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## Introduction

Solid waste is an environmental and also an economic issue confronting by entire the world. It is an economic issue since now a day s management of solid waste devours an excessive amount of financial resources by local governments. In fact on reusing waste an excessive number of resources utilized for it and is sending for land fill. It is clear by many researches that developed and developing countries both are chipping away at SWM projects yet the potential varies. In developed nations the approaches and projects for solid waste management is simply actualized and there is an extraordinary civic sense in them that they manage solid waste with their own. People expressed in discussions and through criteria mapping that simple and user friendly environment frameworks were essential if they somehow happened to utilize those frameworks legitimately (eld notes). It was likewise called attention to by Barr et al. [1], who contended that the principle impacts on solid waste administration conduct, for example, reusing are the coordination of reusing, particularly the accommodation of curbside plans, and information about reusing. These are the same findings by Tonglet et al. [2] alluded to above. Ebreo and Vining [3] contend that expanded availability to reusing openings in unencumbered peoples mentalities reusing intentions. In this way, it demonstrates that in developed countries private sector is occupied with solid waste management and waste transfer.

The problem is more intense in developing countries. People of developing countries are confronting twofold situation. It is on account of the rate of urbanization is quicker in the developing countries. All the populace development of the world somewhere around 2000 and 2030 is required to be consumed by the urban ranges of the less developed areas. Due to rapid increase in urban population it causes a tremendous increment sought a need for waste management furthermore the traditional public sector is neglecting to react to the expanded interest for management. The public sector is likewise obliged by asset and institutional impediments. It is regularly recommended

that the arrangement lies in private sector investment. It is that the private sector, with its dynamism and adaptability, must in the service conveyance holes by shaping organization with the sector. At the same time, the municipalities in developing countries typically lack the financial resources and aptitudes expected to address this very issue. It raises the imperative issue of how to conduct quality management despite the monetary and aptitude limitations of solid public sector. Carelessly disregarding the inadequacies of solid public sector in conveying quality administration represent a health public waste to public health. It is, in this manner, basic to look for other options conventional management conveyance instrument to keep the communities in developing countries sound and decent [4].

In developing countries like Pakistan, people are confronting issues past the capacity of the city power to handle [5] for a part because of sloppiness, financial resources, multifaceted nature system multi dimensionality [6] as a result of expanding populace booming economy, rapid urbanization and the ascent in community living standard for everyday comforts have incredibly quickened city solid waste generation rate. Along these lines, it is turning out to be a noteworthy public health and ecological worry in urban areas of developing countries. The public sector in many developing countries is unable to convey benefits viably, control of the private sector is constrained and illicit dumping of domestic and industrial waste is a typical practice. When all is said in done, solid waste management

is given a very low priority in the developing countries. Accordingly,

lived in lease houses. 94% of the respondents structure of their own home was established cemented and 6% of the respondents had non-cemented home structure.

### Techniques utilized by community members for management of solid waste

As shown in Table 2 out of total 67(100%) respondents, 98.5% respondents were thought about solid waste, 10.4% respondents had no information about solid waste and 4.5% respondents had demonstrated that they do not think about solid waste. 86.6% respondents said that they segregate their waste, 7.5% say no and 6% do not think about waste isolation. 68.7% respondents think about the waste management component for family unit squander management, 16.4% say no, 14.9% regards to compelling system and 14.9% do not have learning that what is successful instrument for family management. 82.1% were thinking about how to arrange the waste, 13.4% were say no and 4.5% do not know in regards to squander arrange. Out of 100% respondents, 98.5% said that they utilized kitchen squander as fertilizer, 13.4% say no and 16.4% said do not know in regards to kitchen squander compost. On the subject of utilizing dustbin as a part of home for waste out of 100% respondents, 98.5% said yes, nobody say no, only 1.5% respondent say do not know in regards to use of dustbin in home for waste out of 100% respondents said that they utilize jugs and plastic sacks a er use, 26.9% say no and 22.4% say do not have a clue. 47.8% respondents say yes they discard the waste in suitable transfer locales in their general vicinity, 29.9% said no and 22.4% said do not know. 80.6% of the respondents said they routinely observe junk out and about side, 16.4% say no and 3% said do not have a clue. 73.1% respondents say yes in regards to that they tossed their waste in somebody s plot, 19.4% say no and 7.5% say do not have the foggiest idea. 74.6% of the respondents say that they tossed squander in somebody s plot on the grounds that other group individuals toss there as well, 19.4% say no and 6% say do not have the foggiest idea. 44.8% said that they toss squander before their home, 49.3% say no and 6% do not have a clue. 85.1% says that they ordinarily burn their waste, 10.4% say no and 4.5% of the respondents say do not know in regards to smouldering of waste.

### Level of awareness of community members towards solid waste management

Table 3 shows that on the question of knowing about environmental problems due to improper solid waste management of the total 67 (100%) respondents, 19.4% said yes they have idea about the environment problems due to improper waste management, 55.2% said no and 25.4% said that they do not know about it. 25.4% of the respondents said yes, improper waste management is a threat

to environment, 44.8% were opposite to it and 29.9% said they do not know whether improper waste management having threat to environment. 76.1% said that solid waste management is the sole responsibility of government, 20.9% said no it is not the responsibility of government and 3% said do not know. 6% said solid waste management is the sole responsibility of residents and 11.9% said it is not the sole responsibility of residents and 23.9% of the respondents were agree that improper waste management can lead to outbreak of various epidemics, 41.8% opposite to it and 34.3% say do not know whether it could cause epidemic breakout. 6% were agree with the statement that improper waste management is public nuisance, 76.1% were do not consider it is public nuisance and 17.9% had no idea about it. 23.9% had no idea about the place where the waste taken for ultimate disposal leaves their neighbourhood, 62.7% say no where it taken to dispose, 3.4% have no idea about whether it is taken to somewhere for improving lives of the masses, 6.9% of the respondents say no and 14.9% say do not know whether it can improve the lives of masses. Out of 100% respondents have the knowledge about some voluntary group working for SWM strategies, 61.2% say no and 13.4% were said yes that ignorance and illiteracy of masses are responsible for improper waste management, 71.6% were opposite to this statement and say no and 6% said do not know about this. 73.1% respondents do not have knowledge about any agency working for SWM and 14.9% have no idea about any agency. 16.4% respondents know about the best practices of SWM, 62.7% say no and 20.9% do not know, 3% say yes about the principles of waste minimization say no and 17.9% say do not know. 19.4% were agree that government policies are not in position to manage solid waste properly 62.7% opposite to the statement and 17.9% shows no response as they do not know about any government policy.

### Level of motivation of the community members

As shown in Table 4 of the total 67 (100%) respondents 79.9% say yes that they are interested to manage solid waste for clean environment, 10.4% say no they are not interested and 10.4% say do not know. 83.6% say yes they will engage opportunities if government provide it, 10.4% say no and 10.4% say do not know. 83.6% were committed to waste minimization, 10.4% were not and 6.0% say do not know about it. 86.5% were ready to pay for disposal of waste they generate, 86.5%

77.6% said no and 13.4% said do not know. 14.9% said yes they enjoy the services provided by TMA for SWM, 64.2% said no and 20.6% do not know. 35.8% said yes they are concerned about ultimate disposal of solid waste would be safe and acceptable for environment, 59.7% said no and 13.4% said do not know. 14.9% said yes their community members have discussions on solid waste management, 54.0% said no and 31.1% said do not know. 10.4% said yes that they had discuss the situation of solid waste with someone, 65.7% said no and 23.9% said do not know. 49.2% said yes that programs like Public-Private partnership will be better for SWM, 25.4% said no and 25.4% said do not know. 59.7% said yes they will be help government or local authorities in SWM strategies, 14.9% said no and 25.4% said do not know.

## Conclusion

The study approaches to the role of culture and behaviors of inhabitants of Ashiq Colony and demonstrates that inhabitants of Ashiq Colony have known about solid waste management. But they do not know about how to tackle with this issue. Because they do not have enough assets to oversee the solid waste. One of the issues is that community members do not discuss this issue with each other. It demonstrates that they have no ecological discussions (green speak) in their everyday life. They do not know about ecological issues particularly females do not know about it. It is concluded by this study that females especially housewives has less interaction outside their homes. So, they are not aware of situation of solid waste in their area. Also they have very less chance to take part in any activity for promotion of clean environment through solid waste management. It

2. Tonglet M, Phillips PS, Read AD (2004) Using the theory of planned behaviour