

Practices for Promoting Environmental Sustainability

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Abstract

This research paper deals with the need for enhancing the practices for Promoting Environmental Sustainability. The UNO emphasizes on the effective engagement of the public to address major concerns of environment and promotes the development of the regional Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development. E- Survey on Practices for Promoting Environmental Sustainability was conducted across India to find out about the practices of common people and their concern for environment. Questionnaire on Environmental Sustainability Practices developed by the researchers. The survey was conducted through online mode. SPSS was used to analyze the data. It was found that there is a significant difference in Environmental Sustainability Practices with respect to Gender favouring Girls. It was found that there is a significant difference in Environmental Sustainability Practices with respect to Occupation of the people. Environmental education aims at creating awareness and developing responsible behaviour of the individual towards the total environment. This would attempt to create a commitment among the people to protect the environment and conserve nature and its resources. The relevance for real life situation can be emphasized to develop an awareness among the on environmental problems and conservation.

Keywords: Environmental sustainability, Renewable energy, Waste management, Conservation, Green technology, Sustainable development

Introduction

Environmental Sustainability Development means including key sustainable development issues into teaching and learning, such as poverty alleviation, citizenship, peace, ethics, responsibility in local and global contexts, democracy and governance, justice, security,

human rights, health, gender equity, cultural diversity, rural and urban development, economy, production and consumption patterns, corporate responsibility, environmental protection, natural resource management and biological and landscape diversity. This has prompted many politicians, policy-makers and public officials to define new policies and activities.

Statement of the Problem

E- Survey on Practices for Promoting Environmental Sustainability.

Objectives of the Study

- To examine the difference in Environmental Sustainability Practices of common people in India owing to difference in Gender, and occupation of the people.

Delimitations of the Study

The present investigation has the following delimitations

- The study was limited to the common people in India only.
- The sample was limited to 651 only.
- Standardized test materials alone were used.

Review of Related Literature

Review of related literature was conducted in order to analyse about the various studies done in the area.

Boiyo (2014) conducted a comparative study on environmental awareness and participation among secondary school students of Kasarani and Kibera Divisions, Nairobi, Kenya. The study revealed that there is no significant difference in the level of environmental awareness of students in Kasarani and Kibera Divisions. It was found that secondary school students both in Kibera and Kasarani Divisions had very low level of awareness of current and emergent environmental concepts and problems. The study also found that there is no significant difference in the level of participation in environmental activities among students in Kibera and Kasarani Divisions.

Ghosh (2014) conducted a study on environmental awareness among secondary school students in Golaghat District in the state of Assam. The study found that there was no

significant difference in environmental awareness among the secondary school male and female students of Golaghat district in the state of Assam.

Bordhan (2017) conducted a study on the environmental awareness among secondary school students in Kamrup (Metro) District, Assam. The study found that female secondary school students have higher awareness regarding the environment. The study also found that secondary school students studying in Assamese Medium schools have a higher level of awareness regarding the environment.

Dhanya and Pankajam (2017) conducted a study on the environmental awareness among secondary school students in Tamil Nadu. The findings revealed that 26% of the secondary students have low level of environmental awareness, 48% of the secondary students have moderate level of environmental awareness and 26% of the secondary students have high level of environmental awareness.

Barman (2018) conducted a comparative study of environmental awareness among secondary level students in Kamrup district (Metro & Rural), Assam. The study found that male students of rural area, private school and English medium school were found to be more environmentally aware in comparison to female students of rural area, private school and English medium school. The study also revealed that female students belonging to urban area, Government school and Assamese medium school were more aware to the environmental pollution than respective male students. The study also found that there is no significant difference in the level of participation in environmental activities among students in Kibera and Kasarani Divisions.

Design of the Study

The present study has been designed as a descriptive study.

Tools Used for the Study

Questionnaire on Environmental Sustainability Practices developed by the researchers. Personal data sheet prepared by the researchers.

Selection of the Sample

The sample for the study was selected randomly. The sample consisted of 651 people drawn from various places across India.

Statistical Treatment of Data

After the data was collected, it was subjected to statistical test of significance using SPSS package for testing the hypothesis formulated by the investigator. The major functional

variable for analysis and interpretation of the data includes Environmental Sustainability Practices of common public and the personal variables include Gender, and occupation. The following statistical technique was used for analysis and interpretation of data.

Critical Ratio and Anova

Critical ratio was computed to test the difference in Environmental Sustainability Practices with respect to Gender. One way analysis of variance was computed to test the difference in Environmental Sustainability Practices with respect to occupation.

Testing the Hypothesis

Further the data was subjected to appropriate statistical testes for testing the hypotheses.

Table - 1.1

Mean and Standard Deviation of Environmental Sustainability Practices

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
Environmental Sustainability Practices	Boys	116	23.66	3.135
	Girls	535	24.67	2.498

Hypotheses 1.1

There is no significant difference in Environmental Sustainability Practices owing to the differences in Gender.

Table 1.2

Table showing the difference in Environmental Sustainability Practices owing to Gender

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Df	t-Value	Significant level
Environmental Sustainability Practices	Boys	116	23.66	3.135	649	3.768	0.000
	Girls	535	24.67	2.498			

From the above table, the significant value 0.000 is less than 0.01 which is significant at 1% level. So, the null hypothesis is not accepted. Hence there is significant difference in Environmental Sustainability Practices with respect to Gender favouring Girls.

Hypotheses 1.2

There is no significant difference in Environmental Sustainability Practices owing to the differences in Occupation of the people.

Table 1.3

Table showing the difference in Environmental Sustainability Practices owing to Occupation of the people.

Variable	Occupation of the People.	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
Environmental Sustainability Practices	Working Professional	120	23.68	2.873
	College Student	456	24.80	2.578
	Others	75	23.87	2.333

Table 1.4

One way ANOVA showing the difference in Environmental Sustainability Practices with respect to the difference in Occupation of the people

Variable		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Significant Level
Environmental Sustainability Practices	Between Groups	151.166	2	75.583	11.107	0.000
	Within Groups	4409.473	648	6.805		

From the above table, the significant value 0.000 is Less than 0.01 which is significant at 1% level. So, the null hypothesis is not accepted. Hence there is significant difference in Environmental Sustainability Practices with respect to Occupation of the people.

Major Findings of the Study

- There is a significant difference in Environmental Sustainability Practices with respect to Gender favouring Girls.
- There is a significant difference in Environmental Sustainability Practices with respect to Occupation of the people favouring the College Students.

Educational Implications

It is essential to create awareness among people and make them to understand and value the issue of sustainable development. National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC) had been launched by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF), Government of India. This campaign was initially organized in 1986, with the objective of creating environmental awareness at the national level and since then it has become an annual activity. In this campaign, nominal financial assistance is provided to NGOs, schools, universities, research institutes, army units, etc to raise awareness and action-oriented activities. Therefore, if we want to live in a clean, healthy, safe and secure environment for a long time and wish to hand over a clean and safe earth to our future generations, we must give topmost priority on creating environmental awareness amongst the students through environmental education and encourage Environmental Sustainability Practices among everyone in the society.

Conclusion

This requires participatory teaching and learning methods that motivate and empower learners to change their behavior and take action for sustainable development. ESD consequently promotes competencies like critical thinking, imagining future scenarios and making decisions in a collaborative way.

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