

**HOW MUCH
SENSIVITY LEVEL
DO
GLOBAL WORLD
AND
TURKEY HAVE ABOUT
THE EFFECTS OF
GLOBAL WARMING ?**

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Abstract :

In the past, people protected the mother nature which was a god for people such as Pan from bad habits and events. Societies in the world forgot and damaged the nature. The population of people is increasing rapidly, climate is changing and environmental problems are raising day by day. People forgot the nature but the mother nature never forgot people. Nowadays, we remember the mother nature with “Global Warming”. Global warming is the really most significant environmental problem in the world and also most of researchers focus on this considerable topic. The effects of global warming are various such as economical, social and political influences. However the importance of global warming is increasing, what are the sensitivity levels of the developed, developing and undeveloped countries, societies and NGOs? What did they prepare, do they prepare and will they prepare project about the solution of this problem? In this side, we can see the global part. What about Turkey? Where is the position of Turkey in the global warming? Are there many effects in Turkey? Who is the most affected in Turkey? How can Turkey solve this problem? What is the sensitivity level of Turkish society? I tried to evaluate the effects of global warming in global and local perspective

Key Words : NGOs, Nature, Global, Societies, Local, Government, Business

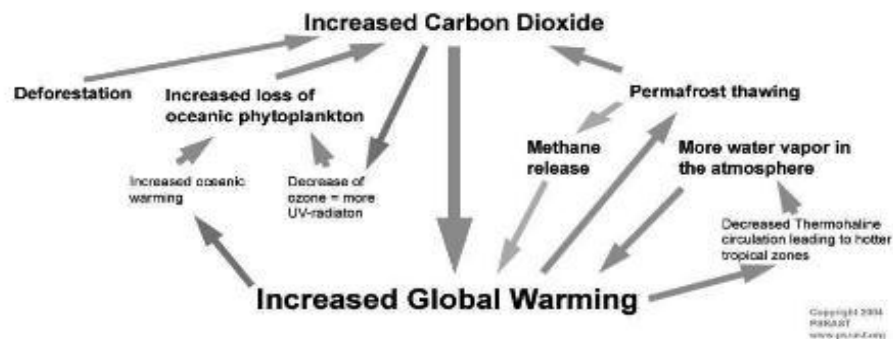
1.Introduction

1.1. Global Warming

Every day, most of people read in the newspapers and on the internet, listen to radio and watch on television such as “Earth – melting in heat”, “ The tempature of world increase”, “The world do not say to stop climate change”, “The climate change affect the health of people”, “This summer is the aridest one” . What is the reason of these? and what happened us ?. I think the answer is global warning.What is global warning ?

Global warming is the increase in the average temperature of the Earth's near-surface air and oceans since the mid-twentieth century and its projected continuation. The average global air temperature near the Earth's surface increased $0.74 \pm 0.18 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ($1.33 \pm 0.32 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$) during the hundred years ending in 2005. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) concludes "most of the observed increase in globally averaged temperatures since the mid-twentieth century is very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic (man-made) greenhouse gas concentrations" via the greenhouse effect.¹

Figure 1: The Vicious Circle of Global Warming

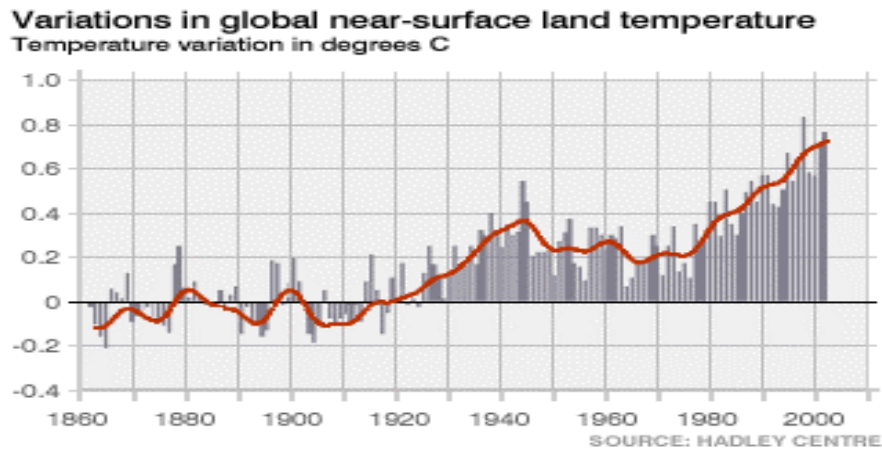


Source : <http://www.psrast.org/globecolor.htm>

Since beginning of the twentieth century , there has been a rise in global mean temperatures of about $0.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The basic cause of this warming is seen as enhancement of the green effect over the same period brought on by rising levels of produced greenhouse gases Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions have received most attention but methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and CFCs have also contributed through their ability to retain terrestrial radiation in the atmosphere, and thus produce warming. The observed warming is what might be expected from the rising level of greenhouse gases, but the change has not been consistent.

¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_warming

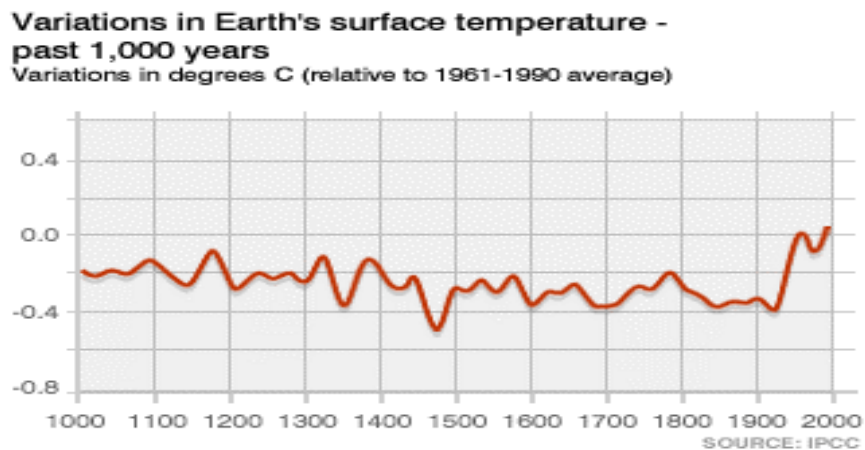
Figure 2:



Source :www.bbc.com

The main increase took place between 1910 and 1940 and again after 1975. Between 1940 and 1975, despite rising greenhouse levels, global temperature declined. The warming between the 1960s and 1980s was more rapid than that between the 1880s and 1940.

Figure 3 :



Source : www.bbc.com

The evidence from past world temperature changes indicates that they are of a magnitude which could lead to significant changes in climate and climate related activities. The temperature fluctuated between 0 °C and - 0.4 °C from 1000s to the middle of 1400s. At the end of 1400s, it decreased deeply. After 1900s, the temperature increased sharply and it is over.

1.2.Environmental Consciousness , Environmental Attitude , Environmental Sensivity

Environment, environmental problems and the suggestions of these problems to solve are discussed in the global area. Now, environmental problems such as global warming and water pollution are threatening societies and natural life. The environmental

consciousness, environmental attitude and environmental sensitivity of public maintain importance for the solutions of environmental problems.

Environmental consciousness is an idea which includes the decisions and principles of individuals about the environment, a behavior which practices this idea in the real life of individuals and finally various emotions which are related to all of them. Environmental attitude is the behavior of individuals which protect the environment and includes positive ideas, emotions and demeanor for others.

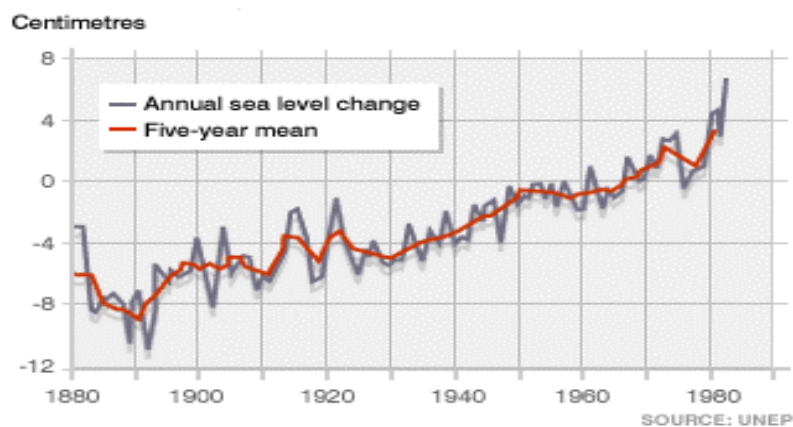
To create new policies, solve and force on governments and businesses for the adverse effects of global warming, all of these three parts are significant. All the environmental problems were created and harmed by people. For this reason, we must increase our environmental consciousness and environmental sensitivity as well as care of our environmental attitude.

2. Global Warming In The World

2.1. The Examples of The Adverse Effect Of Global Warming In The World

The various elements in the atmospheric environment are closely interrelated, it is only to be expected that if temperature increases, changes in other elements will also occur. Moisture patterns are likely to be altered, for example. Semi arid grassland would likely experience a reduction in precipitation, but some projections indicate that more rainfall is possible in parts of Africa and south east Asia.

Figure 4 : Sea Level Change Over the Last Century



Source : www.bbc.com

Water expands when heated, and sea levels are expected to rise due to climate change. Rising sea levels will also result as the polar caps begin to melt. Rising sea levels will impact many coastlines, and a large mass of humanity lives near the coasts or by major rivers

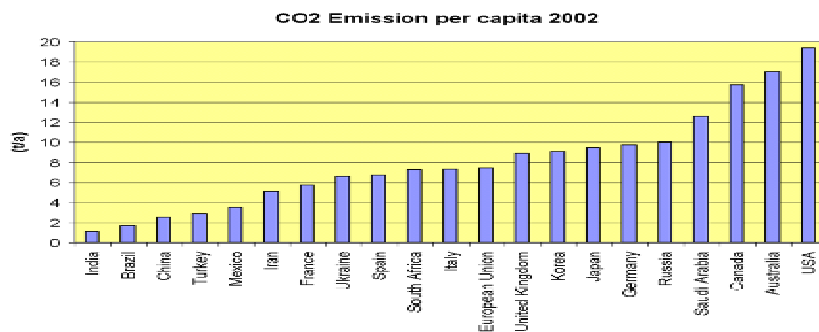
Rising sea levels have already endangered sacred sites and drowned some small islands off the tiny nations of Kiribati and Tuvalu, including the islet of Tebua Tarawa, once a landmark for Tuvalu fishermen. Rising sea levels have already seeped into some islands' soils, making them too salty to grow vegetables. In Tuvalu, farmers are beginning to grow their taro crops in tin containers filled with compost instead of traditional pits².

Warming would bring about changes in the length and intensity of growing season which coupled with new moisture regimes would disrupt existing vegetation patterns both natural and cultivated. For instance, Scandinavia and Russia affect in a bad way.

2.2. Sensivity Level Of World

According to Globe Scan's research which did over 24000 people in 24 countries, environmental consciousness is increasing in the world and also Turkey. The ratio of worry about environment is 88 % in the world and Turkey. The highest ratio of worry about environment are Indonesia(99%),Porteguese(97%) and China(96%). The lowest ratio of worry about environment are Germany(72%),Russia(77%) and Chile(79%).³

Figure 5 : CO₂ Emission Per Capita 2002

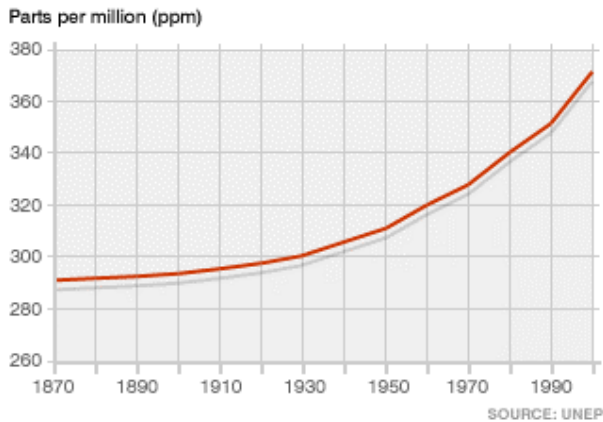


Source : http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:CO2_emission_2002.png

² <http://www.planetark.org/dailynewsstory.cfm?newsid=2428&newsdate=05-Nov-1998>

³ <http://www.marketingturkiye.com/BilgiBankasi/Detay/?no=423>

Figure 6 : Global concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere



Source : www.bbc.com

At the end of 19th century , CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere was between 280 and 300 ppm. But, it is rising rapidly and finally it is over 360 ppm in the 20th century. Which countries have high CO₂ emissions? USA, Australia and Canada have high CO₂ emissions. United States is the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases. Moreover, EU's countries are other largest emitters in the world. However they are highest emitters in the world , they do not want to listen others. For example, "Some of the rich countries don't give a...don't take any notice," said Max Rai from Papua New Guinea, where myriad islets could vanish under the waves if scientists' predictions of higher temperatures expanding ocean waters and melting icecaps are correct. We use the term global warming, but if you are living on Nauru you can actually see and feel the change that has happened," said Ludwig Keke.⁴

What about NGOs?

WWF

WWF was born into this world in 1961. It was the product of a deep concern held by a few eminent gentlemen who were worried by what they saw happening in our world at that time. Since those early days WWF has grown up to be one of the largest environmental organizations in the world. Currently there are more than 2000 WWF conservation projects underway around the world.

The vast majority of these focus on local issues. They range from school nature gardens in Zambia, to initiatives that appear on the packaging in their local supermarket.

⁴ <http://www.planetark.org/dailynewsstory.cfm?newsid=2428&newsdate=05-Nov-1998>

From the restoration of orangutan habitats to the establishment of giant panda reserves. Almost all their work involves partnerships. They team up with local non-profit agencies and other global NGOs. They form relationships with village elders, local councils and regional government offices. And in this day and age of globalization, critically, They work with businesses who are willing to change. They also focus on climate change and give information about climate change.

From the President of Fiji to the residents of Santa Cruz in Bolivia, individuals around the world turned off the lights off in their homes and businesses. Major participation took place in more than 25 major cities, on 6 continents, including Chicago, Copenhagen, Manila, Tel Aviv, Bangkok, Dublin and Toronto. In total more than 400 more cities signed up to support this event in 2008. Lights off at The Sydney Opera House, San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge and Toronto's CN Tower meant world-famous city skylines disappeared for an hour while celebrities like Nelly Furtado hosted acoustic concerts.⁵

GREENPEACE

In 1971, motivated by their vision of a green and peaceful world, a small team of activists set sail from Vancouver, Canada, in an old fishing boat. These activists, the founders of Greenpeace, believed a few individuals could make a difference. Their mission was to "bear witness" to US underground nuclear testing at Amchitka, a tiny island off the West Coast of Alaska, which is one of the world's most earthquake-prone regions. Amchitka was the last refuge for 3000 endangered sea otters, and home to bald eagles, peregrine falcons and other wildlife.

Based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, Greenpeace has 2.8 million supporters worldwide, and national as well as regional offices in 41 countries. Greenpeace is a global campaigning organisation that acts to change attitudes and behaviour, to protect and conserve the environment and to promote peace by: Catalysing an energy revolution to address the number one threat facing our planet: climate change. Defending our oceans by challenging wasteful and destructive fishing, and creating a global network of marine reserves. Protecting the world's remaining ancient forests and the animal, plants and people that depend on them. Working for disarmament and peace by reducing dependence on finite resources and calling

⁵ www.panda.org

for the elimination of all nuclear weapons.

Climate change is a priority issue for us here at Greenpeace. We realised years ago that it has the potential to wipe out most of the gains the environmental movement has made in other areas. Disruptions to ecosystems will likely harm everything from minke whales to coral reefs to polar bears. Whole forests will be lost, and hundreds of thousands of species will become extinct. Climate change will also bring devastation to people and communities, especially some of the world's poorest.

Certainly, a big part of our job is bringing home to people everywhere the realities of climate change and the struggle against it. To name names, protest corporations, shame governments - while helping make climate change solutions a reality. Their expeditions document the impacts of climate change on people and ecosystems. Their professional negotiators, scientists and policy experts attend world climate conferences and persuade decision makers to take action. Their volunteers and cyberactivists keep up the pressure on lawmakers and corporations. Their activists put their safety and freedom on the line for even the smallest chance to change the world

Luckily enough, Greenpeace is itself only part of a much larger movement towards positive energy policy. They are fortunate to work with and beside many other environmental organisations, as well as many companies, governments and individuals who share their dedication, optimism and belief that there is a solution for every problem.⁶

DEFRA(Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs)

Defra is a UK Government Department. The overarching challenge for Defra is to enable everyone to live within our environmental means. This is most clearly exemplified by the need to:

1. tackle climate change internationally and through domestic action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and
2. secure a healthy, resilient, productive and diverse natural environment.

Central to achieving these goals will be reducing the environmental impact of the lifestyles we lead, the products that the country's economy produces and consumes, and the waste we produce. We also need to reduce the global impact of our food production and consumption, improving the contribution that a profitable and competitive farming industry in this country can make to our environment.

⁶ www.greenpeace.org

These challenges can only be met by a respected department, making it vital that we focus on delivering to the needs of our many customers efficiently and effectively. Defra will do this while maintaining high levels of protection of human, animal, and plant health and ensuring the economy is resilient to risks such as those from flooding, disruption to food or water supply and the consequences of a chemical, biological or nuclear incident. Defra is also responsible for enabling adaptation to the inevitable impacts of climate change.

Defra champions Sustainable Development, helping Government as a whole to deliver economic, social and environmental sustainability. Defra is also the focal point for rural policy, supporting strong rural communities and ensuring that dispersed rural needs are reflected in social and place-based policies across Government. The Department has a strong international dimension, with a critical role in both European Union and global policy making.

Climate Change and DEFRA

Making a full contribution, domestically and internationally, to addressing the long-term threats presented by climate change and unsustainable energy use, and to ensure adequate mitigation of the consequences which are already unavoidable.

Outcomes they aim to achieve

- a. Reduction in UK and global greenhouse gas emissions to avoid dangerous climate change; UK successfully adapting to unavoidable climate change and promoting the need for international adaptation.
- b. Every home adequately and affordably heated
- c. Cleaner air through meeting the targets in the National Air Quality Strategy
- d. Risk from flooding and coastal erosion managed in a way which furthers sustainable development ⁷

COOLER HEADS COALITION

The **Cooler Heads Coalition** was originally a project of the National Consumer Coalition, which was managed by the nonprofit organization Consumer Alert The Cooler Heads Coalition is now financed and operated by the Competitive Enterprise Institute. Its

⁷ www.defra.org

object is described as "dispelling the myths of global warming by exposing flawed economic, scientific, and risk analysis".

The Cooler Heads Coalition has been criticized for ties to energy industries that would be affected if the United States enacted any legislation targeted at reducing CO₂ emissions. The Coalition was widely accused of astroturfing, for example, writing for The American Prospect, Nicholas Confessore described the Coalition as "an Astroturf group funded by industries opposed to regulation of CO₂ emissions". Updates to the Cooler Heads Coalition's website are done by the Competitive Enterprise Institute.⁸

BE GREEN NOW

They said to all the people "Chances are you've heard or read about the dangers of global warming. If you haven't, or if you're looking to brush up with some basic knowledge on the subject, you can do it here. In this area you'll find information about the causes and effects of global warming, how carbon offsets work and why they're good for the environment, and where your money goes when you offset your carbon footprint with BeGreen. Don't know what "carbon footprint" means? Then check out our glossary — it's packed with the terms and definitions you'll encounter as you learn to be green. Or if you're ready to offset, head straight to our easy-to-use carbon calculator"

SIERRA CLUB

In 1901 William Colby organized the first Sierra Club outing to Yosemite Valley . The annual High Trips were led by accomplished mountaineers (some of them Sierra Club directors), such as Francis P. Farquhar, Joseph Nisbet LeConte, Norman Clyde, Jules Eichorn, Glen Dawson, Ansel Adams, and David R. Brower. Many first ascents in the Sierra Nevada were made on Sierra Club outings. Sierra Club members were also early enthusiasts of rock climbing and pioneers of the craft. In 1911 the first chapter was formed, Angeles, and it immediately started conducting local outings in the mountains surrounding Los Angeles and throughout the West. In World War II many Sierra Club leaders joined the 10th Mountain Division, bringing their expertise to the war effort.

⁸ www.wikipedia.com

The High Trips, sometimes huge expeditions with more than a hundred participants and crew, have given way to smaller and more numerous outings held across the United States and abroad. The National Outings program conducts hundreds of outings, most of which are between 4 to 10 days in length. Local chapters, groups, and sections lead thousands of generally shorter trips in their regions and beyond (mostly hiking, but also including cycling, cross-country skiing, etc.). Inner City Outings groups help make wild places accessible to children who are only familiar with the urban ⁹.

3.TURKEY AND GLOBAL WARMING

3.1. THE ADVERSE EFFECT OF GLOBAL WARNING IN THE TURKEY

The main effect of global warming is aridity.Turkey had really harmful aridity in the summer of 2007. It effects agriculture sector and the productiviy declined and also will diminish.For this reason , the price of the products of agriculture will increase and inflation will rise.This also affects all Turkish community especially people who have poor bugdet.

According to Istanbul Tecnique University Eurasia Geology Institute , The temperature will increase about 6 ° C and the rain will decrease the regions of Turkey in 2070.Ecosystem will change and most of animal will die.

The diminishing of rain influence lots of things.The water resources of Turkey will decrease and the aridity risk can increase.When we look at the economic perspective, economic growth will slow,the price of addition water resources will be high, production and productiviy will decline.Moreover, unemployment will increase and the tax revenue of government will low.Scarcity,poverty,declining the life standard,migration and emigration will increase.

3.2.THE SENSIVITY LEVEL OF TURKEY AND NGOs

⁹ www.sierraclub.org

Table 1 : GHG emissions (million tones CO₂ eq.)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
CO₂	139,59	146,55	152,93	160,91	159,10	171,85	190,67	203,72	202,71	201,71	223,81	207,38	216,43	230,99	241,88
CH₄	29,21	33,17	36,66	38,98	39,19	42,54	44,99	46,45	47,71	48,83	49,27	48,70	46,87	47,76	46,29
N₂O	1,26	2,25	4,04	4,09	2,17	6,33	6,07	4,73	5,56	5,72	5,74	4,84	5,41	5,25	5,49
HFCs	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,82	0,87	1,42	1,81	2,23
SF₆	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,37	0,61	0,66	0,52	0,32	0,31	0,48	0,48	0,70
Total	170,06	182,0	193,6	204,0	200,5	220,7	242,1	255,5	256,6	256,8	280,0	262,1	270,6	286,3	296,6

Source : www.tuik.gov.tr

The GHG emissions change from year to year. In 1990, the GHG emissions were 170.06. After 1992, they were over 200 and never turned back under 200. In 1995 and 1996, they increased sharply. They got higher from 200.5 to 220.7 and from 220.7 to 242.1. Between 1997 and 1999, they were nearly constantly. After that, they jumped up again.

According to Globe Scan's research which did over 24000 people in 24 countries, the ratio of worry about environmental pollution was 10 % in 2001 in Turkey. This ratio was 48 % in 2007 in Turkey. As we see, the importance of environmental problems will get higher and environmental sensitivity is increasing but it is not enough.

What about NGOs in Turkey?

WWF Turkey

WWF Turkey is a new establishment for Turkey and was established with Garanti Bank and Mava Foundation cooperation in 2000. WWF Turkey focused on protecting and saving mediterranean seals and *Caretta Caretta* firstly. Especially, WWF Turkey work on the true usage of water resources for climate change. They developed river basin management policies and forced political pressure on government. 'An Inconvenient Truth' which has big effects about creating sensitivity for global warming was made by Al Gore who won Nobel Peace Prize in 2007. WWF Turkey invented him to Turkey.

Greenpeace

Greenpeace was established in 1971 and they opened an office in 1990 in Turkey. They fought nuclear waste and central, industrial waste and thermic central which cause greenhouse gases. The report of sustainable energy produce was published about climate change. They warned the government, businesses and society. They arranged a protestation about global warming. It was called "The Ship Of Nuh" and the aim of this protestation is explaining to most of area will be under the water. Most of people in the worldwide participated.

Tema

Tema was established in 1992 by Hayrettin Karaca and Nihat Gökyiğit. The aim of Tema is preventing soil erosion in Turkey and developing policies and programmes about soil

erosion. The weather was very arid in 2006 and 2007. For this reason, Tema give information about consuming water carefully and economically. They have a project about “Central Anatolia Watery Area” with UNDP

REC Turkey

Regional environmental center was established in 1990 by the cooperation of USA, European Commission and Hungary for Middle and East Europe. REC which work over government and gives suggestion to government has a law which was signed by 28 governments which are the members of REC and European Commission. They focus on environment policies, biovariety, climate change, renewable energy, environmental knowledge and waste management. They opened an office in 2004 in Ankara.

4.A QUESTIONNAIRE FOR DETERMINE THE SENSIVITY LEVEL OF FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION SCIENCES OF STUDENTS (ANADOLU UNIVERSITY)

The goal of this research is measure the environmental sensivity level of the sudents of the faculty of economics and business administration sciences for environmental problems and global warming. The environmental sensivity level depends on people’s view. If it has high value, this means that people force on goverment and businesses, protect environment, care of environment problems, consume carefully and optimum level, have sustainable development, fight the adverse effects of global warning and aware of your own power.

4.1. Methodology and Materials

This research was made in the faculty of economics and business administration sciences in Anadolu University in Eskişehir. The materials of this research are the students who have different age, gender, income and deparment of the faculty of economics and business administration sciences, a questionnaire to determine the environmental sensivity level of students and other researches about this topic. The methods of research are determine the size of sample, preparing the qeuestionnaire form, test the questionnaire, correct the mistakes of the questionnaire, apply the questionnaire to students and compute the environmental consciousness, environmental attitude and environmental sensivity level of students. SPSS with crosstab and Excel were used in the research.

4.1.1.The Size of Sample

5% which is p value used to determine sample size for this questionnaire.The population of this faculty is 4280 and minimum sample size is 214.In this research , sample size is 300.

4.1.2.Preparing a Questionnaire,Correct the Mistakes , Apply the Questionnaire

In this research , I used a questionnaire with speak students face to face.Questionnaire divided three parts ; first one is the ten question of environmental consciousness,second one is the eleven question of environmental attitude and finally third one is five private question .

In first part, the aim are determining the environmental consciousness level of individuals and the importance of environmental problems.In second one,the goal are determining the environmental attitude level of individuals and how they behave when they have an environmental problem.In third one , private questions are for environmetal views.Social values are age,gender, deparment and income in a month.

A previous questionnaire was applied twenty students who were selected randomly , evaluated it again with their opion and arranged it again.Finally, it was prepared last one.Speaking face to face used for applyin this questionnaire.

4.1.3.Compute the environmental consciousness,environmental attitude and environmental sensivity level of students.

Two different type of question used in the environmental consciousness level and environmental attitude level.First type of question is a judgement question and they answered for five choices.These choices are;

- 1.0 = Not certainly accepted = nca
- 2.0 = Not accepted = na
- 3.0 = Neither accepted or not accepted = naona
- 4.0 = Accepted = a
- 5.0 = Certainly accepted = ca

Other type of question is to determine their situation for environmental problems and behaviors .They replied for five choices and they are ;

- 1.0 = Never
- 2.0 = Seldom
- 3.0 =Sometimes
- 4.0 =Often
- 5.0 =Always

To compute the values of environmental consciousness, environmental attitude and environmental sensitivity are given point such as;

Point	First Type Question	Second Type Question
0	Not certainly accepted = nca	Never
1	Not accepted = na	Seldom
4	Neither accepted or not accepted = naona	Sometimes
7	Accepted = a	Often
10	Certainly accepted = ca	Always

An example for computing environmental consciousness, environmental attitude and environmental sensitivity .

Environmental Consciousness

$$\frac{\Sigma(X_{nca} * P_{nca}) + \Sigma(X_{na} * P_{na}) + \Sigma(X_{naona} * P_{naona}) + \Sigma(X_a * P_a) + \Sigma(X_{ca} * P_{ca})}{P_{max} * Q_{EC} * P_i}$$

X_{nca}	The number of nca or never
P_{nca}	The point of nca or never
X_{na}	The number of na or seldom
P_{na}	The point of na or seldom
X_{naona}	The number of naona or sometimes
P_{naona}	The point of naona or sometimes
X_a	The number of a or often
P_a	The point of a or often
X_{ca}	The number of ca or always
P_{ca}	The point of ca or always
P_{max}	The maximum point
Q_{EC}	The number of question
P_i	The number of independent value

Environmental Attitude

$$\frac{\Sigma(X_{nca} * P_{nca}) + \Sigma(X_{na} * P_{na}) + \Sigma(X_{naona} * P_{naona}) + \Sigma(X_a * P_a) + \Sigma(X_{ca} * P_{ca})}{P_{max} * Q_{EA} * P_i}$$

X_{nca}	The number of nca or never
P_{nca}	The point of nca or never
X_{na}	The number of na or seldom
P_{na}	The point of na or seldom
X_{naona}	The number of naona or sometimes
P_{naona}	The point of naona or sometimes
X_a	The number of a or often
P_a	The point of a or often
X_{ca}	The number of ca or always
P_{ca}	The point of ca or always
P_{max}	The maximum point
Q_{EA}	The number of question
P_i	The number of independent value

Environmental Sensivity

$$\frac{EC+EA}{2}$$

After computing environmental sensivity , the results are grouped.

ES Point Interval	Value
0 – 29	Very low
30 – 49	Low
50 – 69	Middle
70 – 84	High
85 – 100	Very high

Very High : It means that individuals have the highest EC,EA and ES for protecting the nature.

High : It means that individuals have high EC,EA and ES for protecting the nature.

Middle : It means that individuals have average EC,EA and ES for protecting the nature.

Low : It means that individuals have low EC,EA and ES for protecting the nature.

Very low : It means that individuals have the lowest EC,EA and ES for protecting the nature.

4.2. The Result of Research

Table 3 :

Criteria	Subcriteria	Sample Size (n)	Individual Environment Value		
			Consciousness	Attitude	Sensitivity
Gender	Female	113	51.9	63.3	57.6
	Male	187	53.6	57.8	55.7
Age	18 - 24 years old	203	51.5	61.5	56.5
	24 - 31 years old	97	55.9	59.9	59.1
Department	BA	52	54	62.3	58.15
	BAE	52	51.5	58.7	55.1
	ECO	55	58.2	55.3	56.75
	ECOE	45	49.2	58.5	53.85
	PF	49	55.9	62.4	59.15
	LEIR	47	48.2	62.5	55.35
Income	150 – 250 TL	63	53	61	57
	251 - 350 TL	36	50	56,9	53.45
	351 - 450 TL	48	55.5	61.8	58.65
	451 - 550 TL	65	54	60	57
	550 TL +	88	51.7	59.2	55.45
Total		300	52.94	60.07	56.5

The environmental consciousness of female and male students are 51.9 and 53.6. However the environmental consciousness of male students is greater than female students, the environmental attitude and sensitivity of female students is larger than male students. This means female students perform more than male to protect nature and prevent global warming. But, the environmental sensitivity of both of them are middle.

The environmental attitude of students who are between 18 and 24 years old is higher than students who are between 24 and 31 years old. Environmental consciousness is lower than between 24 and 31 years old. The environmental sensitivity of the age between 24 and 31 years old is greater than other one. The environmental sensitivity level is middle in an age group. According to researches, the environmental sensitivity level and age have generally contrast relation.

There are six subcriteria in department part. They are Business Administration in Turkish (BA), Business Administration in English (BAE), Economics in Turkish (ECO), Economics in English (ECO), Public Finance (PF) and Labor Economics and Industrial Relation (LEIR). Economics in Turkish (ECO) department has the highest environmental consciousness level and Labor Economics and Industrial Relation (LEIR) department owns the lowest environmental consciousness which is 48.2. In the environmental attitude level, LEIR department is the highest but the value of this is closed to Public Finance (PF) and

Business Administration(BA).At this time, Economics in Turkish(ECO) is the lowest one in the environmental attitude level.Public Finance has the greatest environmental sensivity level and value is 59.15 and middle.Moreover, Economics in English (ECOE) is the lowest environmental sensivity level.

According to income in a month , the least environmental consciousness level is in the 251 - 350 TL subcriteria and the most one in the 351 - 450 TL. The second least environmental consciousness is over 550 TL. The environmental attitude level is the second highest one in 150 – 250 TL. The environmental attitude and sensivity level is the most one in the 351 - 450 TL again.According to research , there is no relation between environmental consciousness, environmental attitude ,environmental sensivity and income in a month.

The environmental consciousness , environmental attitude and environmental sensivity of the students of faculty of economics and business administration sciences is middle.This is final result.

4.2.1.The Result of Private Question

ESQ 20 : Are you a member of NGOs which of aim is protect environment?

esq20

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	58	19,3	19,3	19,3
No	242	80,7	80,7	100,0
Total	300	100,0	100,0	

This part is for private question about environmental sensivity.To be a member of environmental NGOs can measure environmental sensivity level.19.3 % of sample size and 58 of sample size are a member of environmental NGOs.Furthermore, 242 of sample size and 80.7 % of sample size are not a member of environmental NGOs.This is very meaningful. However their education level is high , the rate of yes is very low.

ESQ 21 :Did you write a petition or participate a protestation?

esq21

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	46	15,3	15,3	15,3
No	254	84,7	84,7	100,0
Total	300	100,0	100,0	

This question reflects us the protest and environmental sensivity level.If the environmental level and protest level are high , NGOs and public can gain power to force on

government and businesses. The proportion of yes is 15.3 % and the sample size of yes is 46. the ratio of no is 84.7 % and the sample size of no is 254. This means that students do not desire to participate in a protest and it is possible that they do not care of it.

ESQ 22 : Did you give financial support to any environmental NGOs?

esq22

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	114	38,0	38,0	38,0
no	186	62,0	62,0	100,0
Total	300	100,0	100,0	

Environmentalism and environmental sensitivity level are determined financial support to environmental NGOs. NGOs can get power with financial support and work on more environmental topics such as climate change and global warming. The percentage of give financial support to NGOs is 38 % and the sample size is 114. 186 is the sample size of no financial support and 62 % is the ratio of no. The budget of students is generally low and they need their families financial support. For this reason, this part has low rate.

ESQ 25 : Which one must determine the rules to protect environment and prevent the global warming ?

esq25

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid the parliament of country	136	45,3	45,3	45,3
european union	21	7,0	7,0	52,3
Businessmen	4	1,3	1,3	53,7
group for protecting environment	41	13,7	13,7	67,3
Public	98	32,7	32,7	100,0
Total	300	100,0	100,0	

This question is really very interesting for social and political side. The highest rate to determine the rules to protect environment and global warming. The second highest one is public. The third one is group for protecting environment (NGOs). Student do not care of EU and businessmen to protect environment. The lowest rates of participations are 1.3 % for businessmen and 7.0 % for EU. Students have low information about EU and businessmen as well as do not trust them.

ESQ 26 : If we compare Turkey with the countries of European Union , howmuch does Turkey perform to protect environment ?

esq26

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	very high	200	66,7	66,7	66,7
	Much	55	18,3	18,3	85,0
	Same	31	10,3	10,3	95,3
	Low	9	3,0	3,0	98,3
	very low	5	1,7	1,7	100,0
	Total	300	100,0	100,0	

If we compare Turkey with countries of EU , Turkey perform to protect environment very much.This opion is supported by students with 66.7 %.Turkey is a candidate of EU.Turkey have to perform too much to be a member of EU for environment.

5.CONCLUSION

Individual environmental consciousness, individual environmental attitude and individual environmental sensivity must be the first stage to protect nature and solve environmental problem such as global warming.Globalization influences the behavior and individual values of people so their environmental sensivity level changes rapidly.

In developing countries , there is a fear about economic growth and environment.Developing countries desire more development ,economic growth , wealth and high life standards.But, they and developed countries lose their sensivity level for nature.Developing and developed countries prefer development ,economic growth and wealth rather than environment problems.To solve this, they create sustainable environmental economics policies.

In this research , the environmental consciousness of students is lower than the environmental attitude of students.Their environmental sensivity level is 56.5 and middle value.However they know environmental problems and the importance of nature,they do not want to fight against environmental problems.The reasons can be social,economical and psychological effects.They educated about environment lowly.

These kinds of researches are supported evaluated the results by governments and businesses to solve natural problems and create new policies.Giving environmental emblems or certification to products suchs as EU countries can help to raise the environmental sensivity.Government can support the producers who produce environmental productions such as reduction taxes.To be a member of environmental NGOs is very low.NGOs can present and introduce to students and also public .If environmental NGOs have high member

rate , they can increase sensivity level.The parts of media can use to rise environmental sensivity level suchs as especially television,newspaper and internet.The percentage of usage internet in the university students are getting higher and higher.For this reason, internet can be first step.New and attractive environment programme to solve global warming can increase the participation of young population.

Global warming ring the bell of world.We must increase our environmental sensivity level.If we do not do anyhting, we will lose our world in the future.As Albert Camus who was a french author, “No reaction is a murder”.We must participate to fight against the global warming.Because the world is unique.

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