



Sustainability from theory to practice through reforms in educational systems

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Abstract

Education and learning is a tool from which a child or an adult acquires knowledge, experience, skill and sound attitude. It influences the belief through which value system is developed. Value system helps to remodel society by making a person able to take rational decisions as Human values are crucial driver of their behavior. Previously education was a means used to show a specific way of life to the students and social control was the motive rather an instrument of social change. Modern educational may be helping to earn huge salary but do not place much emphasis upon transforming a way of life of the students. The present education pattern is more specific with a narrow dimension and falls short of concern for the cosmos. Thus this paper aims to suggest the importance of including sustainability as a subject with the study curriculum irrespective of school, college or professional institute whether technical or non technical.

Keywords: Role of education, Values, Social change, Sustainable development.

Introduction

Our Indian tourism industry has a huge possibility for generation of various kinds of jobs and earning huge amount of foreign money which will help to accelerate the development of tourism in our country and will contribute to our economy as well. Various measures at different level are taken by the government and private sectors which are helping for a speedy growth of tourism industry but it is equally important to grow in a sustainable manner. Various states of India are contributing towards the growth of tourism industry but at different capacity.

As a growing state Chhattisgarh is having many advantages like low population, good governance and good fiscal health. Thus is considered as land of opportunities having huge mineral resources and industries in Steel, Aluminum and Cement has large power surplus thus attract power-intensive industries. Chhattisgarh contributes considerably to the Human Resources of India. Covering 12% of India's overall forests and having 44% of the State's land is covered with forests having richest bio-diversity habitats and rich wildlife thus tourism industry will reap huge income in future as the government is also very aggressively trying to increase the tourist mobility in the state.

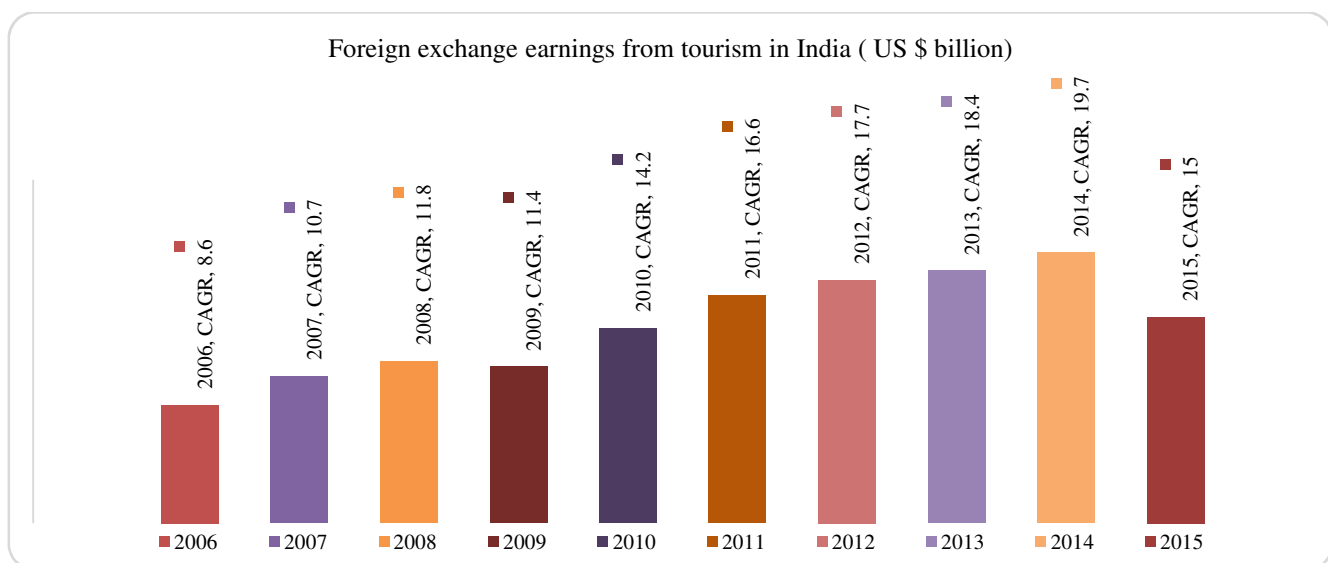


Figure-1: Jan to Sept 2015 CAGR-Compound Annual Growth Rate¹.

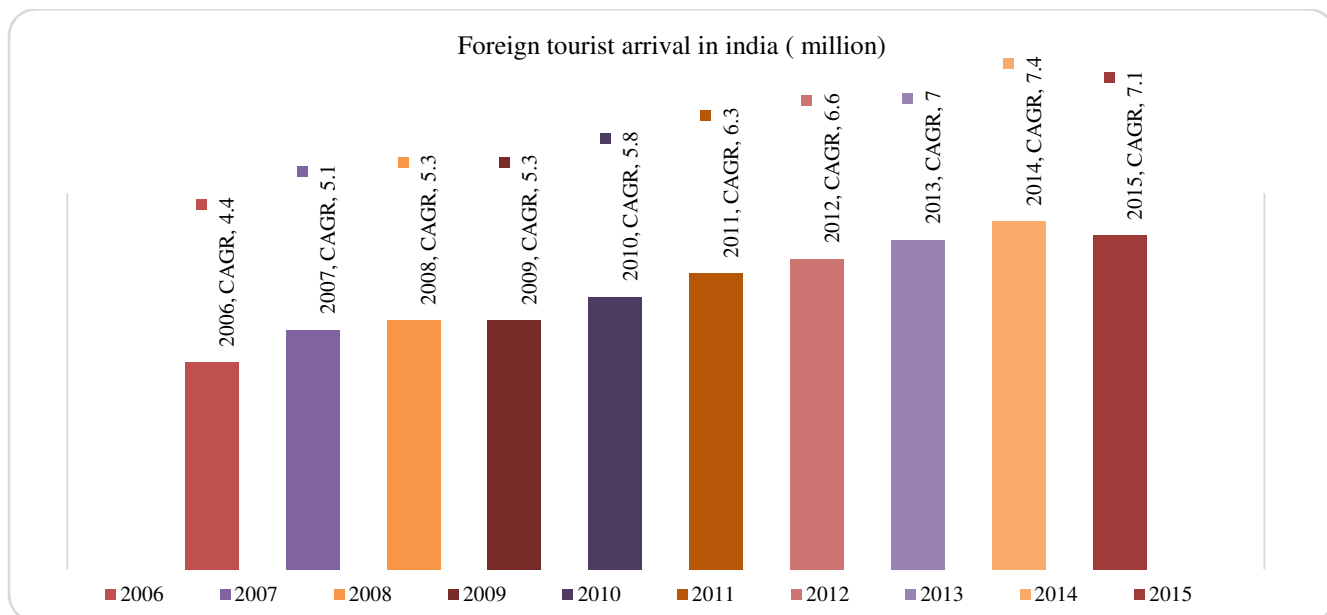


Figure-2: 2006 to November 2015 CAGR (Compound annual growth rate)².

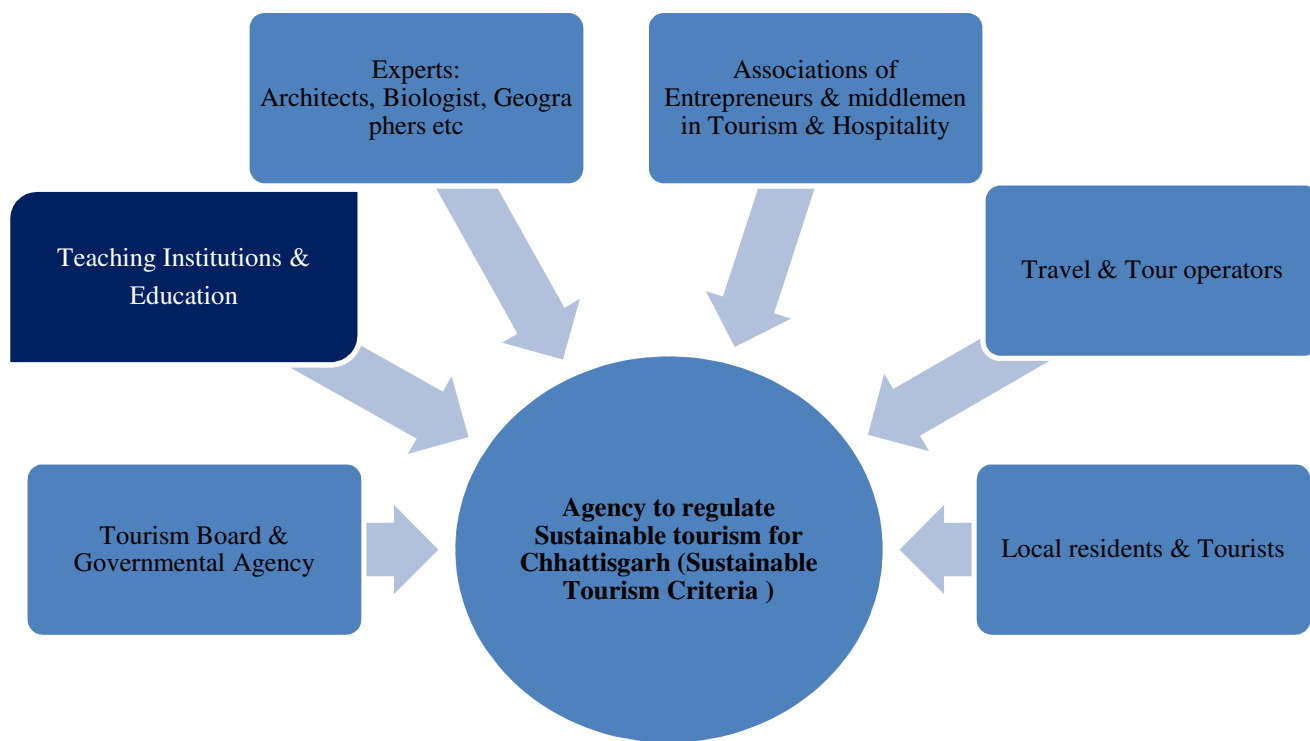


Figure-3: Sustainable Tourism Model for the Development of Chhattisgarh: A Conceptual Framework³.

Contribution of Travel and tourism sector to Indian GDP is expected to increase from US\$ 136.3 billion in 2015 to US\$ 275.2 billion in 2025 (Source 1 and Source 2).

All these things make Chhattisgarh a destination for speedy growth of tourism sector in Chhattisgarh from the last decade but the presently the concern is on growth only which will cause a danger towards sustainability thus proper planning and

initiatives are required from the beginning to grow at right direction and make this state more sustainable.

Teaching Institution and Education is used as an instrument of social amendment and development to empower the individuals and groups by which students identify their own role in transformation of the society. Collective transformation amends the society from inside. Francis J. Brown remarks that

Education is a effective method that may bring concerning changes within the behavior of society⁴. It's a method of permitting each individual to successfully participate within the activities of society and to form constructive contribution to the development of society. Our Asian countries have created within the last five decades variety of scientists, professionals and technocrats United Nations agency have excelled in their fields and created a mark at the national and international levels.

Maclver has explained social transformation as a response to many types of changes that take place in the social and non social environment⁵. Education can make the first move to social changes by bringing about a change in outlook and attitude of individual and society.

Methodology

The above relationship explains how and why our behavior has relationship with the type of education we get. Figure-1 explains: i. We learn from our family, Schools and Colleges, friends, community which is source of developing belief. ii. As belief being an idea that a person holds true and can be induced by the education system which is further adopted as the part of

their individual belief system. iii. Values are firm enduring beliefs and thus become principles by which people order their lives and make their choices. A person must have the ability to frame the values in order to make unambiguous, rational, responsible and consistent decisions. iv. Attitudes can be explained as mental dispositions people have towards others and current circumstances are majorly affected by our Beliefs and Values. v. Thus lack of self-awareness and critical insight, or the presence of uncertainty about values, can lead to a less rational attitude which will ultimately lead to irresponsible behavior.

Hypothesis: i. H_0 : There is no significant awareness of youth towards the sustainable development of tourism in the Chhattisgarh. ii. H_a : There is significant awareness of youth towards the sustainable development of tourism in the Chhattisgarh.

Source of Data: Primary Data Collection is done using standard questionnaire.

Sampling: Convenience sampling method is followed.

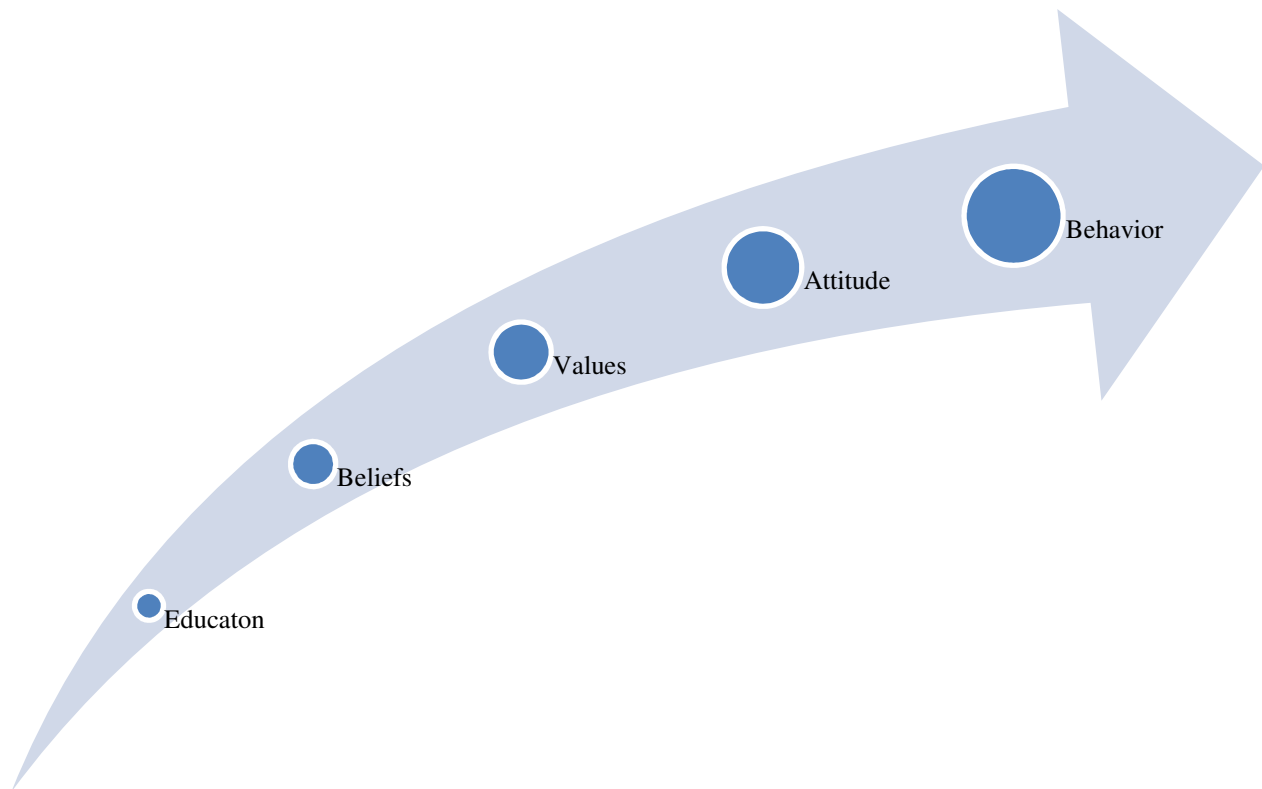


Figure-4: Relationship explains how and why our behavior has relationship.

Results and discussion

Education can be seen as a process knowledge acquisition which gives experience, skill and sound attitude and makes an individual civilized, refined, cultured and educated. For a civilized and socialized society, education is the only means⁵. Its goal is to make an individual perfect. Every society gives importance to education because it is a panacea for all evils. It is the key to solve the various problems of life.

The word Education' has been derived from completely different Latin words⁶.

Some common used latin words are like "educare" which suggests 'to bring out' or 'to nourish' it may also sound "educere" which suggests 'to lead out' or 'to draw out', in perspective of teaching "educatum" which suggests 'act of teaching' or 'training' The foremost common Indian word 'shiksha' springs from the Sanskrit verbal root 'shas' which suggests 'to discipline', 'to control', 'to instruct' and 'to teach'. Equally the word 'vidya' springs from Sanskrit verbal root 'vid' which suggests 'knowing' Vidya is so the topic matter of information. This shows that disciplining the mind and conveyance information wherever the foremost issues in Asian nation.

The objective of learning should be the complete blossoming of the human on this earth. According to a study, "the physical, intellectual, emotional and ethical integration of the individual into a complete man/woman is the fundamental aim of education⁶. Advancement in this way is thus significantly dependent on education and awareness.

Edification directly affects sustainability plans in the following areas like an educated population will understand the possible threats and will formulate plan and implement accordingly. Education will help to take good community-based decisions and right development options and will be focused on that as level of education increases. Central idea of Education is to increase the quality of life personally and socially thus it will improve life conditions and will give us the understanding of good and bad.

Analysis: Reliability of data: The sample of 71 respondent data collected to analyze the sustainability development of youth in the state of Chhattisgarh.

Table-1: Data Summary.

		N	%
Cases	Valid data	71	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total data	71	100.0

a. List wise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Table-2: Reliability Test.

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	No. of Items
.942	.942	36

The collected data is reliable and have internal consistent having value of Cronbach's Alpha 0.942. The collected data is statistically valid (Table-1) while the reliability of data is accepted as per the statistical result in Table-2.

Table-3: KMO and Bartlett's Test.

KMO Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.778
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1747.948
	Degree of freedom	630
	Sig. value	.000

The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy statistics is 0.778 (Table-3), so the structures of correlations are compact relatively and hence factor analysis should yield distinct and reliable factor. The Bartlett's test of sphericity (Bartlett 1950) and the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy (Kaiser 1970) is required to help users to analyse the adequacy of correlation matrices for factor analysis.

Bartlett's Test of Sphericity is significant and hence the original correlation matrix is an identity matrix. Thus it can be concluded that there is significant relationship between variables under study and hence factor analysis is appropriate.

The Total Variance Explained (Table-4) by the Eigen values associated with each factor before extraction, after extraction and after rotation (Field, 2000). Before extraction there are 36 components which are all variables listed to study the awareness related to sustainable development of tourism in Chhattisgarh. From the initial Eigen values from the collected data factor 1 explains 35.13 % of total variance. It is accepted to have a large pie of variance by the first factor then much smaller in the next factor and so on (factor 2 explains only 11.14% of the total variance). Under the Extraction Sum of Square Loadings only factor with Eigen values greater than 1 is highlighted, the result is only 8 factors have such values greater than 1. In the last part of the table the Eigen values of the factor after rotation are displayed. Rotation of the factor axis has an effect which will be optimizing the factor structure of the questionnaire. The consequence for this data is that the relative importance of the eight factors is equalized (Field, 2000).

In the Table-4, factor 1 accounted 35.13 % of all variance and considering other factors they have smaller variances (11.14%; 6.74%; 4.07%; 3.78%, 3.46%, 3.38% and 2.97%).

After rotation, the factor 1 account for only 21.04 % of variance, while the others (9.74%; 8.46%; 7.96%; 7.96%, 5.85%, 5.23% and 4.46%). These eight factors explain 70.68% of total variance by these extracted components.

The number of factors which will explain the impact on sustainable development of tourism and thus the required awareness for the same is also identified using Scree Plot

(Figure-5). The point of interest in Scree plot is where the curve starts to flatten. It can be seen that the curve begins to flatten between factors 8 and 9. Note also that factor 9 onwards have an Eigen value is less than 1, so only eight factors have been considered. Frequency distribution of awareness of youth for Positive impact of Tourism for sustainable development of Tourism.

Table-4: Total Variance Explained.

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	12.650	35.13	35.138	12.6	35.13	35.138	7.57	21.037	21.037
2	4.009	11.13	46.275	4.00	11.13	46.275	3.50	9.737	30.774
3	2.426	6.739	53.014	2.42	6.739	53.014	3.04	8.455	39.229
4	1.466	4.072	57.086	1.46	4.072	57.086	2.86	7.961	47.190
5	1.361	3.781	60.867	1.36	3.781	60.867	2.86	7.955	55.146
6	1.247	3.464	64.331	1.24	3.464	64.331	2.10	5.851	60.996
7	1.218	3.383	67.714	1.21	3.383	67.714	1.88	5.232	66.228
8	1.070	2.972	70.687	1.07	2.972	70.687	1.60	4.459	70.687

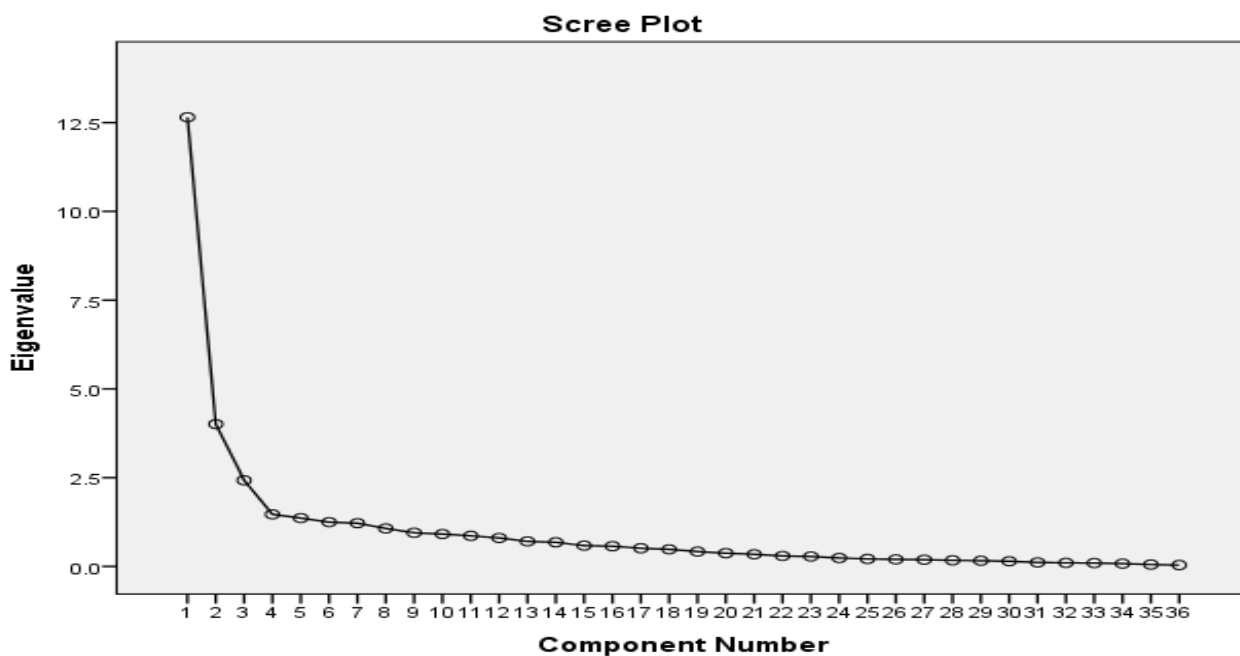


Figure-5: Scree Plot.

The frequency distribution of positive impact of Tourism for economic development (Table-5) related questions shows that a fair proportion of respondent are strongly agree that there is strong impact of economic development of region due to sustainable development of tourism. On average 37% of respondents are positive about the economic development of the region.

The frequency distribution of positive impact of Tourism for environment development (Table-6) related questions shows that a fair proportion of respondent are either neutral or agree about the environmental development due to tourism. On average only 29% of respondents are positive about the environmental development of the region while around 24% of respondent are neutral.

Table-5: Positive Impacts of Tourism (Economic).

Positive Impacts of Tourism	SD	D	N	A	SA
Economic					
Tourism helps in economic development of the region.	5.6%	2.8%	12.7%	31.0%	47.9%
Income level and standard of living are enhanced through tourism	7.0%	7.0%	19.7%	43.7%	22.5%
Tourism provides investment opportunities and development of the area	5.6%	4.2%	8.5%	40.8%	40.8%
Tourism provides opportunities for infrastructure spending	4.2%	11.3%	18.3%	39.4%	26.8%
Tourism increases government revenues through taxes	5.6%	7.0%	14.1%	36.6%	36.6%
Tourism provides employment opportunities to the region.	5.6%	9.9%	15.5%	33.8%	35.2%

Table-6: Positive Impacts of Tourism (Environment).

Positive Impacts of Tourism	SD	D	N	A	SA
Environmental					
Tourism helps in ecological development and preservation of natural assets	2.8%	18.3%	23.9%	33.8%	21.1%
Tourism helps in controlling deforestation and over-fishing.	8.5%	19.7%	38.0%	28.2%	5.6%
Tourism helps in improved environmental management planning	8.5%	9.9%	18.3%	45.1%	18.3%
Tourism provides environmental awareness and its importance to the local people	4.2%	7.0%	19.7%	39.4%	29.6%
Tourism contributes for environmental protection, Conservation and restoration of biological diversity.	1.4%	14.1%	31.0%	31.0%	22.5%
Tourism helps in preserving historical building and monuments.	7.0%	2.8%	12.7%	28.2%	49.3%

Table-7: Positive Impacts of Tourism (Socio Cultural).

Positive Impacts of Tourism	SD	D	N	A	SA
Socio Cultural					
Tourism encourages the preservation of local tradition, local heritage, customs, arts	5.6%	1.4%	14.1%	31.0%	47.9%
Tourism helps in social development of the area in terms of basic amenities like school, hospitals, electricity etc	2.8%	14.1%	36.6%	22.5%	23.9%
Tourism helps in exchange of cultural aspects	4.2%	1.4%	23.9%	36.6%	33.8%
Tourism improves the quality of work life of local people.	2.8%	9.9%	22.5%	40.8%	23.9%
Tourism helps in strengthening communities bonding through events and festivals.	5.6%	9.9%	22.5%	38.0%	23.9%
Tourism helps to improve in understanding of different social communities	5.6%	2.8%	15.5%	33.8%	42.3%

The frequency distribution of positive impact of Tourism for socio culture development (Table-7) related questions shows that a fair proportion of respondent are strongly agree that there is strong impact of economic development of region due to sustainable development of tourism. On average 33% of respondents are positive about the socio culture development of the region.

The frequency distribution of negative impact of Tourism for economic development related (Table-8) questions shows that about 27% of respondents are neutral about the negative impact while on average 25% of response are that there is negative impact of tourism on economic development.

The frequency distribution of negative impact of Tourism for environmental development (Table-9) related questions shows that about 27% of respondents are neutral about the negative impact while on average 27% of response are that there is negative impact of tourism on environmental development in the region.

The frequency distribution of negative impact of Tourism for Socio culture (Table-10) related questions shows that about 24% of respondents are neutral about the negative impact while on average 25% of response are that there is negative impact of tourism on Socio culture in the region.

Table-8: Negative Impacts of Tourism (Economic).

Negative Impacts of Tourism	SD	D	N	A	SA
Economic					
Increase in price of basic amenities to the local residents	9.9%	18.3%	22.5%	40.8%	8.5%
Income from tourism is seasonal in nature	7.0%	8.5%	26.8%	29.6%	28.2%
All inclusive tourism package give low income to the residents involved in tourism activities	5.6%	16.9%	42.3%	26.8%	8.5%
Cost of living is increased in every aspects	7.0%	22.5%	39.4%	18.3%	12.7%
Infrastructure / land cost increases causing problem to residents	8.5%	14.1%	16.9%	46.5%	14.1%
Tourism causes increase in property tax for that area.	11.3%	9.9%	14.1%	47.9%	16.9%

Table-9: Negative Impacts of Tourism (Environmental).

Negative Impacts of Tourism	SD	D	N	A	SA
Environmental					
Noise and Water pollution is degrading the environment	5.6%	14.1%	22.5%	31.0%	26.8%
Tourism activities causing over crowding	9.9%	11.3%	33.8%	35.2%	9.9%
Increased construction of tourism facilities has increased pressure on natural resources	1.4%	11.3%	29.6%	38.0%	19.7%
Increase in traffic congestion inside city	11.3%	11.3%	18.3%	39.4%	19.7%
Heavy deforestation is causing ecological imbalance	4.2%	16.9%	15.5%	31.0%	32.4%
Tourism activities results conflict of interest for the environment.	4.2%	19.7%	40.8%	26.8%	8.5%

Table-10: Negative Impacts of Tourism (Socio Cultural).

Negative Impacts of Tourism	SD	D	N	A	SA
Socio Cultural					
Change in original culture and identity due to cross cultural influences	11.3%	19.7%	32.4%	26.8%	9.9%
Ignorance and Carelessness of tourists fail to respect local customs and values	7.0%	16.9%	18.3%	42.3%	15.5%
Tourism has increased unethical issues like prostitution and alcoholism	16.9%	9.9%	18.3%	39.4%	15.5%
Tourism effects language and cultural differences	5.6%	18.3%	25.4%	32.4%	18.3%
Local residents have lost access to local natural resources because of tourism	7.0%	21.1%	28.2%	32.4%	11.3%
Crime rate increases at the time of heavy tourist inflows	14.1%	11.3%	23.9%	33.8%	16.9%

Table-11: Positive Impacts of Tourism (Economic).

Positive Impacts of Tourism	Mean	Std Deviation
Economic		
Tourism helps in economic development of the region.	4.13	1.11
Income level and standard of living are enhanced through tourism	3.68	1.12
Tourism provides investment opportunities and development of the area	4.07	1.09
Tourism provides opportunities for infrastructure spending	3.73	1.11
Tourism increases government revenues through taxes	3.92	1.14
Tourism provides employment opportunities to the region.	3.83	1.18

Table-12: Positive Impacts of Tourism (Environmental).

Positive Impacts of Tourism	Mean	Std Deviation
Environmental		
Tourism helps in ecological development and preservation of natural assets	3.52	1.11
Tourism helps in controlling deforestation and over-fishing.	3.03	1.03
Tourism helps in improved environmental management planning	3.55	1.16
Tourism provides environmental awareness and its importance to the local people	3.83	1.07
Tourism contributes for environmental protection, Conservation and restoration of biological diversity.	3.59	1.04
Tourism helps in preserving historical building and monuments.	4.10	1.17

Table-13: Positive Impacts of Tourism (Socio Cultural).

Positive Impacts of Tourism	Mean	Std Deviation
Socio Cultural		
Tourism encourages the preservation of local tradition, local heritage, customs, arts	4.14	1.09
Tourism helps in social development of the area in terms of basic amenities like school, hospitals, electricity etc	3.51	1.09
Tourism helps in exchange of cultural aspects	3.94	1.01
Tourism helps in exchange of cultural aspects	3.73	1.03
Tourism improves the quality of work life of local people.	3.65	1.12
Tourism helps in strengthening communities bonding through events and festivals.	4.04	1.10

The mean and standard distribution of the responses towards the positive impact of tourism and its negative impact are highlighted above tables (Table-11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16). It has been found that the distributions are equally distributed on both side of impact of sustainable development of tourism in the given region of tourist places in Chhattisgarh.

The analysis shows that educated respondents has awareness on both positive and negative impact of tourism thus education system can initiate social changes by bringing about a change in outlook and attitude of man. Education has been accepted in concert major agency of socialization, lecturers and academic establishments as socializing agents⁷. In describing education as an instrument of social amendment, three things are important: the agents of amendment, the content of amendment, and also the social background. Instructional establishments underneath the management of various cultural teams mirror the values of these teams that support and manage education.

The world continues to face varied essential challenges such as: human-induced global climate change, the fast depletion of natural resources and natural disasters, the unfold of (old and new) infectious diseases, the loss of diverseness. Sustainable development has to be delineated for each of those dimensions in their interrelatedness in time (past-present-future). Social development (people) is geared toward the event of people and their system, within which the realization of social cohesion, equity, justice and eudemonia plays a vital role⁸. A sustainable environmental development plan refers to the event of natural ecosystems in ways in which maintain the carrying capability of the Earth and respect the non-human world. Economical management of our natural and human resources is very important.

Table-14: Negative Impacts of Tourism (Economic).

Negative Impacts of Tourism	Mean	Std Deviation
Economic		
Increase in price of basic amenities to the local residents	3.20	1.14
Income from tourism is seasonal in nature	3.63	1.19
All inclusive tourism package give low income to the residents involved in tourism activities	3.15	0.99
Cost of living is increased in every aspects	3.07	1.10
Infrastructure / land cost increases causing problem to residents	3.44	1.16
Tourism causes increase in property tax for that area.	3.49	1.22

Table-15: Negative Impacts of Tourism (Environmental).

Negative Impacts of Tourism	Mean	Std Deviation
Environmental		
Noise and Water pollution is degrading the environment	3.59	1.19
Tourism activities causing over crowding	3.24	1.10
Increased construction of tourism facilities has increased pressure on natural resources	3.63	0.97
Increase in traffic congestion inside city	3.45	1.25
Heavy deforestation is causing ecological imbalance	3.70	1.21
Tourism activities results conflict of interest for the environment.	3.15	0.98

Table-16: Negative Impacts of Tourism (Socio Cultural).

Negative Impacts of Tourism	Mean	Std Deviation
Socio Cultural		
Change in original culture and identity due to cross cultural influences	3.04	1.15
Ignorance and Carelessness of tourists fail to respect local customs and values	3.42	1.15
Tourism has increased unethical issues like prostitution and alcoholism	3.27	1.32
Tourism effects language and cultural differences	3.39	1.15
Local residents have lost access to local natural resources because of tourism	3.20	1.12
Crime rate increases at the time of heavy tourist inflows	3.28	1.28

By the starting of 2002, the United Nations declared the Decade on Education for sustainable development (DSED) for the period 2005-2014 and appointed UNESCO (UNESCO, 2005) for integrating sustainable development in academic curriculum⁸, Via various disciplinary approaches of teaching focusing on ethics and values development.

Education insists person and society to develop their worth. Education helps to frame our value system as they are the key drivers of our behavior. Values are thought of as wants, temperament varieties, motivations, goals, utilities, attitudes, interests, and nonexistent mental entities⁹. Values will be thought to be the principles that speak what's vital to society and the way we decide to use our resources.

In our Indian tradition the system of education was "Gurukula" system where the students used to visit Teacher's house and requested to be schooled and resided at gurus place for getting educated This not solely created a robust tie between the teacher and also the student, however conjointly schooled the scholar everything concerning running a house. The guru schooled everything the kid wished to find out, from Indo-Aryan to the Holy Scriptures and from arithmetic to philosophy. The lessons of learning was connected closely to nature and to life, and not confined to memorizing some info. Indian culture and traditions are very strong in imparting knowledge which is essential for sustainable growth and Development.

An old Proverb tells; "When you teach your son, you teach your son's son." We care for our children love them try to impart best education, toys, games and invest as much as we can for providing the best but all this things are perishable and will be of no use after some time. Only cultural legacy will be transferred to coming generations.

Indian traditions stress greatly on the importance of the guru or the teacher.

“Gurur Brahma Gurur Vishnuhu Guru Devo Maheswaraha”
“Guru Saakshaat Parabrahma Tasmai Sri Gurave Namaha”
“गुरुब्रह्मागुरुविष्णुगुरुदेवोमहेश्वरः”
“गुरुसाक्षात्परब्रह्मतस्मैश्रीगुरुवेनमः”

The true meaning of Guru is "one who dispels darkness of ignorance". "Gu" means "darkness of ignorance" and "Ru" means "one who removes"¹⁰. Guru resembles the trinity Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. Brahma is creator. Guru creates or inculcates knowledge in the minds of the students. Guru is Vishnu. Lord Vishnu maintains the creation. Similarly Guru helps in keeping up the knowledge. Guru is like Shiva. Shiva is the destroyer. Guru destroys or gets rid of the ignorance from the students' minds.

The first verse symbolize the importance of guru the second verse defines who is guru

“Akhanndda-Mannnddala-Akaaram Vyaaptam Yena Cara-
Acaram I”
“Tat-Padam Darshitam Yena Tasmai Shrii-Gurave Namah ||2||”
“अखण्डमण्डलाकारं व्याप्तयेन चराचरम्।”
“तत्पदं दर्शितयेन तस्मै श्रीगुरुवेनमः ॥२॥”

“A person whose form is an indivisible whole of presence, and By whom is pervaded the Moving and the Non-Moving beings, By Whom is Revealed (out of Grace) That Feet (of Indivisible Presence); Salutations to that Guru. A teacher who has no direct Self-realization will not be able to help you in the attainment of knowledge of the Self and the universe.” Thus a teacher with good content of knowledge and understanding of cosmos is also essential to transform values which will help to create sustainable world.

According to Aristotle; education creates sound mind in a sound body helping him to assess supreme truth, goodness. John Dewey: explained Education is not a training for life, rather it is the living a continuous renovation of experiences which will help to development of all those abilities in the individual which will enable him to govern his environment and fulfil his prospects.

Modern education was started Lord Thomas Babington 1830 who confined it to “modern” subjects like science and arithmetic, and subjects like philosophy were thought-about supererogatory¹².

Teaching confined to school rooms breaking its link to nature, as conjointly they shut relationship between the teacher and the student. People around the world recognize that current economic development trends are not sustainable and that public awareness, education, and training are key to moving society toward sustainability. A fundamental change in education system is very much required to change human attitude towards sustainability by developing a sense of importance about sustainable development from the very child hood.

Conclusion

Accumulation of knowledge was necessary earlier as access to it was limited now there is a change in the scenario access to knowledge increased and the parameters and areas of study changes quickly so unnecessary accumulation does not make any sense now. Education system has to be changed so that creativity and innovation should take in account sustainability as a major component of drivers of change. Most of the developed nations have understood this issue and is working in the area but presently sustainable development is a universal demand now and no one can betray from this responsibility. Country like India having a heritage of developed literature which tells that education should increase overall knowledge and narrowing its boundaries will cause harm. It is required to change the education system as narrowing the wall of education by developing specified subjects may increase the knowledge of that subject but it is constantly decreasing touch to the nature and human existence. Now time has come to realize the importance of nature and natural resources and thus we have to create a total shift in the culture of education, a culture that embodies innovation and economic development but giving importance to nature we shall consider that all minds are essentially equal when it comes to using knowledge. We can all be innovators in what we do but all our innovations should lead towards a development that is having long term viability. Motivation will be intrinsic in an education system based on managing knowledge thus human potential will be harnessed.

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