



ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND ITS EFFECT ON HIGHER EDUCATION, ESPECIALLY IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE WITH REFERENCE TO NEP 2020

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ABSTRACT

An ecological balance is first and foremost criteria for environmental sustainability. Five super factors continuously influences to the survival of living beings. They are Light, Temperature, Water, Humidity and Pressure. Fluctuation in these five super factors causes ecological imbalance and in turn affects habit and habitat of living beings. Consequently disturb the scenario of education by means of insufficient availability of tools of education especially in the life of human beings. Non-availability of basic requirements due to natural hazards influences the progress in each and every direction including education. Usually coastal areas are more affected with comparison to central part of the country. Defense and social organizations like NCC and NSS plays a significant role to overcome from this problem by means of their campaign to recover the environmental sustainability. The motto of National Education policy (NEP) is to incline the young bloods towards creative and productive future. Aim of the present study is to observe the fluctuation in the education due to fluctuation in the environmental sustainability and finally the solution to overcome from these adverse circumstances.

KEY WORDS- Environmental Sustainability, National Service Scheme (NSS), National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Education Policy (NEP), Super Factors.

INTRODUCTION

Approximately since last from 30 years, the global environment is drastically changed. Seasonal variations are remarkably altered towards negative direction may be due to unsocial activities of human beings including deforestation, environmental contamination by means of air pollution, water pollution and random development of urban area by converting rural natural area. A natural environment is essential for study and education. Considerable and progressive development of mind depends on plenty of oxygen supply to the various parts of brain. A fresh air contains sufficient quantity of oxygen as well as water also! so this natural environment will create a progressive mind, subsequently a new progressive scenario of education will develop. The purpose of National Education Policy is to educate the student through job oriented course for better opportunity for his bright future. Education for sustainability is an educational approach that aims to develop students, schools and communities with the values and the motivation to take action for sustainability – in their personal lives, with in their community and also at a global scale now and in the future. The purpose of the present work is to observe the fluctuation in the education due to fluctuation in the environmental sustainability and finally the solution to overcome from these adverse circumstances.

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this research is to evaluate the effect of environmental sustainability on education network and environmental fluctuations with their correlation with each other

and promising effect of environmental factors, especially five super factors viz: Light, Temperature, water, Humidity and Pressure on the education of human beings mainly youngsters. In present circumstances it seems essential for the protection of the Nature and the balance of its ecosystems for peaceful and productive life of living beings.

HYPOTHESIS

This research work is absolutely based on the survey of the situation of education in various state of India. The environmental circumstances are different in different states and it is in the extremely fluctuating condition towards coastal and peripheral territory of Indian sub-continent. Saturation level of education is more in the central area with comparison to coastal area. The level of education is very poor in remote sensing area of the country.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The work of Following Authors/ Scientists are fascinating in the support of this research work Odum (2004), Investigated the pattern of environmental factors and global ecological aspects. Drexhag and Murphy (2010), thoroughly studied the Sustainable development of nature. Dunlop *et al.* (1983) studied environmental behavioral aspects whereas, Elkington (1997) studied environmental performance index. On the other hand, Odum (2017) thoroughly studied the global ecological aspects while, Mohanthy and Wadhwan (2021) successfully studied climatic vulnerability of Indian environment and Lee *et al.* observed awareness towards climatic change around the World.



WMO every year updates climatic alterations at global level. Hermanson *et al.*(2022) investigated global climatic updates. Kagawa (2022) studied climatic resilient reduction system in India. While Karma (2016) thoroughly studied a comparative survey of environmental education goals between the UNESCO framework and Philistine. Meanwhile, Di Guisto *et al.* (2018) found climate change awareness among youngsters. Similarly, Aziteiro *et al.* (2018) investigated case study about climate change among youngsters. While Trott (2020) studied awareness regarding children’s constructive climate change awareness. Voogt *et al.* (2018) thoroughly studied information technology in primary and secondary education. Meanwhile, Lee (2023) investigated that how are Young People in the UK Experiencing and Engaging with Concerns around Climate Change. On the other hand Sullivan and White (2019) saw an assessment of public perceptions of climate change risk in three western US cities. Similarly, Siegner and Stapert (2020) studied Climate change education in the humanities classroom: A case study of the Lowell school curriculum pilot. Meanwhile, Sjöblom *et al.* (2022) thoroughly studied Primary school students and climate change—an interview study in Finland and Tanzania. Korfgen *et al.* (2017) observed change in young people’s mind with reference to interconnections between Anthrosphere and Natural sphere. Whereas Reid (2019) studied climate change education and research. On the other hand, Hestness *et al.* (2019) investigated effect of climate change on the education of school students. While Kolenatý *et al.* (2022) thoroughly studied the impact of a climate change education program on students’ climate literacy and their willingness to act Sustainability. Meanwhile, Bofferding and Kloser (2015) saw middle and high school students’ conceptions of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. Almeida and Cutter-Mackenzie (2011) found the historical, present, and futureless of environmental education in India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study of environmental sustainability is hampered by two factors, first the frequent changes in the environment and second the environmental pollution. The whole plan and methodology of the present research was based on Environmental Sustainability and its effect on the Scenario of education. The survey parameters were taken as follows:

- * Survey of the education status in Madhya Pradesh.
- * Survey of the education status in Gujarat.
- * Survey of the education status in Rajasthan.
- * Survey of the education status in Utter Pradesh.
- * Survey of the education status in Kerala
- * Survey of the education status in Karnataka
- * Survey of the education status in Andhra Pradesh
- * Survey of the education status in Bihar
- * Survey of the education status in West Bengal
- * Survey of the education status in New Delhi

During Survey, following parameters were recorded

- a. Time duration of survey on site.
- b. Communication with chairperson and students of educational institute of concerned state.
- c. Analysis of subjects according to the implementation of NEP
- d. Analysis of level of education in state according to favorable and unfavorable environmental conditions.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

For testing the significance of difference between the means of the reading of experimental survey, students’ t test was used and expressed in $SD \pm SEM$ (Bancroft, 1966). The different histograms were plotted for experimental survey.

RESULT ANALYSIS

Environmental factors are most powerful factors of the Nature which influences drastically the educational progress of life. The Environmental Fluctuations and environmental contamination are the real means of disturbance in the life of living beings especially human beings. Social organization like National Service Scheme (NSS) can remove this fluctuation through its remarkable way of variety of social work to maintain the ecosystem of the Earth. Whereas, National Cadet Corps protect the Country by means of Defensive aspects consequently they maintains the environmental sustainability of that particular area. In the present study fluctuation in the education status of various states due to environmental disturbances were effectively investigated. Challenges are real boosters of progress, as coastal areas like Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Kerala states were observed with much better educational progress with comparison to Madhya Pradesh and other states. Literacy rate of various states are observed in 2024 . According to survey, persons are more creative and innovative even that they are facing continuous natural calamities! It may be perhaps due to every day challenges causing by environmental fluctuations for the survival of life. Meanwhile, in the central part of country like Madhya Pradesh comparatively the educational status is low . Persons are lazy and traditional and they are unaffected through challenging natural fluctuations due to moderate environmental conditions.. Although, activities of NSS volunteers and NCC cadets towards cleanliness campaign will provide a major clue for clean Ujjain campaign or pollution free city.

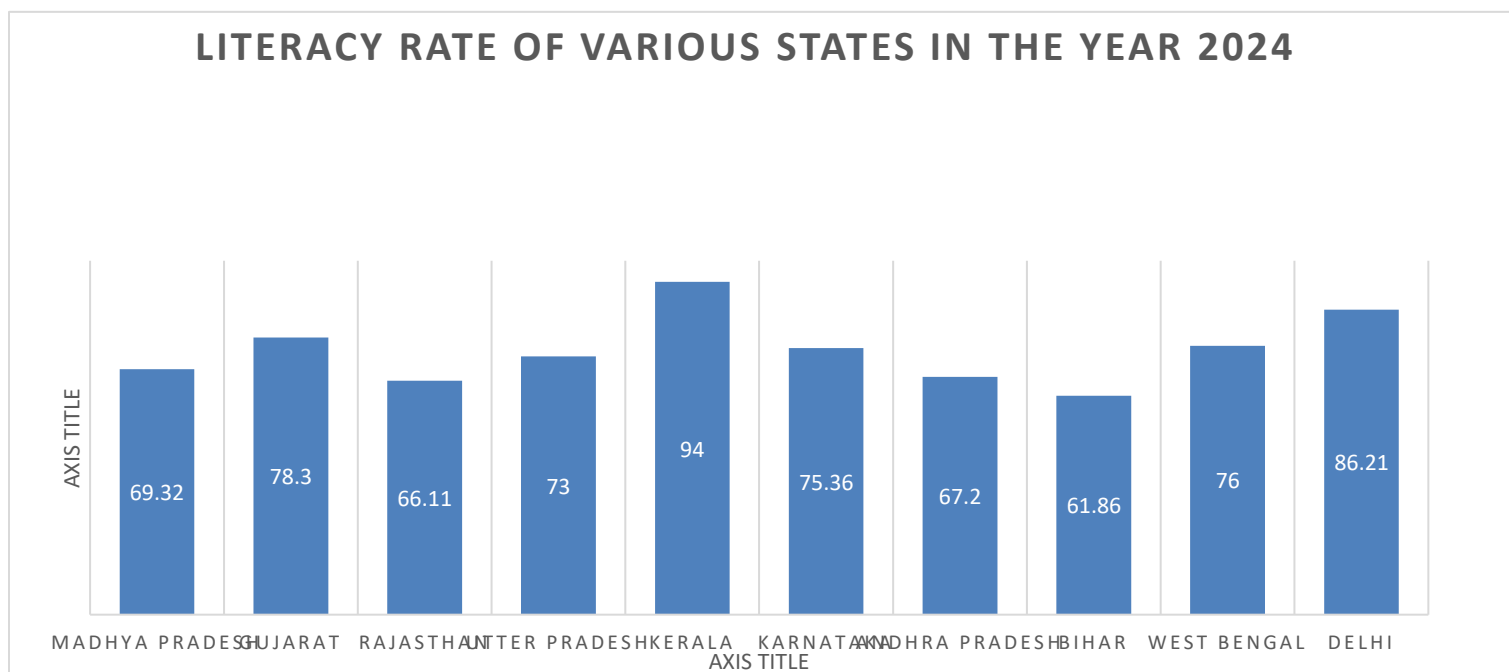
Literacy rate of various states are as follow in the year 2024.

- * Survey of the Literacy rate in Madhya Pradesh ---69.32%
- * Survey of the Literacy rate in Gujarat. ----78.3%
- * Survey of the Literacy rate in Rajasthan. ----66.11%
- * Survey of the Literacy rate in Utter Pradesh. ---73%
- * Survey of the Literacy rate in Kerala---94%
- * Survey of the Literacy rate in Karnataka----75.36%
- * Survey of the Literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh---67.2%
- * Survey of the Literacy rate in Bihar---61.86%
- * Survey of the Literacy rate in West Bengal----76%
- * Survey of the education status in New Delhi----86.21%



See Graph-1

Madhya Pradesh	69.32
Gujarat	78.3
Rajasthan	66.11
Utter Pradesh	73
Kerala	94
Karnataka	75.36
Andhra Pradesh	67.2
Bihar	61.86
West Bengal	76
Delhi	86.21



LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Nobody can predict the fluctuation of Nature! Once the Nature changes, it influences on whole scenario of education life of living beings. One should protect the Nature in all aspects by understanding its frequently changing circumstances. This research work is mainly based on Education-Environmental Correlation and understanding fluctuations in the form of decline in educational life. However for Education-Environmental purpose, further investigations are necessary.

CONCLUSION

Sustainable use of resources necessarily includes the rational use of natural resources, to provide solutions for the local people who make their living by tapping and processing this resources. A project for multiple uses of natural resources and concrete network of progressive education should be launched. The intense social working of NSS and Defensive working of NCC should be

continuing in the new aspects. NEP can be a new step for the repair of education loop holes.

SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The Scope of sustainable development includes-
 1. Using the available resources judiciously and working towards maintaining the ecological balance. 2. To prevent degradation of the environment and laying emphasis on protecting the environment.3.To prevent overexploitation of resources.4. Education Growth: For creating a progressive education that is sustainable and growing in the right direction. 5. Protecting the Environment: This objective focuses on contribution by humans towards protecting and enhancing the natural environment, by minimizing pollution and waste, also working towards reducing the global carbon footprint.6. Social Inclusion: This objective focuses on providing the facility of housing for future generations



and assisting in creating healthy, strong and vibrant global communities for better education scenario.

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