



Assessment of environmental sustainability perception in *Homo sapiens* through research study

Nethra S.¹ Tayyaba Ahmad²

^{1,2}Asst. Professor, Padmashree Institute of Management and Sciences, Kommaghatta, Kengeri, Bangalore-560060

Corresponding Author- Nethra S

Email:- abhayanethra5@gmail.com

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Abstract

It is known fact that the role played by environment is crucial in life, but as the time goes on, people are getting unaware of the hazardous impact, created by polluting it, by the daily scheduled activities. Now a day, the oath of keeping environment safe and protected is limited till schools, colleges, offices. The knowledge of keeping it hygienic gets terminated once the books get packed. To spread awareness among people it is mandatory to check the day to day activities, so that one can give lessons to manipulate the habits which show red spot on environmental protection. It has been recorded that the main reason why environment sustainability is getting a question of discussion in present society is all because of the lavish lifestyle where people purchase branded items just for a single use and then discard it but are unaware of its harmful outcomes. So to enlighten the people, special policies can be made, camps can be organized in nearby locality, and NGO's could be given charges of devoting their time for environment protection. This could be a better initiative towards making the environment sustainable and to armor the Mother Nature from all insecurities. Society should get to know about the most famous community (BISHNOI COMMUNITY) who served their lives just for sake of protecting trees. Similarly, every person should take a startup for making the environment crystal sparkling.

Keywords: Environment, Hazardous, Sustainability, Bishnoi Community, Perception, Assessment, Sustainable development goals.

Introduction

Environment is a very common word for all, along with it, it is as important as the three basic needs of life such as food, shelter, clothes. If the environment is not adequate, life can become fully blur with no vision or aim. It is believed and mentioned by some ancient saints, who have ages of connectivity with Ayurveda that in order to have a better development in life, society, and career; firstly need to manage the environmental surroundings and make as pure and eco-friendly as much as can, moreover it is known as “MANTRA OF SUCCESS” in Sanskrit. Science says; that as woken up, in the morning, the brain is in its aura stage, it is a stage where it prepares itself for a whole day work so if woken up in a lap of nature the day is comparatively better than those

woken up and gets indulged with technologies.

However; environment is not given much attention and importance now a days as because of the huzzle and buzzle in present lifestyle, which is why people are prone to diseases.

Environment is the blended form of biotic and abiotic factors. Without which none of the living beings can survive. There are many components which make up environment all together and; they are Atmosphere, Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Biosphere. Environment protection act in 1986 is the act of Parliament of India. In the wake of Bhopal Tragedy the Government of India enacted the Environment Protection Act of 1986 under Article 253 of the constitution passed in March 1986, it came in to force in 19th November 1986 which

includes 26 sections. The purpose of the act is to implement the decisions of United Nations Conference on the Human Environments they relate to the protection and improvement of human environment and prevention of hazards to human beings, other creatures, plants and property [1].

Nowadays, every Country which is considered as developed, developing its environment statistics are noted at first [2] because healthy environment leads to better society.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. Environment sustainability is one of the goals to be achieved. Environment protection is given importance and initiatives taken to safeguard it.

Types of environment

Geographical Environment: This type of environment has its second name as well which is called as Natural environment. This

Methods and Methodology

Demography

India is a country in South Asia. It is situated north of equator between 8°4' north to 37°6' north latitude and 68°7' east to 97°25' east longitude.

Methodology

In the present study, the data was collected from males and females of different age groups (19-28 years) depicting their role in environment sustainability. The samples

category of environment involves geographical areas, rivers, lakes, ponds, forests, volcanoes, sea, land, desserts, oceans etc. thus called natural environment.

Man Made Environment: This is a kind of environment which is created by man for the survival. The humans have layered science and technology for the development with a bit of natural resources. Certainly it gets divided into two categories; outer environment with technologies and inner environment with social lives.

Objectives of the study:

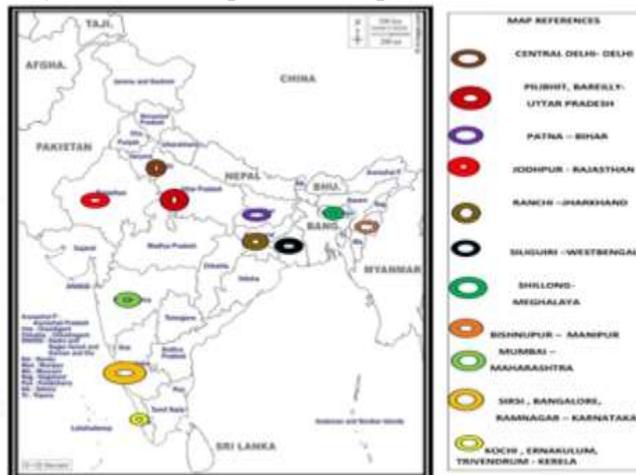
To assess the perception of people regarding environmental sustainability

To spread awareness among the society to contribute for a better environment

To alert people to take care of environment and cautious the society from the life threatening diseases while maintaining a proper hygiene in the locality.

To spread knowledge among people of being connected with natural resources and which motivates them to make their use in day to day life.

belong to east, west, north and south India. Each individual was asked to record, their day to day activities which are related to environment such as planting trees, using cow-dung, motor vehicles, bicycles etc. The awareness of people was also noticed on the basis of presence of biogas plants, public washrooms, pollution in their locality and each of these parameters were displayed in pie charts summarizing the record in percentile.

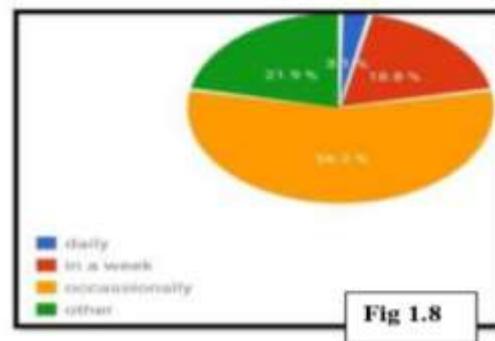
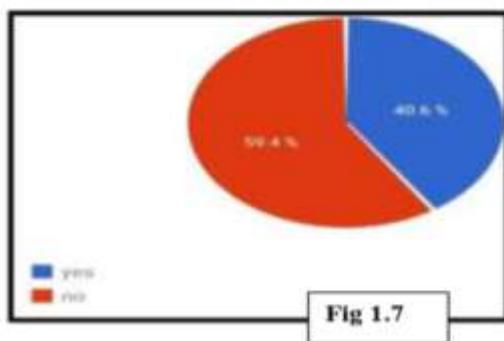
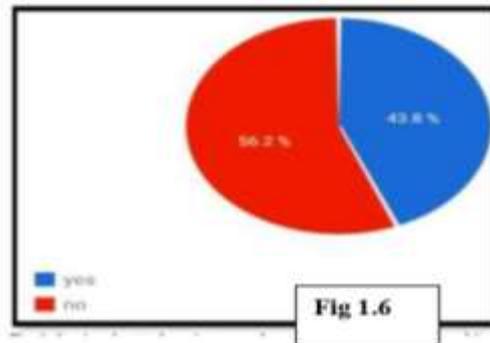
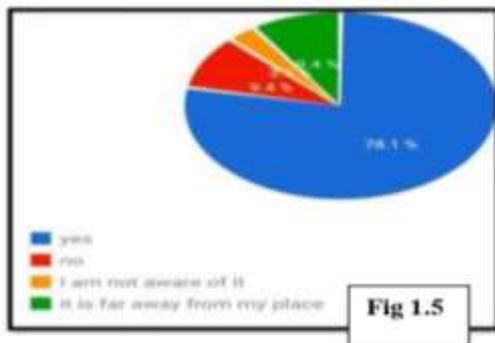
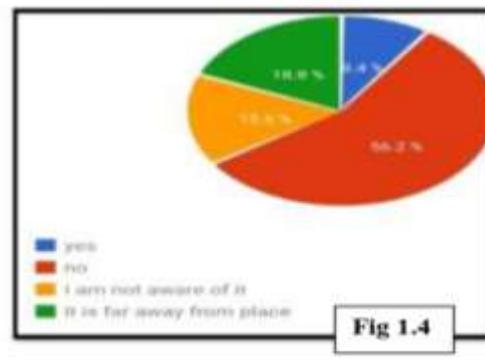
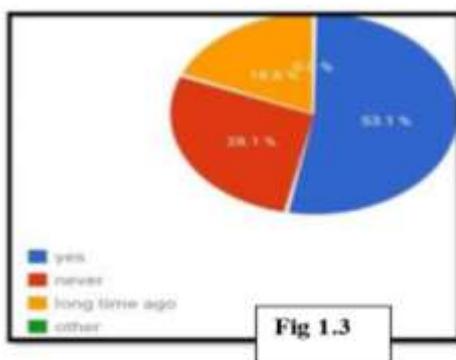
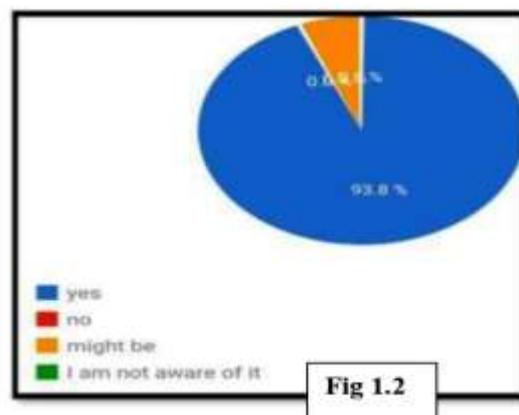
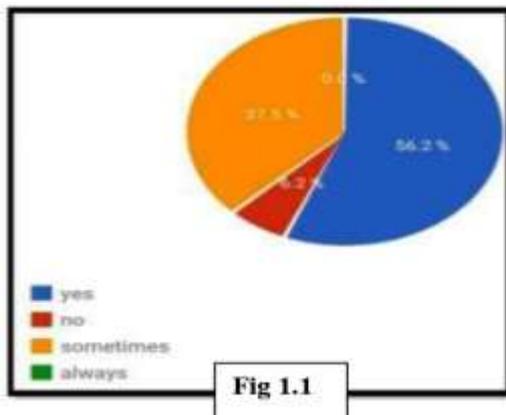


MAP NO. 1- Depicting the locations of the current study

Results

Based on the assessment on environmental sustainability perception in

people, considering different parameters the results were statistically analyzed.



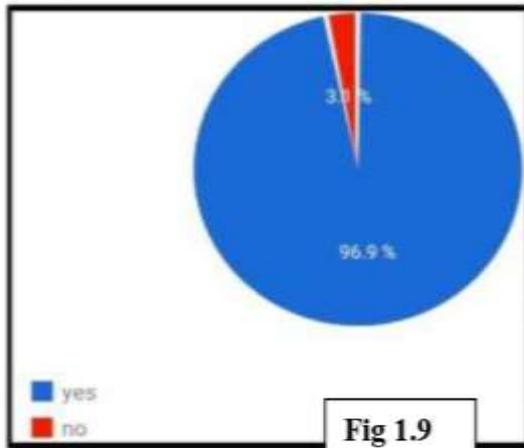


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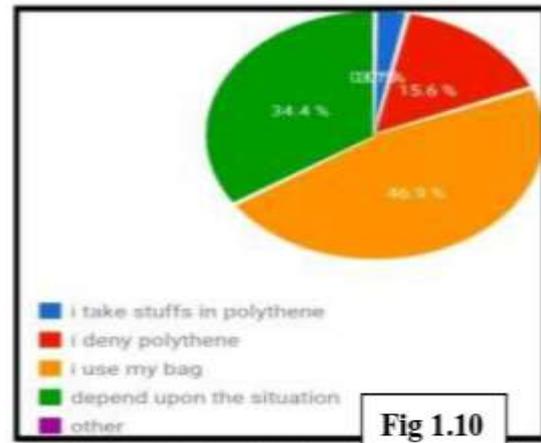


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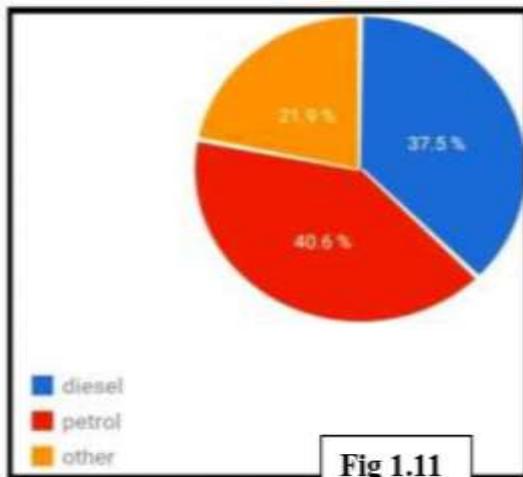


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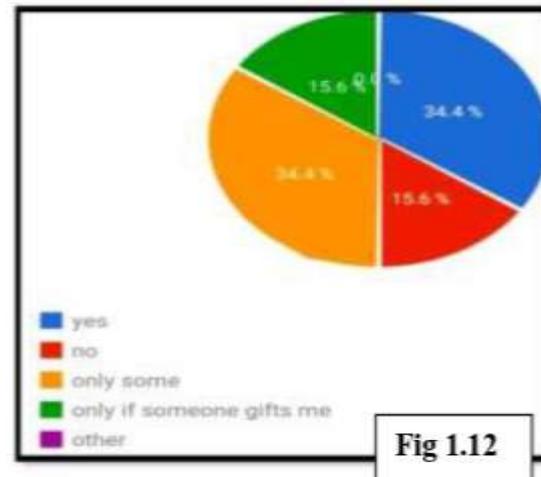


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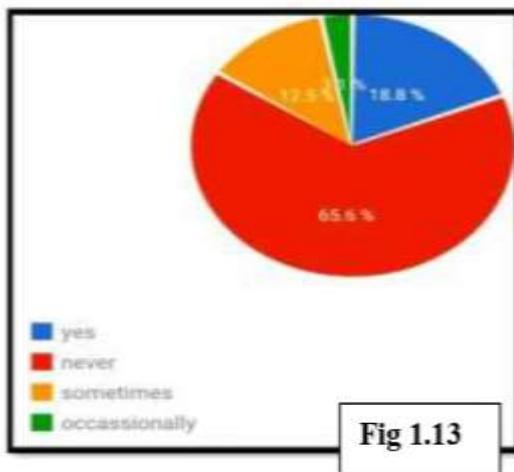


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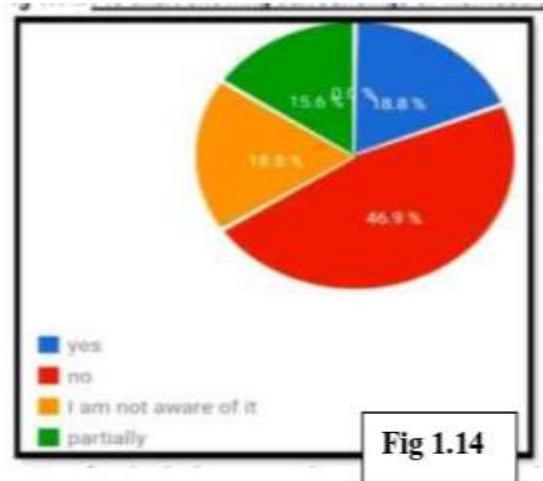
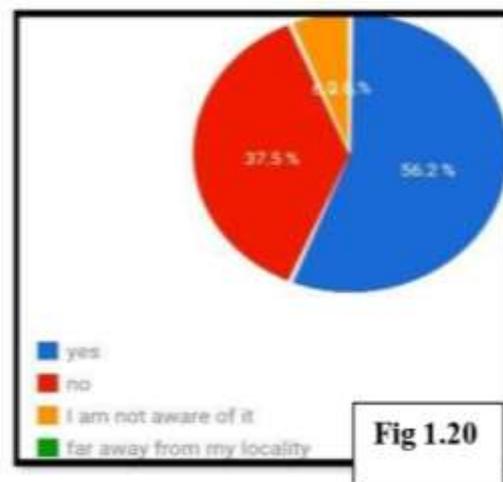
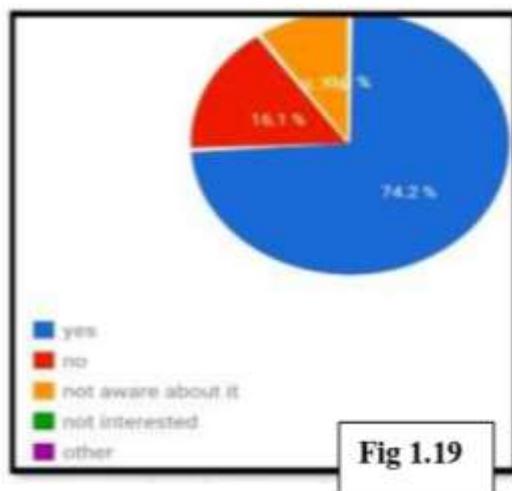
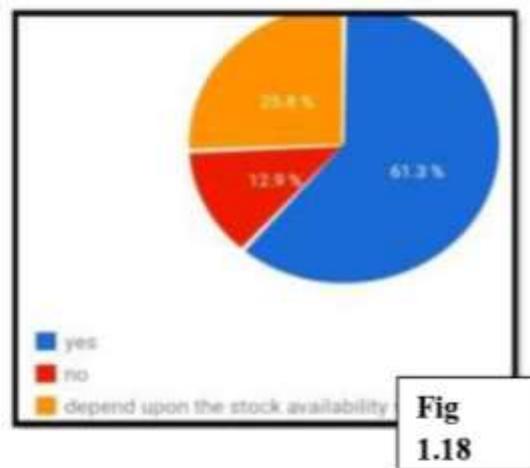
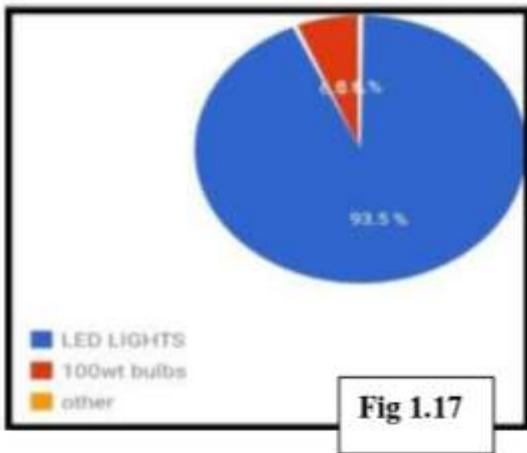
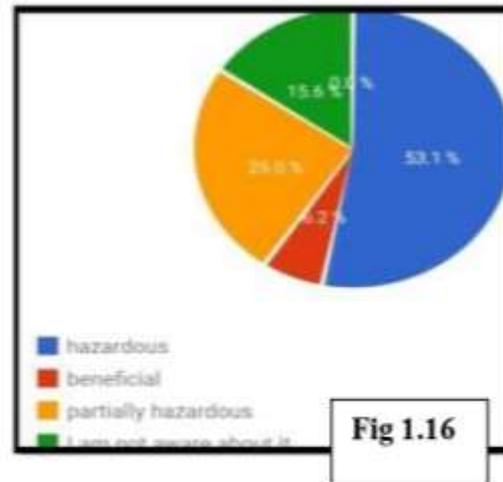
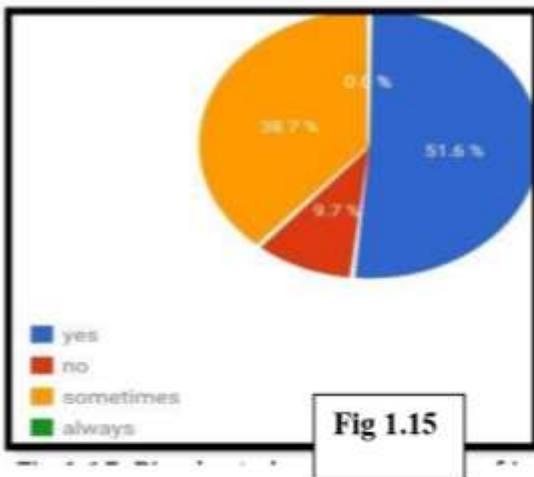


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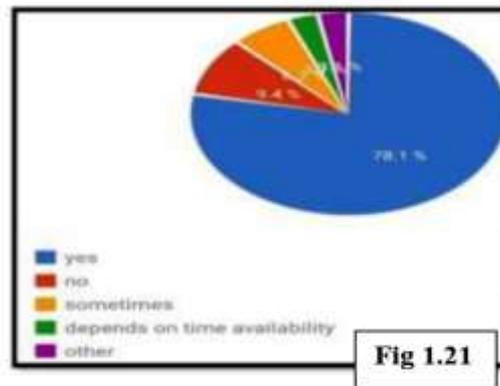


Fig 1.1 Pie chart showing the no. of individuals taken part in environmental protection

Around 56.2% of individuals show their participation in environment protection, whereas 37.5% of individuals show their interest partially and 6.2% shows no role in environment protection.

Fig 1.2 Pie chart showing the number of individuals who know use of cow-dung

93.8% of individuals know the use of cow-dung whereas 6.2% of individuals are unaware of it.

Fig 1.3 Pie chart showing the number of individuals who use cow dung presently

53.1% of individuals use cow-dung presently; however 28.1% of individuals have never used cow dung in their life while 18.8% of individuals have used it long time ago.

Fig 1.4 pie chart showing number of individuals having biogas plant in there locality

Only 9.4% of individuals have biogas plant located in their locality whereas 18.8% of biogas plants are located far away from individual locality and around 56.2% of individuals have no biogas plant located in their locality ,15.6% of individuals are not aware of presence of biogas plant in their area.

Fig 1.5 Pie chart showing number of individuals having nursery in there locality

78.1% of individuals have nursery located in their locality while 9.4% of individuals have no nursery located in their area, 9.4% of individuals have nursery far away

from their area and around 3.4% of individuals are not aware of its presence in their surroundings

Fig 1.6 Pie chart showing number of individuals having kitchen garden

43.8% of individuals have kitchen garden at their houses and 56.2% have no kitchen garden at their houses.

Fig 1.7 Pie chart showing number of individuals having car

40.6% of individuals have car while 59.4% of individuals have no cars.

Fig 1.8 Pie chart showing number of times an individual uses car

56.2% of individuals uses car occasionally, 3.1% of individuals uses it on daily basis, while 18.8% of individuals use it on weekly basis, and moreover 21.9% of individuals use it in blended mode depending upon the need.

Fig 1.9 Pie chart showing number of individuals interested in planting trees

96.9% of individuals show their interest in planting trees, 3.1% of individuals have no interest in planting trees.

Fig 1.10 Pie chart showing number of individuals using polythene

46.9% of individuals uses their bags, 15.6% of individuals deny polythene and use paper bags , while for 34.4% of individuals, it depends upon the situation if they do have bag, then will deny for polythene otherwise accept it and 3.1% of individuals take stuffs in polythene

Fig 1.11 Pie chart showing types of fuel use in car

40.6% of individuals use petrol engine cars, 37.5% of individuals use diesel in

their cars and 21.9% of individuals use other means to travel.

Fig 1.12 Pie chart showing number of individuals using branded items

34.4% of individuals use branded items, 15.6% don't make use of it, while 34.4% of individuals use only few of the branded items, moreover 15.6% of individuals do prefer using branded items when someone offers them.

Fig 1.13 Pie chart showing number of individuals using microwave/ oven

65.6% of individuals don't make use of microwaves and ovens, while 18.8% of individuals do use regularly. On the other hand, 12.5 % of individuals use it frequently; however 3.1% of individuals use it occasionally.

Fig 1.14 Pie chart showing surroundings of individuals being polluted

46.9% of individuals' surroundings are not polluted and 18.8% of individuals' surroundings are polluted, where 15.6% of individuals' surroundings are partially polluted and 18.8% of individuals are not aware of their surroundings status.

Fig 1.15 Pie chart showing number of individuals using jute bags

51.6% of individuals use jute bags on regular basis while 38.7% of individuals make use of it partially and 9.7% of individuals don't make use of jute bags.

Fig 1.16 Pie chart showing number of individuals aware of single plastic use

53.1% of individuals do think single plastic use as hazardous, while 6.2% of individuals do think it beneficial for environment and 15.6% of individuals are not aware of single plastic use; however 25% of individuals do think it as partially hazardous.

Fig 1.17 Pie chart showing number of individuals using eco-friendly lights

93.5% of individuals use LED lights whereas 6.8% use 100 wt bulbs.

Fig 1.18 Pie chart showing number of individuals who use paper wisely

61.3% of individuals do make use of paper wisely and comparing to 12.9% of individuals who don't use paper on eco-friendly means whereas 25.8% of

individuals use paper based upon the stock availability and their need.

Fig 1.19 Pie chart showing number of individuals who make best from waste

74.2% of individuals try to make best from waste papers comparing to the 16.1% of individuals who don't use waste papers while 9.7% of individuals are not interested in doing so.

Fig 1.20 Pie chart showing number of individuals having public washrooms in their locality

56.2% of individuals are having public washrooms in their localities, while 37.5% of individuals don't and around 6% of individuals are not aware of its presence in their areas.

Fig 1.21 Pie chart showing number of individuals giving importance to biodegradable and non-biodegradable bins

78.1% of individuals give importance to biodegradable and non biodegradable bins, while 9.4% of individuals don't and 6.2% of individuals give importance to it partially, whereas for 3.1% of individuals, it depends upon the time availability.

Discussion

The current study depicts that there are many people who are concerned about all natural resources and environment. They are managing a great bond and balancing nature along with technologies but still surveys and awareness must be spread evenly in every part of the country.

There are 56.2% of people who take part in environment protection, while 37.5% takes part in partial protection. Apart from this, 93.8% individuals are aware about cow-dung and its favorable benefits but only 53.1% of individuals use it currently. Biogas plants can be a good source of environment sustainability if gets use in environment friendly way, according to survey 56.2% of individuals surroundings are not having any biogas plant. However; presence of nursery in locality is apparently close to an expectation which is 78.1% of total percentage. On a contradictory, the percentage of kitchen garden degrades where it depicts only 43.8% of its presence. The ratio of individuals having

car is 40.6% and the use of the car is 56.2% which is occasionally, where around 40.6% cars runs on petrol. 96.9% Society has keen interest towards planting trees and 46.9% use their bags for shopping, where microwave and ovens are used by 18.8% people. 34.4% of individuals use branded items. 18.8% of the individuals are not aware that their area is polluted. No .of individuals using jute bags and papers wisely are 51.6% and 61.3% respectively. Around 74.2% of people try to make best from waste. Thus more percentage of people are aware about the environment sustainability but the initiative for protecting nature should reach all people which is mandatory and also one of the sustainable development goals to be achieved by 2030.

Conclusion

In the present research study, it has been analyzed, that still there are many people in society who need awareness to conserve the natural resources and environment. Moreover, it has been recapitulated that the people living in posh, metropolitan area are not much aware of saving and protecting natural resources as of the people who live in villages, towns, country side. On the contrary, it is noted that in remote areas people do lack in knowledge of knowing the importance of daily hygienic activities such as dumping waste in nearby localities into huge heaps which leads to life-threatening diseases along with huge negative impact on ecosystem.

Initiatives to be taken for environment protection

1. On the basis of current data analysis still more awareness is required among people, which could be achieved through educative programmes like Workshops, seminars, lectures, role plays regarding environment protection to encourage them to become eco-friendly.

2. Competitions, events and extension activities should be held monthly, in an area where every participant who has devoted for Mother Nature in any terms will get reward, this can motivate others too.

3. People should plant trees in their localities, also cultivate habit of gifting

plants and practice gardening at household level.

4. Every collector in a district will be requested to spread awareness on regular hygiene activities to make their district vanish the hazardous diseases.

5. To request the municipal authorities of taking care of their areas, while avoiding pollution impacts and try to make the area as clean as possible.

6. Factories should be given awareness of properly discarding their waste in a right way so that environment doesn't get harm.

7. Rallies to be organized along with slogans.

8. People should be given awareness of harms of eating outside in a carbon loaded newspaper ink and foil paper wrapping.

9. Biogas plants must be launched in every locality along with solar panels, which serves as an alternate energy source which is eco-friendly.

10. Biodiversity to be maintained. Each and every living species must be given equal importance in the ecosystem

11. Better facilities must be given in wildlife sanctuaries and time to time enquiry must be collected based on physical and mental development of animals.

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