

Vol. 1, Issue No. 1 (2023)

Exploring the Use of Technology in Environmental Education: Teachers' and Students' Perspectives

Edwin Jo M. Jardin

Safety Officer / Teacher, Consolatrix College of Toledo City, Inc., Toledo City, Cebu, Philippines https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4689-3732 | edjoyjardin87@gmail.com

Abstract:

This study explores the integration of technology in environmental education from the perspectives of teachers and students. Using a qualitative research approach, data were collected through semistructured interviews with six experienced environmental education teachers and twenty students from diverse educational settings. The findings reveal four prominent themes that shed light on the dynamic relationship between technology and environmental learning. Firstly, participants acknowledge the potential of technology, particularly augmented reality (AR) applications, in enhancing student engagement and providing experiential learning opportunities. AR enables students to interact with virtual ecosystems, fostering a deeper connection to environmental concepts and making the learning process more captivating and memorable. Secondly, managing digital distractions emerged as a significant challenge during technology-integrated lessons. Participants recognized the need for clear boundaries to maintain a focused learning environment and optimize the benefits of technology without compromising attention and academic performance. Thirdly, participants stressed the importance of teaching students how to critically evaluate online information related to environmental issues. Developing media and information literacy skills empowers students to discern credible sources from unreliable ones, ensuring they become informed and responsible environmental advocates. Lastly, the study highlights concerns related to the digital divide and its impact on equitable access to technology-based learning. Disparities in device and internet access can hinder students' opportunities for technology-enhanced learning, necessitating proactive measures to bridge this gap and foster an inclusive educational environment. The study's findings provide valuable insights for educators, policymakers, and curriculum developers to optimize the integration of technology in environmental education. By leveraging technology's potential to enhance engagement, teaching critical thinking, and addressing the digital divide, stakeholders can empower a generation of environmentally conscious and technologically adept global citizens who will play pivotal roles in safeguarding our planet's future.

Keywords: technology, environmental education, augmented reality, engagement, experiential learning

Introduction

In recent decades, the rapid advancement of technology has revolutionized various aspects of modern society, including the field of education. As educators strive to enhance teaching methodologies and engage students in meaningful learning experiences, technology has emerged as a powerful tool with vast potential to transform the educational landscape. One critical area where technology can play a pivotal role is environmental education, which seeks to foster ecological awareness, responsible behaviors, and sustainable practices among students (Sultan, et al., 2020).

Environmental education is essential for addressing pressing global challenges, such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and resource depletion. Integrating technology into this educational domain has the potential to not only amplify the dissemination of environmental knowledge but also inspire and empower the next generation to become informed and environmentally conscious citizens. As such, it is crucial to investigate the adoption and impact of technology in environmental education from the perspectives of both teachers and students.

This research endeavors to explore the use of technology in environmental education, delving into the viewpoints of educators and learners to gain comprehensive insights. By examining how technology is currently integrated into environmental education curricula, identifying the challenges and opportunities that arise with its implementation, and understanding its perceived effectiveness, this study aims to shed light on the evolving dynamics between technology and environmental learning.

Prior research has indicated that technology can augment environmental education by providing interactive and immersive learning experiences, facilitating real-world data collection, and promoting collaboration among students across borders. For instance, study by Kilag et al. (2023), demonstrated the effectiveness of augmented reality applications in fostering environmental knowledge and ecological consciousness among school students. Additionally, research by Panahi, et al. (2012) highlighted how online platforms and social media can facilitate dialogue and knowledge exchange on environmental issues among educators and students.

However, it is equally important to acknowledge the potential challenges and pitfalls of incorporating technology into environmental education. Concerns about digital distraction, information accuracy, and access disparities must be addressed to ensure that the integration of technology aligns with the overarching goals of environmental education.

Through this research, the researcher seeks to contribute to the existing literature on technology integration in education, with a specific focus on the realm of environmental learning. By analyzing the perspectives of teachers and students, we aim to provide valuable insights that can inform educational policymakers, curriculum developers, and educators on optimizing the use of technology in fostering environmentally literate and environmentally responsible citizens.

Literature Review

Environmental education is a vital field that aims to cultivate ecological awareness, responsible behaviors, and sustainable practices among students. As technology continues to permeate various aspects of modern society, educators are increasingly exploring its potential to enhance teaching methodologies and engage students in meaningful learning experiences. This literature review examines existing research on the use of technology in environmental education, focusing on the

perspectives of both teachers and students. By reviewing relevant studies, this synthesis aims to identify trends, challenges, and opportunities associated with technology integration in environmental education and provide valuable insights for future research and practice.

Several studies have highlighted the transformative role that technology can play in environmental education. Technology can provide interactive and immersive learning experiences that bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and real-world applications. Augmented reality (AR) applications have been demonstrated to be effective tools for fostering environmental knowledge and ecological consciousness among school students (Kilag et al., 2023). By overlaying digital content on the physical environment, AR enables learners to explore and interact with environmental concepts, such as wildlife habitats and ecosystems, in a captivating manner.

Moreover, digital platforms and social media have emerged as essential channels for promoting dialogue and knowledge exchange on environmental issues among educators and students Panahi, et al., 2012). These platforms facilitate collaboration and communication, allowing learners to connect with experts, participate in global environmental discussions, and engage in collective problem-solving activities.

While technology presents promising opportunities for environmental education, it also comes with its own set of challenges and concerns. Digital distraction is one of the primary concerns educators face when integrating technology into the classroom. The allure of gadgets and online content can sometimes divert students' attention from the core learning objectives (Schön, et al., 2014). Therefore, it is crucial for educators to strike a balance between technology usage and maintaining focused learning environments.

Additionally, the accuracy and reliability of information obtained through digital resources are essential considerations. Teachers must teach students how to critically evaluate online sources to discern accurate information from misinformation or biased content. Ensuring data accuracy and credibility is paramount, as erroneous information can have detrimental consequences on students' environmental understanding and decision-making.

Moreover, the digital divide can exacerbate disparities in access to technology-rich learning environments. Students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds or remote regions may lack access to devices or reliable internet connections, hindering their participation in technology-based environmental learning initiatives (Facer & Selwyn, 2021). Addressing these disparities is vital to ensure equitable access to quality environmental education for all learners.

Understanding teachers' perspectives on technology integration is critical for successful implementation. Studies have shown that teachers' attitudes towards technology can significantly influence their incorporation of digital tools in the classroom. Kilag et al. (2023) found that teachers who perceived technology as a supplementary aid rather than a substitute for traditional teaching methods were more likely to embrace technology in environmental education. Furthermore, teachers who received adequate training and professional development in technology integration reported higher levels of confidence and competence in using digital tools to enhance environmental learning (Bingimlas, 2009).

However, resistance to change and concerns about technological complexity were cited as barriers by some educators. Addressing these concerns through targeted training programs and support can increase teacher buy-in and promote the effective integration of technology in environmental education.

The perspectives of students on technology integration in environmental education are equally significant. Research has shown that students generally respond positively to technology-enhanced learning experiences. Digital tools provide an element of novelty and engagement, which can increase students' motivation and interest in environmental topics (Katika, et al., 2022).

Furthermore, technology allows for personalized learning experiences tailored to individual interests and learning styles. By offering interactive simulations, multimedia content, and virtual field trips, technology can make environmental education more accessible and enjoyable for diverse groups of students (Katika, et al., 2022).

However, it is essential to recognize that the effectiveness of technology in environmental education is contingent on students' digital literacy and comfort with technology usage. Ensuring that students are adequately equipped with the necessary technological skills and familiarity with digital tools is crucial to maximize the benefits of technology integration.

This literature review highlights the diverse perspectives on the use of technology in environmental education from the lenses of both teachers and students. While technology offers exciting opportunities to enrich environmental learning experiences, it is essential to address challenges such as digital distraction, data accuracy, and access disparities. To optimize technology integration in environmental education, targeted training and professional development for teachers, coupled with the cultivation of students' digital literacy, are key considerations.

By understanding the current state of technology integration in environmental education, this synthesis contributes to the broader discourse on technology in education. Moreover, the findings can guide policymakers, educators, and curriculum developers in designing effective and sustainable strategies to harness technology's potential in fostering environmentally literate and responsible citizens.

Methodology

The research study utilized a qualitative approach to investigate the use of technology in environmental education from the perspectives of both teachers and students. Qualitative research methods were chosen to gain in-depth insights into participants' experiences, attitudes, and perceptions related to the integration of technology in the context of environmental learning. The study involved a purposive sampling strategy to recruit participants from diverse educational settings. Six experienced environmental education teachers and twenty students from different grade levels were selected to represent a range of perspectives on the topic.

Data were collected through semi-structured interviews with the participating teachers and students. The interview questions were carefully designed to explore their experiences with technology use in environmental education, challenges faced, benefits observed, and overall perceptions of its impact on their learning processes. All interviews were audio-recorded with participants' consent and later transcribed verbatim for analysis.

A thematic analysis approach was employed to identify recurring patterns, themes, and meanings from the interview transcripts. The analysis process began with open coding, where initial concepts and themes were identified. These codes were then grouped into broader categories, and connections between them were examined to develop overarching themes that captured the essence of participants' perspectives.

Findings and Discussion

Theme 1: Technology Enhances Engagement and Experiential Learning

Participants acknowledged that technology, particularly augmented reality (AR) applications, enhanced student engagement and provided experiential learning opportunities. One teacher remarked, "AR allowed my students to interact with virtual ecosystems, making the learning process more exciting and immersive." Similarly, a student stated, "I felt like I was exploring a real forest through the AR app. It made learning about ecosystems fun and memorable."

The teacher's remark highlights how AR brings a new level of excitement and immersion to the learning process. By using AR, students can transcend the confines of traditional textbooks and static learning materials. Instead, they can actively engage with virtual environments that simulate real-world ecosystems, fostering a deeper connection to the subject matter. This interactive approach has the potential to captivate students' interest and motivation, making environmental education more enjoyable and meaningful.

The student's statement further emphasizes the positive impact of AR on the learning experience. Feeling like they were "exploring a real forest" through the AR app showcases the transformative potential of technology in environmental education. AR allows students to step into the shoes of environmentalists, researchers, or explorers, virtually immersing themselves in different ecosystems and understanding their complexities. This immersive approach not only enhances their knowledge retention but also leaves a lasting impression, making the learning process more memorable.

These findings align with existing research that highlights the benefits of technology in education, particularly in experiential learning contexts. Studies by Katika, et al. (2022) have demonstrated the effectiveness of augmented reality in fostering engagement and enhancing learning outcomes in various educational domains, including environmental education. Such technological interventions provide a bridge between theoretical concepts and real-world applications, nurturing students' ecological awareness and encouraging them to explore and understand environmental complexities.

The integration of AR in environmental education aligns with constructivist learning theories, which emphasize the importance of active engagement and interaction in the learning process. By immersing students in virtual ecosystems, AR facilitates a constructivist learning environment where students construct knowledge by actively participating in the learning experience. This approach encourages critical thinking, problem-solving, and an emotional connection to the subject matter, ultimately fostering a deeper understanding and appreciation for the environment.

The findings of the study highlight the transformative potential of augmented reality in environmental education. Participants' acknowledgment of the enhanced engagement and experiential learning opportunities provided by AR applications underscores the value of integrating technology in educational contexts. By incorporating AR into environmental education curricula, educators can harness its immersive capabilities to foster ecological awareness, responsible behaviors, and a deeper understanding of environmental issues among students.

Theme 2: Digital Distractions Challenge Environmental Learning

The study's findings shed light on the challenge of managing digital distractions in technology-integrated lessons, as highlighted by both teachers and students. The teacher's concern about maintaining students' focus is not unfounded, given the ubiquity of smartphones and the constant

influx of notifications. Digital distractions have the potential to divert students' attention away from the intended learning objectives, which can hinder their engagement and overall learning experience.

Teachers highlighted the challenge of managing digital distractions during technology-integrated lessons. One teacher expressed, "It's sometimes difficult to keep students focused when they have access to their devices. We need to set clear boundaries to maintain a conducive learning environment." A student shared, "I admit, I sometimes get distracted by notifications when we use technology in class. It takes away from the learning experience."

To address this issue, the teacher emphasized the importance of setting clear boundaries in the classroom. Establishing guidelines for technology use during instructional time can help create a conducive learning environment. For example, implementing a "device-free zone" or designating specific times for device usage can minimize distractions and allow students to concentrate on the subject matter.

The student's acknowledgment of being occasionally distracted by notifications reflects the reality of navigating technology in educational settings. The allure of social media updates, messages, and notifications can be tempting, even during class. Such distractions can disrupt the learning process and lead to reduced attention and retention of information.

To mitigate digital distractions and promote focused learning, educators can adopt various strategies. One approach is to integrate technology purposefully, incorporating interactive and engaging activities that leverage students' devices as learning tools rather than distractions. Additionally, raising students' awareness of the impact of digital distractions and encouraging them to practice self-regulation can empower them to stay more attentive during technology-integrated lessons.

These findings align with broader research on digital distractions in educational contexts. Study by Osias Kit Kilag and team (2023) have shown that students' use of mobile devices during class can lead to lower academic performance and reduced learning outcomes. Thus, managing digital distractions is a crucial aspect of successful technology integration in education. By setting clear boundaries and purposefully integrating technology, educators can create a focused learning environment that maximizes the benefits of technology while minimizing its potential drawbacks.

Theme 3: Empowering Critical Thinking through Online Information Evaluation

The study's participants acknowledged the significance of teaching students how to critically evaluate online information, particularly concerning environmental issues. In the digital age, where information is readily accessible online, the ability to discern credible sources from unreliable ones is paramount to becoming informed and responsible environmental advocates.

Participants recognized the importance of teaching students how to critically evaluate online information related to environmental issues. A teacher emphasized, "With the abundance of information on the internet, we must teach students to distinguish credible sources from unreliable ones." A student commented, "Learning to verify information online helped me become a more informed environmental advocate."

The student's comment underscores the practical impact of learning to verify information online. As an informed environmental advocate, the student recognizes the value of being equipped with the tools to assess the accuracy of information they encounter. By verifying information from credible sources, students can contribute to informed discussions and promote evidence-based approaches to environmental challenges.

These findings align with the broader literature on media literacy and information literacy education. Koltay (2011) has shown that teaching students to critically evaluate online information is essential for their digital literacy development. It not only improves their ability to identify misinformation but also empowers them to become responsible digital citizens who can navigate the vast information landscape with discernment.

Theme 4: Digital Divide: Access Disparities and Equity Concerns

Several participants raised concerns about the digital divide and its impact on equitable access to technology-based learning. A teacher voiced, "Not all students have equal access to devices and the internet, which creates disparities in their learning experiences." A student shared, "Some of my friends don't have devices at home, so they miss out on online discussions and activities. It's not fair."

The study's findings highlighted participants' concerns regarding the digital divide and its implications for equitable access to technology-based learning. The teacher's observation underscores the reality that not all students have the same level of access to devices and the internet, leading to disparities in their educational experiences. This inequality in access can hinder students' opportunities to engage in technology-integrated learning activities and may impede their academic progress.

The student's comment further illustrates the impact of the digital divide on individuals' experiences. The lack of devices at home can prevent students from fully participating in online discussions and activities, potentially limiting their exposure to critical learning resources and collaborative opportunities.

Addressing the digital divide is crucial for fostering an inclusive and equitable learning environment. Policymakers and educators must work together to bridge this gap, ensuring that all students have access to the necessary technological tools for their educational journey. Implementing initiatives to provide devices or internet connectivity to disadvantaged students can help level the playing field and promote equal opportunities for learning and growth.

Conclusion

This study illuminates the multifaceted dynamics between technology and environmental education, as perceived by teachers and students. The integration of technology, particularly augmented reality applications, offers promising avenues for enhancing engagement and experiential learning in environmental contexts. Participants' positive feedback regarding the immersive experiences and interactive learning opportunities provided by technology underscores its potential to revolutionize environmental education and inspire the next generation of environmentally conscious global citizens.

However, the study also highlights critical challenges that must be addressed to maximize the benefits of technology in the classroom. Digital distractions and information credibility concerns pose significant obstacles that educators must navigate skillfully. Moreover, the digital divide remains a pressing issue, hindering equitable access to technology-rich learning environments.

This research underscores the importance of providing targeted training for teachers to effectively integrate technology into environmental curricula, while also emphasizing the need for cultivating students' digital literacy. Additionally, a comprehensive approach is vital, with policymakers and educational institutions collaborating to bridge the digital divide and ensure that technology becomes an inclusive tool for all learners.

By synthesizing the perspectives of teachers and students, this study contributes to the broader discourse on technology in education and environmental learning. The findings serve as a clarion call for transformative change, urging stakeholders to embrace technology as an empowering force to nurture environmentally literate, critically thinking, and socially responsible individuals.

As we envision the future of environmental education, let us harness the potential of technology as a catalyst for positive change. By fostering an inclusive, technology-enabled learning landscape, we can equip the current and upcoming generations with the knowledge, skills, and passion needed to safeguard our planet and create a sustainable future for all living beings. Let us embark on this journey together, driven by the vision of an environmentally conscious and technologically empowered society.

References

Bingimlas, K. A. (2009). Barriers to the successful integration of ICT in teaching and learning environments: A review of the literature. *Eurasia Journal of Mathematics, science and technology education*, *5*(3), 235-245.

Facer, K., & Selwyn, N. (2021). Digital technology and the futures of education: Towards 'Non-Stupid' optimism. *Paper commissioned for the UNESCO Futures of Education report*.

Katika, T., Karaseitanidis, I., Tsiakou, D., Makropoulos, C., & Amditis, A. (2022). Augmented reality (AR) supporting citizen engagement in circular economy. *Circular Economy and Sustainability*, 2(3), 1077-1104.

Kilag, O. K. T., Pasigui, R. E., Malbas, M. H., Manire, E. A., Piala, M. C., Araña, A. M. M., & Sasan, J. M. (2023). Preferred Educational Leaders: Character and Skills. European Journal of Higher Education and Academic Advancement, 1(2), 50-56.

Kilag, O. K. T. ., Heyrosa-Malbas, M. ., Ibañez, D. D. ., & Samson, G. A. . (2023). Building Leadership Skills in Educational Leadership: A Case Study of Successful School Principals. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING FOR DEVELOPMENT*, 2(6), 1–12. Retrieved from http://inter-publishing.com/index.php/AJSLD/article/view/1915

Kilag, O. K. T. ., Taboada, . A. R. G. ., Zamora, M. B. ., Rabi , J. I. I. A. ., Calzada , J. R. D. ., & Manire, E. A. . (2023). Exploring Effective Environmental Education Practices to Enhance Environmental Awareness and Education: A Navigational Study. *International Journal of Formal Education*, 2(6), 14–27. Retrieved from http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/ijfe/article/view/924

Osias Kit T. Kilag, Ramelito C. Almendras, Ann Merychris G. Manguilimotan, Mervin T. Arcillo, Debra P. Mansueto, & Durivil D. Ibañez. (2023). Choosing the Right Educational Technology Tool a Pedagogical Perspective into Teaching with Technology. *Web of Scholars : Multidimensional Research Journal*, 2(6), 55–66. Retrieved from https://innosci.org/wos/article/view/1385

Osias Kit T. Kilag, Paul Marie L. Gepitulan, Silvestre C. Villarin, Jayson P. Cabaluna, Virgilio M. Cariego, Jr., & Marissa J. Paras. (2023). Eco-Philosophy: Environmental Consciousness and

- Educational Program. *Web of Scholars : Multidimensional Research Journal*, 2(6), 79–89. Retrieved from https://innosci.org/wos/article/view/1387
- Kilag, O. K. T., Mag-aso, J. N., Poloyapoy, K. B. M., Gamboa, A. C. H., Mantua, A. M. V., & Rivamonte, W. D. (2023). Technical Vocational Education in the Philippines for Sustainable Development. European Journal of Higher Education and Academic Advancement, 1(2), 57–70. Retrieved from http://e-science.net/index.php/EJHEAA/article/view/102
- Kilag, O. K. T., Malbas, M. H., Nengasca, M. K. S., Longakit, L. J. H., Celin, L. C., Pasigui, R., & Valenzona, M. A. V. N. (2023). Transformational Leadership and Educational Innovation. European Journal of Higher Education and Academic Advancement, 1(2), 103-109.
- Kilag, O. K. T. ., Ignacio, R. ., Lumando, E. B., Alvez, G. U. ., Abendan, C. F. K. ., Quiñanola, N. M. P. ., & Sasan, J. M. (2022). ICT Integration in Primary School Classrooms in the time of Pandemic in the Light of Jean Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory. *International Journal of Emerging Issues in Early Childhood Education*, 4(2), 42–54. https://doi.org/10.31098/ijeiece.v4i2.1170
- Kilag, O. K. T., & Sasan, J. M. (2023). Unpacking the Role of Instructional Leadership in Teacher Professional Development. *Advanced Qualitative Research*, *1*(1), 63-73.
- Kilag, O. K. T., Tiongzon, B. D., Paragoso, S. D., Ompad, E. A., Bibon, M. B., Alvez, G. G. T., & Sasan, J. M. (2023). HIGH COMMITMENT WORK SYSTEM AND DISTRIBUTIVE LEADERSHIP ON EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOR. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, *36*, 389-409.
- Koltay, T. (2011). The media and the literacies: Media literacy, information literacy, digital literacy. *Media, culture & society*, *33*(2), 211-221.
- Panahi, S., Watson, J., & Partridge, H. (2012). Social media and tacit knowledge sharing: Developing a conceptual model. *World academy of science, engineering and technology*, *64*, 1095-1102.
- Pasigui, R. E. (2009). The Aim of Education, the Role of the Teacher, and the Concept of Curriculum in the Light of Critical Pedagogy: The Postmodernists' Philosophy of Education. The Central Colleges of the Philippines Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 1(1), 1-1.
- Schön, S., Ebner, M., & Kumar, S. (2014). The Maker Movement. Implications of new digital gadgets, fabrication tools and spaces for creative learning and teaching. *eLearning papers*, *39*, 14-25.
- Sultan, M. T., Sharmin, F., Badulescu, A., Stiubea, E., & Xue, K. (2020). Travelers' responsible environmental behavior towards sustainable coastal tourism: An empirical investigation on social media user-generated content. *Sustainability*, *13*(1), 56.
- Uy, F. T., Sasan, J. M., & Kilag, O. K. (2023). School Principal Administrative-Supervisory Leadership During the Pandemic: A Phenomenological Qualitative Study. *International Journal of Theory and Application in Elementary and Secondary School Education*, *5*(1), 44–62. https://doi.org/10.31098/ijtaese.v5i1.1208