

“CHANGING NATURE OF THE PRESENT ENVIRONMENT BEFORE AND DUE TO CORONA PERIOD”

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Abstract:

This crisis has a massive impact on the world and our behavior. International transport flows have plummeted but also within-country traffic flows have significantly reduced as we are all strongly encouraged, or even mandated, to stay and work at home. As our behavioral patterns change, our impact on nature and the environment changes as well. People are more and more aware of the importance of access to local green and blue spaces and personal experiences with the local natural environment are rapidly increasing during daily walks and runs. Gardens have become a highly appreciated asset. Urban nature plays a critical role in local resilience during this crisis by maintaining physical and mental well-being. Therefore, in this research paper, an attempt has been made to know what the effect of corona period on the environment was.

Keywords: Changing nature, environment, corona period

Introduction

If there was concern that the COVID-19 pandemic would somehow cause citizens around the world to lose sight of the urgency of the climate change crisis and the need for environmental action in general, that worry can be put to rest. A recent BCG survey of more than 3,000 people across eight countries has found that in the wake of the pandemic people are more concerned—not less—about addressing environmental challenges and are more committed to changing their own behavior to advance sustainability. Besides the impact on nature experiences, the forced shift in behavioral patterns resulted in significant reductions in pollution levels. Daily global CO₂ emissions fell by 17% by early April 2020 compared with the mean 2019 levels, mostly due to changes in surface transport. In its Global Energy Review 2020, the International Energy Agency has predicted an 8% drop in global CO₂ emissions, to reach a decline of 30.6 Gt for 2020 compared to 2019. Such a reduction would be the largest ever, six times larger than the previous record reduction of .4 Gt in 2009 due to the financial crisis. Also, local air pollution levels are positively affected: nitrogen dioxide pollution over northern China, Western Europe and the U.S. decreased by as much as 60 percent in early 2020 compared to the same period last year. Water quality is showing signs of improvement as well. A decrease in suspended particulate matter concentrations by 15.9% was found in Verbena Lake, India, compared with the pre-lockdown period. Still, the emission reductions in transportation and industry did not help to avoid severe air pollution in China. As COVID-19 has dominated the news and social media for the past months, communication about these and other pollution problems has substantially reduced. Yet, when pollution trends were reported in media and scientific reporting during the COVID-19 crisis, the message has been positively framed in general by pointing out reductions in emissions. Thus, we expect that the public perception of the urgency of environmental problems may be decreasing and that the public awareness of environmental issues, in general, may be largely unaffected by the COVID-19 crisis.

Rationale of the study

The survey of related literature clearly exhibits that various concept of teacher education, guidance counseling,

education psychology, school management, class management, and aptitude, attitude, teaching method, time table, co-curricular activities and curriculum development have been explored in order to bring about its relevance to modern times.

The study of awareness about the changing nature of the present environment due to corona period among the students of higher secondary level hasn't been conducted so far.

Objective

- To study the changes in the environment before pandemic and due to pandemic situations.

Hypothesis

- There is no significant difference in changing nature of environment before pandemic and during the pandemic.

Method of the Study

- In the presented study survey method is used.
- Surveys allow researchers to collect a large amount of data in a relatively short period.

Population

- Researcher is taken Higher Secondary level students of jaipur city.

Sampling Method

- Sampling is taken by simple random sampling method.

Tool used for the study

- Self-made questionnaire is used on changing nature of students on changing nature of the present environment due to corona period.

Statistical Techniques

To analyze and interpret the data obtained the researcher is used the following statistical techniques:-

- Mean
- Standard Deviation
- t – test

Hypothesis testing:

- There is no significant difference in changing nature of environment before pandemic and during the pandemic.

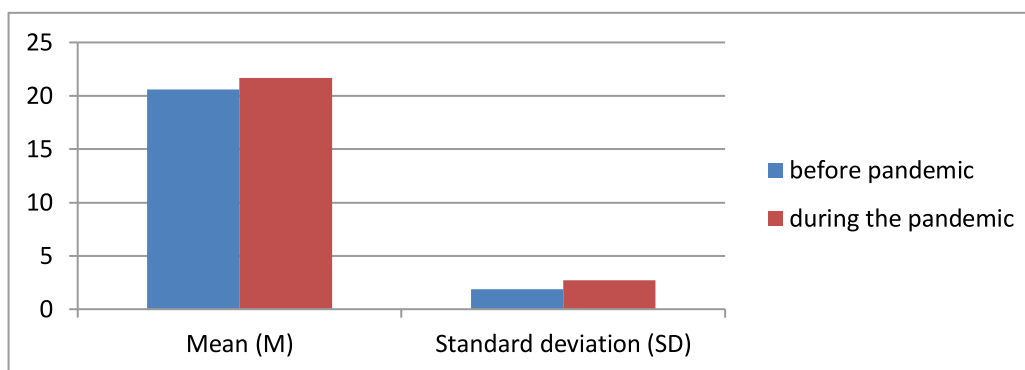
Category	Total Student (N)	Mean (M)	Standard deviation (SD)	t Value calculate	Result
Before pandemic	30	20.6	1.85	1.83	hypothesis accepted
During the pandemic	30	21.7	2.73		

Analysis

The mean environmental awareness before pandemic score is 20.6 and during pandemic 21.7 for students of higher secondary level and the Standard deviation environmental awareness before pandemic score is 1.85 and during pandemic score are 2.73 for students of higher secondary level. The result is significant with t value 1.83. The Environmental awareness among the students of higher secondary level are significantly differ on the basis of changing nature of environment awareness before pandemic and during the pandemic. A significant difference was not found in the hypothesis and it is accepted.

Discussion:

The results in Table indicate the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference has been found in the null hypothesis in the changing nature of environmental awareness before and during the pandemic, as the students higher secondary level were environmentally awareness in the present and even before the pandemic. no significant difference was not found between the changing nature of environmental awareness before and during the pandemic. I emerged at zero point .05. On the basis of which the hypothesis presented is hypothesis accepted.



Major Findings

- The Environmental awareness among the students of higher secondary level are significantly differ on the basis of changing nature of environment awareness before pandemic and during the pandemic. A significant difference was not found in the hypothesis and it is accepted.
- The changing nature of environmental awareness of students of government and private schools about the environment, as the student's higher secondary level were environmentally awareness in the present and even before the pandemic. no significant difference was not found between the changing nature of environmental awareness before and during the pandemic.
- The changing nature of environmental awareness of students of Government schools boy's and Government schools girl's about the environment, as the students higher secondary level were environmentally awareness in the present and even before the pandemic. A significant difference was found between the changing nature of environmental awareness before and during the pandemic.
- The changing nature of environmental awareness of students of Private schools boy's and Private schools girl's about the environment, as the students higher secondary level were environmentally awareness in the present and even before the pandemic.

Educational Implications

- The Students of Changing nature of the Present Awareness about the environment has been given.
- The students have been able to conserve their environment.
- The students have been able to observe interconnectedness between imbalance in nature and the pandemic situations.
- The students have been able to ensure harmony with rest of the nature and will become responsible citizens.

Suggestions for further research

- The present study is restricted to environmental awareness of teachers and students of higher secondary students in both countries. Therefore, a comparative study of teachers and students perceptions about environmental education programme in India could be taken up.
- A comparative study of academic achievement in relation of secondary school educational programme in India may be taken up.
- A comparative study of environmental awareness and environmental attitude of teachers and students in rural and urban areas may be undertaken.

Conclusion

In the covid -19 long-term recoveries will require substantial investments in physical, human and natural capital. Thus, the COVID-19 crisis provides us with the opportunity to not just restart, but to re-design, investments and to initiate transformation to a new form of growth, focusing on resilience, well-being and sustainability. This societal change will need to rely on cross-fertilization

Between economic and social recovery programs, environmental awareness policies such as climate actions and environmental awareness conservation programs such as the recently adopted India environmental awareness Strategy for 2030.

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