

# Assess the knowledge on global warming among adolescents of government high school at Karaikal medu

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**Abstract:** A Study To Assess The Knowledge On Global Warming Among Adolescents Of Government School At Karaikal was aimed to assess the level of knowledge on global warming among adolescents. 60 samples selected between the age group of 13- 16 years by using quantitative approach with non experimental descriptive research design, simple random sampling technique, structured multiple choice questionnaire was used to collect the data from adolescents. The study revealed the frequency and percentage of distribution shows adolescents based on the knowledge maximum 48.33% of students received information from television. among 60 samples 27% of students had inadequate knowledge and 6.67% had adequate knowledge. There was no significant association between the level of knowledge on global warming with sex and sources of health information. But there was significant relationship between level of knowledge on global warming with age, educational status, and occupation of father, monthly income, religion, residence and previous knowledge.

**Key word:** global warming, adolescents, knowledge

## 1. Introduction

### *“Slavery wasn’t a crisis until abolitionism turned it into one”*

Global warming refers to an unequivocal and continuing rise in the average temperature of earth climate system. The term “ Global Warming” is also used to refer to increase in average temperature of the air and sea at earth surface. The international panel of climate change (IPCC) reported that scientist were more than 90% certain that most global warming was being caused by increasing concentration of green house gases produced by human activities. IPCC says that the larger driver of global warming is carbon di oxide (co<sub>2</sub>) emissions from fossil fuel combustion , cement production and land use changes such as deforestation. Human influence has been detected in warming of the atmosphere and the ocean, in changes in the global water cycle, reduction in snow , global extremes and ice , means sea level rise and changes in some climate. Effects of global warning on human health is impact on infectious disease, climate change and permafrost, impact on natural resources, plant based foods, adaptation mitigation strategies, extreme weather events displacement / migration.

Effect of the warming include more frequent extreme weather evens including heat waves , droughts and heavy rainfall , ocean acidification and species extinction due to shifting temperature regimes. Effect significant to human include the threat to food security from decreasing crop yield and the loss of habitat from inundation. The earth’s averages surfaces temperature loss by  $0.74 + 0.18^{\circ}\text{C}$  over the period 1906 – 2005. The late of warming over last half of the period was almost double that for the period as a whole  $0.13 + 0.03^{\circ}\text{C}$  per decades , versus  $0.07 + 0.02^{\circ}\text{C}$  for decade.

A new study warns that as many as 2-3 million people may develop these mineral deposits in the year kidney by the year 2050 as the results of warming world. There is a greater risk that they will be subject to dehydration in more sultry climes, which is believed to be major contributor to stone formation. The overall rise in incidence of female and male between 10 and 11 percent. In this about 10 percent of men and 7 percent of women will develop a kidney stone during their lifetimes. The rate has been rising in recent decades, increasing from 3-6 percent of overall population in 1976 to 5-2 percent by the mid ‘90s.(MARKER 2008)

According to the Paris Agreement on climate change of December 2015, the increase in global average temperature should be kept well below  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$  compared to pre-industrial levels, if possible even below  $1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . To find out what the two scenarios mean specifically in terms of reducing risks for the global freshwater system, the Federal Ministry of Education and Research commissioned a study which has now been published and is intended for inclusion in the forthcoming special report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on global warming of  $1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

According to Goethe University Frankfurt (May 2018) A research group has simulated the scenarios of limiting global warming to  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$  versus  $1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  with global hydrological models. An important result: High flows and flood hazards will increase

significantly over an average of 21 percent of global land area if the temperature rises by 2°C. But if the rise in global warming is limited to 1.5°C only 11 percent of global land area would be affected.

**STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

A study to assess the knowledge on global warming among adolescents of Rm.A.S.P. government high school, Karaikal medu

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To assess the level of knowledge on global warming adolescents
- To find out the association between the level of knowledge score with demographic variable such as age, sex, educational status, occupation of father, monthly income, religion, residence, previous knowledge about global warming and sources of health information.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

In the present study, non experimental descriptive research design was used to assess the knowledge on global warming among adolescents of Rm.A.S.P. Government high school at Karaikal medu. The study was conducted at Rm.A.S.P.Govt. high school at karaikalmedu.the population for the study was 60 students who are adolescent between the age group of 13-16 years from VIII, IX, and X std selected based on the inclusion criteria..permission was obtained from the headmaster and class teachers of the school. The participants were informed about the study. Data collection was done by using questionnaire.

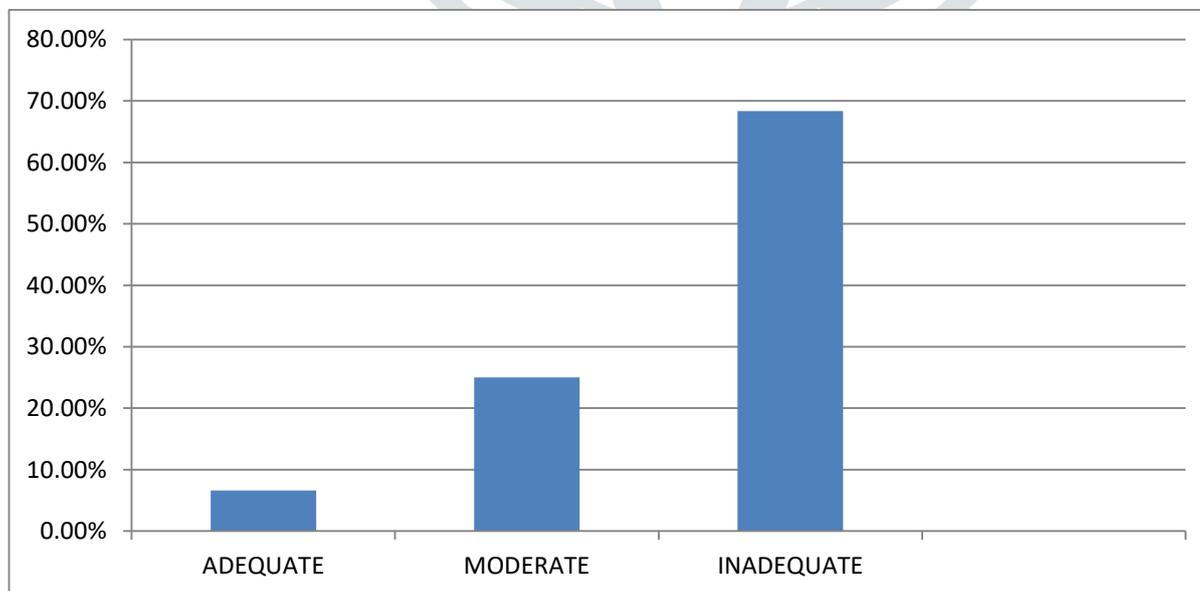
**RESULT:**

**Table: I DESCRIPTION OF THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON GLOBAL WARMING**  
N=60

SL. NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	ADEQUATE	18	6.67%
2	MODERATE	36	25.00%
3	INADEQUATE	46	68.33%

**DISCUSSION**

The present study on knowledge of global warming among adolescents revealed the frequency and percentage distribution shows the adolescents based on the knowledge maximum 68.3% have Inadequate knowledge, (25%) have , moderate knowledge and (6.67%) have adequate knowledge.



**Fig: 1 LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON GLOBAL WARMING**

**Table : II ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON GLOBAL WARMING WITH SELECTED DEMOGRAHIC VARIABLE**

S.NO	VARIABLES	KNOWLEDGE						CHI-SQUARE	DIFERENTIAL FACTOR
		Inadequate		moderate		adequate			
		NO	%	NO	%	NO	%		
1.	<b>SEX</b> Male	5	8.33	22	36.6	3	5	2.28NS	1
	female	10	16.6	18	30	2	3.33		
2.	<b>SOURCES OF HEALTH INFORMATION</b>	1	1.66	5	8.3	1	1.66	11.67NS	6
	a) News paper								
	b) Health professtional	6	10	8	13.33	1	1.6		
	c) Friends and relatives	0	0	8	13.33	1	1.6		
	d) television	8	11.6	19	31.66	2	2.33		

Note : **Non significant**

The above table 2 shows that the result obtained on chi square analysis of association between demographic variables and the level of knowledge on global warming it reveals that there was no significant relationship between the level of knowledge on global warming with sex and sources of health information.

### III. CONCLUSION:

The level knowledge on global warming among adolescents 13-16 years in Rm.A.S.P govt. high school was assessed using simple random technique. In this study the result shows that the students have 68.3% have Inadequate knowledge, (25%) have moderate knowledge and (6.67%) have adequate knowledge on global warming.

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