

The Impact of Techno-Optimism on Environmental Consciousness

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Description

Both changes in individual behavior and technical advancements will be necessary to lessen the effects of human activity on the climate and the environment. In fact, a wide range of technological advancements are needed to decarbonize our energy system, boost its effectiveness, and enable the extraction of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Acceptance of these technological advancements and improvements depends on positive attitudes toward technology. Positive attitudes toward technology, however, have the power to erode people's faith in the efficacy of non-technical solutions and their willingness to adopt new behavioral patterns. In particular, this is because improvements in energy efficiency brought about by technology advancements can have a domino effect that raises overall energy usage. Techno-optimism can exacerbate psychological rebound effects by making people feel less morally obligated to act in ways that support the environment. Still little research has been done on how much techno-optimistic thinking influences pro-environmental behavior. This article's goals are to present and validate a survey instrument for gauging various perspectives on technology in general and to look into the relationship between these perspectives and intents to behave in a way that is environmentally friendly.

Behavioral intentions

Socio-technical imaginaries are conceptualizations of desired futures made possible by advancements in technology and science. In fact, the majority of mitigation scenarios provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reflect this optimism, as they rely heavily on the widespread use of Negative Emission Technologies (NETs) to remove enormous volumes of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. However, it has been said that the Integrated Assessment Models (IAM)'s reliance on the widespread usage of NETs is flawed. In summary, techno-optimism is a two-edged sword: On the one hand, positive views about technology can boost public support for climate policies and technologies. On the other side, by lowering attitudes toward risk and accountability, techno-optimism can still change in individual behavior and policy support. In order to investigate this confusing link, our article introduces and validates General Attitudes towards Technology (GATT) assessments and evaluates their association with behavioral

intentions that are pro-environmental. Although earlier research examined the impact of knowledge about particular NETs on mitigation support, no study has, as far as we are aware, examined whether and how underlying, general views toward technology affect pro-environmental behavior. We think there is a significant gap in the research that is by evaluating attitudes toward technology in general as opposed to particular technologies. This strategy also makes it possible to get around methodological obstacles in assessing attitudes toward particular technologies like NETs and how they affect users' intents to behave. Since the general public has very little familiarity with NETs, we review the literature to gather items that have been used to measure attitudes toward technology, analyze the reliability of the resulting survey instrument, and look into the relationship between behavioral intentions and attitudes that are either techno-optimistic or techno-pessimistic.

Environmental Health

We also include a attitude scale and examine the relationship between the three attitudes and behavioral intentions. By using a confirmatory factor analysis and examining the relationship between the survey's measures of techno-optimistic, techno-pessimistic, and attitudes and behavioral intentions, we validated the pre-registered instrument. The increasing prevalence of Flour Quinolone (FQ) antibiotics in the environment, especially in the soil and groundwater, has raised concerns. The characteristics, frequency, ecotoxicity, and remediation strategies linked to FQs in environmental matrices are all thoroughly examined in this review. The study explores the processes that lead to the predominance of FQs in soil and groundwater by discussing the physicochemical characteristics that affect their fate and transit in these environments. In addition, a study of the eco toxicological consequences of FQ contamination in aquatic and soil ecosystems throws light on the possible threats to human and environmental health. The review's section is devoted to a thorough examination of remediation strategies, including both *in-situ* and *ex-situ* techniques used to lessen FQ contamination. An understanding of these remediation solutions' limitations, effectiveness, and environmental effects can be gained by critically analyzing them. This study establishes a link between FQ antibiotics and climate change, highlighting the importance of this relationship in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The report also defines and points out a number of (FQs) in soil and groundwater, providing an invaluable tool for research gaps, suggesting these as important areas for academics, decision-makers, and professionals working in public health and environmental management. The overall goal of this analysis is to compile the most recent information available on Fluoroquinones