

## Research Article

## A Study on Noise Attitude of XI Standard School Students

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### ABSTRACT

Education is wide area of including all subjects, it reflects all natural of problems and solution of findings. Then there are several pollutions around the world. Finally study reveals that community wise noise pollutions are positive. In the present study normative survey method has been adopted. The present investigation is an attempt to study on noise attitude of higher secondary students. The present investigation has been conducted in 300 XI standard higher secondary school students in Erode district in Tamil Nadu state. The investigator used the statistical techniques of percentage analysis, t test and F test.

**Keywords:** Noise attitude, XI standard students, School environment, Adolescent behaviour, Environmental awareness, Classroom noise

### INTRODUCTION

Education is never ending. It starts with the birth of an individual, and then it goes on till the last day of an individual. Education makes a full man. It is an essential human virtue. Education equips the individual with social, moral, life progressive, cultural and civilized. Environment is the whole sum of the surrounding external conditions within which an organism, community or object exists.

The environment of all mankind is the surface of the land, ocean and the air. Without these we would not be able to live. Natural environment is the home of man. Environmental pollution is one of the most horrible ecological crisis to which we are subjected today, we know that three basic amenities for living organisms are air, land and water. Sometimes in the past, these amenities were pure, virgin, undisturbed, uncontaminated and basically most hospitable for living organisms. But the situation is just the reveries today, because progress in science

and technology is also leading to pollution of environment and serious ecological imbalance which in the long run, may prove disastrous for mankind.

The main different kinds of pollution are as listed below: air, water, noise, thermal and marine pollution. In common use, the word noise means unwanted sound or noise pollution. Noise can block, distort or change interfere with the meaning of a message in both human and electronic communication. Noise can block, distort or change interfere with the meaning of a message in both human and electronic communication. Type of noise is Thermal Noise, Acoustic noise, Audio noise, Electronic noise and Visual noise. Causes of noise pollutions are scooter, motor bikes, buses, vans, tractors, trucks, aircraft's, boats, loud speakers, pop music, industries etc..

The present investigating to the investigator noise attitude of XI standard higher secondary school student's affect their school life situation.

### **NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY**

We hear sound in our everyday environments ranging from traffic noise, office equipment and household appliances. Normally, there sound is safe levels that do not affect our hearing. Both the loudness of the sound and the duration of exposure to the sound are important. Sound is measured in decibels. Eight hour of hearing a sound at 85 decibels could affects hour hearing.

Noise and sound are natural events and we cannot avoid them. The student must know the noise awareness. Some of the XI standard higher secondary school students having positive attitude and some of them having negative attitudes towards noise hence the present study was conducted to study the XI standard higher secondary school student's attitude towards noise.

### **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

The present study has been conducted to the study of higher secondary student's attitude towards noise. Hence the topic is entitled as "A Study on Noise Attitude on XI standard School Student's."

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

**Dr. D. Gnanadevan<sup>1</sup> (2007), and Sundha and Thiagarajan<sup>2</sup> (1997)** in his studying Environmental Awareness of Higher Secondary Students concluded that the environmental awareness of higher secondary students is found to be high. **Sushma Pande<sup>3</sup> (2005) and Teipathi M.P<sup>4</sup>. (2000)** carried out a research on Environmental Awareness among rural and

urban children: A comparative study. The findings of enhance the chances of creating awareness about the environment, education process has to play a provocative role. **Alison, (2003)** conducted research entitled on An Evaluation of collaboration in environmental education. This research demonstrates that collaboration is a valuable process in closing the gap between classroom teacher and environmental education providers and improving environmental education experiences. **Nava- Whitehead, Susan, M. (2002)** conducted research on the effect of the Nature's classroom environmental education program on middle school student's performance and concluded that in the environmental education program, Nature's classroom positively affect a student's disposition to learn. **Feng Zhenmin, Wang Xiaohua<sup>5</sup> (2002)** in their study Survey and Evaluation on Residents Environmental Awareness in Jiangsu Province of China concluded that people have certain knowledge about the subjects, common feelings about the severity of environmental pollution, anxiety about the effects of environmental pollution on personal health, and objection to developing the economy at the cost of environmental destruction. **Paige, Kalhy, Charters and Mike (2002)** have done a research topic about, "Using sensory trails to develop environmental awareness. "They have revealed that students use their senses when working and thinking scientifically. The investigator was 40 studies are selected on abroad and India.

## METHODOLOGY

In the present study normative survey method has been adopted. It involves describing, recording, analyzing and interpreting that the data which are all directed towards a better understanding of the Educational problem and finding solutions for them. The present investigator is an attempt to study on higher secondary student's attitude towards noise in relation to certain selected variables. The present investigation has been conducted in higher secondary school students in Erode district in Tamil Nadu state. The following tool has been used in the present study Noise Attitude Scale (NAS) the tool was constructed and standardized by Prof. M. Rajamanickam {1996}. In the present study the coefficient of reliability of the noise Attitude scale has been found out by test and retest method and it was found to be 0.82 and the validity found to be 0.91. The present study is confined to the higher secondary students of Erode district in Tamil Nadu.

## DELIMINATION OF THE STUDY

The present study is confined to the XI standard higher secondary students of Erode district in Tamil Nadu.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

On the basis of the present topic the investigator for formulated the following objectives.

- ❖ To find out the significance difference between the following demographic variables of higher secondary students in their attitude towards noise.
  - ▶ Boys and Girls
  - ▶ Urban and Rural
  - ▶ Community
  - ▶ Type of management
  
- ❖ To find out whether there is any significant difference between the following demographic variables of higher secondary students in their attitude towards noise.
  - ▶ Boys and Girls
  - ▶ Urban and Rural
  - ▶ Community
  - ▶ Type of management

## HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

The following hypotheses have been formulated on the basis of the objectives of the present study.

- ❖ There is no significance difference between the following demographic variables of higher secondary students in their attitude towards Noise.
  - ▶ Boys and Girls
  - ▶ Urban and Rural
  - ▶ Community
  - ▶ Type of management

- ❖ To find out whether there is any significant difference between the following demographic variables of higher secondary students in their attitude towards Noise.
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## **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE STUDY**

### **TESTING THE HYPOTHESIS**

#### **HYPOTHESIS - I**

- ❖ There is no significance difference between the following demographic variables of higher secondary students in their attitude towards Noise.
- ▶ Boys and Girls
- ▶ Urban and Rural
- ▶ Community
- ▶ Type of management

#### **Mean and standard deviation scores of higher secondary student's attitude towards noise of the gender, locality and community students**

Variable	Demographic variable	category	N	Mean	S.D
Noise Attitude	Gender	Male	90	100.42	8.07
		Female	210	100.63	7.6
	Locality	Rural	131	101.08	9.36
		Urban	169	100.17	6.19
	Community	OC	14	97.86	6.46
		BC	97	98.74	7.47
		MBC	53	102.32	9.38
		SC/ST	136	101.47	7.05
Noise Attitude	Type of school	Govt.	149	99.78	8.4
		Govt. aided	117	101.56	7.01
		Private	34	100.61	6.82

In the above table no 1, the mean and standard deviation of the noise attitude score of male 100.42 (8.07), female 100.63 (7.60}, rural 101.08 (9.36), urban 100.17 {6.19}, community of OC 97.86 (6.46), BC 98.74 (7.47}, MBC102.32 (9.38) and SC/ST 101.47 (7.05), government 99.78 (8.40), government aided 101.56 (7.01), and private 100.61(6.82) higher secondary students are respectively. As the mean value is greater than the mid score of 300 i.e. 150 it is inferred that the noise attitude score of gender of male and female, locality of rural and urban, community of OC, BC, MBC and SC/ST and government, government aided, and private higher secondary students having positive attitude.

### **HYPOTHEIS - I**

#### **Significance of the difference between the means of noise attitude scores of higher secondary student's gender, locality and different types of community**

Demographic variable	Category	N	Mean	S.D	't' value	Level of significant
Gender	Male	90	100.42	8.07	0.22	Not significant
	Female	210	100.63	7.60		
Locality	Rural	169	100.17	6.19	1.00	Not significant
	Urban	131	101.08	9.36		
Community	OC	14	97.86	6.46	0.46	Not significant
	BC	97	98.74	7.47		
	OC	14	97.85	6.46		
	MBC	53	102.32	9.38	2.07	significant
	OC	14	97.85	6.46		
	SC/ST	136	101.47	7.05		
	BC	97	98.74	7.47	1.97	significant
	MBC	53	102.32	9.38		
	BC	97	98.74	7.47		
	SC/ST	136	101.47	7.05	2.55	significant
	MBC	53	102.32	9.38		
	SC/ST	136	101.47	7.05		
	SC/ST	136	101.47	7.05	0.67	Not significant

In the above table no 2, In order to find out whether the difference between the gender of male and female, locality of rural and urban, community of OC and BC, and MBC and SC/ST that the calculated t value of 0.22, 1.00, 0.46 and 0.67 respectively table value at 0.05%

level. Therefore the mean noise attitude scores are not significant. Hence the result found that not significant of the difference between the means of noise attitude scores of higher secondary student's gender of male and female, locality of rural and urban, community of QC and BC, and MBC and SC/ST.

Similarly whether the difference between community of the OC and MBC, OC and SC/ST, BC and MBC, BC and SC/ST that the calculated t value of 2.07, 1.97, 2.55, 2.84 and 0.67 respectively table value at 0.05% level. Therefore the mean noise attitude scores are significant. Hence the result found that significant of the difference between the means of noise attitude scores of higher secondary student's community of OC and MBC, OC and SC/ST, BC and MBC, BC and SC/ST.

#### **HYPOTHESIS - II**

- ❖ To find out whether there is any significant difference between the following demographic variables of higher secondary students in their attitude towards noise.
- ▶ Boys and Girls
- ▶ Urban and Rural
- ▶ Community
- ▶ Type of management

#### **ANOVA for noise attitude score of community and type of school noise attitude**

Category	Source of variation	Sum of squares	df	Mean square	'F' value	Level of significant
Community	Between groups	701.635	3	233.87	4.02	Not significant
	Within groups	17203.75	296	58.12		
	Total	17905.38	299			
Type of school	Between groups	207.46	2	103.73	1.74	significant
	Within groups	17697.92	297	59.58		
	Total	17905.38	299			

A close look at table no 3, indicates that the "F" value (4.02) of noise attitude score is significant even at 0.01% level. Hence, the null hypothesis No.2 is rejected. The table reveals that the variable community found to have not significant with noise attitude.

A close look at table no 3, indicates 'F' value (1.74) of noise attitude score in not significant even at 0.05% level. Hence, the null hypothesis No.2 is accepted. The table reveals that the variable type of management found to have significant with noise attitude.

### **FINDINGS OF THE PRESENT STUDY**

The following conclusions have been drawn based on the analysis and interpretation of the data gathered to clarify the different hypotheses formulated at the beginning of the study.

- ❖ It is found that the male and female, urban and rural, and higher secondary students differ do not significantly in their attitude towards noise.
- ❖ It is found that the higher secondary student belonging to OC and BC, and MBC and SC/ST communities do not differ significantly in their attitude towards noise.
- ❖ It is found that the higher secondary students belonging to OC and MBC, OC and SC/ST, BC and MBC, and BC and SC/ST community differ significantly in their attitude towards noise.
- ❖ It is found that the Government, Govt. Aided and private higher secondary students do not differ significantly in their attitude towards noise.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

With the help of the findings, the investigator likes to emphasize that the central and state government and other social agencies should take keen interest to develop the awareness and attitude about noise among students in schools as well as colleges and also the teacher should thought we would like to draw the attention to the association between risk behavior regarding exposure to loud music. When the young higher secondary school students in the current study reported hearing discomfort and ringing after exposure to loud levels at concerts did not using ear protection. Education institution and social organization and government must give aware of noise induced hearing loss to prevent the young people from them and need educational programs to in still the importance of protecting hearing.

### **SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FURTHER RESEARCH**

The present study is limited to only higher secondary students of 300 (three hundred).

Further it has been observed that in this study only few variables are studies.

- A similar study may be undertaken in college level.
- A similar study may be undertaken on a large sample.
- A similar study may be undertaken in relation with the other associated variables.
- A similar study may be undertaken all kind of people.
- A similar study may be undertaken in the universal level.

## CONCLUSION

The study finally concluded that type of community and type of school noise attitude of higher secondary school students are affected for the problem of noise.

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