

AN INVESTIGATIVE STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL STRATEGY ON MANAGING ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS IN ONDO AND EKITI STATES, NIGERIA

¹ERINSAKIN, MARTINS OJO PH.D, ²AWOGOKE, FRANCISCA OLUFUNKE,
³AKINBEBIJE JOHN

¹Department of Continuing Education and Adult and Non-Formal Education, Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo, Ondo State, Nigeria

²Department of Continuing Education and Adult and Non-Formal Education, Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo, Ondo State, Nigeria

³Department of Continuing Education and Adult and Non-Formal Education, Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo, Ondo State, Nigeria

Abstract: Environmental hazards control strategies in Nigeria have not fully yield the expected result have necessitated educational approach. Descriptive survey research decision was adopted for the study. The populations of the study comprised science students at tertiary institutions in ondo and Ekiti States, Nigeria the example size of the study was three hundred and twenty (320), selected through a simple random samples technique. The research instruments that was used to collect data was self-developed by the researchers titled “rating scale on input of educational approach on environmental hazards control in ondo and Ekiti States, Nigeria, fashioned on four likely ratings scale: strongly agreed(SA), agreed(A), disagreed(D), and strongly disagreed(SD). The research instrument was indicated by an expecting.

Test and means narrates, whole its reliability was above through test. Research method, 0.70 coefficient reliability was obtained. This research question was analysed using (description) Statistics (frequently cannot, simple percentages and hecon), while inferential statistics (spearman ranking correlation coefficient) was used to analysed data generated on research hypothesis based on the findings of the study conclusion were that thought the teaching and leanings of environmental education purpose interactions and knowledge of the environments outlets be improves and enhanced. Based on the conclusions., recommendations were made therefore made that, teachings and learning of (EE) should be made compulsory.

Nigerians schools also, curriculums should be restructured on (EE) and so on.

Keywords: inputs, Educational approach, Hazards, environmental, Techniques and Learning.

1. INTRODUCTION

Background to the Study

Environmental problem is one of the contemporary issues which government and Nigerians are contending with, today. Environment is a victim of definitional pluralism.

Killer in Efobi (1994), explained environment as a total set of circumstances that surrounds an individual or a community .These circumstances are made of physical conditions, such as air, water, climate and landforms; the social and cultural aspects, such as; ethics, economics, esthetics and such circumstances which affects the behaviour of an individual or a community.

Nigerian environment, presents a grim litany of woes (Isife, 2012). Osah – Edoh and Omofonmawan (2017), contended that Nigeria’s land mass occupies a total land acre of 983, 213km² inhabited by about 120 million people. However, the interaction of these millions of people with the environment has caused a great hazard to the environment. Urbanization, deforestation, desertification, over population and all forms of pollution are the resultant negative effects of people interaction with the environment. (Osah-Edoh and Omnofonmwan, 2017).

Nege (2019), reported that the current pattern of environmental issues today in the country (Nigeria) are closely linked with people action and inaction with the environment. According to Nenge (2019), “Nigeria is a big country with beautiful nature land and large rivers and picturesque forests inhabited by animals and birds”. Nenge (2019), stated the following as environmental challenges in Nigeria; air pollution; water pollution desertification, industrial waste, climate change; soil-degradation, floods and erosion.

Olokesusi (1987), attributed environmental problems in Nigeria to rapidly urbanizing and industrializing Nigerian society. Ozoya and George (2014), submitted that problems facing and responsible for environmental challenges differ from one place to another, depending on the level of intensity, actions and inactions of man and the environment. Activities, such as; construction of roads, houses, drainages, miming activities in terms of limestone (cements) iron-ore, steel or other mineral resources as natural occurrence or disasters that may constitute threat to the environment. Imaah (2008), stressed that population pressure, accelerated the high pace of environmental deterioration in Nigeria. According to Imaah (2008), “as a result of environmental degradation, the country, Nigeria has lost about 84 per cent of its total forests. Thus, portends an economic woe for the nation. Erinsakin and Awogoke (2016), noted that environmental degradation partly resulted into a poor economy of the nation, especially in the 21st Century..

Imaah (2008), attributed environmental challenges in Nigeria to the following factors; a poorly organized national system for the preservation of nature reserves, games reserves and national parks, coupled with poor forest management system. Also, lack or weak law enforcement system on protection of the environment, especially, land, uncontrolled grazing and livestock migration etc .

Erinsakin and Awogoke (2016), noted that environmental problem in Nigeria is a national issue. Hence, there is no part or region that does not has its owns pattern of environment hazards. For instance, in the South-South, Nigeria, the key environmental issues in the region can be traced to petroleum and industrial activities (oil spills), loss of mangrove forest, depletion of fish populations, water acidification, water hyacinth invasion, natural gas flaring etc. Oil spills keeps devastating in South-South or Niger Delta region in Nigeria .The impact of oil exploration in the region is very disastrous. According to Robert (1997), “the ecological problems that resulted , due to oil spill include; brownish vegetation and soil erosion, diminishing resources of the natural ecosystem, fertile land turned barren and adverse effect on the life, health and economy of the people.

Ashalino (2000), stated the following as the negative resultant effects of oil activities in South-South, Nigeria; destruction of wide life, lost of fertile soil, pollution of air and water and damage to the ecosystem. Observable, factors causing environmental problems in the region of the nation (Nigeria) are overlapping. Some are natural forces, while in some cases human influences or both combination (Jiboye, Ikporukpo and Olatubara, 2019).

The patterns of environmental problems in Ondo and Ekiti States, Nigeria takes the forms of South-Western region of the country, which extends from Nigeria/Benin Republic border (part of Niger-Delta region) (Jiboye, Ikporukpo and Olatubara, 2019). Kukreja (2015), reported that environmental degradation i.e. distingration of the earth or deterioration of the environment through consumption of assets. For example, air, water and soil; the destruction of environments and the eradication of wide life. It is also the deterioration in environmental quality from ambient concentrations of pollutants and other activities, such as; putting land into improper use and natural disasters. Also, coastal erosion, due to the high strength of the waves breaking along the coastline .Besides, flooding which arising as a result of heavy rainfall in South West, Nigeria.

Jiboye, Ikporukpo and Olatubara (2019), identified soil infertility as one of the major environmental problems in South-West, Nigeria, invariably Ondo and Ekiti State, inclusive. Erinsakin (2016), noted that water acidification in the coastal or riverine areas of Ondo State is a common activity perpetrated by the fishermen and over exploitation of the coastal resources. Usiobaifo (2015), observed that climate change also constitutes environmental problem in South-West, Nigeria Ondo and Ekiti States, inclusive . Climate change is the changes in the earth’s climatic system. It is majorly concerned with a change, due to an increase in the average atmosphere temperature.. Oluwatiyi, Adediji and Adeola (2017),

identified refuse dump, over grazing, over cultivation, urbanization, deforestation, over population and air and water pollutions, due to the unfriendly intervention of man with the environment as some of the causes of environmental problems in Ondo and Ekiti States, Nigeria.

Environmental problems in Ondo and Ekiti States have negative effects on the environment, people and the states. Odunaike, Adebesein, Inyinbor and Dada (2013), stated that improper dumping of refuse has not only caused water contamination but also air, sea and land pollution. Deforestation destroys ecosystem and habitats. Noise pollution causes stress, anxiety, headaches, irritability, hearing loss and sleep loss resulting in decreased productivity. Pollution causes food and water contamination. It causes severe, diseases, such as; cancers for both wildlife animals and human beings, destroying the air and the atmosphere which guide or protects human being from harmful ultra-violet radiation. Air pollution which results from a large volume of omission from vehicles and industrial activities has a long term effects, such as; respiratory infections and inflammations, cardiovascular destructions and cancer (Robinson, 2005) and HarbreGrunin and Nath, MoshierGodbol (2005). Millions of death globally has also been attributed to air pollution (Romana, Sharma, Beniwal, Sharman 2014); Yamamoto, Phalkey and Malik (2014); Zhang, Quian and Zang (2014); Brucker, Charao, Moro, Ferrari, Busols and Saver (2014). Tyagi, Garg and Pandel (2014), stated that high level of poverty, overcrowding, famine weather extremes, species loss, acute and serious medical illness, war etc are the rights global consequences of environmental degradation.

In order to tackle environmental problems having realized its negative effects on individuals and sustainable economic development and prosperities of Ondo and Ekiti States, several policies and legislations have been adopted, coupled with the implementation of sectoral programmes as proactive strategies to address, at least reduce the unsavory trends to a minimal level i.e. health hazards, ozone layer depletion, pollution, environmental degradation, over exploitation of natural resources, as well as, reduction in ecosystem complexity and diversity.

Adebowale, Agunbiade and Olu-Owolabi (2008), stated that the pollutant status, specifically, caused by the pollutants from both anthropogenic and natural sources, coupled with solids (total solids, total dissolved solids, and total suspended solids), alkalinity, hardness, dissolved oxygen (DO), biochemical and chemical oxygen and other several human actions, in actions or negligence, ignorance etc which resulted into environmental challenges in Ondo State, Nigeria, demands prompt and speedy strategies to address the situation.

For clarification, in Nigeria, the power on regulation of all environmental matters is vested with the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEN). However, the state government, also, as well can establish their own Ministries of Environment and/or environmental agencies or authorities for the purpose of maintaining good environmental quality and to solve the menace of the environment, especially in the area of the pollutants. Ondo State Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources is therefore saddled with the responsibility to achieve a better and a healthy management of the environment.

Adebowale, Agunbiade and Olu-Owolabi (2008), reported that environmental protection policies, projects and programmes are mandated by the National Policy on Environment, 1989 (revised 1999), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act 86, Cap E 12, LFN 2004, National Guidelines for Environmental Audit in Nigeria, Guidelines and Standards for Environmental Pollution Control 1991, National Guidelines on Environmental Management Systems. The National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) and Regulations Gazette as supplementary to NESREA Act. In Ondo State, the s\ Waste Management Law, 2002: and Waste Management (Enforcement and offences) provisions Regulations, 2002: Ondo State Environmental Protection Agencies Law, Cap50, Vol. 2, Laws of Ondo State, 2006 which ensures the compliance of any development project with Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The above information indicates that towards effective environmental management Ondo State Government has adopted policies and Acts. 8

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) stands to provide a framework for a systematic management and to guarantee environmental friendliness (Adebowale, Agunbiade and OjoOwolabi, 2008). The Bush Burning Edict of 1989; the Ondo State Waste Management Authority (OSWMA). Waste Management is one of the most pressing environmental challenges in Ondo State. Ondo State Government hosted the 12th edition of the National Council of Environment, between 28 October to 1st of November, 2018. It was stated that to control or tackle most of the environmental challenges in the state, traceable to the actions of the people on the environment, there is the need to fall back to the environmental policies, regulations, standards and programmes that have been taken to sustain, maintain and secure the environment (Gbadamosi, 2018).

Similarly, in Ekiti State, through the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources based on the mission statement of the ministry which is “creation of a sustainable, safe, healthy, friendly and aesthetic environment with mitigating structure to combat ecological challenges for the promotion of improved socio-economic welfare of Ekiti State”. Premised on the mission statement, the state has embarked on the following sectoral structures to secure the environment; Environmental Protection Agency; Environmental Health and Sanitation; Preservation of Forest Reserve; Forest Regeneration etc. Each of these sectors of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources in the state has terms of preference and administrative structure (Ekiti State Government, 2019). Efforts to maintain the environment has also led Ekiti Government to collaborate with the World Bank.

“As part of its efforts to forestall flood disaster in Ekiti State, the State Government says it is collaborating with World Bank to construct concrete drainage channels in 126 locations across the state (Ekiti State Government, 2018)”.

Also, the Ekiti State waste combustible items, such as; cartons, boxes, plastic, clothing etc and non-combustible items, such as clams, ashes, glass, metals, furniture and bathtubs etc (Awosusi, 2010). The Management Board is saddled with disposing the solid waste in the state; coupled with Environmental Public Health Programme and Environmental Sanitation Programme. The Ondo and Ekiti States policies and programmes goals are almost the same and also the structures of management boards and authorities. However, one should not lose sight of the fact that Ekiti State was created from the defunct Ondo State.

However, despite the myriads of Acts, Edicts, sectoral policies, programmes, adopted by both the states (Ondo and Ekiti) environmental challenges are yet to be tackled. Akambe (2017) observed that most environmental policies lack principle(s). A good environmental policy must be based on some principles so as to guarantee and safeguard the environment and its biodiversity. According to Gordon (2012), “environment principles would shape environmental thinking towards the environment”. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as reported by Akambe (2017), stated that a sound environmental policy must address major issues like; Health, Energy, Agriculture and Population etc.

Planning for the environment is not simply the case, but the sustenance of the legal framework on the environment. It has been observed that the Acts intended to protect the environment lack consistency and with no reference to fundamental rights of individuals, as it also fails to guarantee the rights to security of tenure and healthy environment. From the legal perspectives, individuals and bodies whose actions harm the environment are hardly punished. The resultant effects are unlimited pollution and degradation of the environment (Adelegan, 2005). Also, advanced was the multiplicity of legislations from Federal and States (Ondo and Ekiti) without a clear-cut regulatory framework made the implementation of environmental planning laws, rather, ineffective. Most of the agencies or sectors saddled with environmental issues in Ondo and Ekiti States, their functions are interwoven without a clear specification of terms of preference for each; thus makes the implementation of environmental regulations, standards, laws very difficult to be accomplished. Other challenges that hinder achieving the lofty goals of policies and programmes on environmental are: poor funding of environmental management agencies, meaning that environmental management are operating without enough financial resources. Besides, the inconsistency in government policies on environmental protection. Thus, indicates that government supports for environmental issues differs from one regime to another.

Okanlawon, Odunayo and Soyebó (2015), stated that attention and priority in most cases on environmental matter from government do occur after national disaster or disaster. Also, population explosion in Nigeria at an alarming rate. To tackle environmental challenges in the country still remains very difficult, despite all the logistics, initiatives, Acts, policies, edicts and programmes, adopted consequently, environmental challenges remain unabated with its resultant effects as poor quality of living, coupled with poor economy. Hence, natural resources that ought to have put into a judicious use have been mismanaged and misused.

...population has risen rapidly to about 140 million going by the latest National Census (2006) without commensurate provision of infrastructure and supporting services to cope with the rising population. The implication is poor environmental sanitation which is visible in form of waste generation, over utilization of limited existing poor land use, conversion of residential accommodation to commercial use, increase in urban slums and shanties on the edge of the cities as a result of acute-urban migration and a general decline in the quality of life (Okanlawon, Odunayo and Soyebó, 2015).

Erinsakin (2016), contended that high level of illiteracy in Nigeria which retards people's knowledge of the environment in terms of usage, protection and maintenance. Generally speaking, some factors that have been identified and discussed as constraints to several strategies adopted on environmental challenges are the true pictures and realities in Ondo and Ekiti States, Nigeria. Thus, environmental problems are still serious issues to the stakeholders on environmental issues not only in Ondo and Ekiti States but in the Nigeria.

Several researches have been carried out on environmental challenges in both Ondo and Ekiti States. Fatusin (2015), carried out a study on environmental quality perception and managements in industries in Ondo State, Nigeria aimed at establishing, whether there is a direct correlation between the state of environment and environmental quality perception of individuals residing in Ondo State or geographical entity. Akindutire and Adebiosu (2014), also conducted a research on environmental risks factors of indiscriminate refuse disposed in Ekiti State, Nigeria. Therefore, the trust of this paper is to examine some factors, such as; water pollution, air pollution, flooding, environmental accidents, outbreak of diseases and their corollary with health hazards with the intention to put under control the risk-factors of indiscriminate refuse disposal in Ekiti State.

Furthermore, Awosusi (2010), in the same vein carried out research on assessment of environmental problems and method of waste management in Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria. There are still numbers of researches conducted on environmental problems and related issues in both states, aimed at addressing environmental issues. Observably, much have not been done on educational approach in solving environmental problems in both Ondo and Ekiti states in Nigeria. Also, most of the researches have been self-reported without empirical findings. Educational approach in the context of this study involves a wide range of activities, such as; acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, attitudes and beliefs teaching the learners, pedagogical skills, researches educational reforms and so on. It is against this background that this study was carried out by the researchers.

Statement of the Problem

Nigeria is among the nations of the world that are presently contending with environmental problems, such as; air pollution, water pollution, desertification, industrial waste, solid, overgrazing, over cultivation, oil spills, wind erosion, deforestation, floods and erosion; soil degradation etc. This has been partly attributed to human factor. Ondo and Ekiti States have been experiencing environmental problems with varying magnitudes.

Several existing literatures indicating that several environmental management measures have been planned and implemented in both states, ranging from policies formulations, setting up of environmental management authorities, partnership with international organizations and non-governmental organizations etc. However, the menace is still persisting, meaning that the efficacy of the strategies or measures is not strong enough to address the problem. This has been attributed to myriad of factors; such as; poor funding or lack of strong financial resources to environmental management agencies or authorities. Lack of legal framework to punish the encroachers of environment negatively etc.

Many researchers have also been conducted on environmental problems towards addressing the unsavory trend. However, much have not been directed or focused on educational activities which cover (curriculum restructuring, educational programme, environmental education programme, teaching and learning, pedagogical skills Ondo and Ekiti States, Nigeria. It is against this foregoing background that this study was conducted.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study was on investigative study of impacts of educational intervention approach on managing environmental hazards in Ondo and Ekiti States, Nigeria. Specifically, the objectives of the are to:

- i. determine the impacts of teaching and learning environmental issues on people's ability to protect the environment; and
- ii. ascertain, the influence of curriculum restructuring towards environmental knowledge on people's rational behaviours towards the environment

Research Questions

- i. Will teaching and learning on environmental issues enhance peoples' positive interaction with the environment?
- ii. Will teaching and learning on environmental issues enhance people's positive knowledge on people's behaviour towards the environment

Research Hypothesis

H01: There will be no significant relationship between curriculum restructuring on environmental education and people's knowledge of the environment

Significance of the Study

The findings of the study will be significant to all the stakeholders on environmental problems in the following ways in Ondo and Ekiti States, Nigeria;

First and foremost, the results of the research establish the need for Ondo and Ekiti States government to refocus schools syllabus on environmental issues.

Besides, the findings of the study will enable governments and agencies or authority/es saddled with the tasks of environmental protection to formulate a clear cut policy which are educationally inclined in Ondo and Ekiti States in Nigeria.

In addition, the findings of the results would enable the Ministries of Environment and Natural Resources in Ondo and Ekiti States, Nigeria to know the extent to which environmental hazards can be managed, through educational activities.

Lastly, the research will serves as a source of reference to researchers in future.

2. METHODOLOGY

Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study .The population of this study comprised, science students from Eight Universities which comprised, private and public Universities in Ondo and Ekiti States, Nigeria. The sample size of the study was Three hundred and twenty (320). A simple random sampling techniques was used to select Forty (40) science students from final year. Thus, make the total respondents to be Three hundred and twenty.

The research instrument that was used for data collection was self-developed by the researcher, "Rating scale on Investigative Study on Effects of Educational Intervention Approach on Environmental Hazards in Ondo and Ekiti States, Nigeria; rated on a four point liker rating scale of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). The responses were rated on 4, 3, 2 and 1 for (SA), (A), (D) and (SD), respectively. The research instrument was validated by two experts in test and measurement. The reliability of the instrument was determined through test retest method and 0.70 coefficient reliability, obtained. Data was analyzed, using descriptive statistics (frequency count, simple percentage and mean).

Presentations of Findings and Discussion Of Results

Presentation of Findings

Research Question One: will teaching and learning on environmental issues enhance people's positive interaction with the environment in Ondo and Ekiti States, Nigeria?

Table 1: Showing frequency contents simple percentage (%) and mean (x) on holies teaching and learning in environmental issues enhance peoples.

Positive interaction with the environment in Ondo and Ekiti States Nigeria?

S/N	Items	SD	D	A	SA	Mean	Decisions
1.	Teachings on environmental issues enable me to appreciate the environment.	3 (0.93)	15 (4.68)	36 (11.25)	266 (8.32)	3.76	Accept
2.	It is not the teachings on environmental issues that will make me to appreciate the environment.	230 (71.85)	52 (16.25)	30 (9.37)	8 (2.5)	1.42	Reject
3.	Prior to my learning's on the environment, I did not have positive interaction with it.	10 (3.12)	25 (7.81)	39 (12.18)	246 (76.87)	3.62	Accept
4.	Despite my learning's on the environments my interactions with it.	272 (8.5)	26 (8.12)	12 (3.75)	10 (3.12)	1.25	Reject

5.	Learning in the environment will enable me to desist form polluting the environment	4 (1.25)	8 (2.5)	26 (8.12)	282 (88.12)	3.83	Accept
6.	Teaching and learning on environment do not referred polluting the environment	280 (87.5)	28 (8.75)	7 (2.18)	5 (1.56)	1.17	Reject
TOTAL		799	154	150	817	2.51	Accept
		41.61	8.02	7.81	42.55		

Table 1 presents the findings or results on research question one her(i), responses obtained were; 266 (83.12%), 36 (11.25%), 15 (4.68%) and 3 (0.93%) for strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed, and strongly disagreed. On item (2), 8(2.5%), 30 (9.37%), 52 (16.25%) and 230 (71.85%) were obtained as responses for strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed, and strongly disagreed. On item (3) the following responses were got; 246 (76.87%), 39 (12.18%), 25(7.81%) and 10 (3.75%) for strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed, and strongly disagreed.

On item (4), 10(3.12%), 12 (3.75%), 6 (8.12%) and 272 (85%) for strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed, and strongly disagreed. On item (5), responses obtained imitated; 282 (88.12%), 26 (8.12%), 8(2.5%) and 4 (1.25%) for strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed, and strongly disagreed, respectively.

Finally, on item (6), 5(1.56%), 7(2.18%), 28 (8.75%) and 280 (87.5%) responses were obtained for strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed, and strongly disagreed. Generally speaking the result shows that average ratings scale ($x=2.5$) is greater than the mean of average ratings scale of four($x=2.51$). Thus, imitates that the teaching and learning on environmental issues would enhance peoples positive interaction with the environment in Ondo and Ekiti States Nigeria.

Research Hypothesis

H01: There will be no significant relationship between curriculum restructuring on environmental education and peoples knowledge on the environment

Table 2: Showing Spearman Ranking Correlation Coefficient on there will be no significant relationship between curriculums restructuring on environmental education and people's knowledge on the environment

S/N	Names of universities	Curriculum Restructure	R _x	People knowledge of the environment	R _Y	D=RX-RY	D ²
1.	Ekiti State University, Ado Ekiti, Ekiti State	88	1	63	2	-1	1
2.	Federal University, Oye Ekiti, Ekiti State	60	2	18	7	-5	25
3.	Afe Bablola Univ. Ekiti State	20	6	84	1	5	25
4.	Federal Polytechnic Ado Ekiti, Ekiti Sate	36	5	32	5	0	0
5.	Federal Univ of Science and Technology, Akure, Ondo State	14	8	55	3	5	25
6.	Achiever Univ. Ondo, Ondo State	38	4	28	6	-2	4
7.	Adekunle Ajasin University, Ondo State	39	3	33	4	-1	1
8.	Federal University of Education Ondo State	16	7	7	8	-1	1

$$3d^2=82$$

Variables	N	D7	D2	D-cal	D-critical	Decision
x	8	6	82	0.83	0.886	*
Y	8					

*= significant at 0.05 alpha level since, D-calculated is greater than d-critical the null hypothesis is rejected. This implies that there is a significant relationship between curriculum restructuring in environmental education and peoples knowledge on the environment.

3. DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

The results on research questions where implies that teaching and learning's on environmental education could enhance people' positive interaction with the environment in ondo state and Ekiti states, Nigeria. The result is buttressed by the submission of Erinsakin and Awosoke (2016), opinion that human action and interaction could be developed positively on the environments when that has knowledge on the environments in terms of human actions which are detrimental to the environment and those actions and activities that could protect the environment.

Also, the findings on research on research hypothesis on which that indicates that there is a positive significant relationship between curriculum restructuring on environmental education and people knowledge on the environment. The result agree with the submission of Oluwatuyi, Adediji and Adeola (2017), that unfriendly attitudes of people with the environments which carries environmental problems as a result of lack of knowledge of the need to protect the environment and how to protect the environment and how to prevent it from being abused and destroyed.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the story, conclusions were made that teaching and learning of an environment could enhance people's interaction and knowledge on the environment, thus, result into environmental hazard control in Ondo and Ekiti States, Nigeria

5. RECOMMENDATION

Based on the conclusion on the study, the followings recommendations were made

1. Environmental education teachings and learning's should be made compulsory at Nigeria's school and at all level of schools
2. There should be curriculum restructuring to accommodations environmental education in Nigeria schools
3. Nigerian's schools should be well equipped with instructional materials for the teaching and learning of environmental education.
4. Qualified teachings staff should be adequately employed for the teachings and learning's of environmental education and so on

REFERENCES

- [1] Adebowale, K.O., Agunbiade, F.O. &Olu-Owolabi, B.I. (2008). Impact of natural anthropogenic multiple sources of pollution on the environmental conditions of Ondo State, coastal water, Nigeria. *Electronic Journal of Environmental, Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 7 (4): 2797-2811.
- [2] Adelegan, J.A. (2005). The history of environmental policy and pollution of water sources in Nigeria (1960-2004). The way forward. Department of Civil Engineering, Ibadan, University of Ibadan.
- [3] Aghalino, S.O. (2000). Petroleum exploration and the agitation for compensation by oil mineral producing communities in Nigeria. *J Environ Policy Issues*, 1 (11).
- [4] Akamabe, U.B. &Kpae, G. (2017). Critique on Nigeria National Policy on Environment. Reasons for policy review. *International Journal of Geography and Environmental Management*, 3(3): 1-15.
- [5] Akindutire, O.I. &Alebiosu, E.O. (2014). Environmental risk factors of indiscriminate refuse disposal in Ekiti State, Nigeria. *IOSR Journal of Research and Method of Education*, 4(5): 54-59.
- [6] Awosusi, A. (2010). Assessment of environmental problems and methods of waste management in Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria. *Journal of African Research Review*, 4.
- [7] Awosusi, A. (2014). Methods of Waste Management in Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria. *African Research Review*, 4.
- [8] Brucker, N., Charao, M.F., Moro, A.F., Ferrant, P., Bubols, G. & Saver, E. (2014). Atherosclerotic process in taxi drivers occupationally exposed to air pollution and co-morbidities, 131: 31.

- [9] Efobi, K.O. (1994). "Studies in urban planning", Enugu: Fidelity publishers and printers Co. Ltd.
- [10] Ekiti State, Government (2019). Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Ekiti State.
- [11] Erinsakin, M.O. (2016). Current trend in the teaching and learning of environmental education in adult and non-formal education. In M.S Jayeola-Omoyeni, A.A. Ambode & S.O. Okemakinde (Eds). Contemporary Issues in Adult and Non-Formal Education. *Journal Education*, Ondo: Merit Bridge, 211-226.
- [12] Fatusin, A.F. (2015). Environmental quality perception and management in industries in Ondo State, Nigeria. *Economic and Environmental Studies*, 15 (4): 349-361.
- [13] Gbadamosi, H. (2018). Ondo to host National council on environment. *Tribune* October, 9th.
- [14] Habre, R. Coull, B., Moshier, F., Godbold, J., Grunin, A., Nath, A. (2014). Sources of indoor air pollution in New York City residences of asthmatic children, 24.
- [15] Imaah, N.O. (2014). The natural and human environments in Nigeria: Their implications for architecture.
- [16] Isife, T.C. (2012). Environmental problems in Nigeria – A review, Nsukka: University of Nigeria.
- [17] Jiboye, J.O., Ikporukpo, C.O. & Olatubara, C.O. (2019). Causes of environmental degradation in the coastal areas of South West, Nigeria. *European Journal of Sustainable Development Research*, 3(2) 1-15.
- [18] Mokonrola, O.A. (2006). Review of Literature and theoretical framework. In G.O. Alegbelye, I. Mabawonku, M., Fabunmi (Eds), *Research Methods in Education*. Ibadan, Faculty of Education, University of Ibadan.
- [19] Nenge, K. (2019). Environment issues in Nigeria: Problems and solutions. <https://www.google.com> Accessed 1st March.
- [20] Odunaike, R.K., Laoye, J.A., Adebisin, B.O., Inyinbor, A.A. & Dada, A.O. (2013). Impact of waste disposal site on groundwater at Bolorunduro Area of Akure, Ondo State, Nigeria. *Journal of Applied Science in Environmental Sanitation*, 8 (3): 171-178.
- [21] Okanlawon, S.A., Odunjo, O.O. & Boyebo, O.O. (2015). Challenges of sustainable environmental management in Nigeria. *Journal of Economic and Sustainable Development*, 6 (5): 244-252.
- [22] Okelusi, A. (1987). Characteristics of Environmental problems in Nigeria and management prospects. *Environmentalist* 7, 55-60.
- [23] Oluwatuyi, A.D., Adediji, A. & Adeola, A. (2017). Evaluation of human environment interaction in river Ominla riparian corridor in Ore Township, Ondo State, South Western, Nigeria.. *Scholedge International Journal of Management and Development*, 4 (2): 1 – 9.
- [24] Ozoya, M.E. & George, T.O. (2014). Environmental challenges in Nigeria: Issues and prospects. GST 221 Book Project, Ota, Covenant University.
- [25] Robinson, D.L. (2015). Air pollution in Australia: Review of costs, sources and potential solutions. *Health promot*, 16.
- [26] Rumana, H.S., Sharma, R.C., Beniwal, V. & Sharma, A.K. (2014). A retrospective approach to assess human health risks associated with growing air pollution in urbanized area of Thar Desert, Western Rajasthan, India, 12:23.
- [27] Usiobaifo, A.H. (2015). Environmental challenge and climate change: Nigeria experience *Journal of Research in Environmental and Earth Science*, 2 (4), 1-12.
- [28] Yamamoto, S.S.; Phalkey, R. & Malik, A. A. (2014). A systematic review of air pollution as a risk factor for cardiovascular disease in South Asia: Limited evidence from India and Pakistan, 217:133.
- [29] Zhang, W., Qian, C.N. & Zeng, Y.X. (2014). Air pollution: A smoking gun for cancer 33:173.