. It was found that environmental awareness of prospective teachers of Himachal Pradesh remains almost the same as far as effect of gender, stream and local is concerned. M.P. Gupta: A Study of Adolescent’s Environment Awareness in the Context of Religious Attitude, Scientific Attitude and Scholastic Achievement(1997)The present study was undertaken to study the effect of religious attitude, scientific attitude, location and sex on environmental awareness of adolescents. Ex-post-facto design was used for the study. Stratified random sampling was done. Inventories for Environmental Awareness and Religious Attitude, Test for scientific attitude and Performa for recording scholastic achievement constructed by the investigator were used for the study. ANOVA, t-test and Product Moment Coefficient of Correlation were used for data analysis. The effect of religious attitude and sex on environmental awareness was not found significant. The effect of scientific attitude and location on environmental awareness was found significant. Maryam Larijani: Assessment of Environmental Awareness among Higher Primary School Teachers. The present study is an attempt to study the environmental awareness of higher primary school teachers of Mysore City in India. A total of 300 teachers (136 male and 164 female) teaching in 6th and 7th standards were randomly selected for the
present study. The environmental awareness test was employed to assess the level of environmental awareness (EAW) among teachers. Chi-square test and contingency table analysis were employed to find out the significance of difference between the teachers with respect to their gender, age and school type. Results revealed that on the whole, majority of the teachers had moderate levels of environmental awareness. Female teachers had significantly higher levels of environmental awareness as compared to their male counterparts. Age-wise analysis also revealed that teachers with 31-50 years had higher levels of environmental awareness and lastly, teachers working in private schools found to have significantly higher environmental awareness than teachers working in government schools. **Shobeiri Omidvar B: A Comparative Study of Environmental Awareness among Secondary School Students in Iran and India.** The study investigated secondary school students' environmental awareness in India and Iran. Nine hundred and ninety-one students were selected through the stratified random sampling technique from 103 secondary schools of Mysore city (India) and Tehran city (Iran). Subjects consisted of 476 boys and 515 girls. They were assessed using the Environment Awareness Ability Measure (EAAM). Results indicate that there are significant differences between Indian and Iranian students in their level of environmental awareness. Also there are significant differences between them in environmental awareness across and within two groups with regard to their gender. **Mustafa Ozden: Environmental Awareness and Attitudes of Student Teachers: An Empirical Research.** The purpose of the study is to assess the awareness and attitudes of student teachers in Turkey. The relationship between the student teachers' attitudes and their gender, academic major, grade level, geographical region and socioeconomic status (level of family income, their parents' education level and occupation, residence) was evaluated with an instrument developed by the researcher. The present descriptive study was carried out at the
University of Adıyaman in Turkey, Faculty of Education on 830 Subjects. A 30-item Likert-type questionnaire containing four dimensions (awareness of environmental issues-AEI, awareness of individual responsibility-AIR, general attitudes towards environmental problems-GAEP and general attitudes towards environmental solutions-GAES) was developed to measure student teachers’ environmental attitudes by the researcher. Results of T-test and ANOVA showed that the female elementary student teachers in the last year of an instruction programme who have less than three brothers and sisters with high socioeconomic level living in Marmara Region had more positive attitudes towards the four dimensions of environmental attitude than the other student teachers.

Sikshachintan: A Comparative Study of Environmental Awareness among Secondary School Students in Relation to Gender and Residential Background. The present investigation has been conducted to study the status of environmental awareness among the secondary school students residing either at rural or urban sector. A self-made situation based questionnaire was used to collect the data from 100 secondary school students of West Bengal. The collected data has been treated with suitable statistical techniques like two-way ANOVA, t-test etc. There results indicate that urban boys have higher environmental awareness than that to fit rural counterpart. However no significant difference upon environmental awareness was found for boys and girls student. Tejpreet Kaur Kang and Asha Chawla (2011) : Environmental Awareness among Secondary School Students The objective of environmental education includes awareness, knowledge, attitudes, skills and participation of people in protecting the environment. Present study was conducted on 60 senior secondary students (30 boys and 30 girls) belonging to the age group of 15 to 17 years. Environment Awareness Ability measure by Jha was used to assess their environment awareness. Majority of the students were found to be having average to
high level of environment awareness. Significant gender differences existed in environment awareness. Dr. Madhumala Sengupta (January 2010), Dr. Jayanti Das (January 2010), Pintu Kumar Maji (January 2010) Environmental Awareness and Environment Related Behaviour of Twelfth Grade Students in Kolkata: Effects of Stream and Gender. The main purpose of this study is to understand the effect of Stream and Gender on Twelfth Grade Students’ Environmental Awareness and Environment Related Behaviour in Kolkata. A total of 360 students under West Bengal Council of Higher Secondary Education in Kolkata were randomly chosen as sample. Two 5-point Likert type questionnaires were used for this study and were standardized by the researchers. For statistical analysis ANOVA and Coefficient of Correlation were conducted to determine the effect of Stream and Gender on Environmental Awareness and Environment Related Behaviour. Singh Sandhya and Babu Shivnath Agarwal: Environmental Awareness among Secondary School Students. This study is an effort to compare the environmental awareness among the male and female students belonging to the general category, other backward classes and scheduled castes of secondary schools. A sample of 109 students of two schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education and two schools affiliated to Uttar Pradesh Board were randomly selected, out of which 50 were female students and 59 were male students. The tool used for analysis was the Environmental Awareness Ability Measurement prepared by Dr. Praveen Kumar Jha consisting of 51 questions based on environmental awareness. The results revealed that there was no significant difference between the male and female students of general castes, other backward classes and scheduled castes regarding their level of environmental awareness. Poonam Kumari: Environmental Education, Awareness and Training: A Case Study of India This case study focuses on studying Environmental Awareness, Education and Training in India. The researcher
also highlighted that perhaps no other country has moved so rapidly from a position of complacency in creating environmental awareness to infusing these newer pro-environmental concepts into formal curricular processes as has happened in India over the last few years. This has undoubtedly been accelerated by the judgement of the Honorable Supreme Court of India that Environmental Education and Training must form a compulsory core issue at every stage in Indian education process. Miss Manpreet Kaur: A Study of Environmental Awareness among B.Ed Students. The major problem of our present world is environmental degradation. To combat this problem, we need environmentally sensitive and aware people. The present investigation was conducted to provide information about the level of environmental awareness of B.Ed students in Patiala district of Punjab (India). Data was collected with self-made questionnaire on 100 B.Ed students. The findings showed that B.Ed students possess fairly good level of environmental awareness. It is concluded that there is no gap exist between the environmental awareness of students when distributed gender wise and subject wise. It is suggested that curriculum of B.Ed should be re-organized. Aradhana Mani (2011) A Comparative Study of Environmental Awareness among Students of, B.Ed and M.Ed Courses. Over recent decades, global problems relating to degradation of natural resources and pollution have increased dramatically. World educators and environmental specialists have repeatedly pointed out that any solution to the environmental crisis will require environmental knowledge and understanding to be deeply rooted in the educational system at all levels. In order to protect and conserve the environment, enabling people to lead quality life, emphasis has been given to environmental education in both formal and non-formal system of education. In formal system of education, teachers can play an important role in educating their students about environment related issues, which is possible only when the teachers themselves have mastery
over environmental awareness. **Prashant Kumar Astalin (2011): A Study of Environmental Awareness among Higher Secondary Students and Some Educational Factors Affecting it.**

In this study, total 608 students were selected from different board by using cluster random sampling technique. For collecting data the tool “Paryavaran Jagrukata Prashnavali” constructed by investigator was used. Post Hoc Tests, F-test and t-ratio test had been used for analysis of data. Main findings of this study are the students of 11th and 12th standard were identical as far as their environmental awareness was concerned. Science stream students had more environmental awareness in comparison to arts stream students. The CBSE students had more environmental awareness in comparison to UP Board students. Parent’s group of students belonging to literate, undergraduate, post graduate and research had more environmental awareness in comparison to parent’s group of students belonging to high school and intermediate. Finally the male students had also more environmental awareness in comparison to female students. **Selvam V and Abdul Nazar N.: An Analysis of Environmental Awareness and Responsibilities among University Students.**

The present study was undertaken to find out the environmental awareness and responsibility among University students in Vellore, Tamil Nadu and India. Primary data using convenient sampling through questionnaire and interview method and secondary data from wide range of literature through journals have been utilized. The statistical technique of percentage analysis and ANNOVA is used to determine the variables, which determine their behaviour towards environmental awareness and responsibilities among University students. **Bhanumati Mannarswamy: A Study on the Environmental Awareness and the Changing Attitude of the Students and Public in Coimbatore towards Green Products.**

The objective of the study is to understand the awareness level of the customers on Green products in Coimbatore and to evaluate the customers’ attitudes towards the Green
Products. Primary data was collected through the questionnaire from 100 General Public (Men and Women) and 100 Students of Coimbatore city, Tamilnadu. Secondary data was collected from various published sources. The first section gives an overview on the importance of environmental awareness, the second section analyzes the awareness level of the customers third section deals with the factors influencing green purchase followed by the findings of the study and conclusion. It is found that the customers in Coimbatore are aware of environmental problems and green products in the market but the attitude and behavior towards the green purchase is not improved.

Rahul Shastri: Environmental Awareness and Sustainable Development. This paper analyses the awareness of the deforesting effect (DFE) of firewood use in the users. Specifically, ceteris paribus, households that buy all their firewood are 3 times as likely to be aware as households that collect at least part of their firewood, ceteris paribus. Likewise, every extra kilometer travelled to collect free firewood increases the odds of awareness by 94%, ceteris paribus. Income, education of the head, and community affiliation show no significant association with awareness. However, those in poorer dwellings are more likely to be aware of the DFE than those in pucca houses, ceteris paribus. Large cultivators are more likely to be aware of DFE, whereas ag. Labour are less likely to be aware than other occupations, controlling for other factors. This study also reveals the severe limitations of tools of bivariate analysis in multivariate situations involving survey data. In some cases bi-variate tools fail to detect associations revealed to be significant by logistic analysis, and in other cases, they detect a spurious association by attributing the effects of excluded variables to the included independent variable. Dr. Basant Kumar Tewari: Environmental Literacy and Awareness among the Women of Mountain Region of Uttaranchal, India: A Situational Analysis. With an objective to find out the literacy and awareness among the women on the various aspects of
the identified hazards, a test was administered on 1000 women of eleven mountain districts of Uttaranchal. The data revealed that 59.6% urban and 34.4% rural women were environmentally literate. 3.6% urban and 13.6% rural women were environmentally aware. The study concluded that the rural agrarian economy of this mountain region rests on the shoulders of the women folk. The study also concluded that though the rural women were less literate yet they were more aware than the urban women folk.

**Vijayalakshami R: Viewpoints: Environmental Awareness:**

**The Hindu Perspective.** The oldest religion of the people of India is Hinduism. It is a religion which was not propounded by a single individual, but was evolved out of the developments spanning several millennia. Gurusharan Singh Kainth: Environmental Awareness among School Teachers. Survey done on a large sample of 2,500 school teachers of Punjab reveals that there exists environmental awareness among teachers, but the awareness level of science teachers was found to be more as compared to art teachers. Moreover, science and art teachers were found to differ significantly in their level of awareness on the management of different types of wastes. The awareness level of science teachers was found to be more regarding industrial, nuclear and agricultural wastes. Compared to this, art teachers were found to be more aware on domestic, municipal and hospital wastes.

**Studies Made in Abroad**

**Aminuddin Hassan, Hafizan Juahir and Nur Syuhada Jamaludin:** The Level of Environmental Awareness among Students to Fulfill the Aspiration of National Philosophy of Education. The major purpose of this paper is to investigate the philosophy of environmental education in Malaysian school system. The major contribution of this paper would be to help the respective agencies in the government in building up the environmental awareness among people starting from schools. It is part of the National Philosophy of Education to state the importance
of this aspect. This paper embarks on the following objectives and expectations: (1) to identify the philosophy of environmental education in Malaysian school system from the perspective of the school management; (2) to determine the characteristics among schools members that are likely to influence the environmental awareness, (3) to determine the effectiveness of school-based environmental awareness programmes in order to enhance self-regulated strategies to school members; (4) to discover school members' attitudes towards the extensive environmental awareness programmes introduced by the respective authorities; and (5) to develop an environmental awareness suggestions. All these approaches will assist us in analyzing how far they impact on 'the betterment of the personal well-being, family, society and the nation, as stated in the National Philosophy of Education by referring to the importance of having environmental awareness. **Susan Roberta Mello O'Brien: Indications of Environmental Literacy: Using a New Survey Instrument to Measure Awareness, Knowledge, and Attitudes of University-Aged Students.** The reported research examines the levels of environmental knowledge and attitudes of Iowa State University (ISU) undergraduate and graduate students registered for the 2007 spring semester. A new survey instrument was developed specifically for this study, accounting for local (Midwestern) and global environmental issues. Students were found to have a "moderate" level of environmental literacy. The results suggested correlations between environmental knowledge and attitudes and students' demographic characteristics such as age, gender, college, student status, childhood environment, and outdoor activities practiced as a child. **Susan Strife: The Concrete Jungle: Environmental Awareness and Experiences of Nature among Urban Children.** This study voices children's (ages 10-12) experiences of nature, awareness of environmental problems, and environmental concerns through 50 in-depth interviews and child-drawn maps across three urban
neighborhoods representing various socioeconomic settings and environmental conditions. Using a hermeneutic phenomenological lens, this study describes and interprets children's nature experiences and feelings about environmental problems with special attention to the perspectives of minority children growing up in environmentally degraded and low-income neighborhoods.

Katherine Lillis: Understanding the Effects of an Environment-Based Education Program on Environmental Attitudes and Awareness, Social and Academic Lives of Students Five Years Post-Program. This study sought to understand the influence of an environment-based education program in upstate New York, the Environmental Classroom Opportunity (ECO), on students who are five years out of the program. ECO is a two-year program that uses hands-on and experiential learning techniques to enhance the students' learning. This study engaged a qualitative method of semi-structured interviews in order to discover the influences on the environmental attitudes and awareness of students and if and how those influences can be attributed to this program. The study also considers the effects of ECO on other areas of the students' lives including their academic and social actions and decisions. Findings suggest that ECO has had a positive influence on the students' environmental, academic and social lives five years post-program.

Yiu, Kit-man (2004) Environmental Awareness and Understanding: A Comparison of Students in Two Contrasting Schools in Hong Kong. This research compares the context and level of environmental awareness and understanding among young people with different social capitals embedded in family and school contexts in two contrasting types of Hong Kong schools, namely an aided school and an international school. Research objectives were to examine the following questions: (1) what is the level of environmental awareness in each of the two schools? (2) What is the level of social capital inherent in parent-children relations in the families? (3) What is the level of social capital inherent in teacher-student
relations in schools? (4) What are similarities and differences of the level of environmental awareness, social capital inherent in parent-children relations in families, and social capital inherent in teacher-student relations in schools of the two groups of young people? (5) What is the influence of the social capital upon young people level of environmental awareness and understanding? The methodology was interpretive and comparative emphasizing phenomena studied in their natural settings. Quantitative and qualitative methods were combined through questionnaires and interviews respectively. The findings show the young people in both schools give the highest priorities among goals in Hong Kong to Environmental Protection and understand the threat of the environmental problems such as water pollution and air pollution in Hong Kong.

Noel Basil Effiong: Religious Education for Environmental Awareness: A New Approach for Fostering Sustainable Development. This dissertation strives to raise awareness of the complexities of the contemporary environmental crisis, and suggests how religious educators can foster a practical sense of human moral responsibility to care for the environment. From a specifically Christian perspective, this dissertation explores how the practices and forms of life of the church (such as liturgy, religious education programs, and community life) can contribute to "fashioning a people" who can understand and respond to the environmental crisis from distinctly Christian perspectives, and who can bring the moral insights of Christian faith traditions into broad social discussions about environmental issues. This researcher argues that religious education in all its forms should invite people to envision the fuller realization of the reign of God, and that today a Christian vision of the reign of God must include a concern for the well-being of creation.

Ada Ferrer-i-Carbonell (2005): Environmental Awareness and Happiness. The focus of this paper is on the relationship between an individual’s environmental attitudes (or awareness) and well-being. We use an ordered probit model to examine the
relationship between individual measures of subjective well-being and environmental attitudes regarding ozone pollution and species extinction. Using data from the British Household Panel Survey we find a negative correlation between well-being and concern about ozone pollution and a positive correlation between well-being and concern about species extinction. M. Mutisya, Narok (2011) Pupils’ Environmental Awareness and Knowledge: A Springboard for Action in Primary Schools in Kenya’s Rift Valley This study was carried out with 276 standard eight pupils in eleven primary schools in the rural town of Narok in Kenya’s Rift Valley. It evaluated their awareness of key environmental issues in their local area and their knowledge about the causes, effects and solutions pertaining to these environmental issues. A descriptive research design was used and data was collected using the Pupils’ Environmental Education Questionnaire (PEEQ). The study found that most pupils were aware of the key environmental issues in their local area and they also understood the causes of some of these environmental issues. The study further found that pupils had ideas about solutions to some of the environmental issues. Aminrad Z: Environmental Awareness and Attitude among Iranian Students in Malaysian Universities. This study focuses on environmental awareness and attitude among Iranian students in Malaysian universities. It evaluates the awareness and attitude of a group of 541 from 14 universities. The figure to 541 is considered the representative of these students and the selection was based on Stratified Random sampling method and G-power software. A set of questionnaire which comprised of 25 questions was applied as instrument for data collection. The results revealed that environmental awareness was overall moderate while environmental attitude was high. There was no significant difference observed between sex groups while environmental awareness results indicated that there was significant difference among different levels of education. This trend was in contrast with observation for
environmental attitude status. The age groups analysis results revealed significant difference in environmental awareness and attitude. It was also found that the media positively affected the level of environmental awareness and attitude among students. H. Muderrisoglu, A. Altanar, Beciyorulker Koyu, A. Altanar (2011). Attitudes and Behaviors of Undergraduate Students towards Environmental Issues. This study was aimed at determining the environmental attitudes and environmentally responsible behaviors of the undergraduate students of Abant Ýzzet Baysal University towards environmental issues. In addition, the effects of the faculty in which the students are enrolled, locality and gender on the determined environmental attitudes and environmentally responsible behaviors of the students were investigated. The data were gathered from 507 students in 2005. Factor analysis was used with Varimax Rotation method and one-way analysis of variance was used. According to the results, students highly support the environmental attitudes and highly participate only in consumerism behaviors. Strife Susan (2009). The Concrete Jungle: Environmental Awareness and Experiences of Nature among Urban Children This study voices children’s (ages 10-12) experiences of nature, awareness of environmental problems, and environmental concerns through 50 in-depth interviews and child-drawn maps across three urban neighborhoods representing various socioeconomic settings and environmental conditions. Using a hermeneutic phenomenological lens, this study describes and interprets children’s nature experiences and feelings about environmental problems with special attention to the perspectives of minority children growing up in environmentally degraded and low-income neighborhoods. Findings revealed that a majority of children had positive nature experiences and shared a desire to spend more time in natural settings.