IMPORTANCE OF AWARENESS, MOTIVATION, AND EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

by:
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The environment is an important part of society. Nature has the ability to provide man with whatever he requires, not only for self-sufficiency but also for the comfort of his life (Mahmood, S.) (2010). Nature is necessary for human life, according to Scot (2020). Water, clean air, and food are all provided by nature, as are raw materials for medicine, industry, and construction. Insect pollination and intricate biological processes that build soil are critical to our crops' success. Our health and well-being are improved when we enjoy parks, landscapes, and wildlife. All of these advantages are referred to as ecosystem services, and they have a direct and indirect impact on our ecosystem.

According to Rogayan (2019), the world is currently suffering from a variety of diseases produced by heinous human actions that are ceaselessly depleting the environment. Human need for contemporary technologies and changing living patterns represent a severe threat to the environment, and pollution levels are rising at an alarming rate.

We can no longer deny that our mother earth is in grave danger as a result of people's limited participation in environmental protection, which adds to the current environmental crisis. As a result, it necessitates a systematic management of operations that ensures source separation, segregated transportation, storage, transfer, processing, treatment, and disposal of solid waste, as well as any other waste management activities that are environmentally friendly (RA 9003, 2013).

The United States produces around 230 million tons of waste each year, or about 4.6 pounds per person every day. Only about a quarter of the waste is recycled; the rest is disposed of in landfills or cremated. With a little planning ahead of time. More than 70%
of landfill waste, such as glass, metal, and paper, may be reused or recycled in some way. These would lessen the demand for these materials from virgin sources, avoiding potentially serious environmental, economic, and public health issues (Wheeler and Herrera, 2018).

Some barangays in the Philippines generate an average of 3.2 kg of solid garbage every day. Food/kitchen waste, papers PET bottles, metals and cans, boxes/cartons, glass, bottles, cellophane/plastics, and yard/garden debris are the most typical types of waste generated. It was attributed to changing lifestyles, eating habits, and living standards. As the population grows, problems with garbage generation and disposal techniques must be addressed (Bernardo, 2018).

Poverty, pollution, overcrowding, and environmental deterioration and depletion have all posed threats to the environment in developing countries like India and Iran. Aside from the industrial revolution, an extraordinary scientific and technical revolution has resulted in severe environmental changes, leading to environmental deterioration and crises. In recent years, the speed and nature of environmental changes (induced change) have resulted in a slew of global environmental issues, including population explosion, energy resources and utilization, food supply, raw material exploitation, and environmental issues.

Our own country, the Philippines, is struggling with identical environmental concerns to those portrayed on television. Environmental agencies and organizations like the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and the Department of Environmental and Natural Resources (DENR) may be able to assist in raising public awareness of environmental conservation. It is still not enough to make them ecologically conscientious people. Citizens are encouraged to become active in environmental concerns and problems through government projects and activities so that they can help the government address the country’s environmental challenges.
Mariveles, is also trying to maintain and develop the awareness on environmental protection, which focuses on solving problems arising from the interaction between humans and environmental system that includes issues related to conservation, pollution, loss of biodiversity, land degradation or environmental policy, however anthropogenic pressures on the environment have escalated over the past century. Participation of the community in environmental programs has been shown to result in more effective decision-making when it comes to conserving the environment and natural resources. More importantly, this procedure allows members of the community to have a say on matters that impact them. Environmental initiatives are frequently started by local governments in the hopes that residents and the community will engage and work together to protect and conserve our resources. Tree planting, monthly clean-up drives, larvae surveys, and solid waste management practices were among the environmental preservation efforts carried out by the barangay and school.

However, with the various activities conducted by local authorities only limited to number of household participating they said activities and based on the statistics data available in our barangay that serve as secondary data, mostly Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programs or 4ps beneficiaries are participated these activities. This means that many households are not encouraged to do the actions. Still there are scattered plastics around these villages, plastics are burned and others are thrown to the forest and streams. If these continuously occurs, there is a greater possibility that these villages will suffer from scarcity of natural resources, environmental disorder and phenomenon, which may cause global.

References:
