

TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE: RUNNING WATER USAGE SOLUTIONS

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Abstract

This research explores the comparative effect of visual and auditory data on the perception of running tap water. Participants were questioned to assess how long a 1-liter water bottle would take in each situation. The findings show that visual and auditory data considerably affected the decisions. Our data indicate that auditory information play a significant role in the daily running tap water experience even though participants are usually unaware of the audition effect.

Key words: Running tap water, visual and auditory data, sustainable.

Introduction

Most environmental issues, such as wasteful water consumption, are rooted in human behavior and can be managed by changing them to reduce their environmental impacts[1]. Most scientists concentrate on conscious variables, such as environmental concerns and environmental beliefs, when studying environmental behavior[2], [3]. This research examines the impact of auditory data on the perception of running tap water. Subjects are subjected to running tap water's audiovisual stimuli and are requested to pause them when they believe the one-liter bottle is complete. The research comprises of whether the respondents are able to assess the differences between distinct volumetric flow rates of tap water (the quantity of water passing through a water tap per unit of moment) based on audiovisual data and whether they are able to judge fairly correctly when a one-liter bottle is complete considering that they have a reference point.

Methodology

Participants

The participants were 45 University students and staff. Their ages ranged between 20 and 35 years; the average age was 25. Twelve women and 33 males were there.

Procedure and stimulus

There were two elements of the study: task of demonstration and assessment. The materials were sound-video recordings of running tap water displayed with connected headphones on a laptop monitor.

Assessment

The participants were made to watch, but this time without the bottle, three versions of the audiovisual recording of water running from the same tap as in the demonstration. Three audiovisual stimuli were present: one liter per 8 s, one liter per 16 s, and one liter per 24 s (as seen in Figure 1B, 1C, and 1D). Participants randomized the sequence of the three stimuli and if they believed the bottle would be complete, pause the recording. The number of seconds was measured at the time of the pause.

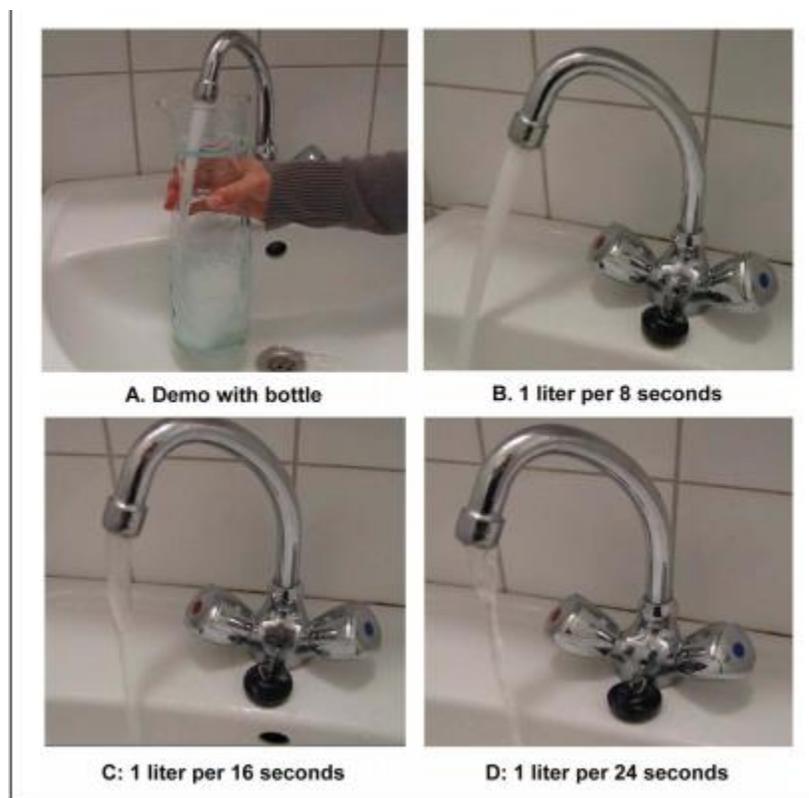


Figure 1. Visual stimuli with different volumetric flow rates of water.

Results

The findings showed that respondents were able to see the differences between the three distinct volumetric flow rates and were able to fill a one-liter bottle with comparatively precise time assessments.

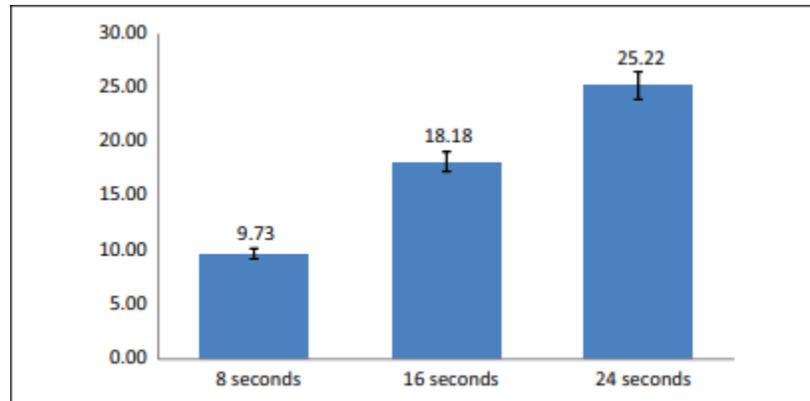


Figure 2. Reported evaluation of different volumetric flow rates.

Conclusion

Our results suggest that manipulations of video and audio had significant effects on the assessment of water volumetric flow rate. Our results suggest that manipulations of video and audio had significant effects on the assessment of water volumetric flow rate.

References

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