

## ROLE PLAYED BY WOMEN IN SHAPING ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY BEHAVIOR AMONG CHILDREN

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### Abstract:

*Environmental issues are universal problems that continue to get attention of every well-meaning individual. In this research paper researcher is trying to underline the role of mother and their children in minimizing environmental issues. There is need for interdisciplinary venture including women and children, to face the challenge. Efforts must be needed on how we can manage our environment properly. Children spent more time with parents, especially with mothers, they can be sensitized in home related to environment issues. Mothers can sensitize the children through folktale narration session, environment based festival celebration which entails narration of folktales at home during relaxation and children are shown causes and effects of environment degradation. The children can be used as agents of change in various families and communities. Consequently the world becomes the better place to live in for humans, animals and plants habitation.*

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### INTRODUCTION:

“Women empowerment “is a broad concept. Actually there is no need to take initiatives for empowering women, because they are already. Essential thing is that we need to aware her .....her own capabilities and capacities. Women does dynamic role in each field and proves herself more efficient and multi tasker. As Jyotirao Phule says rightly,” if one women gets educated her whole family will be educated”. The role of women comes under many categories like education, medicine, home maker, sports person, tech savvy etc. women is the real manager of home. She plays a vital role in home making. Now a days instead of house wife the designation of women is home maker. Undoubtedly woman plays a significant role in home as far as

transmission of culture, preservation and inculcation of values etc. She takes lead in celebrating all festivals joyfully and with scientific attitude also. Her kitchen is the best science laboratory for her n so for her children. She performs many experiments. She always aware and takes care about the things happening around her.

While nurturing her children she takes utmost care of all round development of their children. Children use to observe their mother and learn the life skills from her. She always acts thoughtfully so that her children can follow the path she laid. Her habits, the way of doing work, the rational, the logical thinking behind her activities motivates children to follow her. In this way women takes care of all the things around us.



We all know Sunderlal Bahuguna founder of the Chipko movement.....which was initiated by women for protecting trees. Through this we come to know that women are more sensitized dealing with environmental issues. Since morning from watering plants till night.....segregation of dry and wet waste, she plays a responsible role as far as environment is concerned. Women always takes efforts in organizing natural resources in a sustainable manner

In this way by performing small daily activities she shows a great visionary path to her children regarding protection of environment and minimum harm to environment. This way women became role model and proves real managers of environment. Her environment friendly behavior among children leads to responsible citizen of future.

Climate Change is among the most topical issues in today's world. The state of the environment raises great fear about the future of the world and indeed, the human race. Therefore, meaningful efforts need to be made to sensitize people at different levels on the need to save the environment so that the world and its 'contents' can be saved from environmental menace

Orientation of children on environmental issues is important. This is because children are mostly used by their mothers as agents of environmental degradation in many communities. More importantly, children are the adults and policy formulators of the future. This makes their environmental awareness an investment. Furthermore, child education exposes the child at a very tender age to issues affecting the child's existence that the child might learn to adapt and imbibe new systems of doing things as dictated by

the environment within which the child finds him/herself. The children, therefore, might have no generation to lead if nothing is done fast and effectively about the preservation of the ecosystem that sustains them and every living generation. During the research, following questions were considered.

- a) What is the environment friendly behavior?
- b) Are there any obstacles in following the same environment friendly behavior?
- c) What are the reasons for those obstacles?
- d) What will be the role of mother in shaping environment friendly behavior?
- e) Is there any difference among working and non-working women in shaping environment friendly behavior?
- f) What is the role of educated and uneducated women in shaping environment friendly behavior? Or Do Higher Levels of Education make women Environment-Friendly?
- g) What is the role of urban and rural women in shaping environment friendly behavior?

**OBJECTIVES:**

- 1. To study the role played by women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children.
- 2. To compare the role of working and non-working women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children.
- 3. To compare the role of literate and illiterate women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children.
- 4. To compare the role of urban and rural women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children.

**HYPOTHESIS:**

- 1. There is no significant difference between role of

working and non-working women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children.

2. There is no significant difference between role of literate and illiterate women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children.
3. There is no significant difference between role of urban and rural women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children.

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:**

Dinslage (2001, p. 52) notes that oral tradition helps the children to unconsciously find and identify their future roles in a society. Therefore, folktale narration can be used as a vehicle of imparting knowledge to our children on the environment to let them know the current problems and challenges that are facing our communities.

Progress on women’s environmental decision-making- Despite overall slow pace of change, some progress has been made in increasing women’s participation in decision-making related to the environment. Global attention to women’s role in environmental organizing and campaigning jumped a notch with the awarding of the 2004 Nobel Peace Prize to Wangari Maathai, founder of the Green Belt Movement. Women can bring to the table new ideas; new approaches and strategies for protecting people

and natural resources, there are specific examples of increased participation of women in water resource management at the local level.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

In this study, both exploratory and descriptive research design were used to fulfil the research objectives. Primary and secondary data as well as both qualitative and quantitative data were collected and analyzed.

**SAMPLE:**

To collect the data for present research, researcher has selected 40 women (Mother of primary school students) using purposive sampling techniques

**TOOL OF INVESTIGATION:**

Researcher prepared self-made questionnaire comprising 34 questions having aspects of environment friendly behavior like Habits, Interest, Attitude, Knowledge, Information Awareness about surrounding

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

Researcher analyzed collected data using mean, SD and t-value and exhibited as follow in tabulation form

**HYPOTHESIS-1:**

There is no significant difference between role of working and non-working women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children.

**Table-1**

**Showing comparison of working and non-working women**

Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	N	Obtained t' Value
Working women	27.05	2.72	20	4.8380
Non - working	22.15	4.04	20	

From the table no. 1 .we observe comparison of role of working and non-working women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children.

The mean value of working and nonworking women is 27.05 and 22.15 respectively. The standard deviation of role of working and non-working



is 2.72 and 4.04 respectively.

Tabulated  $t = 2.59$  at 0.01 level and  $t=1.97$  at 0.05 level obtained value  $t = 4.8380$  is greater than tabulated value at 0.05 level and 0.01 level. Therefore there is significant difference between role of working and non-working women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children. Hence hypothesis, There is no significant difference between role of working and non-working women

in shaping environment friendly behavior among children was rejected. Hence we conclude that Working women are taking more efforts compare to non-working women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children.

**HYPOTHESIS-2**

There is no significant difference between role of literate and illiterate women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children.

**Table-2**

**Showing comparison of literate and illiterate women**

Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	N	Obtained ' t' Value
Literate women	26.55	3.69	20	2.9466
illiterate women	23.55	2.67	20	

From the table no. 2, we observed comparison between role of literate and illiterate women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children. The mean value of role of literate and illiterate women is 26.55 and 23.55 respectively. The standard deviation of role of literate and illiterate women is 3.69 and 2.67 respectively. From the table-2 the t- value is found to be 2.9466 and it is significant at 0.01 & 0.05 level, hence the hypothesis, There is no significant difference between role of literate and illiterate women in

shaping environment friendly behavior among children is rejected at 0.05 & 0.01 level. It is concluded that there is significant difference between role of literate and illiterate women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children.

**Hypothesis-3**

There is no significant difference between role of urban and rural women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children.

**Table-3**

**Showing comparison of urban and rural women**

Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	N	Obtained ' t' Value
Urban	26.35	2.89	20	0.9721
Rural	25.15	4.70	20	

DF =19

By conventional criteria, this difference is considered to be not statistically significant

From the table no. 3, we observed comparison

between role of urban and rural women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children. The mean value of role of urban and rural women is

26.35 and 25.15 respectively. The standard deviation of role of urban and rural women is 2.89 and 4.70 respectively.

From the table-3 the t- value is found to be 0.9466 and it is not significant at 0.01 & 0.05 level, hence the hypothesis, There is no significant difference between role of urban and rural women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children is accepted at 0.05 & 0.01 level. It is concluded that there is no significant difference between role of literate and illiterate women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children.

#### **FINDING S & CONCLUSION:**

From data analysis researcher comes to conclusion that, women are taking efforts in shaping environment friendly behavior among children.

- Researcher found there is significant difference between role of working and non-working women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children. Hence we conclude that Working women are taking more efforts compare to non-working women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children
- There is significant difference between role of literate and illiterate women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children. Mean score of literate and illiterate women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children was 26.55 & 23.55 respectively. We found that literate women taking more efforts compare to illiterate women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children.
- Researcher found there is no significant difference between role of urban and rural women in shaping environment friendly behavior among children. On the basis of mean

value we conclude that urban and rural women are taking equal efforts in shaping environment friendly behavior among children

Educated women may be in a position to respond in a more informed manner to the needs of the context, and such an enhanced capability may reflect in her actions. Education can lead to a certain moral or value-based transformation of individuals and may encourage them to be pro-active in protecting the environment. Education may motivate individuals to think more deeply and independently about such matters and so help them to better understand their own position in environmental conservation. Values and attitudes lead to behavioral intentions and these provide better way of life. Assessing the actual actions of women in specific contexts and analyzing their determinants leads to gain new approach among students.

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