

# Survey and Study of College Students' Environmental Values

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**Abstract:** *Examining college students' environmental ethics in relation to their gender and educational background was the goal of the present study. A sample of 60 college students who were equally dispersed by gender and educational level was recruited using a deliberate selection approach. The sample was selected from several Ahmedabad institutions. Instruments like the Environmental Ethics Scale created by Dr. (Mrs.) Haseen Taj were used to assess environmental ethics. The results were statistically evaluated using the 't' test. The findings revealed that although there was no significant difference in their levels of education, there was a substantial gender disparity.*

**Keywords:** Environmental Ethics, College Students.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Every person has the right to a happy life, but in the modern world, there are environmental variables that make it difficult to achieve and enjoy such a life. The worsening of environmental contamination may cause untold agony. Due to our lack of concern for the well-being of others and our lack of a sense of moral duty to preserve a healthy ecosystem, humans endure sadness and suffering. If we want to reach a better quality of life that assures freedom from need, disease, and even sheer horror, we must all work together to halt the planet's rising toxicity.

Environmental ethics refers to the need to comprehend how our consumption impacts the environment and to acknowledge our respective individual and group duties to protect natural resources and safeguard the world for future generations.

The dedication to social justice for all people, regardless of race, sex, religion, philosophy, caste, geography, or nation, serves as a major moral pillar. The bulk of today's environmental problems are mostly a result of how people act and think about their social, cultural, and physical environments. Social and personal standards haven't always been effective in preserving a high-quality environment in the past. Given the present environmental calamity, a high-quality environment must be safeguarded. the only clinical psychology doctoral student at Gujarat University in Ahmadabad, Gujarat, India Supervisor, principal, Shrimati K. K. Shah Arts & L. B. Gunjariya Commerce College, Thara, Banashkantha, Gujarat, India

It necessitates a mindset change that stimulates regular action to protect the environment in light of the present environmental calamity.

In terms of gender, nativity, study technique, management style, parental occupation, parental education, family size, or birth order, the research's results revealed no significant differences between the group. Maria, M. C. (2017) The study's results showed that upper secondary students generally had a high level of environmental ethics. Apart from gender, there were also significant inequalities between them in terms of study topic, school management, and family structure.

## Objective

to find out whether environmental ethics vary noticeably between male and female college students. to determine if undergraduate vs. graduate students' environmental ethics differ considerably from one another.

**Hypotheses**

The environmental ethics of college students do not differ much between males and girls. The environmental ethics of college students at the undergraduate and graduate levels of education are indistinguishable from one another.

**Sample**

Using the purposive sampling approach, a total of 60 college students (male and female) were chosen from Ahmadabad's different colleges. Both sexes were evenly represented. The participants in the sample were selected for this research study based on post-graduation and under-graduation criteria. The age range of the chosen sample was 17 to 26.

**Tool**

The following resources were used in the current investigation.

The Haseen Taj Environmental Ethics Scale was developed in 2001. This scale, which comprises of 45 items, assesses people of diverse backgrounds for their environmental ethics. With norms for several groups in the forms of Means, S.D., and Stanine, it was determined to be adequately valid and dependable. It is effective for those ages 14 to 55, regardless of gender.

**Procedure**

The current research required formal approval from the people in charge of the colleges in the city of Ahmadabad in order to recruit the sample group. Data from 60 college students was gathered. Each student took the Environmental Ethics Scale separately in a serene setting, and answers were recorded. Information about gender and educational attainment was recorded. The manual's guidelines for scoring were followed, and the outcomes were statistically evaluated.

**Statistical Analysis**

With the goals of the study in mind, the mean and standard deviation of the scores on the different research variables for the selected sample were calculated. The student "t" test was also used to examine the significance of the differences in Environmental Ethics Scale scores among college students according to their gender and educational level.

**Table – 1 Mean, standard deviation (SD) & ‘t’ Value of Environmental Ethics of gender (boys and girls college students).**

Gender	N	Mean	SD	‘t’	Table Value	Level of Significance
Boys	32	105.17	11.61	1.98	1.97	0.04
Girls	31	98.73	13.70			

**Table-1** discovered that the mean for male and female college students was 105.17 and 98.83, respectively, while the standard deviation for male and female students was 10.51 and 13.82, respectively. At the 0.05 level, the "t" value of 1.99 is significant. It revealed a significant gap between male and female college students' environmental ethics.

**Table – 2 Mean, standard deviation (SD) & ‘t’ Value of Environmental Ethics of Under graduate and Post graduate students.**

Level of Education	N	Mean	SD	‘t’	Table Value	Level of Significance
Under graduate students	30	102.07	12.77	0.04	1.98	NS
Post graduate students	30	101.93	12.57			

**Table-2** showed that the averages for undergraduate and graduate students in the field of environmental ethics were, respectively, 102.07 and 101.93, while the equivalent values for the standard deviation for undergraduate students and females were, respectively, 12.77 and 12.57. The 't' value is 0.04, which is not very notable. It showed no discernible difference between female college students and undergrads studying environmental ethics.

## **II. CONCLUSION**

According to a recent survey, male and female college students showed very different levels of interest in environmental ethics. Environmental ethics do not seem to vary much across educational levels (undergraduate and graduate students), according to observations.

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