

An Empirical Study of Environmental Attitude among Higher Primary School Teachers of India and Iran

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ABSTRACT The present study is an attempt to study the environmental attitude of Indian and Iranian higher primary school teachers in various components. The article tries to answer whether Indian and Iranian teachers differ in their attitude towards environment. A total of 1000 teachers (500 Indian and 500 Iranian) teaching in 6th and 7th standards were randomly selected for the present study. The environmental attitude scale was employed to assess the level of attitude in each component. It consisted of components on Health and Hygiene, Wildlife, Forests, Polluters, Population explosion and Environmental concern. The data on Indian sample was collected in Mysore city and data on Iranian teachers was collected in Hamedan city. MANOVA was employed to find out the significance of difference between the teachers of two countries as well as male and female teachers. Results revealed that Iranian teachers had most favourable attitude in all the components except in Wildlife. Only in Wildlife Indian teachers had most favourable attitude as compared to their Iranian counterparts. Male and female teachers differed significantly in most of the factors except population explosion, and total attitude scores. Implications environmental education also stressed.