

Operational Definitions

Recycling - It is the recovery and reprocessing of waste materials for use in new products. It involves the collection of used and discarded materials, processing these materials and making them into new products.

Environmental Safety - It refers to the extent a person uses the practices, policies and procedures that ensure one's well-being and safety in their immediate environment.

Perceived Control - It refers to the level one can determine his own behaviour to bring about favourable outcomes in the environment.

Social Support - It refers to the extent of availability and assistance from other people to help in the improvement of the environment.

Environmental Reductionism - It refers to reducing the actions that are harmful to the environment.

Environmental Sensitivity - It refers to the extent of an individual's sensitivity to being influenced and/or affected by phenomena present in one's daily external environment.

Reuse - It refers to the extent an individual uses an object or resource again for either the same purpose or another purpose without changing the object's structure in any significant way.

Conservation - It refers to the practice of protecting, preserving and managing the natural world to prevent it from collapsing as a result of human activities.

Plant Conservation - It refers to activities which aim to prevent plants from becoming extinct, direct conservation of wild plant populations, collections of rare plants, recovery and restoration of gardens and invasive species control.

Green Buying - Green purchase behaviour refers to the purchase of environmentally friendly products or sustainable products that are 'recyclable,' 'beneficial,' and 'sensitive/responsive' to the environment and helps in social change while being responsible towards society.

Wildlife Conservation - It refers to the practice of protecting wild species and their habitats in order to maintain healthy wildlife species or populations and to restore, protect or enhance natural ecosystems.

Waste Management - It refers to all the activities that are required to manage waste from the point of collecting the waste to monitoring, discarding, destroying, processing, recycling, reusing, or controlling wastes.

Civic Action - It refers to any individual or group action, that is not dependent on monetary exchange or persuasive strategies, aimed at promoting preservation of the natural environment through political avenues, e.g., voting, participation in public hearings, petition signing, civil disobedience or protest.

Water Conservation - It refers to the strategies and activities to sustainably manage the natural resource of fresh water, to protect the hydrosphere, and to meet the current and future human demand for water resources.