

ABSTRACT**TRIPOLI UNIVERSITY STUDENT'S AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE
TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL WASTE POLLUTION FROM OIL
EXPLORATION OPERATION ZONES****MASOUD ELHASSLOUK****Master's Thesis, Major Field of Environmental Studies and Management****Thesis Advisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. SERIFE GÜNDÜZ****January 2018, 64 pages.**

Effective management of resources from the natural environment has been a herculean task in some of the developing countries. Environmental pollution as a result of man's activities such as petroleum exploration which has a devastating effect on plants, animals, water and air. Harm to the environment means an indirect harm to humans. Most of the causes of pollution has been attributed to non-awareness of individuals on the various effect of their actions on the environment. Hence, this study focuses on the awareness of and attitude of Libyans with Tripoli university students as case study towards industrial waste pollution as a result of oil exploration. Three Hypothesis were proposed for this study and a total of 350 students were adopted as the sample size. Questionnaires were used to obtain data and analyzed using statistical program for social science. We discussed from the data analyzed that a 0.967 correlation significance exist between student's awareness and effect of oil exploration with significant at 0.01 level. The correlation between student's perception and effect of oil exploration is 0.766, with significance at 0.01 level. Lastly, statistical significance of 0.896 with significance at 0.01 level exist between student's attitudes and environmental deterioration. For this study, all the proposed Null hypothesis were rejected as they were statistically proven to be false while all the true hypothesis were all accepted.

Keywords: oil exploration, awareness, attitude, Environmental pollution, Tripoli university students.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	i
ABSTRACT.....	ii
ÖZET.....	iii
TABLE OF CONTENT.....	iv
ABBREVIATION CHART.....	viii
TABLE LIST.....	ix
FIGURE LIST.....	x

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Problem statement.....	1
1.2 Problem phrase.....	2
1.3 Objective.....	3
1.4 Importance of the Research.....	3
1.5 Hypothesis.....	4
1.6 Limitations.....	4
1.7 Definitions.....	5

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Definition of Environmental Education.....	6
2.2 Environmental Education and its importance.....	6
2.3 Definition of environmental pollution.....	6
2.4 Creation of awareness for environmental pollution.....	6
2.5 Concept of the study.....	6
2.6 Crude oil definition.....	8
2.7 Noxiousness of crude hydrocarbons.....	12
2.8 Ecological effect of oil exploration activities on ecosystems.....	12
2.8.1 Impact of crude.....	12
2.8.2 Outcome on external water (rivers, waterways, ocean).....	12
2.8.3. Impact on flora.....	12
2.8.4. Outcome on creatures.....	14

2.9. Fate of crude petroleum oil spill in the Environment.....	14
2.9.1. Visible or physical factors	16
2.9.2. Untamed Ocean Areas.....	17
2.9.3. Intertidal zones.....	20
2.9.4. Biological components.....	21
2.9.5. Inland territories.....	21
2.9.6. Untamed sea circumstances.....	23
2.9.7. Intertidal zones.....	24
2.10. Impact of Emissions.....	26
2.11. An Orientation to Oil and Gas Exploration Mechanism.....	26
2.11.1. Drilling.....	28
2.12. The crude oil industry and environmental laws in Libya.....	29
2.12.1. Overall evidence.....	29
2.12.2 Indication of the Libyan crude firm: National oil corporation of Libya.....	30
2.12.3 Fiscal significance.....	31
2.12.4 Crude creation.....	32
2.13. Ecological regulations in the Libya oil Firm.....	34

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

3.1 Method of the research.....	36
3.2 Sample selection.....	36
3.3 Data collection technique.....	36
3.4 Frame work for Data analysis.....	37
3.5 Variables.....	37
3.6 Validity and reliability.....	38
3.7 statistics analysis.....	38

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 Demographic Analysis.....	39
4.1.1 Gender Distribution of Respondents.....	39
4.1.2 Age Distribution of Respondents	40
4.1.3 Academic year Status of Respondents.....	41
4.1.4 Resident status of Respondents.....	42
4.1.5 Distribution of Degree in pursuit.....	43
4.1.6 Educational faculty Distribution of Respondents.....	44
4.2 Percentage distribution of the response to questions.....	45
4.3 Reliability Analysis.....	47
4.4 Connection Examination.....	47
4.4.1 Connection amid Students' awareness and effect of oil exploration on the environment.....	48
4.4.2 Correlation between Students perception and effect of oil exploration on the environment.....	49
4.4.3 Correlation between students Attitude and effect of oil exploration on the environment.....	50
4.5 Regression Investigation.....	50
4.5.1 Hypothesis 1.....	50
4.5.1.1 Typical Abridged of Variables.....	51
4.5.1.2 Results of Regression Analysis (ANOVA).....	51
4.5.1.3 Coefficients (student awareness & effect of oil exploration on the environment).....	52
4.5.2 Hypothesis 2.....	52
4.5.2.1 Variables' Model Abridgment	53
4.5.2.2 Regression Analysis outcomes (ANOVA).....	53
4.5.2.3 Coefficients (student's perception & effect of oil exploration).....	54
4.5.3 Hypothesis 3.....	54
4.5.3.1 Variables' Model Summary	55
4.5.3.2 Regression Analysis outcomes (ANOVA).....	55

4.5.3.3 Coefficients (student's perceptions & effect of oil exploration on the environment).....	56
--	----

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Tested Hypothesis Outcome Summary.....	57
5.2 Conclusion.....	58
5.3 Recommendation.....	60
REFERENCES.....	61

ABBREVIATION CHART

TU: Tripoli University

SPSS: Statistical Package for Social Sciences

EC: European commission

EU: European Union

R: Regression

DF: Degree of Freedom

Sig: Significance

F: Frequency

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This part of the research comprises of statement of problem, problem phrase, aim of the research, importance of the research, research premises, limitation of the research and definitions.

1.1 Problem Statement

Humans began to have concerns about the environment over three decades now. This has prompted researchers in various fields and specializations to dive into the possible risk and dangers of industrialization and industrial waste on human existence and the ecosystem at large. Environmental studies by scientists are beginning to throw more light on the awareness and understanding that the present development model (modernity) is however non effective in achieving viable human development goals.

Within the past three decades, environmental problems sprang up, ranging from: global warming, loss of forest areas, pollution of both air and land, sea level rise, reduction of non-renewable resources, and various other environmental problems to mention but a few. However, it was the occurrence of these problems that led researchers, scientists and various political leaders in different parts of the world to start seeking solutions in the possible best way to curtail environmental depletion so as to secure the Earth, by coming up with sustainable alternative models to achieve environmental harmony and protection of the environment.

One major environmental pollutant that is constantly been deliberated on now in Libya is pollutions from crude oil exploration, which springs up through diver's ways notably by spillages from onshore or offshore operations of the petroleum industry. It is, however thought that when these oil spills occur, they can affect both biotic and abiotic lives, affect the fertility of the soil and lead to death of aquatic lives which is considered the major human protein reserves for humans leaving close to these oil exploration areas.

The discovery and exploration of natural resources such as crude oil in certain ways, have impacted negatively the nations that are gifted with such resources. Though

environmental pollution is, what could cause environmental pollution, and in general, their knowledge in mitigating environmental pollution.

1.3 Objective

Part of the objective of the study is to identify the degree of knowledge of Tripoli University students towards Environmental protection from industrial oil exploration and the concept of sustainability in the environment.

Discussion of certain environmental issues, by ascertaining environmental awareness among Tripoli University students through their responses to fundamental questions related to industrial pollution of the environment as well as the extent of knowledge of students about Environmental hazards as a result of oil spills on both land and sea, awareness of certain changes in their environment, solid waste recycling and lastly, the level of importance of the concept of sustainable development means for students in Libya with Tripoli University student as case study, In addition, the study seeks to analyze how university students view or think that the concept of sustainable development can be achieved in oil exploration zones. Lastly, the study will throw light on the present state of the environment in oil exploration zones in Libya and their ideas about environmental protection.

1.4 Importance of the Research

Because of the ever increasing oil explorations both on lands and in creeks, the biggest burden falls on environmental protection agencies. As they are in charge of making sure that discharges from oil exploration does not harm the environment and Libyan citizens. This body has also the responsibility of ensuring environmental awareness and education of university students on environmental protection and sustainability through the incorporation of these concepts in the teaching curriculum, notwithstanding, the big question is, how well this environmental education is disseminated, and how well do university students understand and apply these environmental concepts.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Definition of Environmental Education

Environmental education has to do with the continuous education on issues that have to do with the environment as this avails individuals as well student's experiences and information to tackle and promote environmental sustainability.

2.2 Environmental Education and its importance

Environmental education is very vital in ensuring the existence of man, security for the future and insurance of environmental sustainability. Educating individuals and students about the environment is very necessary as they will as be crusaders to many on the importance to protect the environment.

2.3 Definition of environmental pollution

The dangers of environmental pollution to health and well-being of humans is becoming more apparent by the day, mostly in the urbanized arrears. Despite the fact that contamination was believed to be a compartmentalized until towards the end of the twentieth century.

2.4 Creation of awareness of environmental pollution

Environmental pollution became a world concern towards late 1980s, which resulted on funding of various researches on the reason for climate change. Over 50 countries accepted to adopt the Montreal protocol towards curtailing fully halogenated, but CFCs by 50% towards the end of the century, CFCs were completely banned during the Montreal protocol amendment.

2.5 Concept of the study

Tripoli University was chosen for a case study because of its vast size and its being viewed as one of the major universities in Libya.

For the purpose of this study, the Data will be sourced using a questionnaire that will be distributed to 350 students schooling in Tripoli University as the sample size.

The questionnaire will contain questions which will be used to determine student's perception and awareness towards environmental pollution that could be caused as a result of oil pollution. The reason for choosing 350 respondents was because of the need to choose a random and statistically representative sample.

The data collected with the use of questionnaire will be examined with the software package for statistical analysis, the commonest being the SSPS which is an acronym for Statistical Package for the Social Science.

The study will comprise of the introduction to the study and the concept of environmental protection and environmental sustainability in Libya. Chapter two will consist of the previous literary work on oil exploration and the dangers it possess on the environment and various opinions of individuals, both government and non-government bodies on the concept of oil exploration and environmental protection

Chapter three will consist of the methodology adopted for the analysis of the data sourced from Tripoli university students. Chapter four will consist of the result/findings from the analysis and the discussion of this findings will follow suit. Chapter five is solely the conclusion of the study and the recommendations.

In a move to elevate his living condition and invariably make life much easier, man's tremendous advancement in technology and industrialization has in no small way contributed to environmental pollution. Activities by humans, such as food production, processing and packaging, manufacturing, and agriculture have resulted in the generation of harmful waste which is subsequently directly or indirectly introduced into the environment.

Initially, humans indeed, lived in some coherence with the environment, likewise other animals.

With the advent of industrial revolution, man started in earnest to change the various and diverse aspect of the earth, ranging from the nature of its atmosphere as well as the quality of its water. Presently, unmatched demands on the environment as a result of an ever increase of world population as well as advances in technology have resulted in a decline in the quality of the environment and its capability to sustain life.

Vast number of people die every year as a result of illnesses resulting from pollution of the environment while several number of people suffer chronic disabilities ranging from: diminished physical strength to impaired ability and thoughtful reasoning. Pollutants are substances in the environment, introduced to the environment because of man's activity and invariably becomes menace to health, safety and the quality of life.

2.6 CRUDE OIL DEFINITION

Crude oil is mainly composed of hydrocarbon with differing chemical, physical and biological properties. The major product geological strata, is regarded as crude oil. Petroleum oil is alike to coal apart from its high content of carbon and nitrogen compounds when compared to the average make-up of the earth layer. From this a huge variety of other products are gotten during refining processes. In range of accumulative denseness or compactness, they can be grouped in increasing order of compactness as the gases first, then petrol, followed by kerosene, then fuel oils, after which asphalt and finally paraffin wax or simply paraffin. Various characteristics of these products are different to some extent in accordance to the crude from which they are gotten (i.e. either light or heavy crude). Crude oils is composed of light portion similar to petrol, as well as heavy wax fractions.

The make-up of any certain crude will depends on where it is gotten from and may differ from an unstable liquid to a gelatinous quasi solid. For instance, the Sulphur mass composition of crude oil varies between 0.14 - 2.70 per kilogram reliant on oil source.

The aspect and the viscosity of unrefined oils vary broadly by nation and by oil field. This variation extends from a dark yellowish coloration portable liquids to thick darkish semi-solid masses. Based on the type of hydro-carbon constituents, unprocessed oils are typically characterized into three classes:

(A). Rough oils based on paraffin wax or simply paraffin: they are composed of paraffin with practically zero composition of asphalt. They are constituted principally of hydrocarbons which are paraffin-based and more often than not yield large quantities of paraffin with extensive amounts of grease up oils.

- c. Well Head.
- d. Boring Site.
- e. SMB, BOP, Terminal.
- f. Stops/Pump Station.
- g. Refinery.
- h. Vague cause (puzzle discharge).

Homestead harvests, for example, plantain, cassava, yams, cocoyam, and other financial yields and trees are annihilated amid oil slicks. Additionally, springs, streams and fish lakes are harmed bringing about the loss of aquatic lives because of toxic quality of raw petroleum (Silva et al., 2009).

At the point when oil is spilled into the ocean various systems become an integral factor remarkably:

- (a) When oil is spread on the ocean, the light parts dissipate. The rate at which this happens depends on the raw petroleum, the thickness of the oil layer, viciousness of wave activity, quality of the wind and temperature among other physical components. The deposits left are alluded to as the diligent bit and are without a doubt the oily blobs one finds in the sands, on our shores, shorelines or rocks.
- (b) Some divisions of the raw petroleum disintegrate in water, e.g. the lower hydrocarbon, for example, methane, butane, and heptane. Solvency diminishes with increment in sub-atomic weight of the parts.
- (c) While Hydrocarbons are for the most part viewed as impervious to oxidation since sulfur mixes in unrefined oils are inhibitors of oxidation, the different segments of oils have distinctive satisfactoriness to miniaturized scale living beings. Typical paraffins and Iso-paraffins are more effortlessly degraded by microorganisms than complex fragrant asphaltic.

There is by all accounts general assertion that anaerobic usage of unrefined petroleum hydrocarbons by microbes either do not happen or is slow to the point that it can be disregarded, Hence, any oil sunk to the base of the ocean, where oxygen content is low, can be relied upon to stay pretty much inconclusively.

Moreover, when oil is spilled ashore the light portions vanish while the rest of the oil relocates down-wards under the drive of gravity. The versatility of the oil relies

2.8.4. Outcome on creatures:

A large amount data on the impacts of contamination on naval as well as estuarine life forms focuses on benthic as well as between tidal living beings. These life forms incorporate an extensive number of types of mollusk, scavengers, echinoderms polychaetes, coelenterates and hydroid (Katherine et al., 2016). A hefty portion of these species, eminently scallops, lobsters, and clams make up the critical common seafood valuables. They are also benthos fauna of bioaquatic populations. These creatures' affectability is imperative to the general capacity of the biological system as benthic living beings have a basic part to play in the exchange of vitality to angle kind, particularly the adolescents and benthic feeders. Numerous benthic life forms need versatility, once their unrestricted-swimming hatchlings clear out of the water section, as well as they stay in a similar area for the rest of their reality. A few might be prepared to do each moderate, ineffectively coordinated development which can not the slightest bit contrast with those of fin fish. It is this stationary life that brings about the benthic kind great contamination markers (Bianca and Stefaro, 2015).

Such sorts of existence remain exceptionally vulnerable to soiling from oil since the tidal zone is possessed by a good proportion of them, wherein these easily become smeared with oil and the oil flows suspended on coasts.

2.9. Fate of crude petroleum oil spill in the Environment

Controlled by physical factors (disintegration, scattering, volatilization and solidifying) and organic procedures (biodegradation, bioturbation, bioaccumulation) (xin et al., 2015). Compound procedures, for example, photolysis, can likewise influence the oil degradation. However, they are by and large irrelevant in cold conditions (Maryam et al., 2014), and won't be considered here. We realize that the most important degradation forms are those that lessen issues related with:

- a.) physical impacts, for example, covering of herbs as well as creatures or else immersing petroleum specifically into the gastrointestinal tract,
- b.) intense harmfulness due to exposure to aromatics and alkanes of decreased molar mass
- c.) intense harmfulness due to introduction to PAH of different types. The outcome of crude petroleum in many situations, even frosty conditions, exists along these lines, as

sleet dissolves as well as downpour could conceivably scatter crude along the side as well as on a level plane. Crude could be basically confiscated, frequently by means of small disintegration, amid the colder months because of sleet as well as frost as well as after that discharged amid dissolves, nearly as though was newly spilled. The oil defiled ranges will, therefore, turn into a possibly long-haul wellspring of oil spills in the keep running off waters.

2.9.4. Biological Components

Natural components that influence oil destiny incorporate biodegradation, bioaccumulation as well as bioturbation. The inclusion of these components would be extremely subject to the sort as well as quantity of genus included, the kind of crude discharge, the natural states of the crude, as well as the natural circumstance wherever the crude is found. We recognize since the stance of microbes that hydrocarbon disintegrators are discovered in all chilly water situations as well as a rule they are frosty adjusted, demonstrating ideal corruption from 15-20 ° C. However, with huge action at 10°C (Maryam et al., 2014). In particular these hydrocarbon degraders progress toward becoming enhanced when oil is available, frequently getting to be 1-10% of the aggregate populace. Each of these elements will be viewed, as with respect to the real territories; untamed sea, intertidal zones, shoreline and earthly.

2.9.5. Inland Territories

In untamed sea circumstances there is slight period, particularly through the additional stormy situations regularly connected by means of icy situations, for organic movement to assume quite a bit of a part in the destiny of the oil aside from the covering of fowls and ocean vertebrates and take-up by pelagic creatures.

There have remained a couple of lessons demonstrating engulfment of crude constituent yet this is chiefly a toxicological issue as opposed to a destiny thought. Be that as it may, the requisitioning of this crude in fecal matter could go about as a component for improved settle up of the crude (Raeid and Sumaiya, 2017). Regardless of the omnipresent nearness of hydrocarbon corrupting microbes in untamed sea water, which in the aforementioned speaks to a chilly domain (normal temperatures of about four degrees centigrade), microbial reaction as a result of nearness of crude would depend on request due to time's up to weeks, that is by and large insufficient period to take any huge impact on the crude. Furthermore, convergences of nitrogen are

probably going to be very little as well as in this manner corruption will wind up noticeably restricted rapidly. Corruption will for the most part be sufficiently moderate with the end goal that oxygen does not end up plainly restricting.

In any case, as the crude climates, it would shape into particulate matter that would go down as well as be disseminated all through the water section by streams. This particulate shape could be populated by crude corrupting microbes, either as of external or subsurface bacteriological groups, as well as moderate debasement would happen, even at impressive profundities. Debasement amounts, once more, would probably be extremely restricted by nitrogen accessibility however they won't be irrelevant and the corruption may in the long run lessen the oil mass. Since this is an exceptionally troublesome procedure to think about, this destiny segment is to a great extent deducted from surmising. With newly spilled oil, bring down sub-atomic weight fragrant hydrocarbons (toluene, xylenes, benzenes, and naphthalenes) can be very bottomless as well as they would rapidly break up into the water as well be scattered.

Microbes that could corrupt these fragrant hydrocarbons at little fixations are recognized as well as their exercises would probably expel the majority of the hydrocarbons from the water section (Raeid and Sumaiya, 2017).

Endeavors to acquaint hydrocarbon debasing microscopic organisms with oil coasting on the ocean surface (bioaugmentation) have been for the most part unsuccessful (Raeid and Sumaiya, 2017). Coordinations of use are extremely perplexing; substantial amounts of the creatures must be accessible in the main days to weeks of the discharge as well as use adrift is effortlessly unfavorably influenced by climate situations. Much of the time, the inactive transporters utilized with the microbes will have more introductory impact on the crude, for example, spreading as well as plummeting to the microbes themselves. A few have contended that the start of corruption of the scattered crude conveying microbes will happen all the further rapidly, in this manner giving the regular degraders a "head begin" once they assume control. Be that as it may, nitrogen restriction will again be a conspicuous element. In general, there is no real means to examination the achievement of this method. We recognize minimal around the destiny of the crude as soon as it relaxes to the sea base or into subtidal residue, with or without microbes connected. Concentrations on subtidal silt has demonstrated that normal corruption would happen slowly (Raeid and

Sumaiya, 2017), nevertheless whether this is abetted by bioaugmentation is not recognized. Furthermore, in those silt were crude happens, increments in the amount.

2.9.6. Untamed Sea Circumstances

Mineralization movement of hydrocarbon degraders occurs. Once more, these situations are chiefly frosty water natural surroundings. In intertidal ranges, oil could be located in low fixations related through the hairy or nephloid layer (crossing point of the residue informal lodging superimposing water), circumstances that will significantly support biodegradation. Yet, this wellspring of crude could be taken up by spineless creatures as well as fish, as prove by hydrocarbon metabolites in their matters (Raeid and Sumaiya, 2017). The passage of hydrocarbon structures through undertidal bacteriological groups could become surmised in the presence of an expansion in the mineralization of hydrocarbons in test obtained as of such ranges (Raeid and Sumaiya, 2017). We realize that polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in crude located in the subtidal region will climate by the underlying forfeiture of the alkylated naphthalenes, likely over a blend of disintegration as well as biodegradation, as well as in a few zones erosional conveyance of dregs far as of the place (xin *et al.*, 2015). An overlay diminishment of 100 within the proportion of naphthalenes which have been alkylated to the phenanthrenes which have also been alkylated as well as the anthracenes (naphthalenes becoming further helpless with respect to disintegration as well as biodegradation) happened more than 270 days. Accompanying reduction in the C-17/pristane as well as C-18 phytane proportions, showed dynamic alkane bio-breakdown.

Aquatic thermometer readings amid underlying examination piece were under ten degrees centigrade as well as no mark stood which expanding thermometer readings in the season influenced alkanes rot degree. Along these lines debasement in subtidal will most likely happen in chilly conditions of Greenland.

In intertidal zones, especially in secured inlets and bays, the milder physical impacts of tidal activity and current could conceivably permit more prominent period for normal biodegradation as well as bioaugmentation of the drifting crude. Be that as it may, a significant number of the issues related with open seas would likewise apply here. Normal debasement will again be too moderate for much impact and, despite the fact that bioaugmentation is all the more operationally possible, its influence might be

at first to deteriorate the crude as well as, in numerous intertidal zones, this will be very unwanted. That is, crude that can be possibly recuperated naturally, for example, by scanning, will never again be accessible.

Abundant as in exposed salt water, intertidal waters are recognized to be laid up with huge populaces of digesters of hydrocarbon. Concentrates within polar have demonstrated that should 200-1 aquatic tests be derived from such regions as well as brooded in compartments in coast offices below surrounding circumstances with included crude or diesel petrol, advancements of the hydrocarbon disintegrators could be acquired as well as the constructive outcome of including compost could be realized (xin et al., 2015). The intriguing part of these investigations is an examination of frost-secured framework to without frost framework.

The nearness of the frost plainly reserved the quantity of hydrocarbon desintegrators around an element of 10 lesser to frameworks without frost, in spite of the fact that a noteworthy advancement (4 requests of greatness) happened in any case. Ice decreased the measure of corruption by around 1/3 following 60 days of hatching, contrasted with frost permitted frameworks. Without compost, next to no corruption happened in either treatment. The manure utilized as a part of this circumstance was a fluid blend of oleic corrosive as well as urea (business label, Inipol EAP 22), that had initially been planned to be used at coastlines wherever this will hold fast to as well as maybe blend with, crude on shake surfaces as well as on grimy shorelines. Its stimulatory impact in these cisterns thinks about was probable because of the regulation of urea

2.9.7. Intertidal Zones

Inside the framework, though in untamed ocean water circumstances, the urea would be immediately scattered far from the oil. Oil that reaches intertidal residue turns out to be quickly blended with particulate matter as well as the surface-to-dimensions proportion increments significantly, along these lines conceivably advancing more debasement. Blending again is an element of climate situations. There remain two very much contemplated crude slicks in which upsurge activity as well as terrible climate conditions naturally conveyed unstable amount to drive crude straightforwardly into intertidal residue, through impressive intense toxicological impacts (Ho *et al.* in 1999; Sanders *et al.* in 1980).

In the narrower light situations in-between tidal ranges, aquatic thermometer readings could be developed to seaward during late months of spring as well as it would invigorate hydro-carbon corruption should nitrogen be accessible.

Notwithstanding, just the main couple of dreg mm would consume oxygen. Albeit there has been a recording of anaerobic corruption of oil hydrocarbons by (Kropp *et al.* in 2000), measurement is most likely to high-impact debasement. Accordingly in most intertidal dregs, corruption will probably move toward becoming oxygen constrained. Including manures will possibly fuel the confinement. In this way, there is minimal one can do to upgrade regular corruption in intertidal dregs. Normal debasement, be that as it may, will in the long run diminish the hydrocarbon focuses over a broadened day and age (months to years), at the same time, obviously, this would have slight effect on the intense toxicological impacts of the crude. Naturally handling of dregs by a number of invertebrate creatures (bioturbation), could likewise pronouncedly affect air circulation of the silt and debasement of the oil. Be that as it may, in intensely polluted regions, these bioturbating life forms might be at first executed and their impacts on the crude would rely upon recolonization degrees (by polychaetes for instance).

Numerous intertidal silt likewise comprises macrophytic floras. Crude overlaying the foliage matter goes about as a methods for expanding the surface to dimensions proportion as well as, thusly biodegradation. Moreover, herbal exercises could discharge natural mixture as well as nitrogen that could additionally invigorate biodegradation. The fundamental natural component that impacts crude debased coastline regions is biodegradation. Crude that spreads shakes as well as pebbles, as well as that penetrates into grimy shorelines, is immediately under colonization by hydro-carbon desintegrators, yet in cool aquatic situations (Venosa *et al.* in 1996; Margesin *et al.*, in 1999; Swannell *et al.* in 1996; Sugai *et al.* in 1997; Pritchard *et al.* in 1992). Wavy waters are in charge of underlying immunization as well as they consistently shower the crude, carrying oxygen as well as little measures of nitrogen. What's more, corroded corruption items are eroded away. Debasement continues from the surface of the crude. The more slender the crude scope, the all the more rapidly it would be corrupted. Debasement would expel 5-20% of the crude mass however all the while, the crude fluctuate constancy as well as starts to ecological climate, frequently prompting complete evacuation (not corruption) of the crude (Bragg *et al.*

1994). Where crude occurs in tans or dense commonalities sideways the coast line zones, lessening in crude focus would be moderate as well as it is ideal to naturally expel this crude initial as well as utilize debasement as a completing stride on the rest of the crude. Coastline territories would be substantially additionally influenced via air temperature, which implies that in solstice months, expanded degradation.

The above information is delineated in the accompanying two figures. Climatic outflows are the most elevated of the request of 63%, trailed by soil with 35% (figure 2.1).

2.10. Impact of Emissions

Volatile natural Compounds (VOCs) – The regulation effect of volatile organic carbons is their neighboring surrounding ozone – shaping possible in mix with nitrogen oxides as well as daylight. Ozone can influence the breathing framework in people as well as impact plant growth. Methane could be measured self-sufficiently as of dissimilar volatile organic carbons as its central consequence is its worldwide cautioning probable, which is next just to that of carbon dioxide.

2.11. An Orientation to Oil and Gas Exploration Mechanism

Investigation for oil and gas is an innovation concentrated and cost escalated business. A Geological study of a specific zone is done to evaluate the potential, trailed by seismic review. Exploratory penetrating takes after this, and if oil and gas are found, additionally boring is done to survey the degree of the store. Later a practicality report is readied trailed by all the more penetrating of Wells and oil and gas are delivered in the wake of building up the framework and fundamental pipelines. The whole cycle takes at least five years and if the outcomes are negative at any stage, the zone is surrendered and the consumption brought about is lost. Along these lines, this action is likewise called a "logical betting". This consumption included keeps running into crores of rupees and if succeeds, the arrival are likewise tremendous. Figure 2.1 represents the oil and gas investigation cycle. On the off chance that the outcomes are negative at any stage, the action is deserted at that stage. Strategies Used In Oil And Gas Exploration: Many of the world's potential stores of hydrocarbons lie underneath the sea. Investigation is the method created by intrigued industry to discover oil and gas and to effectively remove it for human utilize. Current investigation for oil and gas depends on a strong establishment of geographical and specialized learning. What's

more, the present capacities with PCs and propelled gadgets, penetrating procedures and strategies for extend administration, have expanded our capacity to discover hydrocarbons, and the speed at which undertakings can be developed.

Typically, geologists construe on investigation site from land likenesses to regions where hydrocarbons have been found some time recently. In any case, organizations dependably risk coming up with hardly a penny toward the finish of an investigation program. Oil organizations utilize a mix of two techniques viz. seismic reviews and exploratory boring, to investigate hydrocarbons under the ocean. Seismic reviews enable geophysicists to get a photo of underground shake arrangements. Sound waves are made by the hazardous arrival of packed air from a variety of compressed air firearms towed behind seismic vessels (particular boats), terminating each 5 - 12 seconds. The waves bob off layers of shake under the sea floor, and the planning of these echoes when they are gotten by

Hydrophones (towed amplifiers), demonstrates the shape and area of the topographical components. The seismic ship records the information from all the hydrophones, including precise directions for the ship and its hydrophones. Figure 2.1

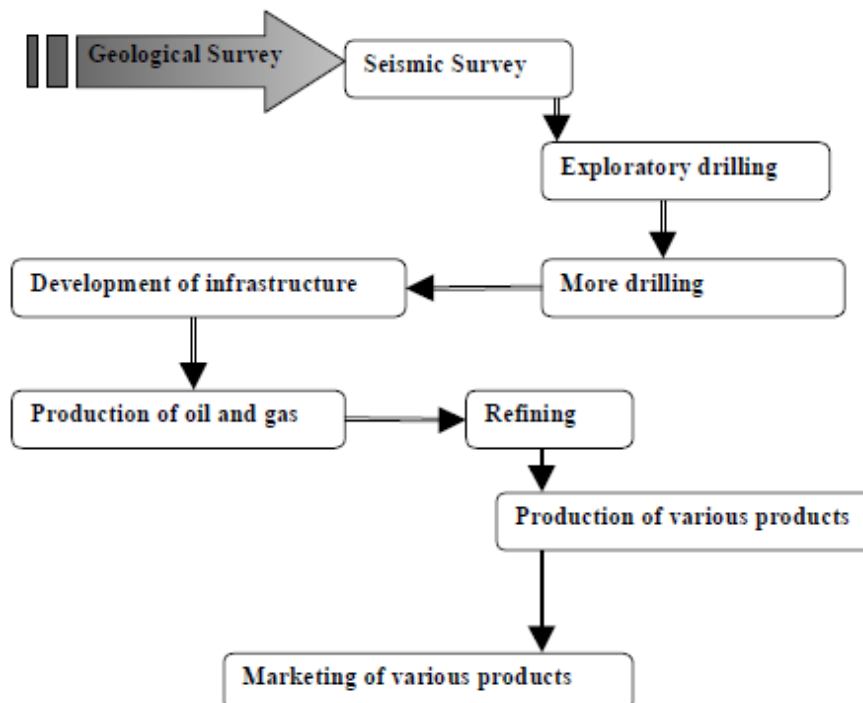
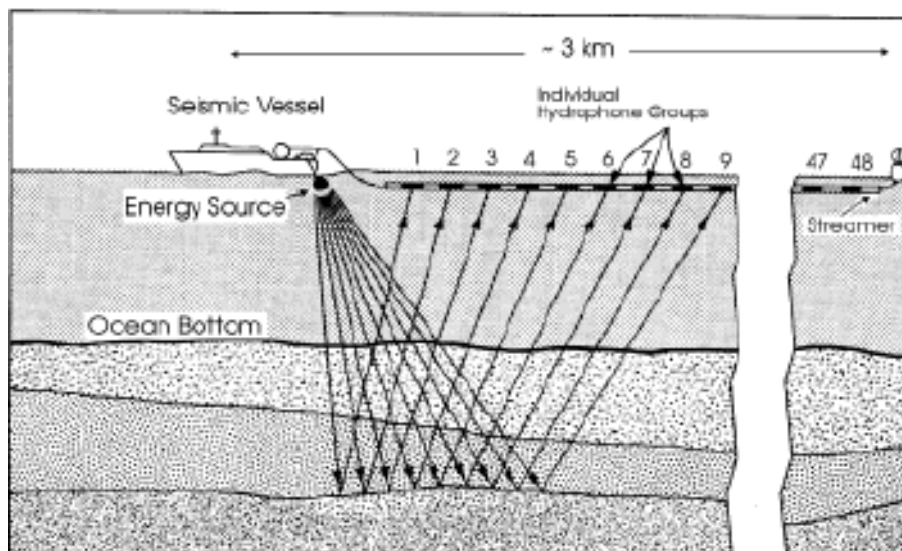


Figure 2.1: Oil and gas exploration cycle



<http://www.thinkingpinoy.net/2016/07/south-china-sea-ITLOS-UNCLOS-Yasay-Face-chexit.html>

Figure 2.2: Seismic vessel and array mapping rock layers beneath the ocean

2.11.1. Drilling

A penetrate site is built up in around 10-15 sections of land range in an area distinguished by Geo-researchers as an imminent territory for discovering hydrocarbons. A bore site includes a mammoth boring apparatus, and related framework, which penetrates up to four kms, beneath the earth.

The accompanying operations occur on a penetrating site, which prompt land, air and commotion contamination.

◆ An opening is penetrated from surface up to the objective profundity, looking for or generation of oil and gas. The penetrating operation is arranged, knowing the topography of substrata at the concerned area. Rotational penetrating is generally the boring strategy used to bore the borehole.

◆ Mud dissemination program assumes a crucial part in keeping the borehole steady and clean. A boring liquid is comprised of a fluid stage, a few solids to weigh and some synthetic added substances to control the boring movement. The fundamental reasons for a boring liquid are to: hang cuttings and clean the gap; cool and grease up the bit, bore pipe, and so forth; frame a channel cake against permeable zones to anticipate giving in and development harm; and avoid uncontrolled outpouring of liquids.

- (a) to decrease bacterial development;
- (b) to expel calcium impacts while boring through anhydrite and gypsum arrangement;
- (c) to hinder erosion;
- (d) to de-froth the mud, uniquely when bitter waters and immersed salts muds cause issues;
- (e) to Flocculate the mud for expanding its gel quality; and grease up the bit, and so forth.

2.12. The crude oil industry as well as ecological laws in Libya

2.12.1. Overall Evidence

The most punctual time period of Al-Qadhafi govern ensuing his martial overthrow in 1969, Col. Muammar Abu Minyar al-Qadhafi embraced his personal particular radical framework, known as the 3rd Worldwide Model.

This framework exists as a mix incorporating communism as well as Islam gotten to some extent as of ethnic exercises as well as should be executed by the Libyan individuals themselves in a one of a kind type of "coordinate popular government". The Figure - and the Table -give the general data about Libya.



<http://tiesbynelsonwade.com/cartina-geografica-libia.html>

Figure 2.3. Map of Libya

Table 2.3

General information about Libya.

Capital	Tripoli
Population	5.45 million
Area	1,759.54 km ²
Coastline	1,770 km
Land use	Arable land: 1.03 percent
Permanent corps	0.17 percent
Other	98.8 percent
Border Countries	Algeria 982 km, Chad 1, 055 km, Egypt 1,115 km, Niger 354 km, Sudan 383 km, and Tunisia 459 km.
Natural resources	Crude oil, natural gas and gypsum.
Currency	1 Libyan dinar = 1,000 dirhams
Language	Arabic
Continent	Africa

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libya>

2.12.2. Indication of the Libyan crude firm: National Oil Corporation of Libya and auxiliaries

Crude firm of Libya is under the control of state-possessed National Oil Corporation (NOC), alongside backup organizations, which, all acquired concurrently, represent about partial of the nation's crude yield. NOC were built up on twelfth November 1970, under Act No: 24/1970, to accept the accountability of the crude part processes. NOC helps out investigation as well as creation processes amid its own subsidiary organizations. NOC additionally takes an interest with different organizations under administration contracts or some other sort of oil venture assertions. The Arabian Gulf Oil Company and the Waha Oil Company are the biggest crude makers of NOC's auxiliaries. Arabian Gulf Oil Company crude generation is approaching predominantly from three fields: the Nafoora, Messla, and Sarir fields. In 2003, NOC assessed Arabian Gulf Oil Company's creation which was at around 430,000 bbl/y. In 1986 Waha Oil Company were made to assume control processes as of Oasis Crude Industry, a combined wander of 59.16 % NOC, 16.33% Conoco, 16.33% Marathon and 8.16% Amerada Hess. Of the Libyan organizations influenced by the United States' ban, WOC is among. Reason due to the principally outfitted way her oilfields are with ancient United States gear, and by this, WOC can't obtain required extra parts. Subsequently, generation at WOC has tumbled pointedly, to a crest of around 1,000,000 bbl/d towards the end of the 19th century to about three hundred thousand bbl/d in 2002.

The Zueitina Oil Company and the Sirte Oil Company are two additional substantial NOC backups. The five Intisar fields located in the Sirte Basin are worked by ZOC. Made in 1981 to assume control throughout the property of Exxon located in Libya. The Raguba field located in the focal piece of the Sirte Basin is explored by SOC. In addition to the Marsa el-Brega melted petroleum gas (LNG) plant, two different gas fields (Attahadi and Assumud) are explored by SOC. The National Oil Corporation possesses factories as well as crude as well as gas preparing organizations. They claim working factories, for example, Zawia and Ras Lanuf factories, as well as furthermore methanol, alkali, Ras Lanuf petrochemical complex, urea, as well as the gas handling plants.

2.12.3. Fiscal significance

In Africa, Libya is lone of the real crude makers. The nation is likewise the greatest crude provider to the European continent amid different crude provisions from North Africa. Upto 39 billion containers of crude and creation limit of 1,400,000 containers a day has been demonstrated in stores of Libya. About 74% of Libya's fare is recorded to Italy, Germany, Spain and France. Crude income represents 95% of Libya's hard cash on which depends Libya's market. This income was harmed seriously by the emotional decrease in oil costs amid 1998, and in addition by lessened oil generation to some extent because of UN sanctions. With greater crude costs since 1999, be that as it may, Libyan oil send out incomes have expanded forcefully, to 13.4 billion as of 2003, up as of \$ 5.9 billion in 1998. Because of greater crude send out incomes, Libya experienced solid monetary development amid 2003 and 2004, with a genuine total of national output (GDP) assessed to have developed by around 9.8% as well as 7.7% individually. Regardless of Libya's generally solid late financial development, unemployment stays high as the nation's populace develops quickly and new employments are not made quickly enough.

Libya's moderately deprived framework, a distended open part (as many as 60% of régime expenditure drives in the direction of disbursing open area representatives' pay rates), and enormous open work programs (that is, the project "Incomparable Man Made River"), have postured obstacles towards remote speculation as well as to financial development. In 2003, the economy have experienced a slow procedure of advancement by the legislature. This originate as the giving of directions for the privatization of particular régime–possessed endeavors as

well as private organizations were permitted to work in the nation. Likewise, the Libyan régime additionally promised to make the country part of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Outside inclusion in the country became seriously diminished because of the authorizations as well as restrictions placed on it particularly amid the times of 1992 as well as 1999.

Since the United Nation bans was raised in 1999, the administration of Libya has attempted to make the nation alluring to remote speculators as well as a current unwinding of outside trade controls. Libya is planning to decrease its reliance on crude as the nation's only wellspring of pay, as well as to expand interest in horticulture, tourism, fisheries, mining, as well as petroleum gas.

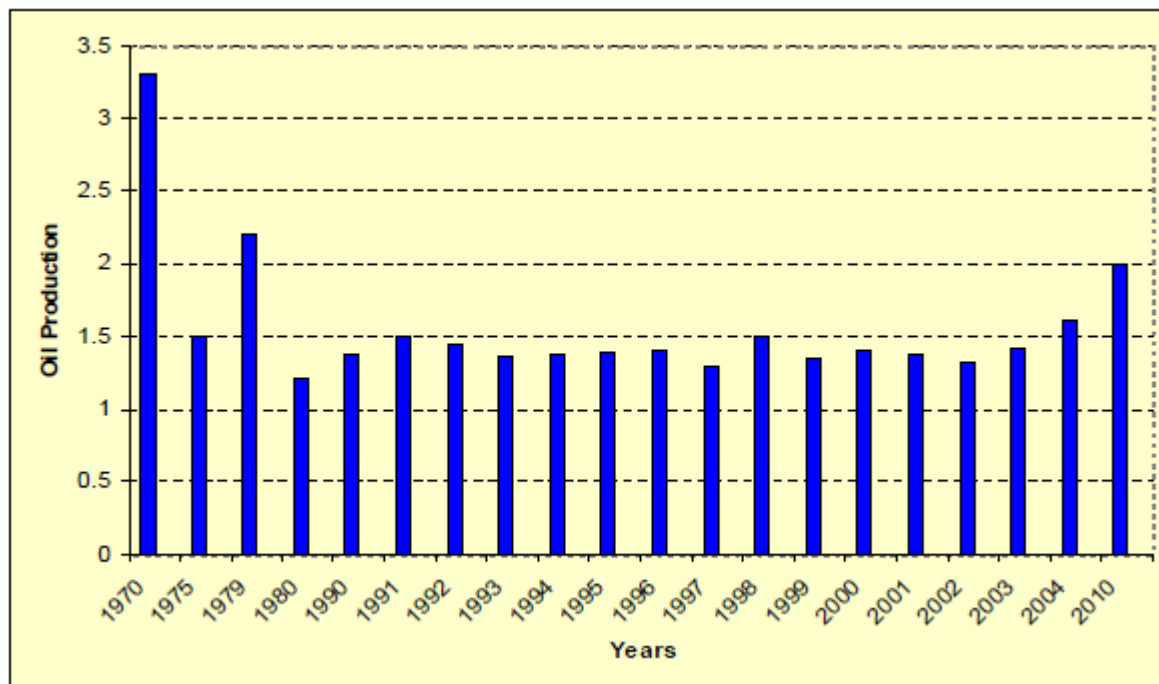
Libya likewise is endeavoring to place the aforementioned as a main financial mediator amongst Europe and Africa. It has turned out to be more required in the Euro-Mediterranean progression as well as has hard-pressed for another African Union. The remote kindreds of the nation may perceive a few advancements as Libya proceeds with endeavors to set up a Union of African states with different nations within the district. Libya's financial viewpoint on this remains questionable despite the fact that this ought to not be instantly translated in an undesirable light. The current improvements in this field focus on empowering. For example, the endeavors of the legislature to draw in an outside speculation which demonstrates a dedication on their part to give a protected domain to those wishing to put resources into the nations' oil business.

2.12.4 Crude Creation

In 1859, the crude and petroleum firm started in the province of Pennsylvania in the US. Crude oil deposits were found in Libya at Amal and Zelten, presently known as Nasser a century after. The establishment of the general Oil Act No. 25 in April of 1955 started crude investigation in Libya. In 1959, her first crude fields were located and exportation started in 1961.

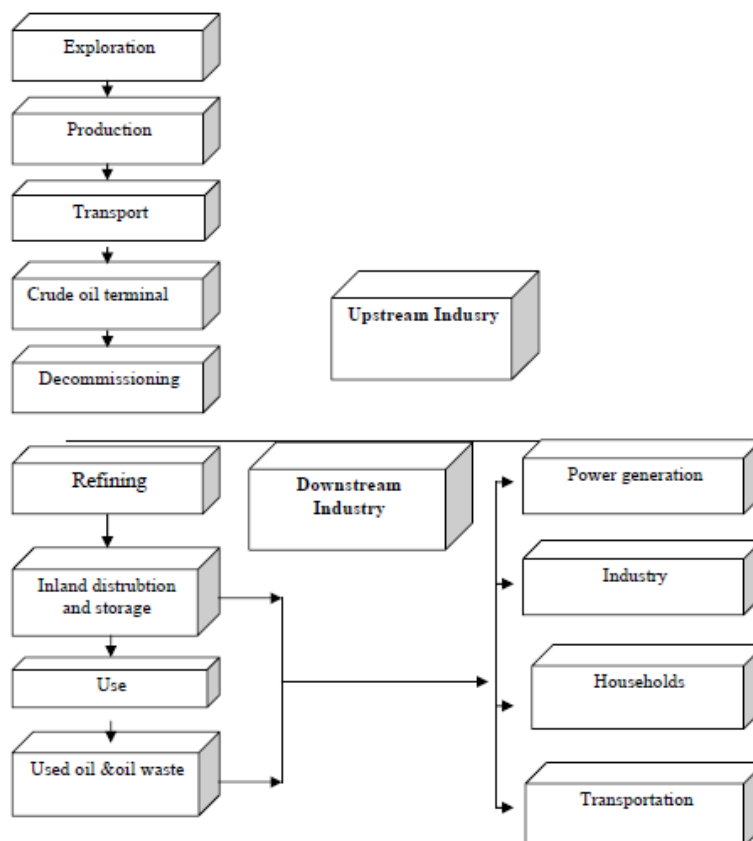
Libyan pinnacle oil generation stood at 3,300,000 bbl/d in 1970, with a stamped decay to 1,500,000 bbl/d because of régime creation confinements amid the phase of 1970 to 1974, preceding increasing once more to 2,100,000 bbl/d in 1979. In the 19th century, crude creation in Libya arrived at the midpoint of around 1,200,000 bbl/d, ascending roughly to 1,400,000 bbl/d in 20th century. Between 1992 and 1999, crude

generation in Libya was not really decreased because of the assents placed on it. By means of the extensive raising of approvals, Libya is searching for remote organizations to expand the nation's crude generation limit as of 1,500,000 bbl/d in the year 2003 to 2,000,000 bbl/d around the year 2010. In the year 2004, crude generation in Libya was evaluated at almost 1,600,000 bbl/d, and utilization stood at 237,000 bbl/d as well as flat fare 1,340,000 million bbl/d. this country is viewed as an exceedingly alluring oil investigation because of its minimal effort of oil recuperation.



<http://www.crudeoilpeak.com/?p=2621>

Figure 2.4. Libya's crude manufacture from the year 1970 to the year 2010



http://irade.org/eerc/pdf/IPP_FR_Madduri.pdf

Figure 2.5 Life process of the petroleum plant

2.13. Ecological regulations in the Libya crude firm

As a rule, ecological insurance was not compelling in Libya over the previous years, despite the fact that a decree on the earth lives (Act No 7/82). This may be because of the radical issue that prompted disconnect Libya as of whatever remains of the globe. The inaugural rise of Libyan wealth to whatever is left of the globe brought about the country the expanded worry around natural insurance in need of the administration, which prompted another decree on the earth in 2003 in the Libyan conference on the present ecological problems as well as made some mindfulness in the natural problems. This mindfulness additionally brought about the problem of Libyan decree on the earth (Act No 15/03) as well as the National Oil Committee HSE Work Program. National Oil Committee regulates this program which intends elevating general strategies for ensuring wellbeing as well as the earth as well as incorporated way to deal with interface monetary, natural and social arrangements.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

The aim of this chapter is to illustrate the methodology adopted for testing the stated hypothesis declared in the preceding part of this study. The chapter comprises of the general research design comprising of mode of data collection, development of Hypothesis, theoretical frame work, and the various statistical analysis adopted for the study.

3.1 Method of The Research

The study will evaluate the association amid the autonomous variable as well as the reliant variable. The dependent variable in this contest is the “attitude, awareness, and response” of Tripoli university students on Environmental pollution while the independent variable is “oil exploration and its devastating effect on the environment”

3.2 Sample Selection

The study data were sourced through random sampling method which involved random selection of Tripoli university students from various departments and faculties. At total of 390 questionnaires were distributed to university students out of which 40 were wrongly attended to by respondents. Thus, winding the sample size down to 350 questionnaires.

3.3 Data Collection Technique

The data were sourced on 2017 from Tripoli university students. The survey was a one on one mode of distribution of the opinion so as to easily resolve any issues of concern that could be raised from the respondents in their attempt to attending to the questionnaire.

The opinion poll constituted four parts with 35 questions in total. Section one targets the demographic background of the respondents, section two of the questionnaire targets the extraction of respondents level of concern towards the environment. Section three targets the perception of the respondents about the environment while the last section established the level of respondents awareness towards environmental in Libya as a result of oil exploration.

3.6 VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

Validity and reliability are measures of quantitative analysis, however, this term is not directly applicable for cases where data were sourced directly from humans because of the variability in actions, opinion and answers of respondents are liable to be altered even within the shortest period of time. Nevertheless, validity and reliability are adopted to showcase the quality level of the research. The questionnaire validation were strengthened with inputs from the thesis supervisor alongside face to face validation with academic professionals in the field of environment studies.

Internal consistency was adopted for this study as it measures how proper different items measure the same notion in the survey. The internal data consistency evaluation for this study was done using Cronbach alpha statistical factor.

Cronbach alpha is a measurement perception that depicts the closeness of the scale. In over-all, a consistency coefficient of 0.70 as well as overhead is mostly suitable. For this study, the calculated Cronbach an alpha is shown in table 3.1 with a value of 0.986. Hence, we emphatically state that the scales is reliable for the study.

Table 3.1 Reliability Measurements

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.986	35

3.7 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Part of the aims of the research is to test the research hypothesis, in-line with the conceptual framework of the research. The study adopted a quantitative approach of data analysis SPSS 19 was used in examination of statistics in a comprehensive means to determine the correlation, linear and regression of the variables.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATIONS

This chapter manages the information examination as well as introduction of data's as well as will take a gander at engaging measurements for the statistic factors, connection investigation, and relapse investigation to test the expressed theory. This portion frames a vital piece of this exploration think about in that it helps in deriving conclusions and figuring proposals.

4.1 Demographic Analysis

The rate circulation of the demographic value were analyzed founded on 350 surveys recovered as of the defendants. The outcomes are obtainable in tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

4.1.1 Gender Circulation of Respondents

Table 4.1. Gender Circulation of Respondents

		Rate	Percent	Valid Percent	Increasing Percent
Valid	Male	181	51.71	51.71	51.71
	Female	169	48.29	48.29	100
	Total	350	100	100	

Table 4.1; Gender circulation of defendants shows that 51.71% of the defendants were male, whereas 48.29% were female. This suggests that males joined further in the examination to females.

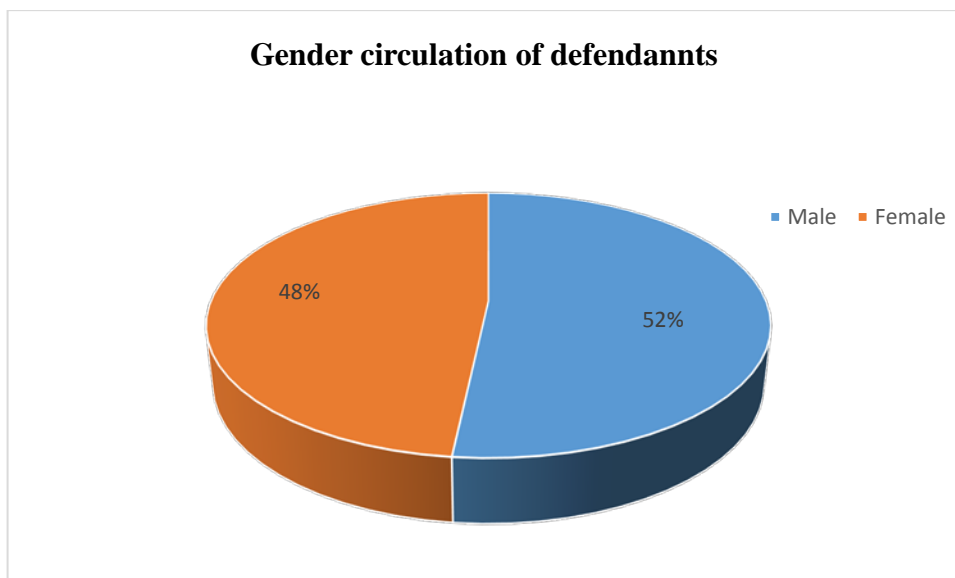


Figure 4.1. Defendants' gender percentage circulation of

4.1.2. Age Circulation of Defendants

Table 4.2. Respondents' Age Circulation

	Rates	%	Valid %	Collective %
Valid	85	24.29	24.29	24.29
18-24 years	114	32.57	32.57	56.86
25-34 years	151	43.14	43.14	100
35 years and above				
Total	350	100	100	

Table 4.2; Age circulation of defendants demonstrates that 24.29% of the defendants are within the age range of 18-24 years, 32.57% are within 25-34 years, whereas 43.14% are 30 years and above.

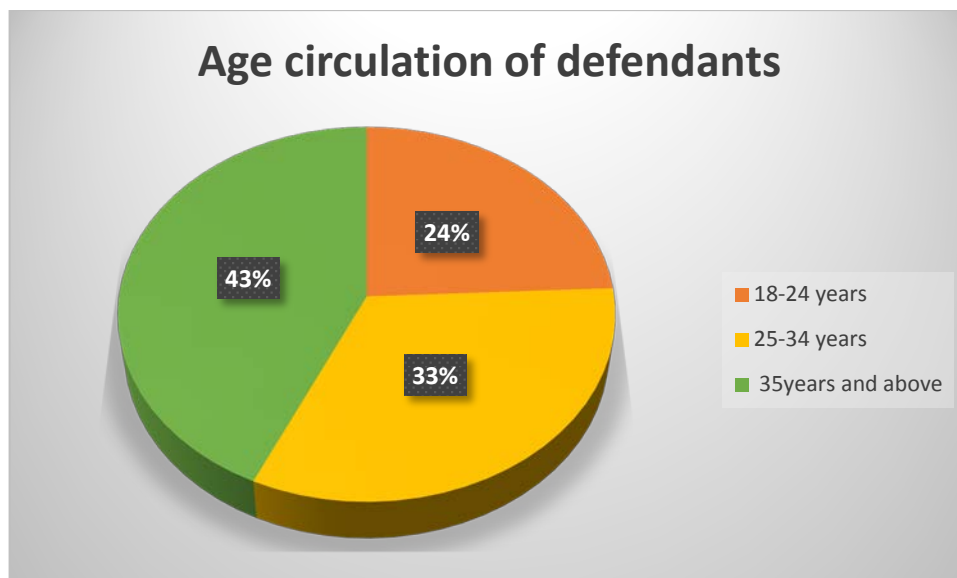


Figure 4.2 Age percentage circulation of defendants

4.1.3 Academic Year Position of Defendants

Table 4.3. Academic year Position of defendants

	Rates	%	Valid Percent	Collective Percent
1st year	67	19.14	19.14	19.14
2nd year	120	34.29	34.29	53.43
3rd year	30	8.57	8.57	62
4th year	50	14.29	14.29	76.29
5th year	33	9.43	9.43	85.71
6th year	50	14.29	14.29	100
Total	350	100	100	

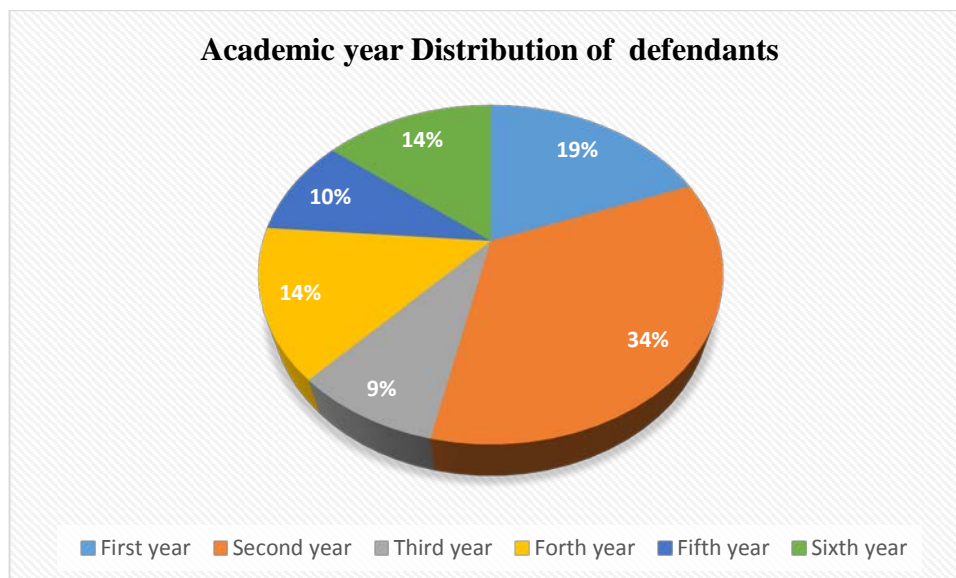


Figure 4.3 Academic year percentage distribution of defendants

Table 4.3 overhead demonstrates the academic position distribution of defendants demonstrates that 19.14% of the defendants were first year, 34.28% were in second year, 8.57% in third year, 14.28 in fourth year, 9.42 in fifth year, and 14.29 in sixth year.

4.1.4 Resident Position of Defendants

Table 4.4. Resident position Circulation of Defendants

		Rates	%	Valid Percent	Collective Percent
Valid	Dormitory	172	49.14	49.14	49.14
	Off-campus	178	50.84	50.86	100
	Total	350	100	100	

Residential status of the respondents above shows that 49.14% of them are living in the dormitory provided by the university while 50.84% are leaving outside the university premises

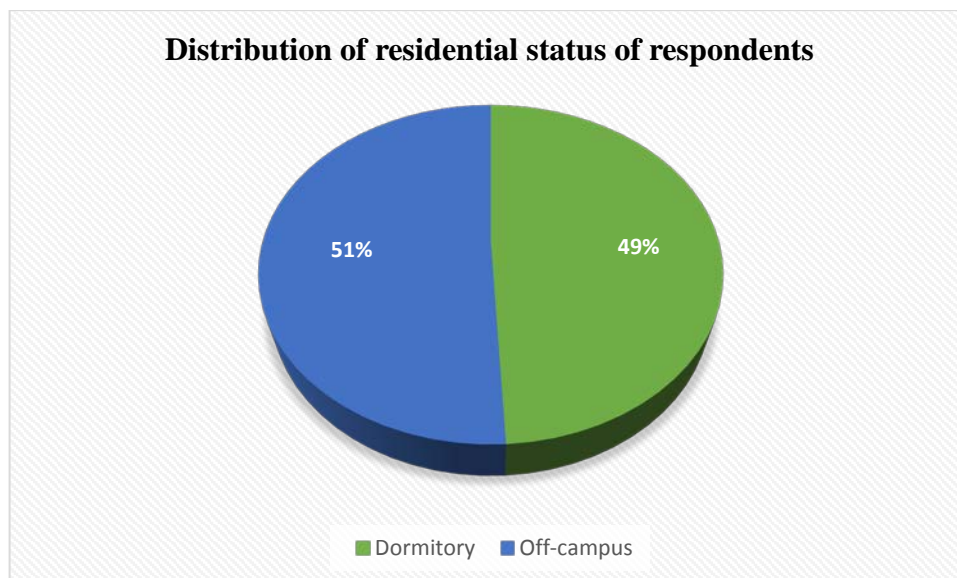


Figure 4.4 percentage distribution of residential status of respondents

4.1.5 Distribution of Degree in pursuit

Table 4.5. Distribution of degree in pursuit

	Rates	%	Valid Percent	Collective Percent
Valid	BSc	230	65.71	65.71
	MSc	85	24.29	24.29
	PhD	35	10	10
	Total	350	100	100

Table 4.5 above shows respondents distribution of the type of degree in pursuit at the university shows that 65.71% of them are in pursuit of B.Sc. certificate, 24.29% have are in the process of obtaining their M.Sc. certificates, while 10% of the respondents are in for a PhD certificate at the university.

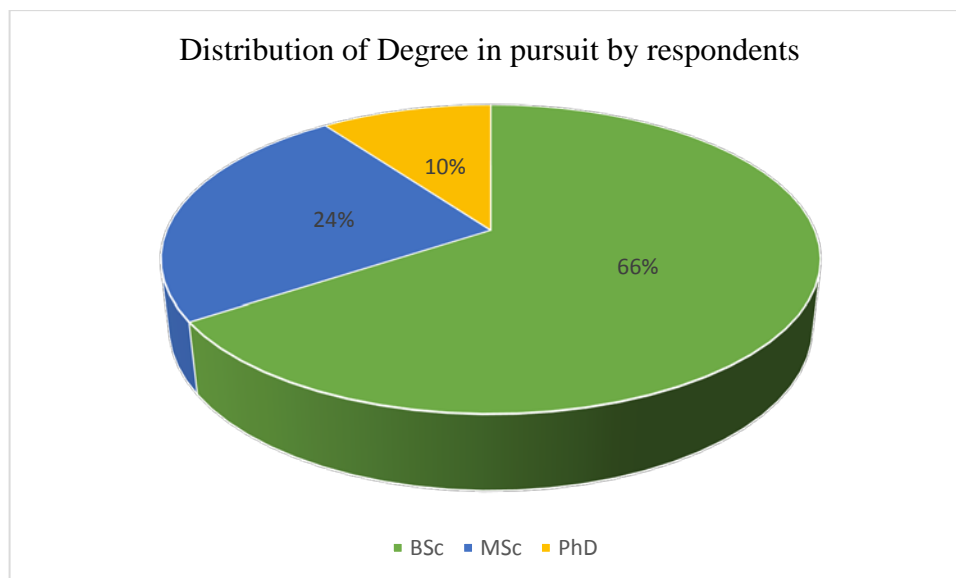


Figure 4.5 Percentage distribution of Degree in pursuit by respondents

4.1.6 Educational faculty Distribution of Respondents

Table 4.6. Educational faculty distribution of Respondents

	frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Graduate studies and Research	27	7.71	7.71	7.71
Medicine and health Science	25	7.14	7.14	14.86
Business studies	33	9.42	9.43	24.29
Humanities and social science	72	20.57	20.57	44.86
valid Educational studies	71	20.29	20.29	74.57
Environmental studies	33	9.43	9.43	90.57
School of Architecture	56	16	16	16
Biological and Physical Science	33	9.43	9.43	100
Total	350	100	100	

Table 4.6 above displays the faculty circulation of defendants. It can be inferred that 20.57% of the respondents are from the Faculty of Humanities and social Science which is the highest as seen in table 6 above, followed by 20.29% in Educational Studies and

16% in the school of Architecture. Students from Faculty of Environmental Studies have a valid percentage of 9.43%.

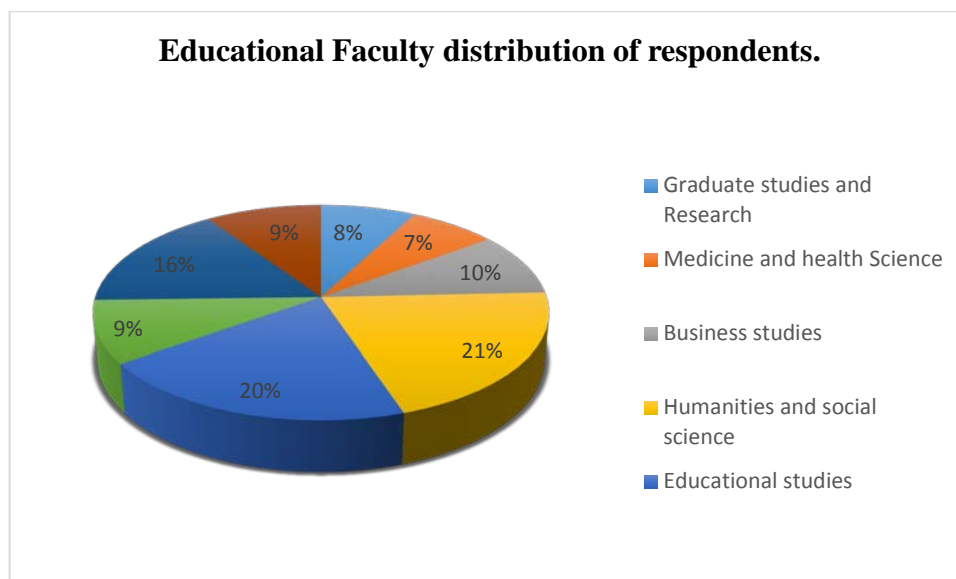


Figure 4.6 Educational faculty percentage distribution of respondent

4.2 Percentage distribution of the response to questions

Table 4.7 percentage response frequency to questions by 350 respondents

	Questions	Response Frequency (%)					cumulative frequency
		Representation of response (ABCDE)					
		A	B	C	D	E	
6	How concerned are you about the Environment?	19	17	25	17	22	100
7	How concerned are you about extinction of endangered species?	22	14	31	14	19	100
8	When people get involved in trying to solve environmental problems, how often do you think they make things better?	24	18	17	21	20	100
9	When people get involved in trying to solve environmental problems, how often do you think they make things better?	19	23	28	30	-	100
10	Are you aware of oil exploration and extraction in Libya?	60	19	21	-	-	100
11	Do you agree that oil exploration has affected some localities in Libya?	41	36	23	-	-	100

12	If the above answer is 'yes', what impact concerns you the most?	40	29	31	-	-	100
13	Have you noticed any change in Plants?	68	32	-	-	-	100
14	If the Above answer is yes, what are the causes of these changes?	40	24	19	17	-	100
15	Have you noticed any changes in water quality since oil exploration in Libya?	56	44	-	-	-	100
16	If the answer above is yes, what do you think are the major causes?	36	21	20	23	-	100
17	Have the change in water quality affected some localities in Libya?	43	25	32	-	-	100
18	. If the answer above is 'yes', in what ways?	31	25	25	19	-	100
19	According to your knowledge, are there gas flares in Libya?	45	27	28	-	-	100
20	How would you rate the overall level of impact of gas flaring personally?	30	12	26	32	-	100
21	What are the impacts of gas flaring?	17	25	24	34	-	100
22	. According to your Knowledge, have there been any oil spills in some community in Libya?	25	14	35	26	-	100
23	If the above answer is yes, how often does the oil spill occur?	31	22	26	21	-	100
24	. In your view, what are the major causes of oil spill?	32	15	12	20	21	100
25	What are the impacts of oil spill?	22	29	19	30	--	100
26	. How would you describe the biodiversity of oil exploration zones in Libya?	36	22	26	16	-	100
27	Has the composition or biodiversity richness changed or reduced since oil exploration started in those zones in Libya?	20	35	45	-	-	100
28	What in your view is the greatest damage to biodiversity?	28	14	35	23	-	100
29	Has there been a decrease in agricultural production from oil exploration Zones in in Libya?	42	26	32	-	-	100

30	What do you think is the cause of decrease in yield of harvest in those oil exploration zones?	17	25	31	27	-	100
31	Do you think there is a link between oil Production and the rise in health care issues?	36	29	35	-	-	100
32	How well do you think the environment can recover on its own from oil exploration pollution?	29	16	14	19	22	100
33	Should the Libyan government laws on oil exploration pollution be more strict, less strict or about as strict as they are	42	32	26	-	-	100
34	Which of the following alternative energy sources do you think should be encouraged?	56	44	-	-	-	100
35	Should the government provide more money to support alternative energy?	62	38	-	-	-	100

The table above gives a clear percentage distribution of the response to questions in the questionnaire by the respondents.

4.3 Reliability Analysis

Table 4.8. Dependability Data

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.986	36

Table 4.8 above displays the outcome of study of the retort to the survey using Cronbach Alpha. The outcome displayed a dependability count of 0.986 meaning that all the thirty eight substances are dependable as well as valid to quantify the view of defendants towards the valuation of Tripoli university students' awareness and perception towards pollution of the environment as a result of oil exploration.

4.4 Connection Examination

A connection examination was approved to investigate the organization's notch and dependence between the independent values (students' awareness, Students perception and students attitude) and the dependent variables (effect of oil exploration

on the environment). The tables underneath demonstrate the connection medium amid the autonomous values as well as the reliant values as offered in this study.

4.4.1 Connection amid Students' awareness and effect of oil exploration on the environment

Table 4.9. Correlation between Students' awareness and effect of oil exploration on the environment.

		Student awareness	Effect of oil exploration on the environment
Student awareness	Pearson Correlation	.967**	2
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	350	350
Effect of oil exploration on the environment	Pearson Correlation	.967**	2
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	350	350

** . Connection is significant at stage 0.01 (2-tailed).

From the above data display, it can be concluded that a significant numerical association Student awareness as well as effect of oil exploration on the environment. 0.967 is the connection factor, with significance at the 0.01 stage. The indication here is that students are aware of the deteriorating effect of oil exploration on the environment.

4.4.2 Correlation between students' perception and effect of oil exploration on the environment.

Table 4.10. Correlation between students' perception and effect of oil exploration on the environment.

		Student perception	Effect of oil exploration on the environment
Student perception	Pearson Correlation	.766**	2
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	350	350
Effect of oil exploration on the environment.	Pearson Correlation	.766**	2
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	350	350

** . Connection is significant at stage 0.01 (2-tailed).).

From the above display, there is a numerical substantial connection of students' perception as well as effect of oil exploration on the environment. 0.766 is the connection factor, with significance at the 0.01 level. Such suggestion additionally implies students clearly understand the impact of oil exploration on the environment in Libya.

4.4.3 Correlation between students' attitude and effect of oil exploration on the environment

Table 4.11. Correlation between students' attitude and effect of oil exploration on the environment

		Student attitude	Effect of oil exploration on the environment
Student attitude	Pearson	2	.896**
	Correlation		
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	350	350
Effect of oil exploration on the environment	Pearson	.896**	2
	Correlation		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	350	350

** . Connection is significant at the 0.01 stage (2-tailed).

From the above display, there is a numerical substantial connection of students' attitude for environmental deterioration. 0.896 is the connection factor, with significance at the 0.01 stage. The suggestion implies students have an optimistic attitude in ways to stop or curtail the devastating effect of oil on the environment.

4.5 REGERSSION INVESTIGATION

Linear regression investigation was approved for the assessment of listed speculation in addition to discovery of the relationship amid the independent and dependent values.

4.5.1. Hypothesis 1

H1: There is a connection amid students' awareness and effect of oil exploration on the environment

H0: There is no connection amid students' awareness as well as effect of oil exploration on the environment

4.5.1.1 Typical Abridged of Variables

Table 4.12. Typical Abridge of Variables

	R	R ²	Modified R ²	Std. Fault of the Approximation
1	.823 ^a	.676	.674	.50280

a. Predictors: (Constant), students awareness

b. Dependent Variable: effect of oil exploration on the environment.

0.676 is the R square (R²) amount of intent; it shows the analytical dominance of the reversion formula. The implication here is, students are aware of the effect of oil exploration on the environment hence this also implies that there is over 67.4% that the effect of oil on the environment in Libya should be addressed.

4.5.1.2. Regression Analysis Outcomes (ANOVA)

Table 4.13. Regression Analysis Outcomes (ANOVA)

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	134.700	1	134.700	2790.662	.000 ^a
	Residual	9.570	199	.050		
	Total	145.181	200			

a. Forecasters: (Continuous), students awareness

b. Dependent Variable: effect of oil exploration on the environment.

Table 4.13 above reveals an F-figure of 2790.662 with 0.000 which signifies the value rate and specifies $p < .05$ shows significance at the .05 consequence stage. Hence, the survey rejects H₀ and accepts H₁, confirming that student awareness is statistically noteworthy in towards oil exploration effects on the environment.

4.5.1.3 Coefficients (student awareness & effect of oil exploration on the environment)

Table 4.14. Coefficients (student awareness & effect of oil exploration on the environment)

Model	Unstandardized Factors		Standardized Factors		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
(Persistent)	.183	.049		3.900	.000
1 students awareness	.977	.018	.989	53.779	.000

a. effect of oil exploration on the environment.

The data chart above depicts a Beta value of 0.989 which approves the confident link which exists among students' awareness as predicting showing the devastating effect of oil exploration in Libya as previously defined by the refusal of the valueless speculation. 53.779 is the T- test rate which has a 0.000 consequence that exists lesser to 0.05. 0.183 is the non-standardized factor for the continual course while 0.989 exists as student awareness; such continuous pace implies a part rush in student awareness leading to .899 rush on the continuous pace as part to curtail the effect of oil exploration in Libya.

4.5.2 Hypothesis 2

H1: There is a connection amid students' perception and effect of oil exploration in Libya

H0: There is no relationship between students' perception and effect of oil exploration in Libya

4.5.2.1 Variables' Model Abridgment

Table 4.15. Variables' Model Abridgment

Model	R	R ²	Modified R ²	Std. Error of the Approximation
1	.790 ^a	.625	.625	.56004

a. Predictors: (Constant), students awareness

b. Dependent Variable: effect of oil exploration on the environment.

Table 4.15 displayed above shows an R Square (R²) element with magnitude 0.625. It elucidates the exploratory influence of the reversion formula. The implication here is that students' perception accounts for 62.5% necessity to checkmate the impact of oil exploration in Libya.

4.5.2.2 Regression Analysis Outcomes (ANOVA)

Table 4.16. Regression Analysis Outcomes (ANOVA)

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	85.777	1	85.277	279.559	.000 ^a
	Residual	60.504	199	.390		
	Total	144.181	200			

a. Forecasters: (Continuous), students awareness

b. Reliant Variable: effect of oil exploration on the environment.

Table 4.16 overhead discloses an F-factor of 279.559 with 0.000 which signifies the value rate and specifies $p < .05$ shows significance at the .05 consequence stage. Hence, the survey rejects H0 and accepts H1, confirming that students' perception is statistically noteworthy in forecasting for creating reasons to checkmate oil pollution of the environment

4.5.2.3 Coefficients (students' perception & effect of oil exploration)

Table 4.17. Coefficients (students' perception & effect of oil exploration)

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.
		Factors		Factors		
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Continuous)	.374	.136		3.699	.010
	students awareness	.895	.051	.788	16.590	.000

a. Dependent Variable: effect of oil exploration on the environment.

The data chart above depicts a Beta value of 0.788 which approves the confident link which exists among students' awareness as predicting showing the devastating effect of oil exploration in Libya as previously defined by the refusal of the valueless speculation. 16.590 is the T- test rate which has a 0.000 consequence that exists lesser to 0.05. 0.374 is the non-standardized factor for the continual course while .895 exists as student perception, the continuous rate infers that a unit upsurge student's perception precede to .895 upsurge on the need to combat oil pollution in Libya.

4.5.3 Hypothesis 3

H1: There is a connection amid students' attitude and effect of oil exploration in Libya

H0: There is no connection amid students' defiance and effect of oil exploration in Libya.

4.5.3.1 Variables' Model Summary

Table 4.18. Variables' Model Summary

Model	R	R ²	Modified R ²	Standard. Error of the Estimate
1	.945a	.900	.799	.39144

a. Predictors: (Constant), student's attitude.

b. Dependent Variable: effect of oil exploration in Libya.

Table 4.18 displayed above shows an R Square (R²) element with magnitude 0.900. It elucidates the exploratory influence of the reversion formula. The implication here is that students' attitude promote 80% on the need to checkmate oil pollution in Libya.

4.5.3.2 Regression Analysis Outcomes (ANOVA)

Table 4.19. Regression Analysis Outcomes (ANOVA)

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	11.372	2	115.372	800.934	.000 ^a
	Residual	29.809	199	.147		
	Total	145.181	200			

a. Forecasters: (Continuous), student's attitude.

b. Dependent Variable: effect of oil exploration in Libya.

Table 4.19 overhead discloses an F-factor of 800.934 with 0.000 which signifies the value rate and specifies $p < .05$ shows significance at the .05 consequence stage. Hence, the survey rejects H₀ and accepts H₁, confirming that students' attitude is statistically noteworthy in forecasting the need to prevent oil pollution of the environment.

4.5.3.3 Coefficients (students' perceptions & effect of oil exploration on the environment)

Table 4.20. Coefficients (students' perceptions & effect of oil exploration on the environment)

Model	Unstandardized		Standardized		
	Factors		Factors		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	
1 (Continuous)	-.136	.010		-1.366	.174
Student's attitude.	1.045	.038	.910	29.159	.000

The data chart above depicts a Beta value of 0.910 which approves the confident link which exists student's perception as vital in supporting the need to checkmate oil exploration and its effect on the environment in Libya as previously defined by the refusal of the valueless speculation. 29.159 is the T- test rate which has a 0.000 consequence that exists lesser to 0.05. -0.136 is the non-standardized factor for the continual course while 1.045 is the absence of exercise value for procedure enhancement. The continuous rate infers that a unit upsurge student's perception precede to 1.045 upsurges the prerequisite to avert ecological oil pollution on the need to combat oil pollution in Libya.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Tested Hypothesis Outcome Summary

Table 5.1. Tested Hypothesis Outcome Summary

S/N	Concept	Outcome
H1	A connection exists amid students awareness of environmental pollution as well as effect of oil exploration in Libya	Accepted
H0	There is no connection amid students' awareness as well as effect of oil exploration on the environment	Rejected
H2	There is a relationship between students perception of environmental protection and the effect of oil exploration in the environment	Accepted
H0	There is no relationship between students' perception and effect of oil exploration in Libya	Rejected
H3	There is a connection amid students' defiance regarding the environment and the effect of oil exploration on the environment.	Accepted
H0	There is no connection amid students' defiance regarding the environment and the effect of oil exploration on the environment.	Rejected

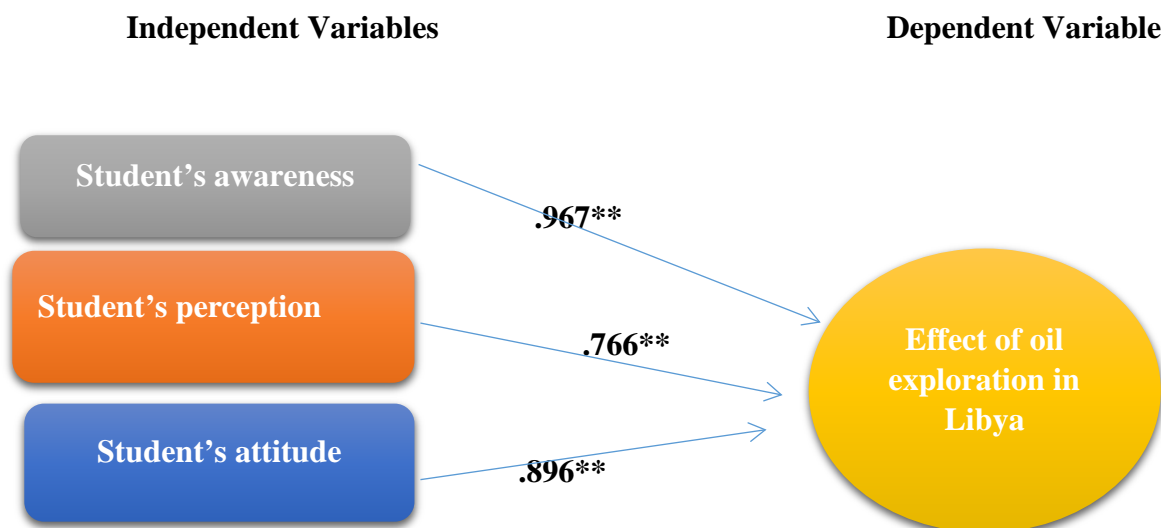


Figure 5.1: Results Summary Model

Table 5.1 and figure 5.1 overhead demonstrates the outcome abridged typical of the verified theory. Based on the reversion outcomes all the four theories were recognized since the outcomes were statistically noteworthy. This is a suggestion that the factors hypothesized were main to why there is the need to monitor and control environmental pollution as a result of oil exploration.

5.2 Conclusion

It is now obvious that oil exploration though has a great economic benefits; however, oil exploration incidents results to detrimental environmental problems which poses a great challenge to Libyan swamps, lands as well as the countries offshore environmental with records reaching approximately 7%, 24%, and 69% respectively. Oil bunkering, accidents and pipeline vandalization of oil pipeline are also part of the reason for on-shore oil spillages in Libya. Part of the reasons for these can be attributed to non-awareness and low environmental education on the impact of oil exploration and spillage to the environment.

The study investigated the awareness and attitude of the students towards industrial pollution in Libya with Tripoli University as a case study and as a typical representation of Libyan student population. Statistical methods were adopted to test the objectives and hypothesis of the study. We discovered that there is a numerical noteworthy connection Student awareness as well as the effect of oil exploration on the environment. 0.967 is the correlational element, with significance at the 0.01 stage.

The implication is students are aware of the deteriorating effect of oil exploration on the environment.

We further discovered that there is a numerical noteworthy connection student's perception as well as the effect of oil exploration on the environment. 0.766 is the correlational element, with significance at the 0.01 level. Such suggestion additionally means students clearly understand the impact of oil exploration on the environment in Libya.

Lastly the study proposed that there is a numerical noteworthy connection amid student's defiance as well as environmental deterioration. The correlation factors is 0.896, which is noteworthy at the 0.01 level. This is a suggestion that students have an optimistic attitude in ways to stop or curtail the devastating effect of oil on the environment.

At the end of the study, the true hypothesis (HI) for all the stated hypothesis were accepted and the Null (HO) hypothesis were all rejected.

Part of the problem towards non-awareness to environmental pollution as a result of oil exploration can be attributed to Libyan government agencies lack of qualified experts' on monitoring the activities of these oil exploration industries so as to curtail the release of harmful substances to the environment. Non-awareness of students and greater number of citizens on the subject of oil pollution is a clear indication of failure of the Libyan government in educating the students on the challenges facing the environment.

It is clearly obvious the Libyan environmental impact assessment (EIA) agency have not been accountable to environmental pollution assessment. To ensure effective and functional EIA, government ministries ought to ensure that those conferred with the responsibility of monitoring the activities of these oil exploration industries as well as those with the responsibility of educating both the students and the general public at large through schools and media are held to account for their failures.

5.3 Recommendation

One of the apparent approach to decimate these environmental pollution as a result of oil exploration survey. More inept research in this area impact of oil exploration on the different oil exploration zones should as well be carried out as these have not been done by the Libyan EIA. Also, a study should be carried out to have a view of the villager's perception towards the detrimental effect of oil exploration.

The study is still very much open for further study on the subject matter as industrial pollution is a threat for the environment, the ecosystem and the biosphere at large. Some of the area that can be further investigated include: government environmental policies and its effective outcome towards environmental protection. Secondly, environmental instrumentation monitory to analyze the depreciation of the environment due to industrial pollution in real-time. To be investigated in other to reach a lasting solution to environmental problems.

REFERENCES

- Abed, R. M. M., & Al-Kindi, S. (2017). Effect of disturbance by oil pollution on the diversity and activity of bacterial communities in biological soil crusts from the Sultanate of Oman. *Applied Soil Ecology*, *110*, 88–96. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apsoil.2016.10.009>
- Awareness and attitudes towards environmental pollution 1. Tripoli University Students awareness and attitude towards industrial waste pollution . (n.d.), 1–8.
- Bayagbon, A. (2011). Impact assessment of the environmental protection policies in the upstream oil industry in Nigeria/AM Bayagbon., (May), 1–90. Retrieved from <http://dspace.nwu.ac.za/handle/10394/6276>
- Bragg, J. R., Prince, R. C., Harner, E. J., & Atlas, R. M. (1994). Effectiveness of bioremediation for the Exxon Valdez oil spill. *Nature*, *368*(6470), 413–418.
- Dendena, B., & Corsi, S. (2015). The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment: A further step towards an integrated assessment process. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, *108*, 965–977. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2015.07.110>
- Doyle, B. (2010). Managing and Contesting Industrial Pollution in Middlesbrough, 1880–1940. *Northern History*, *47*(1), 135–154. <https://doi.org/10.1179/174587010X12597746068624>
- Edition, C. (2007). Questionnaire on Environmental Problems and the Survival of Humankind 15-Year Summary, 2007(July). Environmental Public Health. (n.d.), 1–116.
- Eyftside, T. S. . (2010). Oil pollution Management and Enviromental Assessment In The Niger Delta: A Case Study of Operations of Chevron Nigeria Ltd. in *Ugborodo Community in Delta State of Nigeria*, (443783), 1–153.
- Farrow, K., Brinson, A., Wallmo, K., & Lew, D. K. (2016). Environmental attitudes in the aftermath of the Gulf Oil Spill. *Ocean and Coastal Management*, *119*, 128–134. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2015.10.001>
- Female, M., & Prefer, O. (2014). Environmental Awareness Survey 2013 EcoAwareness Questions, 2–7.
- Ho, K. A. Y., Patton, L., Latimer, J. S., Pruell, R. J., Pelletier, M., McKinney, R., & Jayaraman, S. (1999). The chemistry and toxicity of sediment affected by oil from the North Cape spilled into Rhode Island Sound. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, *38*(4), 314–323.

- Goldman, R., Biton, E., Brokovich, E., Kark, S., & Levin, N. (2015). Oil spill contamination probability in the southeastern Levantine basin. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, *91*(1), 347–356. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2014.10.050>
- Ikechukwu, M., & Management, R. (n.d.). Community Perception of Environmental and Socio-economic Impacts of Oil Exploitation : A Case Study of the Niger Delta Gesellschaftliche Wahrnehmung der Umwelt- und sozio-ökonomischen Einflüsse durch die Ölförderung: Eine Fallstudie am Beispiel des Niger Deltas, (2732520), 1–147.
- Isah, M. N. (2012). the Role of Environmental Impact Assessment in Nigeria'S Oil and Gas Industry, (September).
- Kaltenborn, B. P., Linnell, J. D. C., Thomassen, J., & Lindhjem, H. (2017). Complacency or resilience? Perceptions of environmental and social change in Lofoten and Vesterålen in northern Norway. *Ocean and Coastal Management*, *138*, 29–37. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2017.01.010>
- Kataoka, T., & Hinata, H. (2015). Evaluation of beach cleanup effects using linear system analysis. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, *91*(1), 73–81. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2014.12.026>
- Kubanza, N. S., Das, D. K., & Simatele, D. (2016). Some happy , others sad : exploring environmental justice in solid waste management in Kinshasa , The Democratic Republic of Congo. *Local Environment*, *22*(5), 595–620. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13549839.2016.1242120>
- Lekwot, V. E., Balasom, M. K., & Dyaji, L. (2014). Environmental Planning and Management as a Strategy for Solving Environmental Problems in Niger Delta Region: A Study of Bonny Island, Rivers State, Nigeria. *Journal of Environment and Earth Science*, *4*(21), 239–248.
- Liu, X., Meng, R., Xing, Q., Lou, M., Chao, H., & Bing, L. (2015). Assessing oil spill risk in the Chinese Bohai Sea: A case study for both ship and platform related oil spills. *Ocean and Coastal Management*, *108*, 140–146. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2014.08.016>
- Margesin, R., & Schinner, F. (1999). Biological decontamination of oil spills in cold environments. *Journal of Chemical Technology and Biotechnology*, *74*(5), 381–389.
- Mani-Peres, C., Xavier, L. Y., Santos, C. R., & Turra, A. (2016). Stakeholders perceptions of local environmental changes as a tool for impact assessment in coastal zones. *Ocean and Coastal Management*, *119*, 135–145. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2015.10.005>

- Manu, D. A. K. (2011). *the Emerging Oil Industry in Ghana : Socio-Economic and Environmental Impact on the People of Cape Three Points .*
- Mujumder, B. (n.d.). *Theme : Industrial Pollution and Policy Internalisation of Wastes in Industrial Plants :*
- Pritchard, P. H., Mueller, J. G., Rogers, J. C., Kremer, F. V., & Glaser, J. A. (1992). Oil spill bioremediation: experiences, lessons and results from the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska. In *Microorganisms to Combat Pollution* (pp. 191-211). Springer Netherlands
- Processing, D. A. (2004). *R I Nf or At Io N At.*
- Mitchell, R. B. (1994). *Intentional oil pollution at sea: environmental policy and treaty compliance.* mit Press.
- Sanders, T. H. (1980). Effects of variety and maturity on lipid class composition of peanut oil. *Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society*, 57(1), 8-11.
- Short, J. W., & Heintz, R. A. (1997). Identification of Exxon Valdez oil in sediments and tissues from Prince William Sound and the Northwestern Gulf of Alaska based on a PAH weathering model. *Environmental Science & Technology*, 31(8), 2375-2384.
- Silva, C. A., Oliveira Ribeiro, C. A., Katsumiti, A., Araújo, M. L. P., Zandoná, E. M., Costa Silva, G. P., ... Silva de Assis, H. C. (2009). Evaluation of waterborne exposure to oil spill 5 years after an accident in Southern Brazil. *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety*, 72(2), 400-409. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoenv.2008.03.009> Survey questionnaire ("climate change" version 1) 1. (n.d.).
- Sugai, S. F., Lindstrom, J. E., & Braddock, J. F. (1997). Environmental influences on the microbial degradation of Exxon Valdez oil on the shorelines of Prince William Sound, Alaska. *Environmental science & technology*, 31(5), 1564-1572. Swannell, R. P., Lee, K., & McDonagh, M. (1996). Field evaluations of marine oil spill bioremediation. *Microbiological Reviews*, 60(2), 342-365.
- Tamaddoni, M., Sotudeh-Gharebagh, R., Nario, S., Hajihosseinzadeh, M., & Mostoufi, N. (2014). Experimental study of the VOC emitted from crude oil tankers. *Process Safety and Environmental Protection*, 92(6), 929-937. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psep.2013.10.005>
- Thesis, M. (2015). *Institute Of Educatinal Sciences Environmental Education And Management Measuring Environmental Awareness Among Libyan Farms In Rabi Valley Area Master Student : EhabeddinELftisi Thesis advisor :*
- Universit, T., Freiberg, B., & To, T. (2006). *Dedication To my father and mother who*

supported me and lighted up my, (3).

- Wawryk, A. S. (2002). Adoption of International Environmental Standards by Transnational Oil Companies: Reducing the Impact of Oil Operations in Emerging Economies. *Journal of Energy & Natural Resources Law*, 20(March), 402. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02646811.2002.11433308>
- Wrenn, B. A., & Venosa, A. D. (1996). Selective enumeration of aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbon degrading bacteria by a most-probable-number procedure. *Canadian journal of microbiology*, 42(3), 252-258
- Yang, J., Lu, Y. Y., & Kropp, J. E. (2000). *U.S. Patent No. 6,013,722*. Washington, DC: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.
- Krasny, M. E., & Bonney, R. (2005). Environmental education through citizen science and participatory action research. *Environmental education and advocacy: Changing perspectives of ecology and education*, 292-319.
- Srinivasan, S., O'Fallon, L. R., & Dearry, A. (2003). Creating healthy communities, healthy homes, healthy people: initiating a research agenda on the built environment and public health. *American journal of public health*, 93(9), 1446-1450.
- Briggs, D. (2003). Environmental pollution and the global burden of disease. *British Medical Bulletin*, 68(1), 1-24.
- Chinander, K. R. (2001). Aligning accountability and awareness for environmental performance in operations. *Production and Operations Management*, 10(3), 276-291.

APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Sample of Questionnaire.

1. Tripoli University Students awareness and attitude towards industrial waste pollution.
The questionnaire will be used to ascertain Tripoli University Students awareness and attitude towards industrial waste pollution from oil exploration zones.

1. What is your age?

- 18 to 24
 25 to 34
 34 years and above

2. How do you identify your gender?

- Female Male

3. In what year are you?

- First year second year Third year Forth year
 Fifth Year sixth year Others please specify -----

4. Do you currently live on or off campus?

- On-Campus off- Campus

5. Type of degree in pursuit

- B.Sc.
 M.Sc.
 PhD

6. How concerned are you about the Environment?

- Extremely concerned Very concerned
 moderately concerned slightly concerned Not concerned at all

7. How concerned are you about extinction of endangered species?

- Extremely concerned Very concerned moderately
concerned slightly concerned Not concerned at all

8. How safe would you feel if an oil exploration begins in your area?

- a - Extremely safe b - Very Safe c- Moderately safe d- Slightly safe
e- Not safe at all

9. When people get involved in trying to solve environmental problems, how often do you think they make things better?

- a- Always
b- Most of the Time c- About half the time d- Once in a while Never

10. Are you aware of oil exploration and extraction in Libya?
 Yes No
 Other (please specify)
11. Do you agree that oil exploration has affected some localities in Libya?
 Yes No No idea
12. If the above answer is 'yes', what impact concerns you the most?
 Environmental Economics Social
13. Have you noticed any change in Plants?
 Yes No
14. If the Above answer is yes, what are the causes of these changes?
 Oil exploration
 Change in Weather farming
 Other impacts (Please specify).....
 No idea
15. Have you noticed any changes in water quality since oil exploration in Libya?
 Yes No
16. If the answer above is yes, what do you think are the major causes?
 Oil exploration
 Effluent from other industries domestic waste
 Others -----
 No idea
17. Have the change in water quality affected some localities in Libya?
 Yes No No idea
18. If the answer above is 'yes', in what ways?
 Lack of drinking water
 Inadequate water for domestic use
 Death of Organisms living inside the river
 reduction in fish production
19. According to your knowledge, are there gas flares in Libya?
 Yes No No idea
20. How would you rate the overall level of impact of gas flaring personally?

30. What do you think is the cause of decrease in yield of harvest in those oil exploration zones?

- Oil pollution
 Change in weather poor soil condition
 Others (please specify).....
 No idea

31. Do you think there is a link between oil Production and the rise in health care issues?

- Yes No No idea

32. How well do you think the environment can recover on its own from oil exploration pollution?

- Extremely well very well Moderately well
 slightly well Not well No idea

33. Should the Libyan government laws on oil exploration pollution be more strict, less strict or about as strict as they are?

- More strict Less strict
 About as strict as they are

34. Which of the following alternative energy sources do you think should be encouraged?

- Wind Solar Nuclear
 Natural gas coal

35. Should the government provide more money to support alternative energy?

- Yes No