

YOUTH AND ENVIRONMENT: AN AWARENESS PERSPECTIVE

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MASTER IN SOCIOLOGY

By

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Certificate

This is to certify that Mr. Nelson Teron has completed dissertation titled “**YOUTH AND ENVIRONMENT: AN AWARENESS PERSPECTIVE**” under my guidance and supervision. To the best of my knowledge the present work is the result of his original study. No part of dissertation has ever been submitted for any other degree or diploma.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this work entitled **“YOUTH AND ENVIRONMENT: AN AWARENESS PERSPECTIVE”** submitted for M.A. Sociology degree. This is an original work and has not been formed the basis of the award of any Degree, Diploma, Associateship, Fellowship or any other title and it represents entirely an independent work done by me. All ideas and references have been duly acknowledged.

NELSON TERON

Place: Jalandhar

Date:

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Signature of the student

NELSON TERON

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ABSTRACT

Environment has been providing all the necessary goods for the sustenance of live here on Earth. However with the advancement in human aspects, the present scenario of earth has degraded and the importance of saving the environment has turned to be an alarming issue in the current sphere of and time of life. It is a crucial time that environmental awareness and environment sensitivity should be cultivated among the masses particularly among the youths. The awareness should be started from the grass root level; it should be the integral part of any environment curriculum encouraging children and the masses of people to take an active role in the protection and preservation of the environment.

The present study deals with the environment having the motto to provide understanding among the people regarding various environmental issue, remedies provided by the government, the role played by the youths in the protection and securing of the environment, to highlight on environment education and to provide detail information on media of communication and remedies provided by the government of India. And to provide environmental awareness among people with regards to various environmental movements.

For the present study, secondary sources of data were collected and gathered. Books, online journal, seminars papers related to the objective of the study are collected. Based on the existing resources, it can be noted that environmental awareness has gained its important recently. The awareness has spread its wide importance with the use of media of communication and the role of teachers and youth in schools and colleges. It is noted that despite of having awareness among the people it stills lack behind in sustaining it. People are not completely aware of the remedies provided by the government of India. It is also found that there is less awareness in the rural areas and there is high need of awareness in the urban areas.

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

Human activities are rapidly depleting and degrading the vital life-supporting system, such as air, water, and land, which belong to the entire living world. Human needs and greed, coupled with short-sightedness has already degraded the environment and disturbed the delicate ecological balance. It is high time that each of us should critically think about the ecological restoration and conservation, not merely for the preservation of natural resources or biological diversity but for the survival of the mankind. So people in general and young engineer in particular need an understanding to the important aspects of environment and ecology.

Environment is the vital element of society. Nature is capable of providing man with everything that he needs, not only for self-sustenance but also for making his life fully comfortable. Environment includes all living and non-living objects. We live in the environment and use the environmental resources like air, land and water to meet our needs. Development also means meeting the needs of the people. While meeting the ever-growing needs, we put pressure on the environment. When the pressure exceeds the carrying capacity of the environment to repair or replace itself, a serious problem of environmental degradation happens. If we use any environmental resource such as ground water beyond its limit of replacement, we may lose it forever.

One of the other aspects of environment is that, all the environmental resources like, air, land, water, flora & fauna are interconnected and interrelated. If there will be corrosion or decline in any one, it affects the other four elements and natural environment at large. Nature allows man free access to his valuable resources. However, man's desire for joy and comfortable life, he exploits nature's free goods to the extent of reducing its natural capacities for self-stabilization. With the global acceleration of industrialization, use of technology & deforestation, environmental problems and resources storage is reaching a critical point. The damage caused to our natural resources has severe consequences. We have exploited the natural environment as per our will, which results several environmental crises. Pollution is making the earth unsuited to life, rivers & lakes are dying. Desserts are on the march. Natural resources are being exhausted. The drastic increase in emission of CO₂ caused by burning fossil fuels has been identified as the major reason for the global climate change and increasing global warming.

The question is *why we should care for the environment?* Because of the fact that, various aspects of environment including plants, animals have provided virtually every essential product since human first walked on the Earth. They continue to provide a basis for human society to respond the future changes. Our homes, livestock, vegetables, fruits, grains, air, water all are derived from the product of diverse and healthy ecosystem. The conservation of the environment and as well as the protection and improvement of environment on this planet has come to be an accepted goal.

Therefore, there is a need to create ‘knowledge’ about *Environmental protection*. In the past two decades, Environment has attracted the attention of school and college students in India. They are becoming increasingly conscious of issues such as famines, droughts, floods, scarcity of fuel, firewood and fodder, pollution of air and water, problems of hazardous chemicals and radiation, depletion of natural resources, extinction of wildlife and dangers to flora and fauna.

The term *environmental awareness* has a broad meaning. It not only implies knowledge about environment but also values and necessary skills to solve environmental problems. Moreover, environmental awareness is the initial step ultimately leading to the ability to carry on responsible citizenship behavior (**Sengupta, Das and Maji, 2010**).

Today the environment plays a crucial role in the development of each one of us. Normal human development does not take place in the absence of environmental stimuli. Environmental awareness and practice are given these days. Social workers can sensitize the people about the importance of environmental knowledge and pro-behaviour for sustainable environment. This can be done by creating awareness among the students through different media and create different paths and encourage them for safe practices. And today, youth can play an important role in creating environmental awareness.

It is important to know the knowledge of environmental awareness among the future generation and their present practice towards environmental protection leads for sustainable development. It is important to discuss the *role of youth* in protecting and saving environment.

The world comprise of the majority of the population as youth and children, they are particularly vulnerable to environmental risks associated with different issues, for example, access to clean and safe drinking water. In addition, young people will have to live longer with the consequences of current environmental decisions and the depleting cultures than will their elders. Future generations will also be affected by the decisions we take today and the extent to

which they have addressed concerns such as the depletion of resources, the loss of biodiversity, and long-lived radioactive wastes. Representing the concerns of future generations it is difficult in the context of policy-making in the present. In markets with the increase in the industrial growth and the increase value of capitals the focus is often on short-term profits, discount rates in capital markets mean that the longer into the future an effect occurs, the more it will be effecting the environment.

Youth have enrolled themselves in many activities in different spheres and aspects of the society. In much of sub-Saharan Africa, the term "youth" is associated with young men from 15 to 30 or even 35 years of age. Youth in Nigeria includes all members of the Federal Republic of Nigeria aged 18–35. Many African girls experience youth as a brief interlude between the onset of puberty and marriage and motherhood. But in urban settings, poor women are often considered youth much longer, even if they bear children outside of marriage. Varying culturally, the gender constructions of youth in Latin America and Southeast Asia differ from those of sub-Saharan Africa. In Vietnam, widespread notions of youth are socio political constructions for both sexes between the ages of 15 and 35. In Brazil, the term youth refers to people of both sexes from 15 or 18 to 25 years old. This age bracket reflects the influence on Brazilian law of international organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO). It is also shaped by the notion of adolescence that has entered everyday life in Brazil through a discourse on children's rights.

Youth according to the survey comprises of the larger portion of population as well as it is the time when a person is young and energetic. It is the youth who will be living here on the environment in the future and for them to survive they need a sound environment so that they have good health conditions and the future generation will be able to meet their needs without facing difficulties. First of all, for the youth to take active part for the protection of the environment, awareness should be created among them and the programmes should be conducted in such a way that the youth get strongly motivated to work for it. Various clubs can be formed wherein the youth can take membership and take an oath to preserve the environment. Eco clubs can be made starting from the schools so that from an earlier stage, they get influenced and determined to work whole heartedly for the betterment of the environment.

Environment day should be celebrated in such a way that utmost importance is given in allowing the youth to take a step towards dealing with environmental issues. The youth can use

their physical strength, the strength various industrialist. A first step which can be taken by the youth particularly students is to plant trees and also participating in the cleanliness drives. Youth should be given priority because the youth of today are the future of tomorrow. And the geography of a country is such that it is youths who make up the majority of the population. There is a greater adaptability and flexibility to new changes among the youths. The upbringing youth are well taught practically and theoretically in the academic fields which will help them in understanding good and bad. Youth can play an important role by using their excellent talent which they pose as youth and as youth are the pillars of our coming generation.

There is need to study the environment because the various aspects of the environment including plants animals, and micro-organisms have provided virtually every essential products since human first walked on the earth and they still continues in providing a basis for human society to respond for the future changes.

The participation of youth in environmental protection can be sought at levels and locations ranging from grass-roots activism and participation in conservation projects to policy-making bodies and NGOs. The role of youth can be institutionalized in policy-making through advisory bodies such as youth councils. Currently, the participation of youth appears to be formalized more extensively in international governmental organizations than at the national level. World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg in 2002, indicates the need to “promote and support youth participation in program me and activities relating to sustainable development through, for example, supporting local youth councils or their equivalent, and by encouraging their establishment where they do not exist”.

NGOs operate at all levels, from local to global. In Australia, the Youth Environment Society declares that Youth participation through governmental and non-governmental organizations is important, but there is a place for other kinds of youth action and activism as well. Environmentalism has many roots in scientific concern for the well-being of resources and ecosystems, in philosophical reflections about nature, in concerns about public health, and in clubs involved initially in providing outdoor recreation opportunities. One particularly important root is the social movement. Along with feminism, environmentalism is the best example of the “new social movements” that gathered momentum in the 1970s and 1980s.

New social movements are distinguished from their predecessors by the fact that they do not focus on issues of material distribution across social classes. Nor do they organize with the

intention of gaining a share of government power, but instead feature a self-limiting radicalism. They care a great deal about identity as well as strategy. Their organizational form is often fluid, non-hierarchical and participatory. Within the public sphere, social movements rely on the media whose potential role is addressed below as well as informal networks of activists, information sharing, protests, demonstrations, boycotts, and events geared to attract media publicity.

New social movements are no longer new. Strengthening the participation of youth in environmental protection is partly a matter of increasing opportunities in governmental organizations, established NGOs and restoration projects; partly a matter of youth themselves devising new forms of action, as the preceding examples of innovative activism make clear; and partly a question of more effective environmental education and media presentation of environmental issues

Youth activism is youth engagement in community organizing for social change. Youth participation in social change focuses more on issue-oriented activism than traditional partisan or electoral politics. Youth have taken lead roles in public protests and advocacy around anti-war activism, anti-crime and government corruption, pro-sexuality education, anti-government censorship, expanded educational access, and public transportation access. Technology and the use of digital media have changed the way of youth in participating in activism globally, and the youths are more active in media and other processes than to those of the older generation.

Youth voice refers to the distinct ideas, opinions, attitudes, knowledge, and actions of young people as a collective body. The term youth voice often groups together a diversity of perspectives and experiences, regardless of backgrounds, identities, and cultural differences. It is frequently associated with the successful application of a variety of youth development activities, including service learning, youth research, and leadership training. Additional research has shown that engaging youth voice is an essential element of effective organizational development among community and youth-serving organizations. Countless programs around the world seek to teach young people particular skills associated with leadership, particularly those programs associate with youth voice or youth empowerment. **(Jump up ^ Fasick, Frank A. (1984).)**

Young people spend much of their lives in educational settings, and their experiences in schools, colleges and universities can shape much of their subsequent lives. Research shows that

poverty and income affect the likelihood for the incompleteness of high school. These factors also increase the likelihood for the youth to not go to a college or university.

For decades, adults have worried that *youth subcultures* were the root of moral degradation and changing values in younger generations. Researchers have characterized youth culture as embodying values that are "in conflict with those of the adult world", Common concerns about youth culture include a perceived lack of interest in education, involvement in risky behaviors like substance use and sexual activity, and engaging extensively in leisure activities. These perceptions have led many adults to believe that adolescents hold different values than older generations and to perceive youth culture as an attack on the morals of current society. These worries have prompted the creation of parenting websites such as theyouthculturereport.com and the Centre for Parent Youth Understanding, whose goal is to preserve the values of older generations in young people.

Young people can be a powerful force in precipitating change in society. Youth-led revolutions in the 20th and 21st centuries attest to this fact. Organizations of young people, which were often based on a student identity **Rice, F. (1996).**

Need and Importance of the Present Study:

Environment is a global concept today. It is important to study the environmental awareness among masses. Environmental education can be one of the approaches to learning. It makes the pupil's education problem related to understanding the environment and hazards of its pollution. It helps us as how unchecked and unplanned development pollutes air, water and soil and thereby threatening our subsistence and existence. For the sake of our planet, obviously environmental education plays vital role for creating interest in environment. This is the crucial time that environmental awareness and environmental sensitivity should be cultivated among the masses particularly among youths. For the awareness of society it is essential to work at a grass root level. So the whole society can work to save the environment. If we want to generate the environmental values in our children we have to know the responsibility towards environment and also we have to show our behavior as a like eco-friendly. As the problem is one, of the people, for the people, a proper understanding and support of the people will go a long way in carrying out antipollution measures. A number of environmental problems related to use of

water, electricity, detergents, chemicals, plastic, wood, sanitation etc. have just a local dimension both in rural and urban areas people. The people should be made aware of these.

Environmental awareness should be the integral part of any environmental curriculum encouraging children to take an active role in the protection to their environment in one way by which the critical balance between man and environment may be preserved. Through it young children or youth must develop the full curiosity to learn about their environment. Among those compulsory environmental education at all level in the education system as directed by Supreme Court is the most appropriate strategy towards environmental protection.

CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A number of writers have dealt with the subject of Environment, environmental awareness, environmental education, the role of youth in environmental awareness. Many primary studies have been done on environmental awareness and secondary research has also done on environmental education. This chapter, therefore, confines itself to a brief insight into the existing literature on environmental awareness. World educators and environmental specialists have repeatedly pointed out that a solution to environmental crises will require an *environmental awareness* which should be deeply rooted in the education system at all levels of school education.

Stapp et al. (1969) analyzed the importance of creating environmental awareness among students and importance of environmental education. Today environmental awareness is a very important topic for discussion and lots of conferences and seminars are being held at various levels. To him, environment and energy related problems cannot be solved unless students are aware of them, because the students are the future citizens of our country. It is an essential need for each individual to develop an awareness of protection and preservation of the environment. In the modern era of technology and development and with the progress of industrialization, urbanization and adoption of modern technologies in agriculture, environmental problems have become a concerning issue for human society. He emphasized that, Environmental Education is an important tool through which the goals for awareness can be achieved easily. Because, Environmental education is aimed at creating environmental awareness among people and also guided them in solving various problems related to environment and motivated them to work towards their solution.

Environmental Education acts as essential tool in the battle against the degradation of living environment. It has an appeal to launch an International Environmental Education Program. Along with the adoption of modern eco-friendly technologies to minimize the stress of human activities on environment, for the protection and conservation of the environment of the globe, Environmental Education plays an important role. However, it plays a crucial role in the process of Sustainable Development also (**Rio, 1992**).

Kartikeya (2000), also emphasized that, environmental Education is a key to the success of any overall environmental strategy, determined to help in the setting up of a Centre of Excellence in Environmental Education which play the vital role of setting the pace and agenda for Environmental Education in the country.

National Policy on Education (1986), also emphasized on the role of Environmental Education says that, “There is a paramount need to create a consciousness of the environment. It must cover or fill all ages and all sections of the society, beginning with the child. Environmental consciousness should be inculcated into teaching in schools and colleges”.

In India, the Supreme Court in their judgments of writ petitions has directed for the urgent need for Environmental Education. The Supreme Court bench had issued an order on November 22, 1991 to all states governments, and to State Education Boards, to make environmental education, a compulsory subject (**India times, 2003**). The Supreme Court issued notice to some of the country’s key educational bodies and State Governments for negligence in the implementation process of environment as a compulsory subject. The Supreme Court inter alia, directed the NCERT to take appropriate steps to bring education among the student from the lower level itself to above.

Shazil H Khan (2013) prescribed a course on environment and to consider the feasibility of making environment a compulsory subject at the school level. In pursuance of this, the NCERT framed the syllabus and incorporated Environment Education as compulsory subject from IXth to XIIth standards. Considering the work load for teaching this compulsory subject of Environment Education, prescribed qualifications for the teacher to teach the Environmental Education in school, two lectures per week for this subject and no need of a separate qualified teacher from the principle subject (i.e; Environmental Science) were adopted.

The UNESCO-UNEP International Environmental Education programme had emphatically pointed out that to improve the effectiveness of Environmental Education, Teacher Preparation is ranked as “the priority of priorities”. UGC has reconstructed the Teacher Education programmes in Universities by including Environmental Education in the curricula for Teacher Education. The major aim of these educational programmes is to provide scientific knowledge and insight into the real, nature, scope, importance and conceptual clarification of the issues involved, to prospective teachers and teacher educators, and developing skills to impart proper Environmental Education to school students in a natural but comprehensive way.

A strong Environmental Education system which has its footings on strong environmental pedagogy is what is required at present at all levels of education. Teachers with the right attitude and a will to equip the future generations to enable them imbibe the virtues of Sustainable Development are to take lead. Hence, by considering the vision of Honorable Supreme Court to make Environmental Education as a compulsory subject, and policy decisions during the implementation phase of this subject.

Prashant Thote (2013) , in his essay , discusses the environmental education and conducted the study on degree of environmental awareness among the students. ‘, Environment education is a process of recognized values and clarification in order to developed skills and added tools to understand and participate, appreciate his relationship among his culture, physical surroundings. It creates an overall perspective, which acknowledges the fact that natural environment and man-made environment are interdependent. It should be interdisciplinary and examine major environmental issue from local, national and international point of view. It should be able to utilize various educational approaches to learn and teach about the awareness from the process of education that people in the society to be aware towards environmental protection and make them skilled to solved environmental problems so as to enable them to participate in the activities undertaken for the protection of environment.

He conducted a study by distributing the questionnaire and the response was received from the total number of 100 student, of class X and IX. Question related to environmental awareness was asked, and the degree of awareness among the students. Percentage calculation was used to find the performance of the students. The objectives and motives and the expected result was to access the environmental awareness of class IX and X student. One of the other objectives was to study the role of student in strengthening environmental education. Thirdly, to find environment awareness ability among students and to find out relationship between achievement score in environmental education and awareness.

However the result of the study indicated that the student are not performing well to solve the problem of population explosion, exhaustion of natural resources and pollution of environment. As a result students are not having enough awareness and skills for identifying and solving problems. No significant positive relationship was found between achievement in environmental protection and environmental awareness ability.

Prashant Kumar Stalin (2011), also discussed on the theme of environmental awareness among higher secondary students and some educational factors affecting to it. Total 608 students were selected from different board by using cluster random sampling technique having 280 male and 328 female students. The objectives of the study were to compare 11th and 12th standard students with regards to their level of environmental awareness, to compare art and science students with regards to their level environmental awareness, to compare students belongs to CBSE and UP Board with regards to their level of environmental awareness, to compare students belongs to different level of their parent's education with regards to their level of environmental awareness and to compare male and female students with regards to their level of environmental awareness. Method used in the study was based on descriptive survey method. All the students of class 11th and 12th affiliated to CBSE board and U.P board of Varanasi city was taken as the population.

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 for as their environmental awareness was concerned. As a result to the study made it was noted that 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.

Many studies have been done on measuring the attitude of the students towards environment and its awareness but, very few studies have been undertaken on the awareness aspect of senior secondary school students towards the environment. **N.K (2005)** discussed about the environmental crisis and role of a teacher about environment.

The present paper focuses its study on the need and importance of Environmental Education and its awareness among the Secondary School students. The results of the present study would have its positive implications on the environmental awareness of students' fraternity, not only for the senior secondary school students of Aligarh city, but also it would

have its positive relevance and serious educational implications for the other senior secondary school students of India as well. On the basis of the findings of this study, reported that there is significant difference between the government and private school students in the level of environmental awareness.

The present world is witnessing a number of environmental crises, which are the result of unmindful and thoughtless exploitation of resources by human beings. There is an urgent need to create environmental awareness among all human beings so as to conserve, protect and nurture our environmental resources. Consequently environmental education is being included in school curriculum right from the very beginning. This literature is based on the case study that presents the present study which was conducted to study the environmental awareness among senior secondary school students of Aligarh city of Uttar Pradesh.

In this study the investigator conducted the studies on class 11th and 12th students of various schools of Aligarh city and a sample of 200 students was taken. It was conducted to receive the responses of students from different schools in matters related to government and private schools. The main aim of this Study was to find out the Environmental Awareness of Senior Secondary School students of Aligarh city. To find out the significant difference in the environmental awareness of Boys and Girls of Senior Secondary Classes. To find out the significant difference in the environmental awareness of government and private Senior Secondary School students.

The author found that there is no significant level of awareness among senior secondary school students, but they could be made aware if proper guidance and counseling is given to them about environment and environment related awareness programmes. It is however should be well realized that the key to successful implementation of any awareness programmes are the teachers and the teacher should also be themselves aware of the environment and the Environmental Education programmes being conducted in various senior secondary schools.

Tripathi (2000) who reported that type of school management has no effect on student's environmental awareness. Senior secondary school students of private schools have more environmental awareness than government aided senior secondary school students. The reason for higher environmental awareness among students of private senior secondary schools may be the family background and educational qualifications of parents. Parents of students studying in private senior secondary schools are graduates and are economically well of. Such parents are

mainly concerned with inculcating environmental awareness to their children as they are aware of the dangers and consequences of environmental degradation at global level.

On the other hand, senior secondary school students studying in government aided senior secondary schools come from poor families and have less educated or illiterate parents, whose main priority is to fulfill the needs of their family members. They are not aware of environmental issues, so they can't pass on these awareness measures to their children.

Results of the findings also revealed that there is no significant difference on the environmental awareness between boys and girls. Further analysis of the results of the study revealed that there is no significant difference on the environmental awareness of those senior secondary school students living in their own houses in comparison to those living in rented residential houses. Thus, type of residence does not play any significant role in the environmental awareness of senior secondary school students.

All these findings suggest to us and to the government as well as individual himself should make necessary efforts to provide proper classrooms, library facilities, environment related books in local language and necessary infrastructure in the form of computers and internet facilities not only for the students who are studying in senior secondary schools but also for the students who are studying in secondary and upper primary schools, especially in rural schools. These findings also indicate that if the senior secondary school students of government schools are given enough facilities and financial funds and grants, they can too become aware of the environment and its related issues and problems and can come at par with their counterparts in private senior secondary schools.

M. sivamoorthy, R. nalini, Satheesh kumar (August 2013) also conducted the study among the under graduate regular students with special reference to Arts and Science colleges in Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu to measure the level of environmental awareness. This case study relied on the study conducted in the regions of Tamil Nadu namely dindigul located at 10.35°N 77.95°E. The objective of the study was to measure the level of environmental awareness and habitual practices towards environment (i) to measure the environmental awareness level among the college students (ii) to study the general environmental practices among the college students, to suggest actions towards creating environmental awareness and environment friendly practice among the college students.

This research describes the environmental awareness and environmental practices among the college students. It also provides brief description of the various material practices among the students towards environment. The study also focused on environmental awareness and practices related to various factors like causes of pollution, conservation of soil, forest, air, etc., energy conservation, conservation of human health, conservation of wild life and animal husbandry. It also discusses environmental practices among college students with regard to the usage of plastic and its disposal, alternative for plastic, toilet usage, its use in the cultivation of saplings, rainwater harvesting and also their participation in environment related programmes. The target was college students because environmental education is part of their curriculum; they can implement what they learnt.

The primary and secondary data has been collected. The secondary data were collected from various sources such as books, reports and legislations. For the purpose of collecting primary data, the researcher adopted Standardized scale on Environmental Awareness Ability Measure and self prepared questionnaire on environmental practices were used for collecting primary data. In this research work multi stage sampling method was followed for selecting the respondents from study area. Based on the availability of students only 1st year students were selected. A total strength of 210 students was present during the period of data collection. It resulted that females were more aware of environmental issues however in relation to practical participation there is equal participation on both the genders.

This review highlights the need for social work on environmental awareness among college students. This study focused on various aspects of the environment mainly environmental awareness and practice among college students.

Indumati & Bharambe (2013) also emphasized on the theme of environmental awareness among the students. The main aim of the present study is to study the extent of environmental awareness among ninth standard students and to compare the environmental awareness among them in relation to gender, educational qualification and occupation of their parents. For this purpose, survey research method was used. The sample comprised 304 students which were selected by using multistage sampling method from four randomly selected high schools in Jalgaon District. The data was collected through the Environmental Awareness test was prepared by the investigator based on the topics included in ninth standard Environmental

Science Subject text book. The 't' test was used for analysing the collected data. A questionnaire of 50 was distributed among the students.

The results revealed that there is no significant environmental awareness among the ninth standard students at higher level. Also it was found that there is no significant gender difference in environmental awareness but there is a significant difference between environmental awareness means scores of students in relation to qualification of their parents. The environmental awareness among students whose parents are highly qualified is more than the students whose parents are lower qualified. The environmental awareness is more among the students whose parents are farmer than the students whose parents are teacher and labour.

Prashant thote (2013) discussed in his essay on environmental education. Environmental education is a process of recognized values and classification in order to develop skills and added tools to understand and participate, appreciate the relationship among man, his cultures and bio-physical surrounding. It creates an overall perspective, which acknowledges the fact that natural environment and man-made environment are interdependent. It should be interdisciplinary and examine major environmental issues from local, national and international point of view. It should utilize various education approaches to teach and learn about and from the process of education that people in the society to be aware towards protection of environment and make them skilled to solve environmental problems so as to enable them to participate in the activities undertaken for the protection of environment.

This present study deals with the distribution and respond of hundred student in particular of class IX and Xth. It includes 50 boys and 50 girls. Question related to the environment were asked and degree of awareness among students. Percentage calculation was used to find the performance of the student. The objectives and motives and the expected result was to access the environmental awareness of class 9 and 10 students (i) to study the role of student in strengthening environmental education (ii) to find out environmental awareness ability among student and to find relation between achievement score in environment education and environment awareness. However the result of the study indicated that students are not performing to solve the problem of population explosion, exhaustion of natural resources and pollution of environment. As result students are not having enough awareness and skills for identifying and solving problems.

Neeraj Kumar Sharma (2013), emphasized on the relevance of environmental education. The environment before the man's development in aspects such as, industries, population, development of science and technology was so pure, virgin, undisturbed, hospitable and self satisfactory for all life forms that exist. Now with this advancement of mankind for the first time in his entire cultural history man is facing one of the most horrible problems that is ecological crisis. Though the distribution of environment on the past by the people may be excused from the point of its ignorance but it can't be excused now. Therefore the environmental education is socially relevant today than the past.

There is an urgent need of new approach to environment which cuts across the barriers of class, color, creed and nationality. Everybody has to contribute its share for protection of environment before it is too late.

In this present research proper attempt has been made to assess the environment awareness of students of government degree college dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh. The author has used random sampling technique for investigation and number of 180 students studying in science, commerce and arts stream of undergraduate classes of government degree colleges of district kangra of Himachal Pradesh.

He used the tools comprise of 51 items and with regards to norms, the score 37-51 was considered to be highly aware of the environment, 16-36 in average and 0-15 under the lower categories . it resulted that among 100 % of male of rural male science students were in high level of environment awareness in compare to 93.33% of commerce and 80.00% of arts students.

The major findings of the study are that, college students have fairly good environmental awareness level. Students are a great force and can play a big role in protection of environment if they are timely guided and helped regarding the understanding of environmental issues. The present study provided an insight into the level of environmental awareness among college students.

Kumund Ghosh (2014) also attempts to study the level of environmental awareness and attitudes towards environmental education among Secondary School students of Golaghat district in the state of Assam. The sample consisted of 200 students which includes 100 boys and 100 girls. The Descriptive Survey Method was employed for the present study. The objectives of this study relied to study the environmental awareness and attitude towards Environmental Education of Secondary School students, to study the environmental awareness and attitude towards

Environmental Education of rural and urban Secondary School students. Second, to find the relationship between environmental awareness and attitude among the Secondary school students. Third, to find the relationship between environmental awareness and socio-economic status, environmental awareness and academic achievement among the Secondary school students and finally to find the relationship between environmental attitude and socio-economic status, environmental attitude and academic achievement among the Secondary School students of Golaghat district in the state of Assam.

As per the result in these studies the researcher finds that there is no any significant difference in regards of environmental awareness between the male and female students, there is no significant difference in regards of environmental attitude between the male and female students so we conclude that if academic achievements among the Secondary School students rise it will lead to the further in positive attitude towards environment. Environmental awareness, attitude and socio-economic scale was developed and standardized for the present study. Environmental awareness and attitude towards environmental education among the Secondary School male and female students was found not significant; but in case of rural and urban student the attitude towards environmental education was found significant. The relationship between environmental awareness and attitudes towards environmental education among the students was found strong and positive.

The above literature captures existing literature on environmental awareness, awareness among students and environmental education. Literature shows some gaps, on which the researcher needs to stress upon. It may be easy to understand the level of environmental awareness by looking into many primary studies done in this area of research. But, very little is known on the role of youth for a cleaner and greener environment, various government initiatives for the protection of environment. Very little work has been done in this area of research. Absence of this information necessitates studies on the same direction.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The objectives of the present study are:

- 1] To understand the various environmental issues in India
- 2] To highlight the environmental awareness in India especially the role of youth in protecting and securing environment.

3) To highlight on the environmental education as a strategy for creating environmental awareness among people.

4) To discuss in detail the media of communication for environmental awareness, remedies given government of India and to bring awareness among people through various environmental movements.

METHODOLOGY:

For the present study, Secondary sources of data are gathered. These are collected for specific objectives of the study. The required information was collected from various sources i.e. books, journals, periodicals, abstracts, research reports, conference papers, annual reports, newspapers and magazines. The problem with using fieldwork methods during master degree dissertation, however, is that they are costly in terms of time (which is relatively scarce in the final year!) and possibly the researcher need to manage with his or her own financial resources too. That is why, the researcher chooses, to undertake secondary research, analyzing existing data.

CHAPTER - III

ANALYSIS

CHAPTER - III

ANALYSIS

With the advancement of science and technology during the century, man has gained ever greater control over nature. Economic revolution in commerce agriculture and industry has brought increasing material abundance to more and more people. All efforts are being made to raise the standard living of the masses. This is being done through large scale industrialization with its advantages as well as disadvantage. This rapid material progress has no doubt made life easier and happier but has put man face to face with a series of challenges of all the crisis mankind and there are many, it is rapid degradation of the environment due to pollution. We also see it eat it, drink it, and stumble through it. We literally live and breathe filth, and not surprisingly, it is beginning to threaten our health, our happiness, our very civilization.

Among the millions of organisms on earth man has the largest tendency to effect the environment by his ingenious brain power, tool making capacity, man has articulated the speech and language (**environment and ecology 2009-10**). He has the capacity to change the environment more than any organisms on this planet. However in the name of economic development and the advancement or the improvement for the living standards of the people, man has already depleted and degraded the vital life supporting system including all the aspects such as land air and water. Man has even affected the other living organisms too which includes plants and animals. Through the man made products it has affected the environment in more disastrous ways. It has made life miserable not only for the humans but affecting the life of other creatures too. Man-made creations affecting the nature are numerous in numbers e.g. Industrial developments such as cars, burning of fuels, agricultural chemicals; plastic bags which unable for decomposition etc.

Nature has always nurtured itself. It has the tendency to renew itself. However it takes years for the renewable process. With the rapid developmental phase of industrial growth and population it has affected the nature unbalancing product and producing capacity of nature. This activity of human beings has led to the extinction of several other species and has led for the depletion of the environment causing the securities of organisms living and non-living present in the nature. Because of ever deteriorating environment due to human activities, exhausting and extensive study of the environment is needed, if man is to survive comfortably.

The present study is becoming more and more popular under the name environmental education or environmental studies. Man is playing the dice over the nature by the creation and establishment of its existence in the selfish manner affecting the life of all. However it is the capability of humans only who can give efforts for the sustenance of all present in the nature. Further exploitation can make it hard for the existence of the natures. Man has the ability to make it right. Therefore there is a need to create awareness of its consequences before it is too late for the survival. Henceforth, it is necessary for the study of the environment. This is not a new subject but it is an extension of ecological approach regarding the study of environment in relation to human welfare. Environment and society are related to each other. The life of man has several dimensions, and there is a difference between the life of man and the life of society.

The present study lays the present scenario of different *environmental issues*. Population growth, climate change and global warming (green house) effects, urbanization, automobile pollution, acid rain, ozone layer depletion, animal husbandry (livestock industry) and alike are some of the major issues related to the current global environmental. The impacts and damages caused by these issues affect not only the countries that cause the problems, but go beyond their national boundaries. A reason these issues are termed as global environmental issues because the environmental issues caused by these issues cannot be tackled by individual countries but require international efforts.

Unlimited exploitation of nature by man disturbed the delicate ecological balance between living and non-living components of the biosphere. The favorable conditions created by man are threatening the life of human beings along with other organisms. Air is being foul, water is getting polluted and forests are being cut down unscrupulously. If this continues, air water would become totally unfit for the use of living organisms. Various industrial complexes mainly polluting in nature. Pollution is the greatest factor for degrading nature of environmental sphere of earth. It is basically man-made. Its effect is on different sphere of human society which includes all the relation of human with the nature. Some major issues are health issues, diseases, global warming, ozone layer depletion, extinction of natural habitats, etc.

Effects of human activities on environment: In its natural state, the earth is in equilibrium with its environment. The population and activities of every species are governed by the resources available to them. Interaction among the species is also quite common. The waste product of one species may form food supply for another species. Humans alone have the

potential to gather resources beyond their immediate surrounding and process them into different and more versatile forms. This has made human to thrive and flourish beyond natural constraints. As a result of his activities man included pollutant have overloaded in the system, and the natural equilibrium is getting disturbed.

With the dawn of industrial revolution humans were in better position to satisfy their needs for air, water, food and shelter. So humans turned their attention to other needs beyond those associated with survival. Automobiles household appliances, process foods and beverages, etc. are now being considered as necessities a reason of their popularity. Meeting these acquired needs had become a major thrust of modern industrial society. Thus the impact of human activities on the environment is of major concern. The effects on environment due to human activities in various sectors are such as, agriculture housing industry mining and transportation. This affects on environment can be discussed briefly and broadly. Some of them are listed as follows:

Population explosion: several factors affect the present and future national and regional developments. Rapid growth of population termed as population explosion is perhaps one of the most important factor among them. Population explosion can be defined as a sudden increase in the rate of population growth occurring in the second stage of demographic transition due to a rapid fall in the mortality rate without a corresponding fall in the birth rate. And as of consequences of population explosion: population explosion has numerous consequences with far reaching affects on the nation. Shortage of natural resources such as water land minerals fuel etc. Coupled with socio economic problems, energy crisis and environmental degradation would be some of the major problems of increasing population.

Socio economic problems: shortage of essential goods. Increasing population would lead to shortage of essential commodities, such as household goods, does resulting in price rise of these commodities. *Resource depletion:* Rapid growth in population would increase the demands of the natural resources, as a result of which they would be under severe stress due to over exploitation. For e.g. some of the natural resources such as drinking water is diminishing and getting polluted at the alarming rate.

Hindrance in the process of economy: despite the substantial advancement in technology, industrial growth and health care, the desired economic development is not taking place in many

developing countries or region. A possible reason for that may be attributed to the fact that, the population is growing at much faster rate in such regions than the economic development.

Low per capita income: a country region witnessing population explosion has low per capita income because the available resources – economic benefits are shared by large population.

Unemployment: rise in population will also result in large scale unemployment. Even the introduction of new employment schemes by the government would fail in absorbing the rapidly growing numbers of unemployed.

Pressure on agriculture land: increasing population leads to division of agricultural lands into small holdings, thus making these small holdings insufficient to meet the basic needs of the families.

Migration to urban areas: shortage of agriculture land and lack of other economic opportunities force rural youths to move to nearby urban areas in search of jobs. Overcrowding and developments of slums: overcrowding of cities, due to increased population growth rate and migration from rural areas, leads to developments of slums. Most of these slums are unauthorized and lack the basic amenities for reasonably decent lives.

High crime rate: unemployment and non availability of basic facilities in those slums cause social degradation, thus leading to increased violence and criminal activities. *Lack of basic amenities:* increase in population would force a large section of the society to live with the shortage of basic amenities like water supply and sanitation, education, health etc. Lack of jobs coupled with increasing family size will also make basic medical facilities and good education unaffordable for majority of population leaving below certain economic level.

Low living standards of people: all of the above factors accrue and leads to living standards. Further, families with limited income are unable to provide adequate and balanced diet to the children causing mal nutrition which would lead to less numbers of fit members in the society.

Energy crisis: increasing population has created a greater demand for more energy usage, which in turn increase the consumption of fossil fuels (fuel wood, coal, oil and gas.) as well as the electricity. The energy supply is falling way short of the energy demand thus causing an energy crisis. Rapid industrialization and urbanization in developing countries have

compounded the problem further. Thus suggesting that there is an urgent need to tap the alternative energy sources to lessen the crisis.

Environmental degradation: population explosion also caused environmental degradation in many ways, such as; environmental pollution- rise in population would also cause an increased level of pollution in various segments of the environment, air water and land, which is seriously affecting human health.

Public health and sanitation: Lack of proper infrastructures would make it very difficult to maintain sanitary condition in congested areas, such as urban slums. Thus, the absence of proper sanitation facilities would lead to spreading of various diseases. *Deforestation:* large tracts of forest are been cleared in order to accommodate the growing population. This has resulted in increased soil erosion, floods, droughts, etc.

All these effects of population explosion bring mental stress, starvation, ill health, crime, and misery to the people. There has been a global realization of all these affects caused due to population explosion. The only way for the improvement of the quality of the life is to make the population control is mass movement.

Global warming: incident solar energy as short wave radiation, mostly in the form of visible light, is absorbed by earth's surface and imitate into space as long wave infrad (heat radiation). There are several gases in the earth atmosphere, primarily water vapour and carbon-dioxide that are transparent to the incoming short wave radiations but are nearly opaque to the reflected long wave radiations. Thus much of the earth heat is retained, which causes a warming effect. This phenomenon is known as green house effect, and the gases that have the ability to absorb reflected long wave radiation and produce this affect are called green house gases.

It is due to natural occurrence of the green house effect that there is a higher atmosphere equilibrium temperature otherwise, the earth mean surface temperature would have been -18c instead of the present +17c. it is, thus, due to natural green house effect that earth has habitable temperature and no wide variation between day and night temperatures. There is a growing concern that increasing concentration of carbon-dioxide and other trace green house gases due to human activities will enhanced the green house effect and global warming.

The following adverse of global warming are feared to take place on earth. An increase in global mean temperature at a rate of about 0.3c per decade. Increase in global adverse temperature is predicted to add to the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere because saturated

vapor pressure increase with temperature. Thus, allowing trapping of more long wave radiation and increasing the temperature further.

Flooding of many coastal areas due to rising sea levels resulting from the thermal expansion of the oceans, the melting of glaciers and ice sheet, and probably from the melting of polar ice caps. Rise in sea level would be disastrous as about 1/3 of human population lives within 60 km of the coast line. Inundation of coastal salt marshes and estuaries will leave many species of reptiles, bird and fish without their breeding grounds, leaving to their extinction.

Increase in global average temperature will lead to dislocation of suitable land for agriculture, and thus may adversely affect the world food production. For instance, the wheat growing areas of in the northern latitude will shift towards poles i.e, from fertile lands(in USA, Canada, Russia) to poor soils(in the north pole). In case of India, it is predicted that this rise in temperature will reduce the wheat production I the fertile Gangetic plains.

Warming of troposphere will be accompanied by cooling of the stratosphere, thus changing the patterns of air mass movements leading to shift in the existing precipitation patterns. There will be an increase in the frequency and severity of storms, floods and droughts. An alteration in the hydrological cycle is also possible due to temperature rise which would lead to more evapo-transpiration in tropics. Global warming will also bring wide spread of disease vectors, water borne pathogens, etc. particularly in tropical and sub- tropical countries that would cause more misery to human population in terms of increasing threats to their health. There may be many other unexpected effects or changes including negative impacts on human settlements, exposed infrastructures, agriculture fields fresh water sources, fisheries tourism, etc.

Urbanization: until a few centuries ago, only a small percentage of the world's people used to live in urban areas. The vast majority of the population has always lived on rural areas where farming, fishing, hunting, timber harvesting, animal husbandry, mining or other natural resource-based provided them to support to sustain their families. However, since the beginning of industrial revolution about three hundred years or so, the cities have grown rapidly in both size and power. In every country, the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial one has been accompanied by urbanization, an increasing concentration of the population in cities leading to transformation of a society. As compared to about 2% of population lived in urban areas in 1850, about 50% of the population is living in urban areas today. About three-fourths of the people in Europe, North America and Latin America are living in cities. Urbanization

coupled with industrialization, has brought many benefits to mankind but has been a cause to many problems as well. The challenges of urbanization in accommodating the needs and by-products of large population, both in developed and developing countries include traffic and congestion, air pollution, noise pollution, water pollution, sanitation facilities, housing (i.e, development of slums) electricity, transportation etc. Some of the major/ current environmental issue or concern related with urbanization can be discussed as follows:

Urban environmental health: good housing and suitable physical and social environments promote good mental and physical health. The most serious psychosocial health problems are depression, alcohol and drug abuse, suicide, child and spouse abuse, delinquency and target violence (e.g. Rape, teacher assault, etc). However, strong social networks and a sense of community organization can have a mitigating effect on the level of psychosocial health problems. Studies have shown a higher prevalence of mental illness in low income areas of big cities. Deteriorating inner city areas or urban area with declining economies are characterized by social disorganization and disintegration. They are inhabited by high risk populations such as migrants, the homeless and street children. It has now been recognize that the environment plays an important role on violent behaviour and that the public health sector has a legitimate role within the justice, social and education sectors in reducing the problem of urban environmental health.

Industry and health: Industrial practices cause adverse ill effects through the release of air and water pollutants and the generation of hazardous of wastes. Industrial effluents have polluted many rivers, lakes and coastal environments, especially in developing countries where pollution control is seldom enforced. Furthermore, hazardous wastes are sometimes exported from developed countries to developing countries because the cost of export is lower than the cost of disposal in the country of origin. Some of the common occupation disease are silicosis, pneumoconiosis, lead and mercury poisoning and skin diseases. Continued and frequent exposure to noise especially in industry give rise to serious health problems.

Energy and health: Energy is a pre-requisite for socio-economic development and has direct and indirect benefits and impacts on human health. The panel of energy from WHO commission on health and environment has identified four major environmental health issues related to energy: indoor air pollution resulting from domestic use of coal and biomass fuels for

cooking and heating. Urban air pollution resulting from fossil fuel combustion and vehicular exhausts. Accident prevention and control and Possible consequences of climate change.

Animal Husbandry: Animal husbandry, also called stock breeding, is the agricultural practice of breeding and raising the livestock. since, the first domestication of animals, this practice has been practiced for thousands of years. The livestock industry is considered to be the top two or three most significant contributors to environmental degradation worldwide. Modern practices of raising animals for food contribute to air and water pollution, land degradation, climate change and loss of biodiversity on a massive scale. Some of the environmental issue of importance concerned with animal husbandry, livestock industries can be discussed as follows.

Human health hazards: animal pests and possible contamination of water supplies by animal manure and urine may be the cause of the diseases like, brucellosis, anthrax and fevers in humans. Creation of stagnant water ponds, required for livestock, may also lead to water-borne diseases and infection in humans.

Degradation and ground water in quantity and quality: The quality of surface water and ground water may be degraded by disposal of organic wastes and liquid effluents from the farmhouses used to keep livestock. Whereas, their quantity may be affected by large scale water requirement of livestock. Livestock are reared for fulfilling the non-vegetarian food requirement as well. However, producing a certain quantity of food in meat requires much more water than producing the same amount of food in grain. Further, waste release from livestock farms have also been shown to cause large-scale eutrophication of water bodies.

Soil degradation: though livestock can be an important means of converting otherwise unusual vegetation and crop by products into high milk and meat. However, overpopulation of livestock leads to soil degradation due to over grazing, trampling, compaction of soil. Excess harvesting of fodder particularly where soils are fine or weak, or have complex drainage and fertility cycle.

Degradation of ecosystems and loss of biodiversity: the expansion of livestock industry has increased the degradation of terrestrial as well as aquatic ecosystems and the rate of species extinction. In turns extinction reduces the natural processing of pollutants. The food and agriculture organisation suggest that expanding livestock production is one of the main drivers of the destruction of tropical rain forests in Latin America, which is causing serious environmental degradation in the region. Further according to the united nations ‘ranching-induced

deforestation is one of the main cause for the loss of some unique plant and animal species in the tropical rainforests of central and south America as well as carbon release in atmosphere". The health terrestrial ecosystems as well as that of wildlife may be negatively affected, especially if soil denudation, vegetation degradation and desertification occur as a result of overgrazing, or if animal husbandry activities lead to a displacement or reduction in wildlife and biodiversity. The health of aquatic ecosystem may also be negatively affected by the disposal of liquid wastes of livestock into them. Other adverse effects on the wildlife includes loss of habitat, disrupting of migratory stop over points, competition, increased poaching and killing, and introduction of diseases to wildlife.

Air pollution and fossil fuels consumption: Ruminants produce significant quantity of green house gas emissions, Rumen is the most important source of methane production in cattle. Less, but still substantial, amount of amount of methane is produced from cattle manures. In pig and poultry husbandry, most of the methane originates from manures. Also cultivating feed involves the spray of pesticides, insecticides, and fungicides, which cause air pollution and may lead to human health sensitivities. The production of animal protein requires eight times as much as fossil fuels energy as the production of plant protein is more nutritious for humans.

Other environmental concerns: Some of the other environmental issues are: Conflicts over existing or planned land uses, activities and infrastructures may arise. Conflicts over surface or ground water supplies. E.g. Increased water use for herd s in certain areas the expense of other areas, pollution of soils and water resources with manures may arise. Some activities may negatively affect community land use/ management practices and relationships.

Ozone layer depletion: the thick layer of ozone available in the stratosphere is extremely useful as it prevents UV radiation coming from sun to reach earth surface and thus the plants, animals and human beings escape from the hazardous UV radiation. However, increase in UV radiation reaching the earth, due to ozone depletion has following damaging effects.

Increased ultra violet radiation have damaging effects on the DNA of exposed cells of organism and can caused mutation and skin cancer, the increased ultra violet radiation on earth increases the incidents of cataract, diming of eyesight, herpes and diminishing immune system. Increase incident of mutation and blindness in animals with increased mortality in plants photosynthesis gets decreased due to this increased global warming. Both aquatic and land

ecosystem get disturbs. Other effects are non-formation of stratosphere wind, climate change and detorious effect on environment.

This present study deals with the aspects of *developing youth* of the current development which is taking place against the imbalanced production and scarcity of the nature. It covers the studies gathered through the secondary data by different researchers in various places in India in particular and also regarding the studies made in different countries. it can be stated that the needs of the awareness is not taken so far that is to be regarded as enough. Degradation of environment has caused several disasters which are the product of man in large scale. It is mainly through the process of industrialization and the rapid growth of human population and also the result of lack in enabling it to make it a better place to live of all the species present. Population is controlled by human behaviours which follow different rules and norms. The present scenario of the environment depicts the human greed and needs challenged by the scarce resources of the nature. Humans however still continues in making it a better place through the inventions of easy and comfortable goods through the use of nature in massive scale with the motto of earning capitals leading towards the responsible factor for the scarcity of goods as produced by nature as it takes longer for the nature to produce in order to make it available. This issue faced by the society can be controlled by human alone.

This study gives importance of *the role of youth* in particular it has shown the awareness participation percentage in various parts of country India in particular and the affect caused on the global scale. The studies has made through the means of using different techniques like the use of questionnaire, and analysing the outcomes. With a view in increasing more awareness in people and youth in particular. The result however is not enough, enough in means of protecting the environment. Further environmental awareness is needed. It shows the participation of youth in different sphere in the protection of the environment, by the act of movements and organizing themselves in association to bring changes in the people to bring a more awareness.

Politics and leaders have always been playing the factor for the change in the society as they have the authoritarian power over the system in the society. However even in politics, youth can help by making their influence felt as a constituency for the long term, calling political leaders to account for the long-range environmental consequences of their decisions.

Young people are often the target of commercials, not just because of any disposable income they may possess, but because corporations promoting goods and services have a vested

interest in establishing high-consumption patterns that will last a lifetime. However, the kind of education required involves not only providing information about how the world's ecosystems are under stress, but also guidance on how to draw links between an advertiser's product and its ecological consequences.

With the prediction of the scenario which is in stake, young people are kept in the priority to promote environmental awareness simply because they often have better access to information about the environment and has the ability to use the techniques in much better way than do their elders. Aside from exposure in formal education, youth have lived all their lives in an era in which environmental issues have loomed large. Established anti-ecological ways of thinking and behaving are not ingrained in young people they can introduce fresh ideas and outlooks to issues. As youth have a stronger awareness of the issues and a greater stake in long-term sustainability, the environment is one area in which they ought to take the lead. They will face challenges as pressures are brought to bear in the opposite direction. The commercialization of every area of life affects young people too. In addition, technologies that increasingly distance people from the environmental effects of their consumption decisions are growing with globalization, acting as an impediment to environmental awareness.

It tends to bring changes on the environmental aspects on the people by the means of emotions and aggressiveness if necessary it also shows the initiatives taken by the government taken so far and the penalties to be paid for those misusing it. However the environment is a vast study it cannot be concluded that the steps are taken enough, it is a continuous process of production and developmental phase of humanity. Humanity has caused several problems in the environment. It can be traced in the environment in every sphere such as land, air, water and noise. The importance of the environmental issues and impacts can be studied broadly. The study is an attempt to provide the data related to those environmental awareness initiatives taken, role of the youth and different environmental issues and relative measure for the protection of the environment. Different approaches made by the youths through media and other sources can be studied in briefly.

Man is wasteful by nature and now his wastes are beginning to bury him. Today he walks through once sunny place with his head sleuthed in dirty brown smoke that stings our eyes and irritates our lungs and throat. He tries to become in once clean water, lakes and ocean, and fights his way through mountains trash and garbage that are beginning to overwhelm him. Every year

each one of us discards a ton of solid wastes a family of four produces 8000 pounds of such refuse, in addition to the ton of liquid waste, flushed down the clogged sewers of the nation, and to the tanks of pollutants introduced in the air.

We have made septic tanks of many lakes, rivers and estuaries. We are polluting the ocean too. Man has created not only great cities but disgusting slums. He has dug the wealth of mineral resources and left ugly gashes across the once lovely landscape. In his struggle to produce more and more food to feed the increasing population, man has polluted farms, fields, water and air with thousands of pesticides poisons. In addition to these pollutions, there are totally been added another noise pollution which comes from vehicles and machines, of transportation, noise of construction production and destruction, the noise of all amplified music and non music, attacks our ear drums, our mind and our bodies, in ways now beginning to alarm doctors and scientists.

The overall loudness of environmental noise doubling every year. This noise pollution of environment has created a number of problems and its beginning to threatening to become serious hazards. This ecological onslaught has agitate the minds of people, the world over, and it is uncommon today to hear that basic necessities of life are no longer enough. There is now in demand, in addition, amenities, which enhance people are insisting zero pollution, zero air pollutant emission, zero radiation discharges, zero pollutants in our rivers and streams. Today a multidisciplinary of environmental serious from walk of life, sociologists, demographers, psychologists, biologists, conservationists, lawyers and those intrepid new comers- the ecologists are ready to criticise the past short comings of the innocent engineer and to exercise rigid control over his future efforts, who, in the spirit of service, applied his know how of materials and force of nature to the benefit of mankind, in a good faith (**Nasrin, 2007**).

There is however, no denying of the fact that unforeseen hazards have resulted in spreading the technology and they are now threatening man's very existence. The greatest challenge facing us today as individuals, as organizations, as a nation and a civilized world is the proper allocation and management of our natural resources, human resources, our material resources on a nation or even world-wide on basis in content to improve environment on earth.

People will have to learn to integrate himself with the environment and to live in harmony with nature as taught by ancient religions and philosophies. The scientist and technologists will have to grasp the philosophy of oneness of life and learn to respect and protect

animal and vegetable life, as in the final analysis human survival is dependent on them and human life can subsist only in harmony with nature and not by destroying the nature.

It is important here to discuss the various initiatives taken through various environmental programmes and movements in India. *The environmental movement* has been very successful in explaining to the people that environmental damage is harmful. Poverty and inequality are the major factors in environmental damages. The reality in many countries is that fertile land is often control by the elites and used to grow products for export. Poor people are forced onto marginal land to grow food or harvest fuel wood. The result is usually erosion and loss of fertility that leaves the land lifeless. Developed countries have grown used to opulent lifestyle which requires the consumption of natural resources and they also generate the bulk of global population. Environmental degradation is direction proportionate to consumption. Developing countries on the other hand are exhausting natural resource to meet the need of their ever burgeoning populations. They are faced with poverty and unemployment.

The environmental movements have been very successful in explaining to the people that environmental damage is harmful. Poverty and inequality are the major factors in environmental damages. The reality in many countries is that fertile land is often control by the elites and used to grow products for export. Poor people are forced onto marginal land to grow food or harvest fuelwood. The result is usually erosion and loss of fertility that leaves the land lifeless. Developed countries have grown used to opulent life style which require the consumption of natural resources and they also generates the bulk of global population. Environmental degradation is direction proportionate to consumption. Developing countries on the other hand are exhausting natural resource to meet the need of their ever burgeoning populations. They are faced with poverty and unemployment. Some major environmental movement are:

CHIPKO Movement: Chipko means tree hugging or “embrace” as the villagers hugged the trees. Locally it is called as Angwal. The movement is best known for its tactic of hugging trees to prevent them being cut down and to prevent commercial timber harvesting. Government's decision to allot forest trees to a sports goods company. The local residents in Gopeshwar were denied the similar demand of getting few trees, required for making farm tools. Organised rallies to protect the trees by embracing the nature. People took part took part in different rallies and gatherings highlighted the importance of trees in the life of human beings.

People took initiatives together for saving trees by active participation in protecting the forests from auctions for commercial cuttings. The movements later got success. The movement has spread to many states in the country. It stopped felling of trees in the Western Ghats and the Vindhyas. It generated pressure for formulation of a natural resource policy. The movement also achieved a major victory in 1980 with a 15-year ban on green felling in the Himalayan forests. More than 1,00,000 trees have been saved from excavation. The policy started protecting forest slopes and Restoring bare ones.

Afterward environmental awareness increased dramatically in India. New methods of forest farming have been developed, both to conserve the forests and create employment. By 1981, over a million trees had been planted through their efforts. Villagers paid special attention in care of the trees and forest trees are being used judiciously.

CHILIKA lake movement: Chilika lake is a designated “Ramsar site” in 1981 by The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. Chilika is one of the hotspots of biodiversity and shelters a number of endangered species listed in the IUCN red list of threatened species. Chilika lake is an important habitat and breeding ground for both resident and migratory and aquatic birds. Migratory birds comes from Caspian Sea, Lake Baikal, Aral Sea and Siberia parts of Russia, Kirghiz steppes of Mongolia, Central and southeast Asia and Himalayas. Major bio-diversities are: Migratory birds, Irawadi Dolphins and Bottolnose Dolphins.

The variety of species found are as 726 species of flowering plants (496 genera and 120 families) 800 species of fauna (including 24 mammalian, 37 reptile species). Nearly 12lakh migratory birds comes in the peak season. The lagoon hosts over 160 species of migratory birds in the peak migratory season. 45% of the birds are terrestrial in nature, 32 % are waterfowl, and 23% are waders. The lagoon is also home to 14 types of raptors.

Threats that is on chilika lake are identified as, Siltation due to littoral drift and sediments from the inland river systems, Shrinkage of water surface area, Choking of the inlet channel as well as shifting of the mouth connecting to the sea, Decrease in salinity and fishery resources, Proliferation of fresh water invasive species and Migratory bird poaching. Some other aspects are noted as excess commercialization and motor boat. Fights between fishermen and non-fishermen communities about fishing rights in the lake and consequent court cases

Chilika Bachao Andolan (Save the Chilika Movement) was a movement by the people, mostly fishermen, who posed a successful resistance in the early 90's to the Integrated Shrimp

Farm Project (ISFP) - a joint venture agreed upon by the Tata Iron and Steel Company and Government of Orissa for intensive prawn cultivation and export.

The project was a direct threat to the livelihood of fishing communities living around the lake. A large number of villages in and around the lake are inhabited by a heterogeneous population comprising of both fishermen and non-fishermen belonging to different castes. Fishing and agriculture are the two primary sources of livelihood for these people. The fishermen belong to the lower castes and most of them are either landless or possess tiny landholdings. They therefore, are completely dependent on fishing. The non-fishermen belong to higher castes and are engaged in agriculture. The productivity of the land is low due to salinity, erratic monsoon and lack of irrigation facilities. A large number of them however, have taken to fishing to supplement their income. The fishermen were supported in their struggle by the non-fishermen (mostly farmers but some of them also engaged in fishing), students, intellectuals, and human rights activists.

The lake, an otherwise quiet scenic spot, was stirred by voices of resistance opposing the Tata business house, the government, and the developmental idiom, which gives priority to the commercial use of the resources over their local subsistence use. The movement was episodic in nature and uneven in speed. There were different streams of thought and action among, which it was not always possible to achieve synchronization. Yet all these separate formations together gave the resistance in the form of a movement. The main motive for the movement to save the lake from the project as it was the only livelihood for many people.

NARMADA Bachao Aandolan: Narmada means 'ever-delightful', one of the holiest rivers in the country of India "they say that even the site of the river will cleanse all of your sins". It is the largest westward flowing river in India. It is home to over a million people, mainly tribal people, Adivasi (original dwellers) whose grandparents lived on and farmed the land. Local farmers, wage labourers, craftspeople and fishermen live along the river and rely on it for their livelihood.

Narmada dam was built with a motive to carry out various objectives to improve the livelihood of the people. It was further supported by the World Bank for the project. The following were the concerns under the project: Currently in India: 1/5 of pop. (200 million people) are without safe drinking water, 2/3 of pop. (600 million people) lack basic sanitation, 2/5 of pop. (350 million people) live below the poverty line. With rain being sporadic because of

rainy seasons and variations between different parts of the country, the idea of storing river water in reservoirs behind dams seemed to be a great solution. According to the government, the Sardar Sarovar Dam would be able to provide safe drinking water to 30 million people, irrigate 4.8 million hectares of land, produce 550 megawatts of power, provide 1,300 cubic-meters of water per year for municipal and industrial purposes, Provide a drainage system to carry away floodwaters, It will also take the land of 320,000 people. Which would be affecting the people in large scale, affecting the large population.

Opponents of the movement: Dalits and Adivasi (indigenous people). In accordance to their caste system they are often referred to as 'untouchables'. Many of these people are uneducated and very few can read and write. *Narmada Bachao Andolan* (NBA), Save the Narmada Movement. The movement started in 1986 when the World Bank lent India \$450 million for the Sardar project. It was started by a social worker named Medha Patkar. She is the representative for the NBA movement. Baba Amte; a social worker whose work with leprosy has earned him much respect in the country among the tribal people and government officials.

Arundhati Roy : Booker Prize-winning author supporter of the 'Save the Narmada Movement'; wrote a book about the Dams in India called 'The Greater Common Good'.

Some of the milestone which has been made to save the environment in India are : The Chipko Andolan against the indiscriminate felling trees in Uttar Pradesh. The people of Gujarat and Kerala have refused to accept a radioactive future by agitating against nuclear power plants. Bhopal gas victims struggle has inspired pollution. The Orissa people opposition has stalled the balco project at gandemaedhan and the missiles based at baliapal. In Ahmadabad hundreds of factories are involved in converting plastics picked from the roadside into recycled products. Recycling in India is not new-old papers, bottles have been reused.

The mass media should play a crucial role in spreading environmental awareness. There is need to be fundamental in restructuring in the way we live, few steps like the adoption of solar based energy are opposed to the fossil fuels (coal and petrol). New transportation and city designs that lessen automobiles use. Redistribution of land and wealth. Equality between sexes in all culture and adopting the small family norm, could be taken. Need based and a people oriented environmental policy need s to be evolved. The optimum desires of the whole population and the fulfillment of the minimum needs is imperative. Remedial measures should be implemented.

Nature should not be preserved as an end in itself but as an element for the benefits for the humans.

Role of mass media in developing environmental awareness: Environmental education is an important and vital activity for harnessing a prosperous and flourishing society. Various mass media has to be applied to achieve this objective. It must however, be realised that these mass media oriented in such a way that they act as a social carriers of technological innovations ideas together with the proper environmental aspects associated with the same. In order to arouse proper awareness towards our environment various mass media be utilised to bring out a sustained and systematic programme of environmental education. To achieve his mass media of instruction like radio, newspaper and periodical televisions, cinema, posters charts, photographs, magazines, books, slides in addition to these some of the documentary films and maps are inevitable. The preparation of these materials requires the assistance of expert environmentalist. It is here that a handful of environmentalist can help in creating and innovating the ideas to districted to general masses through various media.

Ours is still an oral society where information spreads to personal encounter and word of mouth. The oral communicator is more convincing because he is more real and question can be put to him and doubts post and removed. The audio-visual media, being impersonal have limitation for for person breed in oral tradition. The printed word, the taped message and film picture remain a major source of knowledge and arguments for opinion maker and the human vehicle of information, the communicator. The media provides news and views and talking points for the community leaders or opinion makers who in turn influence the beliefs and attitudes of other. The media act as the carrier of the passion of the dedicated individuals.

The role and the approach of mass: the emphasis must be laid upon the role of individuals to protect the environment. It would be thus essential to prepare programme and publishable materials indicating the problems faced at different localities, their cause and possible methods of control. In all these programmes clear indication be made regarding the role of individuals in the abatement of the environmental problems. The role of mass media is the formation and development of environmental education has had so little time to develop, there has been an urgent need to make full use of mass media for dissemination of information which encourages people to consider the relations with man and the environment.

One of the characteristics of the audio-video media is the high degree of high realism they are capable of providing so their use is quite effective in showing the actual situation of environment pollution. The attempt has been made to encourage parents to watch the programme together with the children at home to stimulate conversation on various topics between the parents and the children. In addition to these, an increasing number of citizens are now using pre-recorded programmes for the study of environmental education. For the implementation and promotion of environmental education it is necessary to compile statistical data or maps, or reference material to show the present state of environmental education.

In addition to the development of instructional material for environmental education, there is another function of the mass media which is not directly intended for environmental education but which serves to stimulate thinking on the relationship of man with the environment. The mass media is also helpful to arouse public concern for the protection and preservation of the natural environment. The mass media are also helpful to inform all people that the present world realizes on limited source and the capacity of environment to satisfy the needs of human and to support life is limited. In these respects it is necessary to produce more programmes and materials dealing with environmental problems in the future.

A panel discussion on the media and its impact organised by the ladies study group of the Indian chambers of commerce (Industrial News Digest, 1981) revealed that about 46% of the adult population and 90% of the total population listen to the radio. Nearly 500 lakhs of radio sets are used in the country. This is used by Gram Panchayats where a large number of villagers listen. Another important medium to disseminate the knowledge could be cinemas. Nearly 36,000 lakh people see films per year in 12,000 cinema halls in India. Short feature films depicting environmental problems and their abatement are exhibited along with news reels. The audiovisual depiction of the problems can be the most successful method for educating the masses especially the illiterate persons. Newspapers and other periodicals can serve as a very effective media for exposing the problems of the environment to the literate persons. The survey made with regard to the number of persons reading newspapers and magazines is limited to only 4 crores out of the total Indian population of 68.3 crores. In all about 15,000 newspapers and magazines are published in India. The reservation of some column in these for the materials on environmental problems and awareness is bound to arouse genuine interest in the people at large [Nasrin, 2007].

Environmental awareness through Radio: weekly broadcasts be arranged from various aspects of environmental problems in the forms of features, interviews from the experts, panel reports etc. the coverage should be such that it covers wide range of local environmental problems, their solutions and the role of people in controlling the deteriorating of the environment. Panel discussion with the experts must also be arranged so that opportunity be provided to general people to confer on these problems with the experts. The efforts should be made to make the matter lucid, interesting and full of approaches.

Television: to make an effective contribution for improving the environment educational activities must be linked with television. Certain feature sand documentaries pertaining to various facts of the environmental problems and their protection be made regular feature of the television programme. An incentive to produce better features and documentaries on these aspects the prizes are been announced for the good production. Some figures and for features which clearly depict environmental hazards be telecasted two scheduled program.

Newspaper: to achieve the effective development of the environmental education full advantage must taken through newspaper, newspaper be instructed in such a way that it play more effective role in the environmental awareness amongst the people. Adequate and pertinent matter on problems of environment, environmental protection, environmental awareness and planning must be published in each newspaper and magazine. For this purpose in issue a certain space be earmarked and that must be utilize for these purpose. The publication of photographs, cartoons, flow diagrams graphs etc. depicting various aspects of environmental degradation and hazards caused due to them must be published.

The newspapers and other periodicals should be instructed to highlight the conclusion drawn by the seminars and conferences held on environmental problems. They may be initiated to take up to follow up programmes by arousing public awareness. It is through such efforts that the environmental conscience can be developed amongst people at large which will help in improving the quality of environment.

Cinemas: one of the basic aims of environmental education is clearly to show the economic, political and ecological interdependence of the modern world. Documentaries and films producing depicting these aspects must be shown to apprise the people for the environmental problems, the extent of damage already done and possible method for its care. This must depict the duty of each human being towards the environmental protection. Such

features will arouse a sense of feeling and responsibility and thus help in protection of the environment and thus through such shows, the cinema is bound to foster clear awareness of social, political and ecological interdependence in urban and rural areas. It will also provide opportunities to acquire the knowledge values, attitudes, commitment and skills needed to protect and improve the environment and to create new patterns of behaviors of individuals, groups and society as a whole towards the environment.

Mass media as posters and banners: people of all ages and socio-professional groups come to public places while they go to schools offices, markets etc. They also have to take long distance travel in connection with socio-professional activities. In case well designed and properly worded posters are placed at prominent public places e.g. along roadside, in city, national and road highways, bus stands, railways platform parks, picnic spots and the like places. And thus serves to a larger population the awareness and our duties towards achieving a healthier environment for happier living [**Nasrin, 2007**].

The Supreme Court of India has realized the importance of environmental education; Environmental awareness commented that people are not living with environmentally sustainable Lifestyles due to lack of knowledge, lack of potential skills or traditions and lack of community Spirit. It is also noted that the students are to be taught the practical skills, need to help & solve the local environmental problems. Environmental Education must be such that the students must themselves bring about a positive change & improve their own surroundings & communities by taking responsibility and become proactive community minded citizens (**Indumati & Bharambe, 2013**).

In recent years all the efforts of the government is targeted towards “Sustainable Development” of economics, societies, institutions and industries. Time has come to ensure that the concepts and education for sustainability in the broadest sense are discussed. Our attitude towards the use of environmental resources must change. We must re-educate ourselves to treat the environment with greater caution & control. So, there is a need to give prime importance to environmental education

It is through a policy that we can precisely identify the problems; fix priority to form alternative approaches and solutions make a choice among alternatives on the basis of comprehensive analysis if benefits and costs; articulate the choice in terms of goals expressed

provide organization, personnel and resources to ensure effective implementation, and to lay down a mechanism for continuous monitoring of the policy.

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General Legislations on Environment: In India, there are a number of laws which deal with various aspect of environment protection regulation, conduct of environmentally harmful activities and provide for remedies in case of their breach. Some of them are general having an indirect effect bearing on environment protection, while others are special (viz. Water, Air and Environmental Acts, Forest Act, etc.) being directly concerned with environment protection.

General legislation comprises of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973; Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; and, specific sectoral legislations having a bearing on the environmental aspects viz. The Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, the Insecticides Act, 1968, the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and 1988, The Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, etc.

Under Indian law, for instance, the remedies for a public nuisance are: A criminal prosecution for the offence of causing a public nuisance (Indian Penal Code 1860, Sec. 268), (ii) Criminal proceeding before a Magistrate for removing a public nuisance (Criminal Procedure Code 1973, Sec. 133-44), and (iii) a civil action by Advocate General or by two or more members of the public with the permission of the court, for a declaration, an injunction or both (Civil Procedure Code 1908, Sect. 91). The remedy under the civil law is not often used, however this provision is a reservoir for class action against environmental violations.

Traditionally, the interpretation of the Indian Penal Code has been viewed as a conservative attempt at enforcement. This is because punishment and fines have been characterized as comparatively less. The law of public nuisance contained in Sec. 133, Cr. P.C. has been used in a number of cases for the purpose of protection of the environment.

In 1987, shortly after the Bhopal gas tragedy and the Supreme Court's ruling in the Shriram Gas Leak Case², the 1987 amendment to the Factories Act introduced special provisions on hazardous industrial activities. The amendment empowers the States to appoint site appraisal committees to advise on the initial location of factories using hazardous processes. The occupier of every hazardous unit must disclose to her workers the Factory Inspector the local authority and the general public in the vicinity, all particulars regarding health hazards at the factory, and the preventive measures that are to be taken.

The regulation of nuclear energy and radioactive substances in India is governed by the Atomic Energy Act of 1962, and the Radiation Protection Rules of 1971. Under the Act, the Central Government is required to prevent radiation hazards, guarantee public safety and the safety of workers handling radioactive substances, and ensure the disposal of radioactive wastes.

The control of air pollution resulting from the vehicular emissions which contributes for about 65-70 per cent of the pollution load in India was taken care of by the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The Act empowered the State Government to make rules inter-alia regarding the emission of smoke, visible vapour, sparks, ashes, girt or oil. The 1939 Act has now been repealed by the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. Section 110 of the new Act empowers the Central Government to make rules regulating the construction equipment and maintenance of motor vehicles and trailers.

In 1989, the Central Motor Vehicles Rules introduced nation-wide emission levels for both petrol and diesel engine vehicles. These rules were further amended in 1992. The amendments lay down standards regarding emission levels of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and unburnt hydrocarbons for petrol and diesel vehicles. The vehicles manufactured after April 1, 1992 must meet the additional emission standards prescribed for petrol and diesel vehicles. As a part of control mechanism, the amended rules authorized the regional or State Transport authorities to allow private agencies such as petrol stations to test the emission levels of vehicles and issue "pollution under control" certificates. Under Rule 116, the registration of a vehicle found to be exceeding the permissible emission levels can be suspended.

The various municipal laws have also provided for legal control of pollution. The Delhi Municipal Corporation, Act, 1957 contains extensive provisions for prohibiting the erection of latrines, septic tanks near wells, water pipes, tank or discharging sewage or dumping rubbish, etc., near water lines. The Act empowers the Municipal Commissioner to make an order

restraining the use of water from any well, tank or other source of supply not vested in the corporation when it is so polluted as to be prejudicial to health of the people.

Thus, there are a number of general legislations in India which are relevant from the environmental point of view. However, these statutes contain piecemeal provisions which are not only insufficient but have no effective mechanism for controlling pollution. Further, different authorities envisaged under these Acts is inimical to an integrated approach to conservation issues.

The general legislations like IPC, Cr. PC, CPC, MV Act, Labour Acts, etc., could be quite effective in controlling environmental violations because of the easy availability of the enforcement machinery (Police, judiciary, etc.,) in every district of the country. Some of these Acts have been amended recently to incorporate current trends and requirements.

Thus, besides an effective implementation of these Acts and creating a greater public awareness about them, there should be coordination between different types of authorities so as to effectively preserve and protect the environment. The Environment Protection Act, 1986 Though there is a host of legislation in India aimed at protecting the environment from pollution and maintaining the ecological balance, the environment has not so far been considered in its totality.

According to the Preamble, the objective of the Environment Act is “to provide for the protection and improvement of environment and for matters connected therewith”. The Act is a special law and extends to the whole of India.

As of Violations and Penalties: Under the law the Act explicitly prohibits discharge of environmental pollutants in excess of prescribed regulatory standards (Sec.7). Sec.15 prescribes the penalties for offences under the Act a prison term is of up to 5 years or a fine of up to Rs.1 lakh, or both. The Act imposes an additional fine of up to Rs.5,000 for every day of continuing violation. If a failure or contravention occurs for more than one year after the date of conviction, an offender may be punished for up to 7 years imprisonment. Strangely enough, no minimum punishment is prescribed. A minimum of 2 years” rigorous imprisonment should have been mandatorily provided for offences of environmental pollution.

Further, the loopholes provided in Sec. 16 and 17 to get off the hook on proof of lack of knowledge or due diligence also dilute the effect of penal provisions. The Act makes corporate officials/Heads of Government Departments liable for the offences under the Act unless the

official/Head can establish that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he has exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence.

Sec. 24 of the Act is a curious and controversial provision. This section postulates that where an offence under this Act is also an offence under any other Act, the offender shall be punished only under the other Act. This may lead to conflicts and negation of the Environment Protection Act provisions, because standards established under the Environment Act are also the subjects to other statutes, such as the Water Act and The Air Act. If factory discharges waste water containing the pollutant at a level higher than allowed under the Environment Protection Act but within the allowable limits of the Water Act, does the Water Act penalty provision is applied.

Therefore, in such cases serve penalties of the Environment Protection Act will simply remain on paper. For this reason the Act has been described as a “cobra that is seemingly fierce but has no venom in its fangs”. Environment Act also lacks any provisions providing for an Individual’s right to sue a defaulter for damages.

With the provision of remedies and law prohibiting the exploitation of the environment we still lack in improving the condition of the environment. The world is going ahead in means of all the advancement in technology and other material resources which directly and indirectly effects the environment and now it is for this reason we are facing disastrous nature of the environment. Further exploitation can lead to destruction of all the species. People should take initiative measures for the protection of the environment before it is too late and public in general and youth in particular can work together for the better future of the society. Development cannot be controlled however development should be made in a sustainable way. And the starting steps can be implemented through providing environmental education from the ground level and the primary classes.

CHAPTER - IV

CONCLUSION

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If we are wise enough then we must try to protect our environment and that can be possible by creating environment awareness generation among people. In every aspect like political, social, economic youth are playing an important role and the young and fresh minds are in high demand. Likewise a participation of youth in environmental aspects is very necessary and important.

Environment is a creation of the people compromising all those living being and non-living existing in the dwelling place that is the nature Earth. Humans intellectual and its production to feed the growing population in every comfortable way in every possible way is the only sole reason for the cause of the present degrading environmental scenario. Manmade machines to feed the population and the use of the natural uses beyond the limits of nature can result in the destruction further it is also affected by the nature itself like the eruption of volcanoes, tsunami, earthquakes etc. is causing pressure for the nature resulting in threatening the society that society which man tries to build for the better condition for the survival this has all been caused by the selfish use of humans to bring satisfaction for the personal desire.

Although the technique of manmade machines gives the inspiration of achieving the new things showing the development and progress of humanity in the meantime those things are the responsible factor for creating the degrading scenario of the nature where we all dwell, live and produce in generating future, its existence.

Humans have evolved from the primitive society to the present society which is advance in almost all the aspects. The creator himself is causing the problem for all while the creator himself is the only one who can make it right and the creators are the human beings. However human consistence is numerous in nature that covers large area. With the view of the present scenario the pace of human is not in balance with product of nature causing the responsible one for all those problems like diseases and death of all the living including him. This process of development if continued in the same phase it would result in the unbearable capacity of the species present before in time of its own. Therefore it is necessary to act soon before it is too late for everything that could have been done before. Initiative has already been made so far which is not enough. It is still continuing in faster rate. People should work altogether for the

love of nature which holds all the race of kinds present here. There is a scarcity of resources to sustain the population.

Environmental awareness has gained its importance only recent decades back. People have started to make movements against the exploitation of environment through every possible way which is still not enough. Government has made several steps and measure to control the further exploitation through measures like the law which gives imprisonment of the person violating the immense exploitation of the nature, punishment, penalties to be paid for the misuse of nature. However it is difficult to check in the individual level as the human population is vast and the development is still left to be taken. Steps should be taken to improve the awareness of the environment in the individual levels. It can be done through the education in widespread about the disaster it can cause in the present and even for the coming future. Production of human and the development however cannot be stop although the importance of the degrading nature cannot be ignored too which should be priority.

This role of being a hero to save the earth should be act by all individual as a whole. This can be done only through the collection of individuals. And the medium in the whole population can be transferred through youths in particular which is the fastest, smartest, and the one who will longer with the nature and its environment than those of the elders. This awareness now can be transferred with the help of media which can spread the news in a fastest way and to large population in whole in every corner of the earth. The environmental issue is not new in the news, its result can be traced in many areas causing deaths. Youth should be more conscious in spreading the awareness. Awareness though have been made it is still on practice as the individuals are willingly too lazy to look after the nature and to selfish for the personal desires. Youth voice is regarded as strong as it is majority of population with energy of doing it. Youth have played important role in the establishment of institution, and the voice against the activities which is not appropriate for the society as a whole, it can be seen in politics, and the result as revolution of societies.

Measures can be taken as forming association, institution, maintaining the collectiveness in the youth and people in common. The association should act for protection of the protection of environment, by bringing awareness on the people under the law and by making restriction and searching and developing new ideas in bringing awareness by the use of penalties which can

be developed for the law. Development of fresh ideas for the sustainable development of the worldwide is the need of the hour.

Youth Movement in every sphere of the society should be made to awaken the people from their sleep. Enabling them to realise the cause it has done on environment through the use of short and smart quotation and even the penalties that should be paid for the misuse of it should also be focused. Gathering should be organised in larger way to promote the importance of environmental awareness, drama can be conducted in stages of schools, colleges and other educational institutions, seminars can be conducting regulating the overall check in the protection of the environment, introducing possible ways for the welfare of all, also keeping in mind the disasters occurred and those to occur. We can further bring more awareness through the compulsion subject for all educational institution and a compulsion of publishing its awareness in every newspapers and advertisement in television, radio, online, through films and posters in the city centers, and various other possible means. Awards should be given to those act don by a person for the environment through the inventions and working for the environment in large scale and organisation. Although steps have already taken in all possible means, we still lack behind in preservation rather than destruction. As a result we are suffering more which is continuous in its phase. The process of environmental protection and awareness can be brought only through the means of collectiveness with the help of government plans and measures and the use and creating of ideas of sustainability of resources. Product that can recycled should be encourage and other which is not possible should be decomposed in a proper place.

Man is the creator of the degrading nature while he is also the only one that can make it right. Man's doom is on man's hand. Youth which comprises the majority of population can play a vital role in the preservation of the environment. Youth has brought changes in the past and it can bring changes now. Work to be done has already started which seems not to be enough seeking for more steps to be taken. Individual now should take initiative and the responsibility on himself for its protection. Plans have already been implemented in every possible ways; awareness has spread in all spheres of human society. However dreams come to be true only if you wake up and work upon it.

'Save environment, save lives'

CHAPTER - V

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CHAPTER - III

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