



AWARENESS OF IMPACT OF 'HARITHA HARAM' AND ITS BENEFITS AMONG THESECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN KAMAREDDY DISTRICT OF TELANGANA

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ABSTRACT

"The only way to fight global warming is to prevent it. In spite of living in an age of information technology there is an immense lack of information among the common people about the dangers of global warming and climate change".

KEYWORDS : *large-scale tree-planting program , fight global warming.*

INTRODUCTION-

Haritha Haram is a large-scale tree-planting program implemented by the Government of Telangana to increase the amount of tree cover in the state from 24% to 33%.

The program set a goal to plant 230 crores of seedlings. 120 crores were to be planted outside the notified forest areas. 10 crore will be in and around Hyderabad and the balance of 100 crores will be planted through rejuvenation of degraded natural forest. It is aimed to plant 40,000 seedlings in each village and 40 lakhs of seedlings in each assembly constituency every year.

The degradation of forest area and greenery in the state is sending warning bells to the future generation which could be denied all the required natural resources to survive if the current generation neglects the importance of saving trees and planting new ones as per the requirement of the future generations to survive. It's a massive program with long term vision to increase the overall coverage of entire state in a phased as well as in parallel manner. It adopted intensive soil and moisture conservation measures based on a watershed approach.

By engaging everybody in this huge program the government made sure there is awareness and environment consciousness among all the stakeholders. The program is going on in a phased manner by involving people from all walks of life right from public representatives to students of a primary school.

The program acted as a major boost to government initiative to secure the future of next generation by providing them the environment to live and cherish the life. There is already massive improvement in green coverage due to this program and significant results can be seen very soon in a couple of years.



REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE :

Global warming is of concern to everyone. Its consequences to future generations demand an urgent change of attitude from the people. Politicians and business people are not the only ones responsible for this serious situation but we all are also responsible for it. Since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in

Stockholm 1972 and the world's first intergovernmental conference on environmental education in Tbilisi, 1977, there has been a growing world movement concerned with environmental issues. In Rio Grande do Sul, it had been noticed that environmental education is proving to be an ineffective way to promote large public discussion and to allow internationally evaluated concepts to be broadened. It generates a clear conscience, social and environmental independence by giving human beings the opportunity to gain knowledge, values and attitudes that allows them to change their behavior patterns in order to protect and improve their environment' (Dios 2001).

The Zoological-Botanical Foundation in Rio do Sul (FZB) is part of the State Environmental Department (SEMA). FZB works with different sectors of society to participate in many activities related to climate change. It also contributes towards developing worldwide strategies related to climate change in accordance to the National Climate Change Policies of Brazil. In 2007, FZB initiated a public awareness campaign on climate change by promoting a series of environmental education actions through formal and non-formal processes. The focus of the campaign was to show the importance of individual and collective contributions by each citizen as well as to explain causes and consequences of climate changes. The campaign was officially launched during the state's Environmental Week in July 2007. Due to global warming which is created by human beings, the researcher will conduct a study on the awareness of secondary schools students which is necessary to study. It is the fundamental right of the student. They are the future of our country so they must be aware of this great problem.

1. Leila da C. Ferreira, et.al. (2011) have done study on "Governing Climate Change in Brazilian Coastal Cities- Risks and strategies". The investigation shows that these cities present secretariats, departments, directories and other types of governmental bodies that will have to be mobilized in climate change actions.
2. Asmita R. M and Dhyana Arya (2014) made an attempt to study "Trend and Periodicity Analysis in Rainfall Pattern of Nira Basin, Central India". The research revealed that significant changes in seasonal and annual rainfall in Nira River from basin of Maharashtra, Central India during last 104 years.
3. Anuj Chawla (2009) in "Dreamland Known about Science - Environment" is dealt with harmful smog. Smog is a form of air pollution. Types of smog and how it is created is also explained with pictures in details. Smog's effect on human body is also mentioned.
4. Aloke Kashyap (2007) has discussed the reasons for varied climates and different ways of our living. The land of dense forests, the land of ice and snow and the land of hot sand the grass-lands are the content included.
5. Dr. Ram Kumar Gurjar & Dr. Shuchi Mathur (2005) in "Environmental Studies" discuss about environmental pollution. Human activities are responsible for environmental pollution. They also mentioned kinds of pollution, effect of environmental pollution, effect of environmental pollution and pollution control approaches.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To investigate the awareness of impact of Haritha Haram and its benefits among secondary school teachers with respect to Male and female teachers of Kamareddy District.
2. To investigate the awareness of impact of Haritha Haram and its benefits among secondary school teachers with respect to Government and Private schools in Kamareddy District.
3. To investigate awareness of impact of Haritha Haram and its benefits among secondary school teachers with respect to urban and rural schools in Kamareddy District.
4. To investigate the awareness of impact of Haritha Haram and its benefits among secondary school teachers with respect to Male and female teachers belonging to urban areas of Kamareddy District.
5. To investigate the awareness of impact of Haritha Haram and its benefits among secondary school teachers with respect to Male and female teachers belonging to rural areas of Kamareddy District.

4. HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

The following hypotheses are formulated to empirically validate the above

OBJECTIVES:

1. There will be no significant difference between the mean score of the secondary school teachers with respect to male and female teachers of Kamareddy District.
2. There will be no significant difference between the mean score of the secondary school teachers with respect to Government and private schools of Kamareddy District.
3. There will be no significant difference between the mean score of the secondary school teachers with respect to urban and rural areas of teachers of Kamareddy District.
4. There will be no significant difference between the mean score of the secondary school teachers with respect to male and female teachers of rural areas of Kamareddy District.
5. There will be no significant difference between the mean score of the secondary school teachers with respect to male and female teachers of urban areas of Kamareddy District.

1. METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

The methodology of the study comprises research method sample, tool, procedure of data collection and procedure of data analysis.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Historical, descriptive and survey method will be adopted for the present study.

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