

## CHAPTER 7

### LIMITATION AND FUTURE SCOPE OF STUDY

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#### 7.1. Limitations

This study like others is not without limitations although best attempts were made to improve understanding about environmentally sustainable consumption behaviour among primary school children. Six limitations of the current study that should be considered in future research are given below.

- 1) The study has been limited to only 3 active learning and 3 passive learning tools. Primary school children responses for other tools have not been investigated.
- 2) Multiple non-linear regression method could have been used in the context of studying the relationship of 12 SCT variables with ESCB
- 3) Data has been collected from primary school children of Bhiwadi, a census town of Alwar district for testing hypothesis. Therefore, the generalizability of the impacts of AL and PL tools cannot be concluded and are subject to further testing.
- 4) The present study does not allow any conclusions to be drawn with regard to how effective the individual intervention steps were because the measurement was done only twice, i.e., before the intervention and after all the 5 intervention stages were completed.
- 5) Follow-up of the study has not been done, to see how AESCB and ESCB get shaped over time.

#### 7.2. Future Scope of Study

Therefore, the future scope of the study can be enumerated as given below.

- 1) Effectiveness of each tool should be measured that are perceived to be important for causing impact on ESCB
- 2) By using other data analysis techniques (such as structural equation modeling, path analysis, etc.), a model for factors influencing ESCB should be determined.

- 3) During the intervention change in the factor responsible for the change in ESCB and AESCB should be measured so that effectiveness of each step of the intervention can be determined.
- 4) The study can be extended to the other levels of school students (middle school, upper middle school and secondary school students).
- 5) Future invigilation by means of longitudinal design about how behaviour changes can be carried out along with the follow-up.
- 6) Cause of weak relationship between attitude towards ESCB and ESCB should be determined.
- 7) Effect of additional demographic factors on ESCB and AESCB can be studied.
- 8) External validity of interventions that were developed with new populations can be undertaken.
- 9) Confirmatory Factor analysis for SCT factors influencing ESCB can be performed.
- 10) Structural Equation Modelling between the SCT factors on one hand and AESCB & ESCB on the other could be performed to link up 2 major blocks in the study.