APPENDIX - A

Students' Questionnaire (Background)

i) Name -
ii) Class -
iii) Name of the school -
iv) Age -
v) Address for communication

vi) Mother tongue -

vii) Language (s) you speak at home -

viii) Language you can
    a) Read -
    b) Write -
    c) Speak -

ix) Answer the following questions by tick marking in the appropriate column for each of these questions to indicate what sort of language learner are you?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Usually</th>
<th>Some times</th>
<th>(Almost) Never</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did/ Do you get good results in grammar while writing?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you have a good memory for new words?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you hate making mistakes?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>In class, do you get irritated if mistakes are not corrected?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you wish to have more time before you write?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Did/Do you enjoy being in class?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you like to learn new grammar rules, words, etc. by heart?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you find it difficult to pick up new words?</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX - B

Questionnaire for teachers of English

Part - A (Background)

i) Name -
ii) Name of the school -
iii) Address for communication -
iv) Designation -
v) Qualification -
vi) Teaching experience -

1) Have you undergone any special training or course in English language? If yes, please give the details:
   a) Name of the Institute -
   b) Name of the course -
   c) Duration -
   d) Nature of the course -

   i) Regular            ii) Correspondence

2) What are the kinds of books that you read, besides the school text books?

Part - B

1) What according to you are the main objectives of the writing tasks in the students' text books? (Tick the appropriate option)

   i) to develop the ability to communicate effectively in writing ( )
   ii) to enable their knowledge of grammar ( )
   iii) to make them identify cohesive devices or linkers ( )
   iv) to enable them to organize their thoughts ( )
   v) to enable them to give their views on what they have read ( )
   vi) to enable them to critically review the text ( )
   vii) to involve the students in the process of writing, that is brain storming, organizing, reformulating, editing. ( )
   viii) any other ________________________________ .

(Please specify) ________________________________
2) Given below is a list of writing tasks. Tick those tasks which are usually done in the class.

   a) letter       f) notice       k) any other -
   b) essay       g) report
   c) precis      h) story writing
   d) note-taking  i) paraphrasing
   e) note-making  j) expansion

3) Given below is a list of materials which you might be using in the classroom. Tick the materials that you usually use in the class.

   a) grammar book       f) photograph
   b) dictionary         g) any other ___ ___
   c) newspaper          (please specify)
   d) pictures
   e) maps/charts

4. a) What is the classroom procedure/technique generally followed by you in the classroom to develop your students' writing skills?

   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________

   b) In what way is this procedure/technique followed by you useful to the students?

   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________

5. a) Do you introduce any tasks/activity which are not included in the textbook?  

   Yes/No

   b) If yes, please specify in brief the tasks/activity.
c) If no, please give reasons.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

6. a) Do you think introducing/exposing students to a variety of reading materials will enable them to write better?

Yes/No

b) If yes, please give your reasons in brief.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

c) If no, please give reasons.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

7. a) Do you think using reading comprehensions that will enable the students to reflect their own personal lives, would enable them to interact and write more in the class?

Yes/No

b) If yes, please give reasons in brief.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

c) If no, please give reasons.
8) How do you respond to the mistakes in the students writing? Kindly tick the techniques below that you usually follow.
   a) simply correct the mistake
   b) underline the mistake
   c) explain in the written form on the same paper
   d) explain personally where and why the student is wrong
   e) dictate the correct form
   f) any other ______________________
      (Please specify)

9. a) Please write in detail the major difficulties faced by you in the classroom, in teaching writing.

   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________

   b) What steps are you taking in overcoming these difficulties?

   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________

10) Would you like to attend any orientation programme on teaching of writing, and explore other ways?

   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
POPULATION

A very important world problem, if not the most serious of all the great world problems which affect us at the moment, is the increasing number of people who actually inhabit this planet. The limited amount of land and land resources will soon be unable to support the huge population if it continues to grow at its present rate.

In an early survey conducted in 1888, a billion and a half people inhabited the earth. Now, the population exceeds five billion and is growing fast - by the staggering figure of 90 million in 1988 alone. This means that the world must accommodate a new population roughly equal to that of the United States and Canada every three years! Even though the rate of growth has begun to slow down, most experts believe the population size will still pass eight billion during the next 50 years.

So why is this huge increase in population taking place? It is really due to the spread of the knowledge and practice of what is becoming known as "Death Control". You have no doubt heard of the term "Birth Control" - "Death Control" is something rather different. It recognizes the work of the doctors and scientists who now keep alive people who, not very long ago, would have died of a variety of then incurable diseases. Through a wide variety of technological innovations that include farming methods and sanitation, as well as the control of these deadly diseases, we have found ways to reduce the rate at which we die - creating a population explosion. We used to think that reaching seventy years old was a remarkable achievement, but now eighty or even ninety is becoming recognized as the normal life-span for humans. In a sense, this represents a tremendous achievement for our species. Biologically this is the very definition of success and we have undoubtedly become the dominant animal on the planet. However, this success is the very cause of the greatest threat to mankind.

If we examine the amount of land available for this ever-increasing population, we begin to see the problem. If everyone on the planet had an equal share of land, we would each have about 50000 square metres. This figure seems to be quite encouraging until we examine the type of land we would have. Not all land is useful to humans as it cannot produce food. We can cut out about one fifth of it because it is permanently covered by snow and ice. Then we can cut out another fifth because it is desert. Another fifth is too mountainous or is too great a height above sea-level. A tenth doesn't have enough soil for crops to grow - it is bare rock. Now the position begins to look rather more bleak!

Obviously, with so little land to support us, we should be taking great care not to reduce it further. But are we? Mankind seems to be unable to accept that we live on a finite planet - we act as if its resources were infinite. Because of overpopulation and over-consumption, humanity is incapable of supporting itself on its "income" - the energy arriving continuously from the sun. Instead, we are consuming its "capital" - its nonrenewable fossil fuels and other mineral deposits that took millions of years to form
but which are now being destroyed in decades. We are also doing the same with other vital resources not usually thought of as being nonrenewable such as fertile soils, groundwater and the millions of other species that share earth with us.

Man is constantly destroying the very resources which keep him alive. He is destroying the balance of nature which regulates climate and the atmosphere, produces and maintains healthy soils, provides food from the seas, etc. In short, by only considering our needs of today, we are ensuring there will be no tomorrow.

An understanding of man's effect on the balance of nature is crucial to be able to find the appropriate remedial action. It is a very common belief that the problems of the population explosion are caused mainly by poor people living in poor countries who do not know enough to limit their reproduction. This is not true. The actual number of people in an area is not as important as the effect they have on nature. Developing countries do have an effect on their environment, but it is the populations of richer countries that have a far greater impact on the earth as a whole.

The birth of a baby in, for example, Hong Kong, imposes more than a hundred times the amount of stress on the world's resources as a baby in India. Most people in India do not grow up to own cars or air-conditioners - nor do they eat the huge amount of meat and fish that the Hong Kong child does. Their life-styles do not require vast quantities of minerals and energy. Also, they are aware of the requirements of the land around them and try to put something back into nature to replace what they take out. The Hong Kong person simply takes without any thought as to what effect he is having on nature.

For example, tropical forests are known to be essential to the balance of nature yet we are destroying them at an incredible rate. They are being cleared not to benefit the natives of that country, but to satisfy the needs of richer countries. Central American forests are being destroyed for pastureland to make pet food in the United States cheaper; in Papua New Guinea, forests are destroyed to supply cheaper cardboard packaging for Japanese electronic products; in Burma and Thailand, forests have been destroyed to produce more attractive furniture in Singapore and Hong Kong. Therefore, a rich person living thousands of miles away may cause more tropical forest destruction than a poor person living in the forest itself.

In short then, it is everybody's duty to safeguard the future of mankind - not only through population control, but by being more aware of the effect his actions have on nature. Nature is both fragile and powerful. It is very easily destroyed; on the other hand, it can so easily destroy its most aggressive enemy - man.
DEFORESTATION

A recent report from the United Nations indicates that the world's tropical forests are vanishing faster than previously thought. Up to 50 million acres a year are disappearing, almost the area of West Germany, 50 per cent more than expected. The World Resources Institute report, says that the rising rate of deforestation was "a tragedy for the biological richness of the earth and an warning signal for the climatic conditions of the future." About 100 forest species become extinct every day, with permanent loss of part of the world's genetic resources. The report says that deforestation is the reason for a third of the world's emissions of carbon dioxide, the biggest cause of global warming.

The loss of the forests is largely the result of overpopulation. Hungry landless masses in Asia compete with commercial logging for the available resources. At the moment, the landless masses are winning. The vast bulk of the wood and timber of tropical forests is burnt where it stands. Of that which is extracted, only 17 per cent goes for industrial use. The rest is used for firewood. The concept of natural forest as spare land ready for agriculture is predominant. It is the central reality of the deforestation crisis. In 1988, 60 million acres of Rondonia in the Brazilian Amazon was burnt for grazing and cropland. Billions of dollars worth of timber went up in smoke, wasted because there was no ready economic market for it. The forest was seen to have more value as agricultural land than as standing forests to be harvested.

Just how bad the situation is can be shown by satellite photograph. Such a photograph of the Amazon basin will reveal hundreds of points of light stretching from Bolivia to the Atlantic. Each point of light indicates a man-made forest fire at least half a mile wide. In 1988 and 1989, there were at least 15,000 such fires which meant that Brazil sent half as much carbon into the atmosphere as Japan. The head of Brazil's environment institute points out: "It's a problem of awareness. Farmers just don't think of anything but making money, and some regional administrations support them because they think this is development. In one state, farmers are killing the rubber tappers. In another, they think only of profits from cattle ranching. They set fire to nature reserves. They could all think about the environment a little more."

The head of the satellite agency which analyzes the problem on a daily basis is more blunt. He says: "We know that burning in the Amazon is huge. It's time they showed us a wealthy farmer in handcuffs."

If you want to know what happens when the rain forests are destroyed, the place to go is Vietnam. During the Vietnam war, the American air force sprayed more than 72 million litres of herbicides and defoliants over the country, dropping bombs. Almost half of Vietnam's landscape is destroyed. Since the end of the war things have got worse: the country's 60 million people, like most inhabitants of the tropics, are dependent upon wood for fuel and construction. Demand for fuel and the clearance of land for agriculture has also destroyed thousands of acres. What the Vietnamese have discovered is that when the tropical forests go, they go for ever. The soil is poor. Once the cover is gone, tropical rainstorms wash out the nutrients. In the dry season, the grass catches fire and saplings are killed. Then more top soil is washed away. Tropical trees flower unpredictably, and their seeds are difficult to collect and germinate.
POLLUTION

Thick black smoke curling out of smokestacks, horrible-tasting chemicals in your drinking water, pesticides in your food — these are examples of pollution. Pollution is any contamination of the environment which causes harm to the environment or the inhabitants of the environment.

There are many kinds of pollution, and there are many pollutants. Some obvious kinds of pollution are pollution of the air, soil, and water. Some less obvious, or less salient, kinds of pollution are radioactive, noise, light pollution, and green-house gasses. Air pollution can be caused by particles, liquids, or gases that make the air harmful to breathe. There are two main types of air pollution: primary and secondary. Primary pollutants enter the air directly, like smoke from factories and car exhaust.

Secondary pollutants are chemicals that mix together to pollute the air, like mixtures of emissions, or waste output, from vehicles and factory smoke that change to form more dangerous pollutants in the air and sunlight. Soil pollution can be caused by pesticides, leakage from chemical tanks, oil spills, and other chemicals which get into the soil by dumping or accidental contamination.

Soil pollution can also cause water pollution when underground water becomes contaminated by coming into contact with the polluted soil. Water pollution can be caused by waste products, sewage, oil spills, and litter in streams, rivers, lakes, and oceans. Some scientists believe that water pollution is the largest cause of death and disease in the world, causing about 14,000 deaths in the world each day. Radioactive pollution can be caused by leaks or spills of radioactive materials. These materials can come from medical sources, nuclear power plants, or laboratories which handle radioactive materials.

Air, soil, and water can be polluted by radioactivity. It can cause damage to animals, both internationally and externally, by eating, drinking, or touching it. It can cause birth defects and genetic problems. It can cause certain cancers and other deadly diseases. Noise pollution can be caused by vehicle, aircraft, and industrial noise. It can also be caused by military or experimental sonar. Noise has health effects on people and animals.

In people, it can cause high blood pressure, heart problems, sleep disturbances, and hearing problems. In animals, it can cause communication, reproductive, and navigation problems — they have difficulty finding their direction. Sonar has even caused whales to beach themselves because they respond to the sonar as if it were another whale. Light pollution can be caused by advertising signs, stadium and city lighting, and other artificial lighting (like the light caused by night traffic). Artificial lighting has health effects on humans and animals. In people, it can cause high blood pressure and affect sleeping and waking rhythms and immunity.
factor in some cancers, such as breast cancer. In animals, it can affect sleeping and waking rhythms, navigation, and reproduction.
In addition, greenhouse gases have caused a warming effect on the earth’s climate. The greenhouse gases are water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, and ozone. They are naturally-occurring gases in the atmosphere, but human activity has increased their concentration in the atmosphere. For example, the levels of carbon dioxide (CO2) in the atmosphere have risen due to the burning of fossil fuels. The effect is a rise in global temperatures.

The higher temperatures cause the melting of glaciers, a rise in the water level of oceans, and the disruption of both land and marine life, including that of humans. Although carbon dioxide is necessary for plants to survive, it is also considered to be a kind of pollution because high levels of carbon dioxide have caused the oceans to become more acidic. It is not possible for anyone to predict the exact timing and effects of global pollution and global climate change brought about by pollution.

There is general agreement by scientists that the global climate will continue to change, that the intensity of weather effects will continue to increase, and that some species of animals will become extinct. There is also general agreement, or consensus, that humans need to take steps to reduce emissions of waste products and greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, make adaptations to the changes that are occurring, and figure out ways of reversing the trends of pollution and global warming.
APPENDIX D (Pictures & Graphs)

EARTHQUAKES
APPENDIX E
STUDENT INTERVIEW
Feedback on MI Inputs

(Student 1)

1) Do you like reading? What kind of books do you read?
Ans: Yes, I like reading my textbooks.

2) How often do you read?
Ans: Hmmm... whenever I have a free time.

3) In what language do you like to read, English, Hindi or Telugu?
Ans: I like to read in English and Telugu...no Hindi.

4) Do you like writing? What kind of writing do you do?
Ans: Yes, I like writing essays.

5) How often do you write?
Ans: When I have home-works to write and ...............sometimes when I am free.

6) In what language do you like writing?
Ans: I like writing in English

7) When you are asked to write something, what strategies do you normally use?
Ans: First, I'll think over it and then start writing.

8) Would you prefer if you are introduced to different texts/kinds of writings before writing or the teacher would just dictate or give a sample written work in the class and you just have to follow it? Why?
Ans: I prefer if the teacher gives us text...different kinds of text before writing because I feel more comfortable and it would get ideas when I write.
9) Do you think reading a text before writing would help you write better? 
Ans: Yes...I think it's better to read a text and then write on the topic.

10) When you are given a topic to write on, do you think you write better when the topic is something that you had personal experiences on...like pollution? 
Ans: When I am given a topic about something, I prefer the topic, which I have personal experiences on because if I know the topic I will be able to recollect more experiences in that topic by writing and I will do it better.

11) Do you think that the pictures and graphs provided, helped you in report writing? 
A) They really did help me. Pictures and graphs helped us to understand the problem better. The graphs helped me with the data to note point. It was very easy to understand without much difficulty and enjoyable.

12) What do you think is the main problems that you face while writing in English? 
Ans: I don't think writing in English is a problem, maybe sometimes-grammatical mistake.

13) Let's look at the report writings that we had done in class a few days ago. Look at report 1 and report 10, which one do you think is better and why? 
Ans: I think Letter - 10 is better because I think it is more organized than Report - 1 in all aspects like content, grammar, ideas and style.

14) What do you think is the reason why you had improved in report writing 10? 
Ans: I think the reason why I had improved in report - 10 is because of the texts we read, and the pictures that showed the problem more clearly and the discussion we had in groups in the classroom helped us to improve.

15) What do you think of the group discussions that we had before writing? Did they help you in writing? 
Ans: The discussions were very interesting and it helped me in writing. It helped me to exchange ideas lot of ideas from my group. They helped me to convert my
abstract ideas in to more concrete. In fact interacting with my group members was enjoyable. They grew my confidence a lot.

16) Do you think having discussions and reading before writing helps you write better after looking at each of your report writing.
Ans: Yes the discussions helped me in writing the reports.............but the reading text helped me more in the report writing.

17) Do you like this method (pictures & graphs discussions/reading texts) before you start writing?
Ans: Yes, because it is interesting and very helpful for me.

18) Are you motivated to read more and discuss to write better?
Ans: Yes, I am motivated to read and discuss more to learn more and write more.

19) What do you think would be the best way to improve your writing in the classroom?
And: I think the best way to improve my writing in the classroom is to develop my reading, accessing internet resources and discussions and also through practice.

20) Are you confident to do any writing task? If yes why, If no why?
A) I am a bit confident. I read and discuss to write. I know what to do before I write. Like reading like newspapers and articles from internet.
Student Interview

Views on MI Inputs

Student-2

1) Do you like reading? What kind of books do you read?
   Ans: I don't like reading books; I think I'm not interested in reading unless I have to read my textbooks
2) How often do you read?
   Ans: ..................I don't read often except for my studies....sometimes I read story books.
3) In what language do you like to read, English, Hindi or Telugu?
   Ans: I like to read in English because I am used to English language.
4) Do you like writing? What kind of writing do you do?
   Ans: Yes, I like writing. I write letters .....................only to my friends.
5) How often do you write?
   Ans: I like writing so I write to my friends when I have free time or when I have to tell them something.
6) In what language do you read and write?
   Ans: I like to read and write in telugu because I am most comfortable with Telugu. In Hindi and English I think there are more mistakes when I write.
7) When you are asked to write something, what strategies do you use?
   Ans: When I write anything first I will think about it and write after that.
8) Would you prefer if you are introduced to different texts/kinds of writings before
writing or the teacher would just dictate or give a sample written work in the class and you just have to follow it?

And: I prefer if different texts are introduced in the classroom because it improves our creativity and gives complete understanding of the topic before writing.

9) Do you think reading before writing would help you write better?
Ans: I think reading before writing is better because 'practice makes a man perfect' so we should practice writing by reading different texts so...we can get more points, though I don't like reading much.

10) When you are given a topic to write on, do you think you write better when the topic is something that you had personal experiences on...like population?
And: When I am given a topic to write I think I prefer topic where I have personal experiences......like population because I know about it very well and I can write well and better.

11) What do you think is the main problems that you face while writing in English?
Ans: I think the main problem I faced while writing in English is..........grammar because I don't know accurate English. I am not perfect in English ..........so I face problems sometimes while writing.

12) Let's look at the report writings that we had done in class a few days ago. Look at report 1 and report 10, which one do you think is better and why? •
Ans: I think report 10 is better because it has more ideas, grammatically correct and organized well than report -1

13) What do you think is the reason why you had improved in report writing 10?
Ans: I think I had improved in report - 10 because I got used to reading texts. The discussion that happened helped me to learn a lot of things. I developed the habit of self- accessing the materials. The pictures and graphs were very interesting. Therefore I could write better than the other. After all these inputs I feel I could improve better and I could write well.
14) What do you think of the discussions that we had before reading and writing? Does it help you in writing the rest?

Ans: The discussions we had before reading and writing helped me a lot because in the discussions we can clarify any doubts if we have, where in the text we cannot..

15) Do you think having discussions and reading before writing helps you write better after looking at each of your report writings.

Ans: I think discussions and reading should be done in the classroom because from the discussion I learnt how I should write and from the reading I got more points for writing.

16) Do you like this method (pictures, discussions and reading texts) before you start writing?

Ans: Yes because I think it is very helpful for me to improve my writing.

17) Are you motivated to read more to write better?

Ans: Yes, I don't like reading, but for the sake of writing we must read. When I compare my reports 1 and 10 I can see the improvement in L2 so I am motivated to read and discuss to write better.

18) What do you think would be the best way to improve your writing in the classroom?

Ans: I think giving like this kind of texts, pictures and discussion to improve your language is better one and more enjoyable.

19) Are you confident now to do any writing? If yes why, If no why?

A) Yes, I am very confident to write now. Because I know how to get the resources like reading texts, newspapers, browsing internet and discussing with friends.
APPENDIX - F

Population Explosion (522, R1, PT)

In terms of population, China stands first place in the world. India stands at second place in the world. The population growth of India is been high after independence of the country. According to 2001 census, India has a population of about 102.7 crores.

The most populous countries in India are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. The north-east states have registered a high growth rate of population. In Union Territory Delhi is the most populous country and Lakshadweep was the least populous union territories.

The causes of the rapid growth of population:
1) Failure to control birth rate.
2) Decline in the death rate due to control of medical technology.
3) Spread of education, development of science and technology.
The problems of population explosion:
Due to continuous growth in population, India has the following problems:
1) Unemployment.
2) Poverty.
3) Law and order problem.
4) Illiteracy.

Over population create environmental problems like pollution of air, water, land create ecological imbalance. To decrease the problems of population growth we should follow the methods like:
1) Implementing family planning.
2) Educating people about small family.
3) Late marriages should be done.
4) Child marriage should be stopped.
Population Explosion (S3, R1)

population is the growth of members in a country like India. India was the biggest number of people after China. According to density, India has 324 and Andhra Pradesh has 275 in 2001 census. Increasing population is a big danger for our country.

The world and its resources is destroyed by population explosion. Many areas has many problems because of over population, such as hunger and poor people. People may die because of hungry if people increase and shortage of food.

The reasons for the population are:
1) large families.
2) illiteracy.
c) Good medicine and technology.
d) Deaths are less.

Control of growing population:

a) To educate people about small family.
b) Government should support small families.
c) Family planning is important.

The problem of the excess population are low standard living, unemployment and poverty.
APPENDIX-H

Population Explosion (S22, R10) (PTT)

One of the world’s important problems at the moment is increasing number of people. The limited resources of the planet earth will be unable to support the huge population if it continues to grow at the present rate.

In a survey conducted in 1888, a billion and half people inhabit (lived) on earth, but today INDIA is second populous country in the world with a population of 1.2 billion after China. The main reason for increase in population is due to spread of knowledge and "death control". It is because of the work of doctors and scientists who now keep people alive, if not they would have died of a variety of incurable diseases. As a result it lead to population explosion. Death control is an example of progress related problems.

If everyone on this planet had an equal share of land it would be 50,000 sqmts. But, once the land covered by the snow, ice desert, mountains or too great a height above sea-level, it would
amount to a bleak position of 40 sqm/ha.

With so little land to support us great care should be taken not to reduce it anymore.

Resources are being reduced. The main reason for population rise is man. Because he is constantly destroying the resources and thereby climate and atmosphere. for the needs of today, we are making sure there will be no tomorrow.

An understanding of man's effect on the balance of nature is crucial to find the correct solutions. It is not the poor people living in poor countries, who do not do family planning to reduce reproduction, but it is the population of rich countries that have a greater effect on the earth as a whole. However a baby born in Hong Kong is more stress on the world's resources than a baby in India.
for ex. tropical forests are essential to the balance of nature, but they are being destroyed at an faster rate. They are being cut in order to satisfy the needs of richer countries but do not benefit the natives of that country.

In brief, it is the duty of everybody to safeguard the future of mankind, not only through population control, but by being aware of man's actions on nature. However, as the time passes by, a day will come when nature will destroy its enemy - man, in nature.
Population is the present day's most dangerous problem. India is the second highest (largest) country in population. The rising number of people against the limited amount of land and its resources should be taken in to concern, if not the population would go on increasing.

The fast growing rate of population would be a great threat as the resources present today may not be able to fulfill the needs people may die due to shortage of food. If not controlled, serious problems would be raised in handling the huge population.

There are many facts for this rise in population explosion. Technological skills, medicine and fooding presently at use had decreased the death rate of humans and increased the average life span of a human to 80 years. Preventive
measures were being used for protection against the dreadful diseases.

We live in a finite planet, the available useful land may not be able to cope up the needs of present day. As a result of increasing population, non-renewable resources and mineral deposits were being used up. Pollution also increases because of more number of people. The cutting forests was also due to the rise in population. The resources being produced cannot fulfill the basic needs and a definite 'lack' is certain.

In order to control population, an appropriate remedial action would be balancing the nature which indeed is crucial. To satisfy the needs of richer countries, benefits of native places are being brought down thus disturbing the ecosystem.
To conclude, it's the responsibility of mankind to take necessary steps to control population and also have a balanced ecosystem.
APPENDIX - J

Pollution (S1, R5)

Pollution is considered as one of the most harmful threat for the environment. Every small change occurring in the environment is due to various forms of pollution. Though big or small there role is directly or indirectly effecting the human beings.

Different forms of pollution are pollution in air, soil, sound and water. Dangerous chemicals pollute the air, soil and water and in turn finally affect the health of flora and fauna of the world. The less obvious kinds of pollution are radioactive and green house gases. The outcome of these pollutions are global warming.

Pollution, is such a big phenomena which had its impact for a long term period. Increase in temperature and Carbon dioxide melt down the ice in the polar regions and increase water levels. This leads to sinking of the areas near to sea in the future. Occurrence of sudden natural calamities like floods leads to an human loss.
Small works with a little concern, matters a lot. Especially humans need to take steps to reduce emission, and unnecessary waste unnecessary waste products of all kinds and agree house gases in to the atmosphere. If not taken seriously it will decrease the life span of humans.
Appendix K

K. Sarita

Pollution (524, Rs)

Any impurity in the environment which causes harm to the environment or living organisms of the environment is called pollution. Major types of pollution are air, soil, and water. Minor type are radioactive, noise, light pollution and green house gases.

The major types are: air pollution is caused by particles, liquids, & gases that make air harmful to breathe. It has been happening in two ways: pollutants enter directly straight in the air and the pollutant changes to more dangerous form when mixes with sunlight and air smoke the vehicles. Soil pollution mainly happen by pesticides, leakage from chemical tanks, oil spills and by throwing wastage. Soil pollution also causes water pollution when under ground water comes in contact with polluted soil. Water pollution can be caused by waste products like sewage, oil spills and litter. It is largest cause of death and disease in the world.

The minor types are radioactive pollution is caused by leaks & spills of radioactive materials. It can cause birth defects and genetic problems. Certain cancers and deadly diseases. Noise pollution is caused by vehicles, air craft and factory noise. It can cause high blood.
pressure, heart problems, sleep disturbance and listening problems. Light pollution was caused by advertisement signs, stadium and city lighting lead to high blood pressure and affect sleeping and awakening rhythms and immunity.

In addition to green house gases like water vapor, CO₂, methane and ozone have lead to global warming and destruction of ozone layer of atmosphere. There is a need to take a pledge by the human beings to reduce emission of gases and waste products and reverse trends of pollution and global warming.
APPENDIX - L

Deforestation (L 16R 9)

Forests play a important role in maintaining a balance ecosystem. Any misbalance would lead to severe changes affecting the living beings present in the world. The selfishness of humans has lead for deforestation the biggest cause of global warming.

One can’t say that a particular country or person is responsible for deforestation, but a collective problem which is created by many developed countries in the process of industrialization and nuclear energy. If this continues, the next generation will have to face lot of problems. Precautions and awareness should be developed in handling the problem.

Deforestation leads to increase in Carbon dioxide levels, rising the temperature leading to melting down of ice-mountain. Soil erosions happens lead to the loss of
nutrients from soil and making them barren lands. Competition among all developed countries for nuclear energy makes them to destroy the forests and construct nuclear plants. If these activities go on increasing each individual has to suffer the pain and has to see the anger of the nature in the form of floods, earthquake, and tsunami.

Finally, in order to reduce deforestation we have to take steps like planting trees, saving trees, supporting afforestation to reduce harmful effects worst effects of deforestation. UNESCO has taken steps to educate all the countries about the dangers of deforestation to happen. So each individual has to participate in a active manner thinking that the nature is his own property.
A recent report from UN says world's tropical forests are being cut down at a rapid speed. This results in emission of CO₂, the major reason of global warming. Deforestation is one the reasons of over population. Hungry landless people fight with each other for the resources. 17% of the cut down trees were used in factories.

Idea of natural forest as a land ready for agriculture is predominant. It is also the reason of deforestation. In 1988, 60 million acres of land in Brazilian Amazon was burnt for grazing and cropping leading to loss of billions of dollars of timber.

In 1988 and 1989 there were at least 15,000 forest fires which meant that Brazil released more CO₂ into atmosphere than Japan. The head of Brazil environment institute reports - it's a problem of awareness. Some local administration support because they think it is development.

During the Vietnam War Americans sprayed 72 million litres of herbicides and deforest arts...
the country. At the end of war most people of tropical areas, the country's 60 million people dependent on wood for fuel and reconstruction. The need for fuel and clearance of land for agriculture has also destroyed thousands of acres of land. The disadvantage of loss of tropical forests are poor soil, washout of nutrients during rain storm. In dry season, grass catches fire and plants are killed and seeds were difficult to grow.

Deforestation is not only in foreign countries but also in our country. It is because of more population trees were being cut to build houses for the people. As a result deforestation is causing global warming. It is time one has to wake up to this harsh reality. Every citizen has to take an initiative, and a right step to protect our environment.
## APPENDIX – N

### T-Test

#### One-Sample Statistics

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#### One-Sample Test

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