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A Study of Attitude of Students' Towards Energy Conservation in Haryana (with Special Reference to District Jind)

KEYWORDS: Attitude, Energy Conservation, Students, Electricity.

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ABSTRACT *The paper is an attempt to have an insight into the attitude of student towards the problems related to electricity generation, supply, and conservation in the State of Haryana. To achieve the objectives of the study, a sample of 50 students comprising of 30 male and 20 female; was selected from the campus of Govt. Sen. Sec. School Muana, Jind and the data were collected with the help of a questionnaire. The researchers found that the electricity generation and its supply is not sufficient in the State as per the responses of the respondents. The majority of the respondents also highlighted the wastage/theft of electricity as a main cause of gap between demand and supply and further, it was suggested by the respondents that the gap can be filled by energy conservation and, by propagating it more, through the masses. The study also found that people use more electricity at work places than at homes, which needs to be controlled to overcome the problem of short supply of electricity in the State.*

INTRODUCTION

Energy is the prime mover of economic growth and is vital to sustaining a modern economy and society, and oneofthebasicrequisitesforeconomicdevelopment. Every section of society, whether agriculture, industry, transport, businesses or households consume energy. The development of any state depends to a large extent on availability and usage of electricity. In India, the need for energy is growing at a stupendous rate, annual electricity generation and consumption in India increased about 64 per cent in the past decade, and its projected rate of increase (estimated as 8-10 per cent annually, through the year 2020) for electricity consumption is one of the highest in the world[1]. Due to rapid economic expansion, India has one of the world's fastest growing energy markets and is expected to be the second-largest contributor to the increase in global energy demand by 2035. India currently suffers from a major shortage of energy, especially in electricity generation capacity; even though it is the world's fourth largest energy consumer after United States, China and Russia[2].. Conservation of India has the largest wind industry, with an installed capacity of 11800 MW ("State-wise Installations Statistics". Wind Power India. 2010). This growing consumption of energy has led to increasing dependence on fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum and natural gas for the supply of electricity.

Energy conservation emerged as one of the major issues in recent years. Conservation and efficient utilization of energy resources play a vital role in narrowing the gap between demand and supply of energy. Energy conservation is the quickest, cheapest and most practical method of overcoming energy shortage. The Government of India enacted the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 to provide a legal framework to enable the economy to be energy efficient that came into force from 1.3.2002. Electricity is more essential due to the concern for fast depletion of non-renewable sources of energy in the country. Conservation of electricity is necessary to save the environment and the Earth from warming. The present study throws light on this issue.

OBJECTIVES OF THS STUDY

The study was attempted to realize the following objectives:

- To study the attitude of the respondents towards electricity supply, wastage and shortage, etc. in the State of Haryana.
- To study the attitude of the respondents towards the attainment of self-sufficiency through energy conservation, and creating awareness among the people against wastage, theft, misuse, etc. of the power in the State.
- To make the viable suggestions on the basis of the findings.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the study the following research methodology is used:

Research design

The study was descriptive-cum-exploratory in nature and based on survey questionnaire.

Sample design

Sample was selected from students of Govt. Sen. Sec. School Muana, Jind, who were categorize are according to gender. The required data were collected from 50 (30 male and 20 female). In the present study convenient sampling technique was followed, while getting questionnaires filled from different Students.

Population

All the Students of Govt. Sen. Sec. School Muana, Jind constitute the population of this survey study.

Sample unit

The students of Govt. Sen. Sec. School Muana, Jind were taken as the sample unit.

Data collection

The study entirely based on primary data. The primary data was collected through structured questionnaires duly filled by students.

Statistical techniques

Crosstab technique of SPSS was used to analyze available data and to reach at the conclusion of the study. Data was also analyzed, interpreted and evaluated with required statistical tools like tabulation, graphic presentation, and percentage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

An analysis of total 50 respondents (30 male and 20 female) was made with the help of crosstab technique of SPSS under the study.

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Table 1 Gender-wise Responses of respondents

Gender	Sufficient Electricity Generation in State			Sufficient Supply to Meet The Needs			Shortage is Due to Wastage/ Theft than Production			Self Sufficiency Attained By Energy Conservation		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Male	7 (23.33)	23 (76.67)	30 (100)	10 (33.3)	20 (66.6)	30 (100)	20 (66.6)	10 (33.3)	30 (100)	22 (73.3)	8 (26.6)	30 (100)
Female	4 (20)	16 (80)	20 (100)	6 (30)	14 (70)	20 (100)	17 (85)	3 (15)	20 (100)	20 (100)	0 (00)	20 (100)
Total	11 (22)	39 (78)	50 (100)	16 (32)	34 (68)	50 (100)	37 (74)	13 (26)	50 (100)	42 (84)	8 (16)	50 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets show the percentage

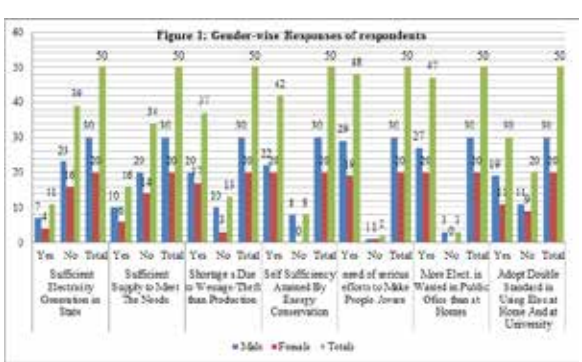
The analytical Table 1 exhibited that, out of total 30 male and 20 female respondents, 7 male (23.33 per cent) and 4 female (20 per cent) respondents agreed that electricity generation is sufficient in the state, but on the other hand a very significant number, 23 (76.67 per cent) male and 16 (80 per cent) female respondents believed that the generation of electricity is not sufficient in the state. The table further indicated that, 10 male (33.34 per cent) and 6 female (30 per cent) respondents believed that the supply of electricity is sufficient to meet the needs of people, and 20 male and14 female (66.34 per cent and 70 per cent respectively) students were found to be against the above statement. The majority of students (37 out of total 50, 66.67 per cent male and 85 per cent female) opined that the Wastage/Theft is more responsible for shortage in the supply of electricity than production. In contrast to this figure, fewer respondents were against the situation.

Table 2 Gender-wise Responses of respondents

Gender	Need of serious efforts to Make People Aware			More Elect. is Wasted in Public Office than at Homes			Adopt Double Standard in Using Electricity at Home And at school		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Male	29 (96.67)	1 (3.33)	30 (100)	27 (90)	3 (10)	30 (100)	19 (63.34)	11 (36.67)	30 (100)
Female	19 (95)	1 (5)	20 (100)	20 (100)	0 (00)	20 (100)	11 (55)	9 (45)	20 (100)
Total	48 (96)	2 (4)	50 (100)	47 (94)	3 (6)	50 (100)	30 (60)	20 (40)	50 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets show the percentage

The analytical Table 2 exhibited that, on the question of self-sufficiency attainment, 73.33 per cent male respondents agreed that self-sufficiency can be attained only by energy conservation and very few respondents (26.67 per cent) denied the fact; while all female respondents thought that self-sufficiency can be attained by energy conservation. Surprisingly, 96.67 per cent male and 95 per cent female respondents strongly believed that there is a dire need of making big hype to make people aware of energy conservation, albeit, a very few number of respondents (3.33 per cent male and 5 per cent female) did not agree with the statement. Mainstream of respondents (90 per cent male and 100 per cent female) were of the belief that more electricity is wasted in public offices than at homes, while; only 10 per cent male respondents having the reverse view. Out of total sampled respondents 63.34 per cent male and 36.67 per cent female respondents admitted that they adopted double standards in using electricity at home and school, but on the other hand, 11male (36.67 per cent) and 9 female (45 per cent) students were found to be having no significant difference in using electricity at home or at school. The results can be accessed through figure 1.



CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The attitudes of students towards energy conservation from different categories (male and female) were studied and analyzed by the researchers through the application of

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cross Tab technique of SPSS. On the basis of analysis and it can be realized that students from various categories are linking their attitude towards the saving energy and resources. Despite the differences, many similarities in their attitudes were also noticed. A very significant number, 23 male (76.67 per cent) and 16 female (80 per cent) respondents believed that the generation of electricity is not sufficient in the state. Out of total respondents, 20 male (66.67 per cent) and14 female (70 per cent) believed that they were not getting the sufficient supply of electricity to meet their needs out. The majority of students, 66.67 per cent male and 85 per cent female opined that the Wastage/Theft is more responsible for shortage in the supply of electricity than production. Out of total respondents, 73.33 per cent male and all female (100 per cent) respondents agreed that self-sufficiency can be attained only by energy conservation. Surprisingly, 96.67 per cent male and 95 per cent female respondents strongly believed that there is a dire need of making big hype to make people aware. Mainstream of respondents (27 male and 20 female) were of the belief that more electricity is wasted in public offices than at homes. Out of total respondents, 63.34 per cent male and 55 per cent female respondents admitted that they adopted double standards in using electricity at home and at school.

Hence, on the basis of the above discussion, it can safely be said that generation of electricity is not sufficient in the state and to meet out the needs of people. But, the Wastage/Theft and erratic supply is more responsible for shortage in the supply of electricity than production. It is advised that government should take actions to control Wastage and Theft of electricity. Respondents agreed that self-sufficiency can be attained only by energy conservation. There is a great need of making people aware of energy conservation also should be made to understand the fact that the dual standards of using electricity at home and at work place should also be controlled so that the loss of the nation/society/people/individual can be controlled and paves the way towards energy conservation. To conclude, it can be said that students have a high degree of awareness and concern for energy conservation.

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