

Attitude Towards Air Pollution and Noise Pollution among College Students

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to study Attitude towards Air pollution and Noise pollution of college students in relation to their gender (Male and Female) and type of area (urban and rural). Purposive sampling technique was used to select sample of 60 college students equally divided according to the gender (Male and Female) and type of area (urban and rural). The sample was selected from various college of Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar Cities. Tools like Air pollution Attitude Scale (APAS) (Dr. M. Rajamanickam) and Noise Attitude Scale (NAS) (Dr. M. Rajamanickam) were used to measure Air pollution and Noise pollution. The results were statistically analyzed using (ANOVA) f test. The findings revealed there is significant difference existed between boys and girls college students with regards to Air pollution attitude scale. A Significant difference existed between type of area (urban & rural) of college students with regards to Air pollution attitude scale. It has also been found out that significant interaction effect existed between gender and type of area. A significant interaction effect existed between gender and Qualification.

Keywords: Air pollution Attitude Scale, Noise Attitude Scale, College Students

A student or pupil is a learner, or someone who attends an educational institution. In Britain until about 2012, underage schoolchildren were always referred to as "pupils", while those attending university are termed "students". In the USA, and more recently also in Britain, the term "student" is applied to both categories, no doubt due to US influence. In its widest use, student is used for anyone who is learning, including mid-career adults who are taking vocational education or returning to university, or younger researchers or artists learning from a more experienced (and usually older) colleague and mentor. **Air pollution** is the introduction of particulates, biological molecules, or other harmful materials into Earth's atmosphere, causing diseases, death to humans, damage to other living organisms such as animals and food crops, or the natural or built environment. Air pollution may come from anthropogenic or natural sources. The atmosphere is a complex natural gaseous system that is essential to support life on planet Earth. Stratospheric depletion due to air pollution has been recognized as a threat to human health as well as to the Earth's ecosystems.

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Gunde R. V, Parit A. S., (2015) Results indicated that significant difference in environmental awareness was found for sex as well as faculty. But no significant interaction effect between sex and faculty found on environmental awareness of the college students. Mukesh Kumar Panth, Preetam Verma, Mansi Gupta, (2015) The main conclusion is that, boys have more Attitude than girls but there are significant difference found in boy and girls Attitude. And girls have more than boys Environmental awareness. There found no significant difference found in Boys and girls Environmental awareness.

METHODS

Objective

1. To assess and compare whether gender (male and female) with regards to Air pollution and Noise pollution.
2. To assess and compare whether area (urban and rural) with regards to Air pollution and Noise pollution.
3. To assess and compare whether qualification (under graduate and post graduate) with regards to Air pollution and Noise pollution.
4. To assess whether the interaction effect between Air pollution and Noise pollution influence the level of gender (male and female) and area (urban and rural).
5. To assess whether the interaction effect between Air pollution and Noise pollution influence the level of area (urban and rural) and qualification (under graduate and post graduate).
6. To assess whether the interaction effect between Air pollution and Noise pollution influence the level of gender (male and female) and qualification (under graduate and post graduate).
7. To assess whether between Air pollution and Noise pollution influence the level of gender (male and female) and area (urban and rural) and qualification (under graduate and post graduate).

Hypotheses

1. There will be no significant difference between male college students and female college students (gender) with regards to level of Air Pollution and Noise Pollution.
2. There will be no significant difference between urban college students and rural college students (type of area) with regards to Air Pollution and Noise Pollution.
3. There will be no significant difference between under graduate and post graduate (qualification) with regards to level of Air Pollution and Noise Pollution.
4. There will be no significant interaction effect between gender and type of area with regards to Air Pollution and Noise Pollution.
5. There will be no significant interaction effect between type of area and qualification with regards to Air Pollution and Noise Pollution.
6. There will be no significant interaction effect between gender and qualification with regards to Air Pollution and Noise Pollution.
7. There will be no significant difference between gender and type of area qualification and with regards to Air Pollution and Noise Pollution.

Sample

A total sample of 60 (male and female) college students was selected by purposive sampling method from various college of Ahmedabad & Gandhinagar. They were equally divided gender wise. Herein this research study, the individuals in the sample is chosen based upon the post-graduation and under-graduation criteria. The sample selected was in the age range of 17–26 years.

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Tools

In the present study the following tools were used.

- **Air Pollution Attitude Scale (APAS)** constructed by Dr. M. Rajamanickam (1996). This scale consists 30 items. Meant for ages above 18. (Reliability: 0.74; Validity: 0.93)
- **Noise Attitude Scale (NAS)** constructed by Dr. M. Rajamanickam (1996). This scale consists 30 items. Meant for ages above 18. (Reliability: 0.82; Validity: 0.91)

Procedure

In the present study, to obtain the sample group, official permission was taken from the authorities in charge of the colleges of Ahmadabad and Gandhinagar city. Data was collected from 60 college students. Air Pollution Attitude Scale (APAS) and Noise Attitude Scale (NAS) was administered in a quiet room individually with all the students and responses on the test were taken. Demographic details about gender, Type of Area and Education were noted. Scoring was done as per the manual and the results were statistically analyzed.

Statistical Analysis

According to the objectives of the present research, statistical analysis using the Three-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) (2x2x2 design) *f* test was selected to interpret the results obtained in the investigation to find out the significance of difference in Air pollution scale and Noise pollution scale between college students in relation to their gender, type of Area and type of Education.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

TABLE – 1 Showing the result of ANOVA on Gender (SS_A), Type of area (SS_B), qualification (SS_C) with relation to Air Pollution Attitude Scale (APAS).

Source of Variance	df	Sum of Square	Mean Sum of Square	F	Table Value	Level of Significance
			SS/df			
SSA	1	980.1041	980.1041	7.4186	6.72	0.01
SSB	1	996.3375	996.3375	7.5414	6.72	0.01
SSC	1	338.4375	338.4375	2.5617	3.87/6.72	NS
SSAB	1	51.3375	51.3375	0.3885	3.87/ 6.72	NS
SSBC	1	192.6041	192.6041	1.4578	3.87/6.72	NS
SSAC	1	5.7041	5.70416	0.0431	3.87/3.87	NS
SSABC	1	310.5375	310.5375	2.3505	3.87/6.72	NS
SS Error	232	30650.5	132.1142			
SST	239	33525.5625				

Table 1 showed the result of ANOVA of Air Pollution Attitude Scale (APAS) of various groups of gender college students, Type of area and qualification. F ratio for Air Pollution Attitude Scale (APAS) with relation to gender (SS_A) college students is 7.4186, which is significant at 0.01 level. This means that there is a significant difference between Boys students on Air Pollution Attitude Scale (APAS) as compared to Girls Students.

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TABLE – 2 Showing the result of ANOVA on Gender (SS_A), Type of area (SS_B), qualification (SS_C) with relation to Noise Pollution Scale (NAS).

Source of Variance	Df	Sum of Square	Mean Sum of Square	F	Table Value	Level of Significance
			SS/df			
SSA	1	516.2666	516.2666	3.3334	3.87/6.72	NS
SSB	1	220.4166	220.4166	1.4231	3.87/6.72	NS
SSC	1	46.8166	46.8166	0.3022	3.87/6.72	NS
SSAB	1	1109.4	1109.4	7.1631	6.72	0.01
SSBC	1	487.35	487.35	3.1467	3.87/6.72	NS
SSAC	1	1008.6	1008.6	6.5123	3.87	0.05
SSABC	1	45.0666	45.0666	0.2909	3.87/6.72	NS
SS Error	232	35931.2666	154.8761			
SST	239	39365.1833				

CONCLUSIONS

Present research we understand that a significant difference existed between boys and girls (A) college students with regards to Air pollution attitude scale (APAS). A Significant difference existed between type of area (urban & rural) (B) of college students with regards to Air pollution attitude scale (APAS). It has also been found out that significant interaction effect existed between gender and type of area (AB).

A significant interaction effect existed between gender and Qualification (AC).

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Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

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