



E-ISSN: 2706-8927  
P-ISSN: 2706-8919  
[www.allstudyjournal.com](http://www.allstudyjournal.com)  
IJAAS 2020; 2(3): 239-243  
Received: 04-05-2020  
Accepted: 06-06-2020

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## Pro-environmental orientation among tribal and non-tribal adolescents

**Rabiya Lone and GA Bhat**

### Abstract

The present study was intended to explore pro-environmental orientation among tribal and non-tribal adolescents. 400 adolescents were selected from the Srinagar District of the territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The required data was collected with the help of random cum purposive sampling technique. Pro-environment Orientation Scale (PEOS) developed by A. Suhane (2018) was used for data collection. The collected data was subjected to statistical treatment by using Frequency Distribution, Percentage, Mean, SD and 't' test. The results of the study revealed that there exists significant difference between tribal and non-tribal adolescents on their level of pro-environmental orientation. Non-tribal adolescents were seen with high level of pro-environmental orientation as compared to tribal students.

**Keywords:** Pro-environmental orientation, tribal adolescents, non-tribal adolescents

### Introduction

Pro-environmental orientation may be based on the knowledge of environmental science or ecology, judged according to their impact on the environment and labelled as environmentally friendly inclination. Pro-environmental orientation is such behaviour which is generally (or according to knowledge of environmental science) judged in the context of the considered society as a protective way of environmental behaviour or a tribute to the healthy environment. Relatively speaking, the concept of pro-environmental orientation is more or less equal to 'pro-environmental behaviour', 'environment-protective behaviour', 'environment-preserving behaviour', 'environmentally responsible behaviour' 'ecological behaviour' or 'sustainable behaviour'. For decades, researchers have been pointing out that human interference with nature results in irreversible damage. However, it proved impossible to gain broad public attention until the most recent alarming reports. Nowadays, even people who are sceptical on such matters seem to be aware that humans should protect the environment. Despite this general agreement that nature has to be protected, the degree of environmental consciousness and patterns of pro-environmental orientation vary across cultures. Deng, Walker & Swinnerton (2006) [4] argued that socially disadvantages sections of society like tribal, backwards class, slum dwellers are holding favourable attitude towards ecology and environmental allied activities. Besides, members of societies with post materialistic values are more likely to care about the environment. Thus, a more pro-environmental value orientation leads to pro-environmental attitudes which in turn foster sustainable behaviours This development is accompanied by a growing body of research on pro-environmental attitudes and conservation behaviours in different cultures e.g., Kalafatis, Pollard, East & Tsogas, (1999) [10]. Recently, researchers have analysed pro-environmental value orientation across cultures as the underlying drivers of environmental attitudes. Oreg and Katz-Gerro (2006) [13] examined cultural variations in the relationship between values and pro-environmental attitudes. However, the researchers found that cultural impact is significant on the pro-environmental orientation. Large number of research studies has been conducted on pro-environmental orientation among tribal and non-tribal people. However, these studies report that cultural and tribal impact is significant on the level of environmental orientation of the respondents. Like the studies conducted by Kalafatis, Pollard, East & Tsogas, (1999) [10], Bhat, A. K. (2002) [2], Ndiaya, A. L. (2003) [12], Oreg and Katz-Gerro (2006) [13], Sharma, A. (2012) [21], Willam, J. (2019) [22], Deng, Walker & Swinnerton (2006) [4], Prayoon, W. & Prasart, N., (2011) [16], Gupta, M. P. (1997) [9], Bryan, N. (1984) [3], Sharma, A. (2012) [21], Zin, A. (2018) [23] and Ravinder, G. (2010) [18]. However, there may

be hardly any study which has been conducted in the area of Jammu and Kashmir. Keeping in view, the investigator selected the below mentioned research problem for the present study.

**Research problem:** Pro-environmental orientation among tribal and non-tribal adolescents.

**Operational definitions of terms and variables:** The operational definitions of terms and variables involved in the study are as under:

- 1) **Pro-environmental orientation:** Pro-environmental orientation in the presents study refers the set of score obtained by the respondents on pro-environmental orientation scale developed by A. Suhane (2018).
- 2) **Tribal students:** Tribal students in the presents study refer those students who Gojer, Bakerwalls and nomads comely are known socially disadvantaged sections of society.
- 3) **Non-tribal students:** No-tribal adolescents in the presents study refers those adolescents who are other than tribal area. Besides, it is imperative to mention hers that the age group of the non-tribal adolescents was 18-21 years.

**Objectives of study:** The objectives of the study are as under:

- 1) To investigate the pro-environmental orientation of tribal and non-tribal adolescent on their inclination towards pro-environmental orientation.

**Hypothesis:** Based on the richness background of the knowledge the investigator explored speculated the below mentioned research hypothesis:

- 2) There exists significant difference between tribal and non-tribal adolescent on their inclination towards pro-environmental orientation.

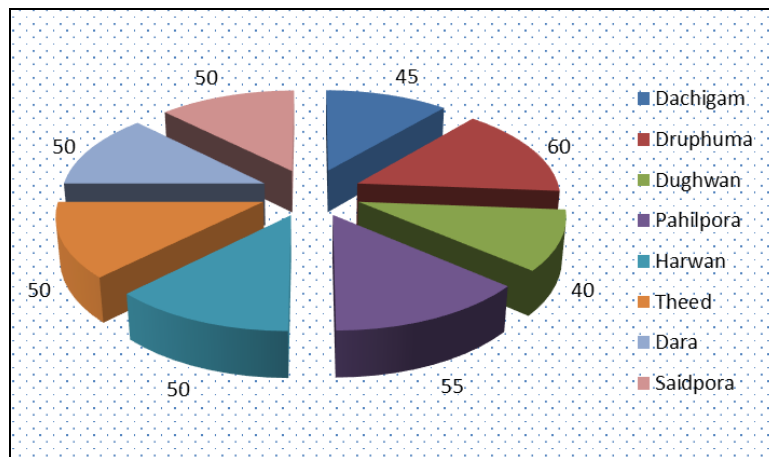
**Research limitations:** The study was limited to Srinagar District of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. Besides, the study was limited to 400 respondents only. The age group of the respondents was 18-21 years only.

**Methodology:** the presents study was carried with the help of “Descriptive Survey method” (DSM). However, the reaming parameters of the study are as under:

- **Sample:** The required sample for the resents study was 400 adolescents only. The age group of the respondents was 18-21 years only. However, all the sample was selected from the District Srinagar.
- **Sampling Technique:** The required data was collected with the help of purposive cum random sampling technique. Tribal adolescents were selected with the help of purposive sampling technique whereas non-tribal adolescents were selected with the help of random sampling technique.
- **Sampling sites:** The total sampling sites in the presents study were eight. However, it is pertinent to mention her that non-tribal adolescents were selected from 4 sampling sites and tribal adolescents were selected from 4 sampling sites. The detailed procedure is reported as under:

**Table 1:** Showing the sampling sites and representation of sample involved in the study.

Category	Tribal Adolescents				Non-tribal adolescents			
Sampling Site	Dachigam	Druphuma	Dughwan	Pahilpora	Harwan	Theed	Dara	Saidpora
Sample	45	60	40	55	50	50	50	50
Total=200					Total=200			
Total=400								



**Fig 1:** Showing the graphical representation of sampling sites and representation of sample involved in the study.

- **Instrument used:** The investigator employed “Pro Environmental Behaviour Scale (PEBS)” developed by A. Suhane (2018). The scale consists of 40 item divided into 6 areas.

**Analysis and interpretation of the data:** The collected data was analysed and interpreted with the help of

descriptive as well as comparative treatment. The detailed analysis and interpretation is reported into below mentioned two captions

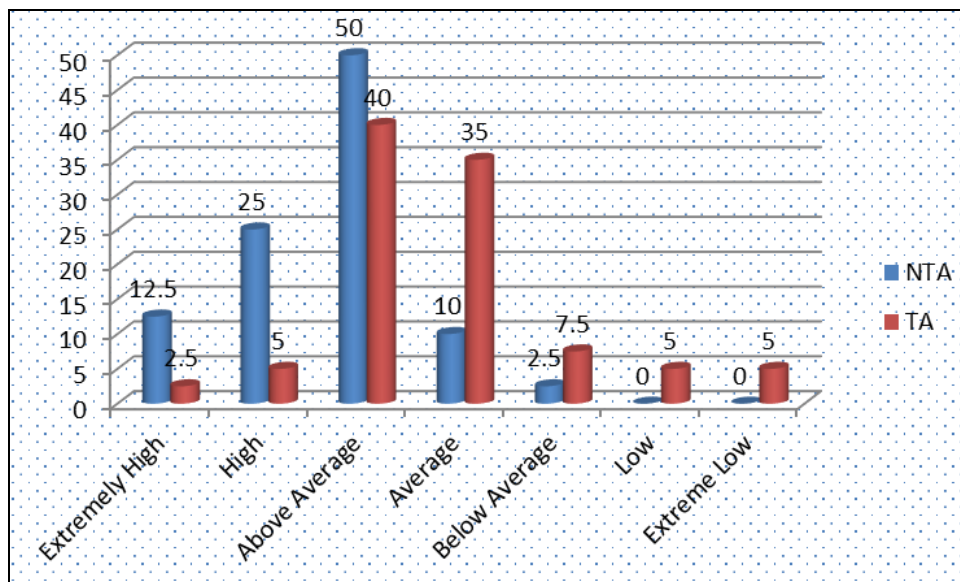
- **Caption-I: Related to Descriptive analysis:** In this caption the collected data was analysed with the help of frequency and percentage wise analysis. The datelined treatment is reported in the below mentioned table:

**Table 2:** Showing the frequency and percent wise distribution of tribal and non-tribal adolescents on various levels of pro-environmental orientation. (N=200 each)

Dimension-VII PEO	Tribal Adolescents		Non-tribal adolescents	
	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency
Extremely High	12.50	25	2.50	05.00
High	25.00	50	5.00	10.00
Above Average	50.00	100	40.00	80.00
Average	10.00	20	35.00	70.00
Below Average	2.50	05	7.50	15.00
Low	0.00	0.00	5.00	10.00
Extreme Low	0.00	0.00	5.00	10.00
Total	100	200	100	200

**Index**

- PEO= Pro-environmental orientation



**Index**

- PEO= Pro-environmental orientation
- TA=Tribal adolescents
- NTA=Non-tribal adolescents

**Fig 2:** Showing the graphical representation of tribal and non-tribal adolescents on various levels of pro-environmental orientation.

**Interpretation:** The results presented in table 4.7 (Please Consult Table 4.6, Fig. 4.6) gives information about the frequency and percent wise distribution of tribal and Non-tribal adolescents on various levels of pro-environmental orientation. The obtained results indicate that 12.50% (F=25) were reported with extreme high level of pro-environmental orientation. In pursuance to same, 25.00% (F=50) were seen with high level of pro-environmental orientation. Additionally, it was seen that 50.00% (F=100) tribal adolescents were seen with above average level of pro-environmental orientation. Meanwhile, it was seen that 10% (F=20) were seen with average level of pro-environmental orientation. The results designate that 2.5% (F=5.00) were reported with below average level of pro-environmental orientation. Moreover, it was found that 0.00 (F=0.00) were reported with low level of pro-environmental orientation. Further, from the above reported results, it was seen that 0.00% (F=0.00) tribal adolescents were reported with extreme low level of pro-environmental orientation. Coming towards the non-tribal adolescents, it was seen that 2.50% (F=5.00) were reported with extreme high level of pro-environmental orientation. In context to same, it was

observed that 5.00% (F=10) Non-tribal adolescents were revealed with high level of pro-environmental orientation. The inspection obtained results obtain that 40% (F=80) were observed with above average level of pro-environmental orientation. Moreover, from the obtained results it was found that 35.00% (F=70.00) Non-tribal adolescents were seen with average level of pro-environmental orientation. Meanwhile, from the gained results, it can be inferred that 7.50% (F=15.00) were seen with below average level of pro-environmental orientation. The calculated results designate that 5.00% (F=10.00) were analysed with low level of pro-environmental orientation. In the meantime, it was found that 5.00% (F=10.00) were found with extreme low level of pro-environmental orientation.

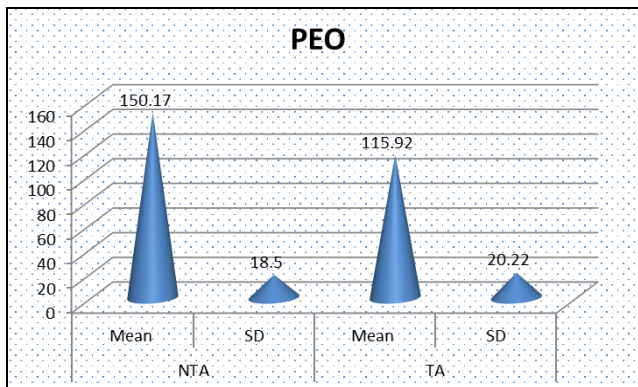
**Caption-I: Related to Comparative analysis:** In this caption the collected data was analysed with the help of Mean, SD and 't' value. The datelined treatment is reported in below mentioned table:

**Table 3:** Showing the significance of mean difference between tribal and non-tribal adolescents on their level of pro-environmental orientation. (N=200 each)

Dimension-II	NTA		TA		't' value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
PEO	150.17	18.5	115.92	20.22	17.74*** P<0.1

**Index**

- PEO= Pro-environmental orientation
- TA=Tribal adolescents
- NTA=Non-tribal adolescents
- \*\*\*= significant at 0.01 level of confidence



**Index:**

- PEO= Pro-environmental orientation
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**Fig 3:** Showing the graphical representation of tribal and non-tribal adolescents on their level of pro-environmental orientation.

**Interpretation:** The perusal of the table 1.3 (Please refer Fig. 1.3) gives analysis about the mean significance difference between tribal and non-tribal adolescents on their inclination towards pro-environmental orientation. The results reveal the mean score of non-tribal adolescents was reported higher (M=150.17) as compared to mean score of tribal adolescents (M=115.92). When the groups were comparatively analysed with the help of independent ‘t’ test, the ‘t’ value came out to be 17.74, (P<0.01) which is high than table value at 0.1 level of confidence. Therefore, from the above reported results it can be inferred that there exists significant difference between tribal and non-tribal adolescents on their level of pro-environmental orientation.

**Conclusion:** The aim of the study was to explore the level of pro-environmental orientation of tribal and non-tribal adolescents. In context to same, it was found that there exists significant difference between tribal and non-tribal adolescents on their level of pro-environmental orientation. Non-tribal adolescents were seen with high level of pro-environmental orientation as compared to tribal students. The results may attribute to this fact that non-tribal adolescents hold high level of environmental ethics and ecological attitude as compared to tribal adolescents. Accordingly the status of the hypothesis is reported as under:

**Hypothesis: There exists significant difference between tribal and non-tribal adolescent on their inclination towards pro-environmental orientation.**

.....**Status: Accepted**

Indeed, significant difference has been reported between tribal and non-tribal adolescents on their level of pro-environmental orientation. Non-tribal adolescents were seen

more inclined towards environmental concerns as compared to their counterparts. The results are carried in context of the researchers notable among them are; “Bhat, A. K. (2002) [2], Ndiaya, A. L. (2003) [12], Sharma, A. (2012) [21], Willam, J. (2019) [22], Prayoon, W. & Prasart, N., (2011) [16], Gupta, M. P. (1997), Bryan, N. (1984) [3], Sharma, A. (2012) [21], Zin, A. (2018) [23] and Ravinder, G. (2010) [18].

**Conflict of interest:** Keeping the entire research process under consideration no any conflict of interest has been declared.

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