



Original Article

Assessment of the Knowledge About the Role of Community Members Regarding Solid Waste Management at Ali Raza Abad, Lahore

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ABSTRACT

Solid Waste Management (SWM) is one of the most important challenges that developing countries are facing today. **Objectives:** To assess knowledge about the role of community members in solid waste management in Ali Raza Abad, Lahore. **Methods:** This study was a cross-sectional descriptive study. A total of 60 participants were included. Instruments were consisting of 11 variables. Questionnaires were distributed among the participants of Ali Raza Abad. Data was analyzed on SPSS version 16. **Results:** 76% don't know, who is responsible for solid waste management. 71% of participants were don't know the responsibility of the community regarding solid waste management. Do the community Stakeholders arrange the awareness program regarding solid waste management in your community, 93% replied no. **Conclusions:** The conclusion of this study was that there is a lack of knowledge of the community about solid waste management. There was a lack of community awareness programs regarding solid waste management.

INTRODUCTION

Solid waste management is one service that almost all local governments offer to their citizens. Solid waste management is likely the most significant municipal service and is a requirement for other municipal actions, despite the fact that service levels, environmental implications, and costs vary greatly. Municipal solid waste (MSW), one of the most significant by-products of an urban lifestyle, is increasing even more quickly than the rate of urbanization as the globe races toward an urban future. There were 2.9 billion urban dwellers ten years ago, and each one produced 0.64 kilograms of MSW each day (0.68 billion tons per year) [1-3]. Solid waste management is one

service that almost all local governments offer to their citizens. Solid waste management is likely the most significant municipal service and is a requirement for other municipal actions, despite the fact that service levels, environmental implications, and costs vary greatly. Municipal solid waste (MSW), one of the most significant by-products of an urban lifestyle, is increasing even more quickly than the rate of urbanization as the globe races toward an urban future. There were 2.9 billion urban dwellers ten years ago, and each one produced 0.64 kilograms of MSW each day (0.68 billion tons per year) [4-6]. The systematic observation made from moving vehicles.

Walking surveys or systematic observation made by foot, either or both can help you better understand either the community in general or specific community [7, 8]. The discipline concerned with the management of solid waste generation, storage, collection, transfer and transport, processing, and disposal in accordance with the best principles of public health, economics, engineering, conservation, and public attitudes [9, 10]. Solid waste present everywhere in the community and there is no proper awareness disposal of solid waste and responsible are not performing their proper role [11]. As a vital utility service that more than 2 billion people currently lack, solid waste management (SWM) is a cross-cutting issue that can be directly tied to 12 of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By separating physical components from governance aspects of SWM and focusing on governance issues relating to fundamental solid waste collection services and controlled disposal, this research tackles the "How" and the "Who" dimensions of a SWM system [12-14]. This study evaluated people's knowledge of the community's involvement in solid waste management.

METHODS

It was the cross-section descriptive study. Involving the survey and interview of adult male, female and younger of community "Ali Reza Abad" project area. It was demarked area of Lahore. The study site was the community of Ali Raza Abad, Lahore Pakistan and study settings were door to door for information collection. The study was conducted over 12 week periods. The target population was the male and female living in Ali Raza Abad range of age. is 20-45 years and those who show the willingness to fill the consent for the research. All those clients which were not fit in the inclusion criteria was excluded. A total of 60 samples was selected. Use the probability technique (Simple random) selection method. Data was collected from the participants by a well developed 11 items questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed in such way to assess all the knowledge of community about solid waste management. Face to face Interview was conducted in their local language and provides the questionnaire to those clients who were educated and was able to fill the questionnaire. Statistical computer software for data analysis and processing. Data entry was done by the primary investigator at The University of Lahore, Pakistan using the SPSS (version 16) computer program.

RESULTS

The results about gender, 49 (81.7%) were male and 11 (18.3%) were female as shown in figure 1.

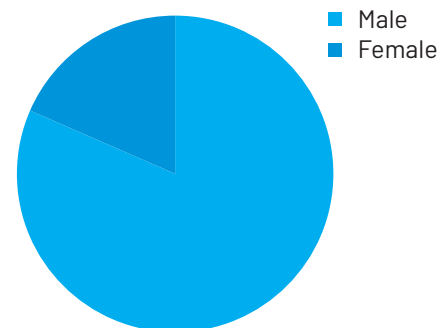


Figure 1: Gender of the study participants

About 20 (33.3%) were between the 20-28 years, 22 (36.7%) were between 29-37 years and 18 (30%) were between 38-46 years. Illiterate were 31.7%, primary to matric 43% and above matric were 25% (figure 2).

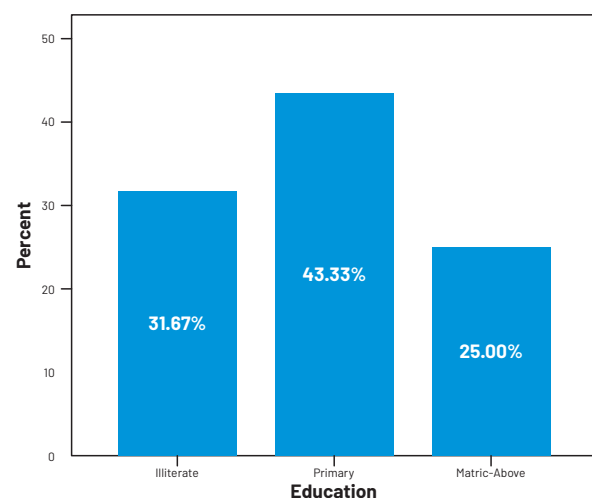


Figure 2: Education of the study participants

According to figure 5.6: 92% were know that what is solid waste, other 8 % were don't know the about the solid waste management as shown in figure 3..

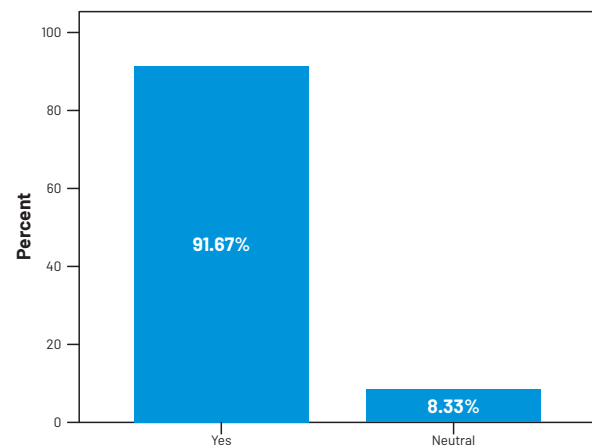


Figure 3: Do you know what is solid waste

According to the figure 4, 35 (58%) were know how to manage the solid waste while 25 (42%) were have no knowledge about the solid waste management

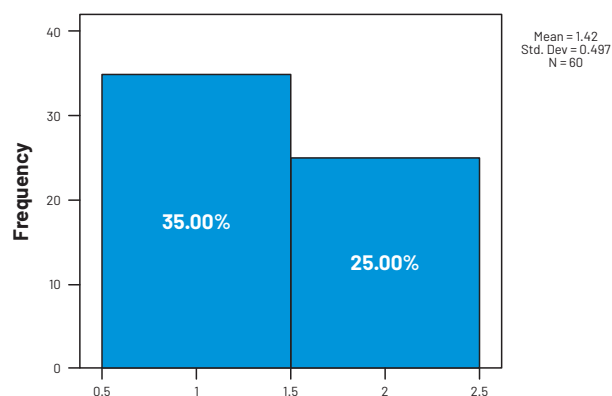


Figure 4: Do you know how to manage the solid waste

According to table 153% were know the types of solid waste while 47% were don't know the types of solid waste management. According to table 1 77% were don't know who is the responsible for the solid waste management and 23 were know about the responsible of solid waste management.

Questions	Yes n(%)	No n(%)
Do you know types of solid waste?	28 (46.7%)	32 ((53.3%)
Do you know how manage solid waste	35 (58.3%)	25 (41.7%)
Do you know who is the responsible for solid waste management?	14 (23.3%)	46 (76.7%)

Table 1: Knowledge of solid waste

DISCUSSION

By practically any standard of evaluation, solid waste management in developing nations is a major financial and environmental issue. The majority of municipalities in developing countries are unable to control the rising amount of waste created in their cities, despite enormous efforts over the past few decades [15, 16]. In this study mostly people were know the basic what is the solid waste management but the mostly were don't know the types of solid waste management. Similar to our study, SWM is the duty of the municipalities in Jordan, as it is in many developing nations. The volume of MSW in Jordan has been rising quickly over the past 20 years as a result of population growth and lifestyle changes [17]. Mostly respondents 77% were don't know who is the responsible for solid waste management in the community. A study in Bangladesh, show the he majority of the sample houses (80%) were found to dispose of their waste through the waste collector in response to the query on where to deposit the waste. Nearly 11% of families dump their waste in open areas, and 7% pour it down drains [18]. Similar results was reported previously by other researcher about solid waste knowledge [19, 20]. Participation in solid waste management entails participation in solid waste management and maintaining touch with both the municipality and the community. Majority were know the place of the solid waste placement. They were know where

the solid waste should be place and how it can through at the selected places from the community for the solid waste. the stake holders role is deficit in the community. Some projects attempt to influence and modify home sanitation behavior through education, awareness campaigns, and other means. The efficiency of these efforts is determined on the influence of those who conduct education and the level of social control within an area. Cash, kind, or labor contributions are more direct contributions to the functioning of solid waste management programs.

CONCLUSIONS

Conclusion of the results is that mostly people know the about the solid waste but they more need to work on about the knowledge about the solid waste. People don't the their responsibility regarding solid waste management. Awareness programs related solid waste management is very short. Different responsibilities are played by community members and local authorities in the management of solid waste in metropolitan areas. By maintaining good hygiene, making monetary, in-kind, or labor-only contributions, participating in consultations, and administering and managing solid waste services, people of the community can contribute to solid waste management. Solid waste management systems are made easier by good sanitary practices.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest

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