

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION ATTITUDE AS RELATED TO PERSONALITY TEMPERAMENT OF ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract:

In this study an attempt has been made to find the relationship between environmental pollution attitude and various personality temperaments of adolescents. The sample of the present study consists of 100 adolescents studying in class IXth and Xth in the Govt. schools of Chandigarh (U.T) of the session 2014-15. Random sampling was used to select Government schools of Chandigarh. Data were collected and scoring was done. On the basis of the scores the students were categorized in 12 subgroups. The coefficient of correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and various Personality Temperaments of adolescents were calculated. The results of the present study can help the adolescent girls and boys to know their personality temperament and to become sensitive towards environment.

Introduction

Mankind is required to live in tune with the nature if the life is to be peaceful, happy and satisfied. In the name of development we can't go away from nature. Therefore, the emphasis should be on development and as well as on environment. Environment includes all the physical and cultural factors and conditions influencing the existence and development of organism. It is a base of life on this earth. Environment Pollution means the presence in the environment of any environmental pollutant. Environment pollution is a worldwide problem and its potential to influence the health of human populations is great.

Temperament refers to behavioural style, the how of behaviour. Personality describes what or why of behaviour. The temperaments are a way of classifying peoples' emotional attitudes, the foundations of their personality. 'Personality' and 'temperament' are not synonymous. Temperaments are merely one of many facets of a person's overall personality. Two people may have identical temperaments, but could be completely different in every other way.

SANGUINE- sanguine people are bubbly, chatty, openly emotional, and social extroverts.

CHOLERIC- Choleric people are leaders and directors. They seek to be in control of situations, to be on top, to be the best.

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PHLEGMATIC - Phlegmatic people are meek, submissive introverts who live to please others.

MELANCHOLIC - The melancholic, more than any other temperament, tends to value the ideal - whether it be truth, beauty, or justice, and all that is noble.

Werner and Smith (1982) have studied temperament as a potential resilience factor in an environment characterized by high psychological stress and poor parenting. Windle and Cleary (1998) have studied temperament dimensions such as activity, mood, negative emotionality and sociability being mediated by other aspects of functioning such as self-control (conceptually similar to emotion regulation), maladaptive coping styles, novelty seeking and academic competence and by environmental factors such as negative life events and deviant peer affiliations.

Feldman and Ethington (2000) reviewed that students "choose academic environments compatible with their personality types" and in turn "academic environments reward different patterns of student abilities and interests." The basic premise of Holland's theory is that human behaviour is a result of the interaction between individuals and their environments.

Objective of the study

To study the relationship between environmental pollution attitude and personality temperament of adolescents along with its types namely SanChlor, SanMel, SanPhleg, ChlorSan, ChlorMel, ChlorPhleg, MelSan, MelChlor, MelPhleg, PhlegSan, PhlegMel and Phleg Chlor.

Hypothesis

There exists no significant relationship between environmental pollution attitude and personality temperament of adolescents along with its types namely SanChlor, SanMel, SanPhleg, ChlorSan, ChlorMel, ChlorPhleg, MelSan, MelChlor, MelPhleg, PhlegSan, PhlegMel and Phleg Chlor.

Method and Design of the Study

The sample of the present study consists of 100 adolescents studying in class IXth and Xth in the Govt. schools of Chandigarh (U.T). Initially random sampling was used to select Government schools of Chandigarh. 2 schools were chosen by this method. In the next step random stratified sampling was applied. By using random stratified sampling 2 subgroup of 25 students were selected from the 2 schools respectively. These subgroups were 1) adolescent girls and 2) adolescent boys.

Data were collected and scoring was done. On the basis of the scores the students were categorized in 12 subgroups on the basis of their primary and Secondary temperaments as suggested in the personality temperament scale by Tim Lahaye (1998) used in this study as a research tool. The present study was primarily designed to determine the relationship of environment pollution with personality temperament of adolescents.

Following tools were used to collect the data in the present study:

- Environmental pollution attitude scale by Dr. M. Rajamanickam (1998)
- Personality temperament test by Tim Lahaye (1998)

Analysis, interpretation and Discussion of the results

Statistical Techniques were applied for the analysis and interpretation of the data. Mean, Median, Mode, S.D, Skewness and Kurtosis were calculated to analyze whether the data were normally distributed and thereby the data fulfilled the requirement of normal distribution. Coefficient of correlation was calculated to infer the correlation between environmental pollution attitudes and personality temperaments of adolescents.

- The coefficient of correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and Personality Temperament of adolescents is 0.124 which is lesser than the table value of 0.195 and 0.254 at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance respectively. It further means that adolescents with high level of Environmental Pollution Attitude will not have high level of Personality Temperament. Hence the hypothesis no 1, i.e. there will be no significant correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and Personality Temperament of adolescents is accepted.
- The coefficient of correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and SanChlor Personality Temperament of adolescents is 0.587 which is lesser than the table value of 0.666 and 0.798 at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance respectively. It further means that adolescents with high level of Environmental Pollution Attitude will not have high level of primary temperament as Sanguine and secondary temperament as Choleric Personality Temperament. Hence the hypothesis i.e. there will be no significant correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and SanChlor Personality Temperament of adolescents is accepted.
- The coefficient of correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and SanMel Personality Temperament of adolescents is 0.736 which is lesser than the table value of 0.811 and 0.917 at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance respectively. It further means that adolescents with high level of Environmental Pollution Attitude will not have high level of primary temperament as Sanguine and secondary as Melancholy Personality Temperament. Hence the hypothesis i.e. there will be no significant correlation between Environmental Pollution

Attitude and SanMel Personality Temperament of adolescents is accepted.

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- The coefficient of correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and SanPhleg Personality Temperament of adolescents is 0.745 which is lesser than the table value of 0.754 and 0.874 at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance respectively. It further means that adolescents with high level of Environmental Pollution Attitude will not have high level of primary temperament as Sanguine and secondary temperament as Phlegmatic Personality Temperament. Hence the hypothesis i.e. there will be no significant correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and SanPhleg Personality Temperament of adolescents is accepted.
 - The coefficient of correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and ChlorSan Personality Temperament of adolescents is 0.749 which is greater than the table value of 0.576 and 0.708 at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance respectively. It further means that adolescents with high level of Environmental Pollution Attitude will have high level of primary temperament as Choleric and secondary temperament as Sanguine Personality Temperament. Hence the hypothesis no i.e. there will be no significant correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and ChlorSan Personality Temperament of adolescents is not accepted.
 - The coefficient of correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and ChlorMel Personality Temperament of adolescents is 0.702 which is lesser than the table value of 0.707 and 0.834 at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance respectively. It further means that adolescents with high level of Environmental Pollution Attitude will not have high level of primary temperament as Choleric and secondary as Melancholy Personality Temperament. Hence the hypothesis i.e. there will be no significant correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and ChlorMel Personality Temperament of adolescents is accepted.
 - The coefficient of correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and ChloPhleg Personality Temperament of adolescents is 0.698 which is lesser than the table value of 0.754 and 0.874 at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance respectively. It further means that adolescents with high level of Environmental Pollution Attitude will not have high level of primary temperament as Choleric and secondary temperament as Phlegmatic Personality Temperament. Hence the hypothesis i.e. there will be no significant correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and ChlorPhleg Personality Temperament of adolescents is accepted.
 - The coefficient of correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and MelSan Personality Temperament of adolescents is 0.749 which is lesser than the table value of 0.811 and 0.917 at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance respectively. It further means that adolescents with high level of

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Pollution Attitude will not have high level of primary temperament as Melancholy and secondary temperament as Sanguine Personality Temperament. Hence the hypothesis no i.e. there will be no significant correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and MelSan Personality Temperament of adolescents is accepted.

- The coefficient of correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and MelChlor Personality Temperament of adolescents is 0.518 which is lesser than the table value of 0.553 and 0.684 at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance respectively. It further means that adolescents with high level of Environmental Pollution Attitude will not have high level of primary temperament as Melancholy and secondary temperament as Choleric Personality Temperament. Hence the hypothesis i.e. there will be no significant correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and MelChlor Personality Temperament of adolescents is accepted.
- The coefficient of correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and MelPhleg Personality Temperament of adolescents is 0.784 which is greater than the table value of 0.602 and 0.735 at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance respectively. It further means that adolescents with high level of Environmental Pollution Attitude will have high level of primary temperament as Melancholy and secondary temperament as Phlegmatic Personality Temperament. Hence the hypothesis i.e. there will be no significant correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and MelPhleg Personality Temperament of adolescents is not accepted.
- The coefficient of correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and PhlegSan Personality Temperament of adolescents is 0.642 which is lesser than the table value of 0.707 and 0.834 at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance respectively. It further means that adolescents with high level of Environmental Pollution Attitude will not have high level of primary temperament as Phlegmatic and secondary temperament as Sanguine Personality Temperament. Hence the hypothesis i.e. there will be no significant correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and PhlegSan Personality Temperament of adolescents is accepted.
- The coefficient of correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and PhlegChlor Personality Temperament of adolescents is 0.793 which is lesser than the table value of 0.811 and 0.917 at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance respectively. It further means that adolescents with high level of Environmental Pollution Attitude will not have high level of primary temperament as Phlegmatic and secondary temperament as Choleric

Personality Temperament. Hence

the hypothesis i.e. there will be no significant correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and PhlegChlor Personality Temperament of adolescents is accepted.

- The coefficient of correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and PhlegMel Personality Temperament of adolescents is 0.736 which is lesser than the table value of 0.754 and 0.874 at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance respectively. It further means that adolescents with high level of Environmental Pollution Attitude will not have high level of primary temperament as Phlegmatic and secondary temperament as Melancholy Personality Temperament. Hence the hypothesis i.e. there will be no significant correlation between Environmental Pollution Attitude and PhlegMel Personality Temperament of adolescents is accepted.

Thus the study generated significant conclusions which can help the adolescent girls and boys to inculcate Environmental Pollution attitude and know their personality temperament and hence find the relationship between these. Feldman and Ethington (2000) also reviewed that the basic premise of Holland's theory is that human behaviour is a result of the interaction between individuals and their environments. The results can help the adolescent girls and boys to sensitive towards environment pollution. It can also help the adolescent girls and boys to perform better in the society and improve environment and to become sensitive towards environment.

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