

Article

**Environmental Protection Awareness level of Household Women in Thiruvallur Town, Tamil Nadu – A Study**

**Journal of Development Economics and Management Research Studies (JDMS), A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal**  
**ISSN: 2582 5119 (Online)**  
**07(07), 45-50, January-March 2021**  
**@ Center for Development Economic Studies (CDES)**  
**Reprints and permissions**  
<http://www.cdes.org.in/>  
<http://www.cdes.org.in/journal/>

---

Environmental Protection Awareness level of Household Women in Thiruvallur Town, Tamil Nadu – A Study

**Dr.V.Raju**

Assistant Professor in Economics  
RKM.Vivekananda College, Chennai-4.

Abstract

*Environment assurance or security of common environment is vital for the presence of living life forms, incorporate human. Disintegration of common environment is major risk confronting by human creatures. The overexploitation and termination of characteristic assets make the life hopeless in soil. When the normal assets like water, soil, and biodiversity are drained, living life forms incorporate human presence is beneath danger. The social variables include populace development which comes about in abundance utilize of characteristic assets and generation of consumes. The social issue of destitution acts as causes as well as result of environmental corruption. The quick and spontaneous urbanization comes about in urban environment debasement. The analysis clearly reveals that most of the respondents are educated and completed their school educations. Among the respondent's 67 percent are identifying the reasons for water contaminated in their area. 93 percent are well aware about the environmental degradation. 83 percent of the respondents are expecting the clean ecological environment. 73 percent of the respondents are spending their times to grow plants and trees in their house. 63 percent of the respondents are segregating their household wastes. 57 percent of the respondents are discussing the need for environmental protection with others in the study area. The study clearly illustrates that most of the household women are very much aware about the need and importance of environmental protection.*

Key Words: Women, environment, social variables, urban.

Introduction:

Environment assurance or security of common environment is vital for the presence of living life forms, incorporate human. Disintegration of common environment is major risk confronting by human creatures. The overexploitation and termination of characteristic assets

make the life hopeless in soil. When the normal assets like water, soil, and biodiversity are drained, living life forms incorporate human presence is beneath danger. The natural corruption is additionally result of the energetic exchange of financial, and organization impacts (Service of Fund, 1998-99). The social variables include populace development which comes about in abundance utilize of characteristic assets and generation of consumes. The social issue of destitution acts as causes as well as result of environment corruption. The quick and spontaneous urbanization comes about in urban environment debasement.

The financial components as globalization impacts, the showcase disappointment and changes in cost framework of environment generation beside lack of property right and nonappearance of appropriate financial improvement is additionally result in natural debasement. Recognizing the noteworthiness of environment and its assurance both at the national and worldwide levels different endeavors have been taking place.

Nations come to multinational assertions on environment security because it could be a worldwide marvel. The mindfulness among individuals around the have to ensure environment for survival compel them to discover out arrangement for environment debasement. The threat of environment debasement which has grave results on life cleared way for beginning and development of natural developments.

Problem of the study:

Women and environment are closely bounded. Women are obvious on-screen characters and donors to natural rebuilding and preservation by contributing as agriculturists, water asset protectionists and conventional researchers. On this ground the role of Women on environmental protection is essential. But, now a day the active participation of female group in this kind of activities are becoming very low. In this study, attempt was made to look into the reasons and level of awareness of the female population on environmental protection.

Review of Literatures:

- Tien Handayani Nafi, Ratih Lestarini (2018), Female and male having an equal opportunity in protecting and promoting environment. Female responsibility on protecting the environment becomes more important than male.
- Donna Asteria, Agus Brotosusilo (2016) The study highlights that majority of the environmental related problems are affects largely by women.
- Cathey wesis (2011), The study found that the biological temperament of women, social construction of womanhood and racism result in environmental injustice to women.

Objectives of the study:

1. To know the Socio-Economic conditions of the household women in the study area.
2. To identify the level of awareness on environmental protection among the household women in the study area.

Methodology:

The study was conducted with the help of primary data. Thiruvallur Town was purposively chosen for the study. For the study about 30 women households were randomly chosen in a selected street of the town. They were interviewed with a well-organized pre-tested questionnaire to explore the level of awareness about environmental protection among the household women in the study area. A simple random sample method was adopted to collect the study related information. Statistical tools like mean, standard deviation, t-test and simple percentage analysis were used in this study.

Analysis of the Study

Table: 1  
Socio-Economic indicators of Sample Respondents

Age						
Classifications	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Mean	Std.dev.	t-value	Sig. (2 tailed)
<25	4	13	35.2	9.15	21.067	.000
26-35	9	30				
36-40	10	33				
>40	7	23				
Total	30	100				
Marital Status						
Classifications	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Mean	Std.dev.	t-value	Sig. (2 tailed)
Un-Married	3	10	1.93	0.36	29.001	.000
Married	26	87				
Widowed	1	3				
Total	30	100				
Family Size						
Classifications	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Mean	Std.dev.	t-value	Sig. (2 tailed)
<3	3	10	4.0	1.017	21.541	.000
3 to 4	19	63				
>5	8	27				
Total	30	100				
Literacy						
Classifications	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Mean	Std.dev.	t-value	Sig. (2 tailed)
No formal education	6	20	3.6	1.03	19.01	.000
School level	18	60				
Graduate	5	17				

Others	1	3				
Total	30	100				

Note: t-value significant at 5%

Source: Primary Data

#### Age:

Most of the sample respondents are under the age group of 36-40. 9 respondents are in 26-35 years of age. Age of the 7 respondents are more than 40 and 4 members consists of less than 25. The table reveals that the sample respondents of the study analysis are mostly under the age group of 36 to 40.

#### Marital Status:

Among the sample respondents 26 are married. 3 are un-married and 1 respondent is widowed. The study reveals that most of the respondents are married.

#### Family Size:

The family size is another important component which decided the decision-making capacity of the women respondents in each and every household. In the study area, most of the families are found in the family size of 3 to 4 members with 63 percent. 27 percent of the respondents are having more than 5 family members and 10 percent of the respondents are with less than 3 members in a family.

#### Literacy:

The level of literacy is also another important variable which ensures the environmental protection. In the study area most of the sample respondents are completed their school level education with the percentage of 60. Among the sample respondents, 20 percent have no formal education. 17 percent of the sample respondents have completed their graduation and 3 percent of the respondents completed others forms of education. The analysis clearly reveals that the most of the respondents are educated and completed their school education.

Table 2  
Socio-Economic indicators of Sample Respondents

Types of House						
Classifications	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Mean	Std.dev.	t	Sig. (2 tailed)
Hut	2	7	2.46	0.62	21.486	.000
Tiled	12	40				
Terraced	16	53				
Total	30	100				
Ownership of House						
Classifications	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Mean	Std.dev.	t	Sig. (2 tailed)
Owned	28	93	1.06	0.253	23.028	.000
Rental	2	7				
Total	30	100				

Note: t-value significant at 5%

Source: Primary Data

#### Type of House:

The study shows that the sample respondents are dwelling in huts, titled house and terraced houses. In the study area 53 percent of the respondents are residing in terraced house. 40 percent of the respondents are residing in tiled house and 7 percent of the respondents are residing in huts. The study reveals that most of the respondent are resides in terraced house.

#### Ownership of House:

The study shows that most of the respondents are residing in own house with the percentage of 93 and only 7 percent of the respondents are residing with rental houses. The study variable clearly reveals that the respondents are having more scope for working with environmental based activities.

Table 3  
Level of awareness among the sample respondents on Environmental Protection

Classification	Yes	Percentage	No	Percentage
Causes of Contaminated water	20	67	10	33
Environmental Degradation	28	93	2	7
Clean ecological environment	25	83	5	17
Growing plants and trees	22	73	8	27
Segregation of wastes	19	63	11	37
Discussing with others	17	57	13	43

Source: Primary Data

Table 3 shows that the level of awareness among the women sample respondents about the environmental protection. Among the respondents 67 percent have opined yes on identifying the reasons for water contaminated in the study area. 93 percent are well aware about the environmental degradation. 83 percent of the respondents are expecting the clean ecological environment. 73 percent of the respondents are spending their times to grow plants and trees in their house. 63 percent of the respondents are segregating their household wastes. Finally, 57 percent of the respondents are discussing the need for environmental protection with others in the study area.

#### Summary of the study

The study reveals that the sample respondents of the study analysis are mostly under the age group of 36 to 40. The study reveals that most of the respondents are married. The analysis clearly reveals that most of the respondents are educated and completed their school educations. Among the respondent's 67 percent are identifying the reasons for water contaminated in their area. 93 percent are well aware about the environmental degradation. 83 percent of the respondents are expecting the clean ecological environment. 73 percent of the respondents are spending their times to grow plants and trees in their house. 63 percent of the respondents are segregating their household wastes. 57 percent of the respondents are discussing the need for environmental protection with others in the study area. The study clearly illustrates that the most of the household women are very much aware about the need and importance of environmental protection.

#### References:

- Tien Handayani Nafi, Ratih Lestarini, (2018), Legal protection for women environmental activists in urban areas, E3S Web of Conferences, 52, (2018) <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20185200048>, CSSPO 2018.
- Donna Asteria, Agus Brotosusilo, (2016), The Role of Women As Environmental Activist in Resolution of Environmental Conflicts for Sustainability of City, International Conference on Social and Political Issues (ICSPI 2016),I Wayan Agus Apriana,DOI: 10.18502/kss.v3i10.2911.
- Cathy Weiss, (2011), Women and Environmental Justice: a literature review, Women's Health In the North. [www.semanticscholar.org](http://www.semanticscholar.org).
- Mishra V.S, (1993), Environmental education and awareness: The Indian environment perspective, Scavenger, Vol.24, No.1, pp.9, 1993.
- Raimi Morufu Olalekan, Suleiman Romoke Monsurat, (2019), Women Role in Environmental Conservation and Development in Nigeria, SSRN Electronic Journal 1(2):001 – 015, DOI: 10.2139/ssrn.3425832.

\*\*\*