

# FEN BİLGİSİ EĞİTİMİ AKADEMİK PERSONELİN İŞ ORTAMINDAKİ ÇEVRESEL DAVRANIŞ NİYETLERİNİN PLANLANMIŞ DAVRANIŞ TEORİSİ YOLUYLA ARAŞTIRILMASI

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## GİRİŞ

İklim üzerindeki insan etkisi, 20. yüzyılın ortalarından bu yana gözlemlenen ısınmanın en önemli nedeni olduğu bilinmekle birlikte IPCC Beşinci Değerlendirme Raporunda bildirildiği gibi dünyanın ortalaması sıcaklığı 1880'den 2012 yılına kadar ortalama olarak  $0.85^{\circ}\text{C}$  artmıştır (Hükümetlerarası İklim Değişikliği Paneli, IPCC, 2013). Bugüne kadarki sıcaklık artışı, kuraklık, sel ve diğer bazı aşırı hava türlerinde artışlar da dahil olmak üzere, doğal denge üzerinde ciddi oranda tahribatlara yapılmasına neden olmuştur (IPCC, 2012, 2014). Dünya üzerinde ciddi tahribatlara yol açan bu iklim değişikliğinde meydana gelen problemler içerisinde en büyük etmenlerden biri içerisinde karbon dioksit ( $\text{CO}_2$  - 64.3%), metan ( $\text{CH}_4$  - 17%), azot oksit ( $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ) (6 %), flor içeren (0.8 %) ve diğer gazlar (11.9%) dan meydana gelen sera gazı etkisidir (Birleşik Devletleri Çevre Koruma Ajansı (EPA), 2016). Son raporlarda sera gazının etkisinden dolayı özellikle son 15 yıl içerisinde ormanların büyük oranda yok olduğu (yıllık  $130.000\text{km}^2$ ), doğal ortamlarında balıkların yok olması, sel ve kuraklık felaketlerinin arttığı, buzulların azalmaya başladığı bildirilmiştir. Bununla birlikte 2100 yılına kadar deniz seviyesinin 61 cm yükseleceği ve ormanların yok olmasının çoğalmasından daha hızlı olacağı tahmin edilmektedir (IPCC, 2014). Solomon, Plattner, Knutti ve Friedlingstein'in (2009) araştırmasına göre,  $\text{CO}_2$  gazı salınımı şimdi durdurulsa bile, iklim üzerindeki etkisi ancak 1000 yıl sonra tersine dönecektir.

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ortamlarındaki enerji tüketim davranışını niyetlerini %34.9 oranında açıkladığı ifade edilmiştir. Bu sonuçlar iş yerlerinde, enerji tasarrufunun yapılmasının dikkate alınması gereken önemli bir davranış olabileceği sonucu anlamına gelmektedir (Greaves ve diğerleri, 2013). Geri dönüşüm davranışını niyetleri üzerinde yapılan analiz incelendiğinde bu araştırmada önerilen kavramsal model geri dönüşüm davranışına yönelik niyetler üzerindeki varyansı %47 oranında açıklamıştır. Önceki araştırmalarda planlanmış davranış teorisi kapsamında önerilen modelin bireysel olarak hanehalkının geri dönüşüm davranışını niyetleri üzerinde %44 (Chan, 1998), %29 (Knussen, Yule, MacKenzie, ve Wells, 2004) ve %33 (Mannetti, Pierro, ve Livi, 2004) oranlarında varyansı açıkladığı ortaya konmuştur. Çalışma ortamlarında yapılan çalışma sayısının az olmasıyla birlikte mevcut araştırmaya benzer olarak Greaves ve diğerlerinin (2013) çalışmasında kavramsal model geri dönüşüm davranışına yönelik niyetler üzerindeki varyansı %53 oranında açıklamaktadır. Bir diğer araştırmada Laudenslager ve diğerleri (2004) araştırmalarında kavramsal modelin %35 oranında geri dönüşüm davranışını niyetlerini açıkladığını ifade etmişlerdir.

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