

Review of: "Impact of Environmental Education on the Knowledge and Attitude of University of Benin Students towards Waste Segregation"

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Norris Igbinosa Erhabor's research focuses on the significant intersection between environmental education and solid waste management, with a particular emphasis on waste segregation. The study, set within the academic context of the University of Benin, Benin City, adopts a quasi-experimental research design to analyze how environmental education influences the awareness and practices of waste segregation among students.

Waste segregation is a critical component in solid waste management, and its effective practice can result in improved environmental hygiene and a reduction in the use of landfills. Environmental education is postulated as a powerful tool to foster this sustainable practice, especially in university contexts where students can be catalysts for change.

With a sample of 200 students from the departments of Health, Safety, and Environmental Education (HSE) and Human Kinetics (HKS), Erhabor evaluates the premise that environmental education can enhance knowledge and change attitudes towards waste segregation. The methodology includes the use of validated instruments and robust statistical techniques, such as the t-test, to examine the proposed hypotheses.

The study's findings are revealing: students exposed to environmental education show a significant difference in their knowledge and attitudes towards waste segregation compared to those who did not receive the same training. This finding emphasizes the importance of environmental education and suggests that it can be a determining factor in improving waste management practices among youth.

Erhabor's research highlights the importance of waste segregation as an essential part of waste management, which includes the collection of waste in different types and colors of containers and the separation of useful and useless items at the point of collection. The practical implication of these findings is clear: solid and well-integrated environmental education in the university curriculum can lead to more sustainable behaviors and better solid waste management.

Furthermore, the study underscores the need for public awareness programs and the provision of adequate infrastructure to facilitate waste segregation. These initiatives must be complemented by community motivation and participation to achieve effective management of urban waste.

This review of the study not only highlights its contribution to the academic body in the field of environmental education

and management but also acts as a call to action for policymakers, educators, and environmental health professionals to implement effective educational strategies that promote sustainable waste management practices. In conclusion, Erhabor's research provides compelling evidence that environmental education should be an essential component in university education to foster a proactive and responsible attitude towards waste management and the promotion of a healthy environment.

This summary provides an overview of the study's structure and key findings. For a complete review, one could delve deeper into each section, analyzing and discussing in detail the methods, results, and recommendations of the study, and reflecting on its applicability and future implications for research and practice in the field of environmental management.