THE STUDY ON AWARENESS OF AIR POLLUTION WITH REFERENCE TO PATTUKKOTTAI

S. Parkavi,

1ˢᵗ year, Department of Management Studies, Periyar Maniammai University, Vallam.

Dr. K. V. R. Rajandran,

Associate professor,

Department of Management Studies,

Periyar Maniammai University, Vallam.

ABSTRACT

The study on awareness of air pollution with reference to Pattukkottai. The relationship between living things and environment is a two way process. If one is disturbed, other will automatically be the risk. The present study is conducted to assess the awareness about the air pollution among the people living besides the living areas and to illustrate the effects of ill-environment on the health of human beings regarding their respiratory system. In my area have limited air quality management systems due to inadequate legislation and lack of political will, among other challenges. Maintaining a balance between economic development and sustainable environment is a challenge, hence investments in pollution prevention technologies get sidelined in favour of short-term benefits from increased production and job creation. In this study the simple random sampling is used among Pattukkottai, with the sample size of 20. The statistical tools used here is correlation and linear regression.

Keywords: Inadequate legislation, sustainable environment , technologies.

I.   INTRODUCTION:

Air pollution may be defined as contamination of the atmosphere by gaseous, liquid, or solid wastes or by-products that can endanger human health and welfare living things, attack materials, reduce visibility or produce undesirable odours. Although some pollutants are released by natural sources like volcanoes, coniferous forests, and hot springs, the effect of this pollution is very tiny when compared to that caused by emissions from industrial sources, power and heat generation, disposal of waste, and the operation of internal combustion engines.

II.   LITERATURE REVIEW:

Mohammed Uzair, Gokularani, Vikram, Sankar, Sharpudin (2014) explained that environmental air quality monitoring at the road traffic junction at Arcot town (INDIA). The samples were collected 8 hours continuously for a period of one day per month. Instrument Specifications are Ambient Fine Dust sampler.

Thilagaraj, Ravinder, Kesavan (2014) explained that the environment adversely affect the human health, animals and other living organisms. This paper is calculated using three pollutants- Respirable Suspended particulate Matter, Sulphur-dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen.

Sampath et al. (2013) stated that to identified reasons, causes effects and consequences of environmental change of state are correlated with the society of the respondent The sample size used here is 524 households And the tool used is Chi-Square.

Gurjar et al. (2010) explained that external traffic load must be bypassed from the city as it contributes considerably to the city pollution load.

III.   RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Pattukkottai was the study area selected for the research. Primary data was collected through structured questionnaires. Using simple random sampling method, the sample size of 20 was selected from Pattukkottai. The collected information were reviewed and consolidated into a table. For the purpose of analysis, the data were further processed by using statistical tools.

3.1. OBJECTIVES:
➢ To identify the factors affecting the air pollution.
➢ To evaluate the awareness among society.

3.2. RESEARCH DESIGN:

3.2.1. Sampling Size:
The number of respondent chosen was 20 samples for this research referred to Pattukkottai.

3.2.2. Sampling Technique:
Random sampling technique was adopted to choose 20 samples among the general public of Pattukkottai.

3.2.3. Methods of Data Collection:
➢ Primary data were collected among the public in Pattukkottai which were in the form of interview through a structured questionnaire.
➢ Secondary Data were retrieved from various journals, articles, eBooks, website, newspaper.

3.2.4. Tools for Data Analysis:
Correlation and linear regression were used to analyse the data and the result were presented pictographically using chats analysed with the SPSS software.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS:
Table No. 4.1 describes the correlation between air pollution and burning plastics, which is affecting the people.

Table No. 4.1

		Air pollution	Burning plastics	Private transport
Air pollution	Pearson Correlation	1	.662[**]	.895[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000
	N	20	20	20
Burning plastics	Pearson Correlation	.662[**]	1	.897[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000
	N	20	20	20
Private transport	Pearson Correlation	.895[**]	.897[**]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
	N	20	20	20

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

➢ Table No. 4.2 describes the regression, as the factors affecting the air pollution.

✓ Null hypothesis (H0): There exists no significant relationship between the predictor and air pollution.
✓ Alternate hypothesis (H1): There exists significant relationship between the predictor and air pollution.

Table No. 4.2

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.894[a]	.624	.756	.58627

a. Predictors: (Constant), rules, burning, vehicles

b. Dependent Variable: air pollution

VI. CONCLUSION:

Correlation and linear regression analyses were conducted to the correlation between air pollution and burning plastics, which is affecting the people as .897** is strongly correlated. The regression result table no. 4.2 shows that alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted as r^2 is .624 for significant relationship between the predictor and air pollution.

VII.   REFERENCE:

- Prathipa, (2015), "A study of traffic related air pollution Dindigul ", JOESAPR, Vol 1, Pg 6 – 7.
- Nagpure, (2010), "Pollutant emissions from road vehicles in mega city Kolkata", IJOAPC, Vol 2, Pg 18 – 30.
- Amsavalli, (2013), "Pollution induced changes in plants located at Cinathipathi", IJPSR, Vol 4, Pg 3192-3195.
- Durairaj, (2013), "Impact of air pollution in plants near thermal power plant", IJPSRR, Vol 20, Pg 173 – 177.