

RESEARCH INTERNSHIP (15TH March-15th April, 2021)

A. Name and Affiliation: Shalini Mukherjee, University of Hyderabad.

B. Objectives: The objective of the study was to systematically review literature on cleanliness and social support as correlates of pro-environmental attitude.

C. Methods: Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) checklist has been followed to undertake this systematic review of literature.

D. Findings: The articles reviewed in this study indicated a significant relationship between pro-environmental attitude and cleanliness, and pro-environmental attitude and social support. Pro-environmental attitudes of an individual are influenced by either external factors or internal factors. To conclude, both internal (eg., collectivism, personal norms, personal motives, habitual responses) and external or contextual factors (eg., availability of sufficient funds, governmental policies, social influences, knowledge or , urbanization) play a major role in determining an individual's pro-environmental attitude towards cleanliness. And in case of social support, several social (eg., political identity and justice concerns, religiosity, individual identity and group identity, environmental identity, perceived emotional bonding with a place, informational, belongingness and perceived organizational support) and situational factors (eg., importance of price and ease of purchase of vegan food ingredients) determines pro-environmental attitude of individuals.

A. Name and Affiliation: Taniya Singh,

B. Objectives: To examine the personality patterns of agricultural farmers using NEO-FFI-3

C. Method: Purposive sampling was employed to collect data from agricultural farmers using NEO-FFI-3 personality scale.

D. Findings: It was seen that agricultural farmers are high in conscientiousness and low in neuroticism which indicate that the agricultural farmers tend to be more dutiful, achievement striving, self disciplined and competent and less emotional unstable.

A. Name and Affiliation: Ruchira Gangopadhyay, University of Calcutta

B. Objectives: I. To examine self-regulation of agricultural farmers.
II. To examine the ability to monitor environmental uncertainty of agricultural farmers.

C. Methods: The data used to analyse the problem is a secondary data, collected with a 50 item questionnaire developed by Dr. D. Dutta Roy (2008). Purposive sampling technique was used to obtain the sample.

D. Findings: Farmers had difficulty regulating the self, i.e. setting goals and they also had difficulty in monitoring environmental uncertainties.

A. Name and Affiliation: Anwesha Sengupta, University of Calcutta

B. Objectives: To examine vicarious learning of agricultural farmers.

C. Methods: Data was collected by Dr. Debdulal Dutta Roy in the year 2009 from NGOs.

D. Findings: From this research, it is found that the farmers' self-efficacy is related with their vicarious experience and they improve their farming skills and knowledge by seeing other successful farmers.

A. Name and Affiliation: Ayindrela Halder, University of Calcutta

B. Objectives: To examine the socio-economic status of agricultural farmers.

C. Methods: Data was collected by Dr. Debdulal Dutta Roy in the year 2009 from NGOs.

D. Findings: The income of the farmers of different blocks in West Bengal was tested in terms of the various socio-economic parameters. It was found out that the income of the farmers was consistent with their lifestyle. Their socioeconomic conditions are matched with their income levels.

A. Name and Affiliation: Mahathi Natva, University of Hyderabad

B. Objectives: To study and review the existing literature on the correlates of pro-environmental attitudes.

C. Methods: Reviewing of literature/articles from search engines and related journals.

D. Findings: Reviewed the various correlates of recycling and reuse attitudes.

A. Name and Affiliation: Shrinidhi Sathish, University of Hyderabad

B. Objectives: To identify various factors that influence attitudes towards reductionism and conservation behaviors

C. Methods: A literature search in different scientific databases (Google Scholar and Science Direct) was employed to identify studies that examined the link for pro-environmental attitudes and conservation and reductionism behaviors.

D. Findings: Through this review of literature, attitudes, social norms and perceived behavioral control have emerged as the strongest predictors of the pro-environmental behaviors - conservation and reductionism. Theory of Planned Behavior by Ajzen (1995), has been the most widely used model to explain attitude-behavior relationship. Socio-demographic factors such as age, gender, household income, country and psychological factors such as personality traits, ecological concern, and having ecocentric values were found to be significant moderators in the relationship between attitudes and behavior. There is a lot of misinformation regarding the impact of food choices and more awareness needs to be spread about the environmental destruction the animal industry is causing. Incentives in the form of redeemable points to get a discount on future purchase could be used to promote green buying.