

## **ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS STRATEGIES AND ATTITUDE OF PEOPLE TOWARDS SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL IN CALABAR EDUCATION ZONE OF CROSS RIVER STATE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this study was to ascertain environmental awareness strategies and attitude of people towards solid waste disposal in Calabar Education Zone of Cross River State, For the purpose of this study to be achieved, six research questions were put forward and transformed into six null hypotheses, which were tested at 0.05 level significance level. A thorough review of related literature was embarked upon to discover what scholars have already researched into based on the variables of the study. The ex-post facto design was seen as the most appropriate for the study. The population of this study consisted 8760 accessible in the communities used for the study. Proportionate simple random sampling technique was adopted in selecting the thirty three (33) communities, while the quota sampling technique was used to select the four hundred and thirty eight (438) respondents used for the study. A thirty five items four point modified Likert scale questionnaire was the instrument used for data collection. The instrument was validated by lecturers in the Departments of Environmental Education and Educational Foundation. Cronbach alpha method was employed to determine the reliability of the research instrument. The reliability coefficient ranged from -73 to -81 which indicates that the instrument is reliable enough to measure what it is meant to measure. Data obtained in the study was analyzed using simple linear and multiple linear regression statistical tools. The result from this analysis indicated that; there is a significant influence of community participatory mobilization, Seminar, print media and electronic media on the attitude of people towards solid waste disposal in Calabar Education Zone of Cross River State, Nigeria. Based on the results, it was recommended among others that, various intervention bodies should ensure that community participatory mobilization awareness strategy is applied in their attitude change intervention programme for effective outcome and that seminar should be continuously adopted as a viable tool for inculcating positive attitude in people with a view towards addressing the problem of solid waste disposal.

**Key word:**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The attitude of people towards the management of solid waste is one of the greatest challenges facing developing nations and the third world countries. In most Nigerian cities, there is dearth of sustained and organized system for collection, storage and hygienic disposal of solid waste, which are consistently generated from homes, markets, government offices and other commercial activities. Abang (2024) reported that in the last decade, waste disposal like other national issues has attracted a lot of attention in Nigeria. This is because disposal of waste (domestic and industrial) has generally been haphazard. Huge loads of home refuse are usually dumped in open drains, backyards streams, along foot-paths and sometimes on open spaces or major roads.

According to Ogwueleka (2018), solid waste includes refuse from households, non-hazardous solid wastes from industrial, commercial and institutional establishments; including hospitals, market wastes, yard waste, and street sweepings. In many cases, solid waste disposal is usually contracted out and it is the responsibility of the contractors to decide the best method of disposal. In many instances, such wastes are disposed into waste bins located at designated spots in urban areas and usually collected in Lorries and tippers on regular basis. These solid wastes are often transported to designated waste dumps where the wastes are managed through various processes by trained waste management officials or workers.

People have different assertions or perception to situations or activities. With regards to solid waste management issues, what is seen as a relief to somebody constitutes a threat to someone else. While some persons are committed to maintaining a clean environment at all times and are willing to participate actively in the process of keeping their environment clean, others are not concerned about how the environment is managed. This attitude is not limited to a particular group of people but extends across various social classes and occupations in the society. Attitude can determine to a large extent the process

of learning morals, trade and reactions to both living and non-living things. The way an individual thinks, perceives, feels, values and acts toward the environment will definitely influence his or her contribution to solid waste management. However, there is a strong relationship between attitude and actions, emphasizing that individuals with positive attitude will carry out positive actions while those with negative attitude will execute negative actions against any phenomenon. Stahrl (2016) asserted that the main reasons attributed to the continuous increase in the volume of refuse generated in our big cities and towns have been the high level of negligence displayed by people concerning waste disposal. Some urban dwellers even know what ought to be done but have intentionally refused to do it, thereby increasing the burden of waste management agencies.

The approach towards solid waste disposal and its effective management has focused more on the formulation of laws, policies, use of threats and fines, which has yielded very insignificant results. Hence, the need to focus on changing the attitude and perception of people through awareness creation and persuasion has become imperative. This seems to be more effective in handling and solving environmental problems of contemporary times (Iwara, 2017). The problem of solid waste disposal and management has remained an intractable urban problem in various regions in Nigeria. The phenomenon increases with the quantity and nature of solid wastes generated every day in Nigerian cities at an overwhelming rate. It is common to see streets overtaken by garbage and drains blocked by solid wastes (Anijah-Obi, 2002). Despite the efforts of government towards improving the environmental conditions of cities in Nigeria, effective solid waste disposal seem to have defied various solutions.

The relevance of appropriate environmental awareness strategies in promoting the development of positive attitude among people towards solid waste disposal has long been recognized by various stakeholders and given priority attention in various intervention

programmes in recent years. If people must keep their surroundings clean, prevent erosion, and practice other environment-friendly activities, their level of awareness need to be increased. This will help improve their consciousness on the need to stop bathing, washing, dumping refuse into, and defecating into nearby water bodies around their communities. Santos (2015) asserted that it is not enough to acquaint the citizens on only what they should do or should not do, they should be made to understand the benefits to be derived from caring for the environment and the need to bequeath to generations yet unborn, a better, healthier, and safer environment.

Humans will be willing to adopt the new ethic for sustainable living only when they are persuaded to do so and when they are enabled to obtain the required knowledge, skills, attitude and predisposition. This can be achieved through environmental awareness. Samson (2016) reported that it is the human mind, that masterminds human behaviour, and any change in man, his values, attitude, goals and aspirations, means a new image of his world. It is precisely this new image that environmental awareness aims at, introducing new concepts as it changes old ideas and conventional wisdom. These new ideas are intended to radically transform our traditional ideas, values, attitude, cultural beliefs, lifestyles and consumption patterns which, contradicts the concept of environmental health, protection and conservation and the ethics of sustainable living. But people cannot change their behaviour towards the environment without adequate environmental awareness.

As a result, environmental awareness becomes a potent tool that can help improve people's attitude towards solid waste management. This awareness is usually carried out under different strategies with each strategy contributing in different ways to improvement in the attitude of people. According to David (2016), one environmental awareness strategy that has been used to disseminate environment-related information over the years

is community participatory mobilization. Some encouraging outcomes have been recorded in areas where this strategy has been employed. This strategy can be very useful in helping people understand more about the need to protect the environment as well as develop positive attitude towards its conservation and management.

Seminar has also been identified as an environmental awareness strategy that can be used to help individuals develop positive attitude towards solid waste management. Samuel (2015) asserted that one veritable tool for promoting environmental consciousness among the populace is seminar. The use of this strategy has enabled various individuals and groups to be sensitized on the value of living in a clean and healthy environment. This awareness has helped people in various regions to change their perception and attitude towards solid waste disposal and management. As a result, seminar is considered as a useful environmental awareness strategy that can be relied on in changing negative attitude towards the environment, especially sanitation related attitude.

The print media is another environmental awareness strategy that can be used to increase the level of awareness among people with a view towards empowering them to participate more actively and positively towards environmental protection. Eliot (2016) reported that print media has become a veritable tool for sensitizing members of the public on various environmental issues in contemporary times. This approach has been used to reach out to a wide audience with a view towards changing certain negative attitude that are considered detrimental to the quality of the environment. Electronic media has been identified as a powerful tool for disseminating relevant environmental information. This strategy has been commonly used in recent time to inform, educate and entertain people on various issues. Attah (2017) revealed that electronic media has been often employed in awareness creation initiatives with the aim of combating negative attitude and promoting positive ones on various social and environmental issues.

Another environmental awareness strategy often used to address environmental issues is folktale. This strategy is often employed by using story telling approach to convey relevant environment information to its target audience. Egbung (2016) asserted that before the advent of modern information and communication technology, folktales have been used and are still used to stress useful environmental information that would help develop positive consciousness among members of the public. This is to help create awareness that would improve peoples' understanding and develop positive attitude towards solid waste management.

The contribution of environmental awareness to the protection of the environment and its component parts has been recognized as being positive. As a result, the researcher is concerned with examining the influence of environmental awareness strategies on attitude of people towards solid waste disposal in Calabar Education Zone of Cross River State.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Community participatory mobilization and attitude towards solid waste disposal**

Ogar (2023) reported that local communities are supposed to be involved in the process of planning, implementing and monitoring as well as evaluation of waste management activities. Government's role in solid waste disposal and management should focus more on evaluation of the initiative of local people, state and the institutions involved in promotion of extension services that is of immense benefits to the community. The author further categorized three different ways in which communities can participate in solid waste management; such as community based management, collaborative management of solid waste and the use of customs and traditions of a community. The active involvement of community members in solid waste disposal and management processes will enable people to develop positive attitude towards solid waste disposal.

Minn, Srisontisuk and Laohasiriwong (2024) conducted a study on promoting people's participation in solid waste management in Myanmar. The researchers used various methods in conducting the action research, employing in-depth interviews, group discussion, organizational and community meetings, structured questionnaire and observation. Interviews were held with a total of 20 key informants, including municipal officials, ward leaders, elders and women representatives. Responses from 289 randomly selected households were collected using questionnaire. To test the hypothesis which stated that there is no significant relationship between people's participation and perceived attitude towards solid waste management, Pearson product moment correlation statistical tool was used for data analysis. The result of this analysis revealed that the calculated r-value of 0.349 was higher than the critical r-value of 0.138 at 0.05 level of significance with 287 degree of freedom. This implies that the null hypothesis was rejected. Therefore, there was a significant relationship between people's participation and perceived attitude towards solid waste management in the study area.

Etefia (2016) conducted a study on environmental awareness strategies and biodiversity utilization in Calabar Education Zone, Cross River State. This Ex-post facto research used a sample of 486 respondents randomly selected from 28 communities in the study area. A questionnaire was used for collection of data for the study. To test the hypothesis which considered the relationship between community participatory mobilization strategy and biodiversity utilization, Pearson product moment correlation statistical tool was used for data analysis. The result of the analysis revealed that the calculated r-value of 0.349 was higher than the critical r-value of 0.113 at 0.05 level of significance with 484 degree of freedom. This implied that there is a significant relationship between community participatory mobilization strategy and biodiversity utilization in the study area.

Isiugo and Obioha (2015) carried out a study on Community Participation in waste management in Oban hills of Akamkpa Local Government Area of Cross River State, Nigeria. The purpose of the study was to examine the nature and extent of Community-based awareness creation in the area by identifying an effective ethical way of integrating the goals of sustainable waste management with the needs of the rural poor in the tropics. A descriptive survey method was used to collect data; five (5) villages were selected based on their waste management activities while simple random sampling technique was used to draw a sample of 288 respondents. Data was obtained through interviews and questionnaire with the participants in the environment. The findings from the study indicated that community leaders and the youth play key roles of educating their members on the importance of maintaining a safe and healthy environment through introduction of rules and regulations that would encourage community members to participate actively in waste management activities. This has significantly improved the sanitary conditions of these areas.

Ebita (2017) in a study on environmental awareness strategies and attitude of people towards solid waste management in Odukpani Local Government Area of Cross River State, sampled 316 respondents through the stratified random sampling technique. The study used a questionnaire to collect information required for the study. The study also employed the Ex-post facto research design as the most suitable. To test the hypothesis which stated that there is no significant influence of community participatory mobilization awareness strategy on attitude of people towards solid waste management, simple linear regression statistical tool was used for data analysis. The result of analysis revealed that the independent or predictor variable (community participatory mobilization awareness strategy) has a significant influence on the dependent or predicted variable (attitude of people towards solid waste management) in Odukpani Local Government Area of Cross River State. This implied that

community participatory mobilization awareness strategy accounted for 37.1% of attitude of people towards solid waste management in the study area.

Oru (2017) reported that attitude is a subjective variable that cannot be easily measured except through observation and making inferences. This is why changing attitude requires consistent persuasion and education of the affected individuals in order to achieve desired outcomes. One of the methods often adopted by environmental educators to help people change their attitude towards certain environmental issues has been community participatory mobilization strategy. This strategy involves active engagement of community members in the entire process of projects/programmes designed to improve their living conditions. This gives a sense of respect and belongingness to the affected individuals or communities. This strategy affords community members the opportunity to take part and make decisions that affect them directly or indirectly. Through this process many people have had a change of mind through their perception, attitude and subsequent behaviour towards waste management in particular. As a result of this, community participatory mobilization strategy has been described as a viable means of helping communities to achieve desired change in attitude.

The study by Kobball (2016) investigated how environmentalists should treat rural dwellers as people with valuable information and knowledge about the local environment by organization of regular training and information sharing sessions. This knowledge is vital for providing insights on how the needs of people can be met, which includes maintaining sound environmental conditions. Effective waste management programmes would be a goal unaccomplished without the development of waste management plans for target communities. The study further implied that the essence of the plan is to ensure effective and rational use of the environment in Cross River State. Waste management may also encompass the careful use of land, air and water resources. This will certainly promote a clean and healthy

surrounding, which would ensure the survival and continuity of communities and its inhabitants.

Bassi, Monguno and Joseph (2017) carried out a research on community participation in environmental conservation and protection in Kida Community, Hawul of Borno State, Nigeria. The purpose of the study was to assess the environmental management system in the areas especially community involvement in protecting the environment. The population of the study constituted 120,733 with a sample of 458 respondents using validated questionnaire for data collection. The research focused on group discussion and in-depth interviews. Pearson product moment correlation analysis technique was employed in the study. The result obtained showed that the calculated r-value for the relationship between community participation strategy and attitude towards solid waste disposal was 0.268 while the critical r-value was 0.113. This revealed the null hypothesis was rejected while the alternate was accepted. Therefore, there was a significant relationship between community participation strategy and attitude towards solid waste disposal in the study area.

### **Seminar attendance and attitude towards solid waste disposal**

Usuk (2016) assessed environmental awareness strategies and attitude of secondary school students towards waste management in Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State. The study made use of eight hundred and fifty seven respondents that were selected across various departments through stratified random sampling technique. A self-developed questionnaire was employed in gathering information from the respondents. The hypothesis which stated that there is no significant relationship between seminar and attitude of students towards waste management was tested at .05 level of significance using Pearson correlation statistical tool. The information from the analysis revealed that the calculated r-value of .621 was higher than the critical r-value of

.113. This reported that a significant relationship existed between seminar and attitude of students towards waste management in the study area.

Femi (2016) undertook a study on information dissemination strategies and peoples' attitude to waste disposal in Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria. The study made use of 436 respondents that were selected through quota sampling technique. A self-developed instrument was employed in gathering useful information for the study. To test the relationship between seminar and peoples' attitude to waste management, Pearson correlation statistical tool was adopted. The result revealed that the calculated value of .427 was higher than the critical value of .113 at .05 significance level. The implication is that there was a significant relationship between seminar and peoples' attitude to waste disposal.

Elemi (2018) investigated environmental awareness strategies and attitude of residents towards sewage disposal in Calabar Education Zone of Cross River State. The research design considered useful for the study was the survey design. The stratified random sampling technique was adopted in selecting the forty two (42) communities while the quota sampling technique was adopted in selecting the four hundred and eighteen respondents used for the study. A self-constructed questionnaire was the instrument used for data collection. The statistical tool employed for data analysis and testing of hypotheses in the study was simple linear regression. The results of the analyses revealed that there is a significant influence of seminar/workshop on attitude of residents towards sewage disposal in the study area.

Gebremarian (2015) ascertained the extent to which rural dwellers' awareness about solid waste and their attitude towards solid waste management in AletaWondo Woreda Sidama Zone Southern Ethiopia by adopting a descriptive survey with a population of 347,123 people using a structured questionnaire and interview in selecting

219 respondents. A Chi-square test was used to evaluate the association between groups of respondents' awareness of and attitude about issues relating to solid waste disposal and management practices. The result indicated that all the respondents were aware of the consequences of indiscriminate solid waste but only 42 percent of the respondents possessed positive attitude towards solid waste disposal. Awareness creation through the use of seminar method was seen to be required as a remediation strategy that would improve the attitude of people towards solid waste disposal initiatives.

Omorogbe (2017) conducted a study on environmental education strategies and attitude towards waste disposal in Benin City, Edo State. The study made use of 431 respondents randomly selected through stratified random sampling technique. A questionnaire was the instrument used for data collection in the study. To test the hypothesis on there is no significant influence of seminar on attitude towards solid waste disposal, simple linear regression statistical tool was employed. The result of the analysis revealed that the independent or predictor variable (seminar) has a significant influence on the dependent or predicted variable (attitude of people towards solid waste disposal) in Benin City, Edo State. This implied that seminar accounted for 14.2% of attitude of people towards solid waste disposal. Secondly, the result of regression ANOVA of this hypothesis revealed that there was a significant influence of seminar on attitude of people towards solid waste disposal  $F(1, 429) = 155.793; p < .05$ . The result of this analysis indicated that there is a moderate contribution of seminar on attitude of people towards solid waste disposal.

Okebukola (2015) contended that awareness on biomedical waste strategies is the function of environmental sanitation through the process of workshop, seminars, enlightenment campaign and organization of conference for handling waste generated in healthcare facilities. A few previous studies (Aruna, Amanullah & Santra, 2011; Cole,

2013; & Doucert, 2011) reported that a person's level of awareness on environmental issues is an important determining factor in his/her environmental behaviour and attitude. The level of commitment and willingness to participate in environmental protection or management is linked to the level of environmental awareness. Low or no awareness on the nature and characteristics of biomedical waste among healthcare workers has been identified as being largely responsible for the increased incidence of health risks that are linked to healthcare waste. This emphasizes the importance of increasing awareness level among various group of people through the use of seminar strategy with the aim of changing negative attitude and promoting positive ones towards solid waste management.

Young (2016) reported that seminar is a potent tool for raising environmental consciousness among people in different areas. It involves a presentation of series of relevant topical issues with the aim of building the capacity of people to effectively manage the waste they generate and prevent negative consequences associated with poor solid waste disposal. Seminar has been repeatedly employed by various environmental conservation agencies and bodies to promote the conservation of the environment and its resources. People have been duly sensitized and empowered with relevant knowledge through seminar to be better managers of their surroundings. This increased awareness has contributed significantly to the maintenance of a clean and healthy environment that promotes healthy living. This places emphasis on the value of seminar as a viable tool for protecting the environment.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The research design that was adopted for this study was ex-post facto design. The area of the study was Calabar Education Zone of Cross River State, Nigeria. The area lies within latitudes  $4^{\circ}27'N$  and  $5^{\circ}32'N$  and longitudes  $7^{\circ}50'$  and  $9^{\circ}30'E$  of the equator. It has

a landmass of 9980 square kilometers, and is bounded by Akwa Ibom State and Abia to the West, Yakurr Local Government Areas to the North Atlantic Ocean to the South and the Republic of Cameroon to the East. The population of this study will consist of all adult residents in Calabar Education Zone, Cross River State. The population of the study is 508,682 (Cross River State Ministry of Social Welfare, 2025). A multi-stage sampling procedure (simple random sampling, proportional sampling and accidental sampling techniques) was adopted in selecting the sample for the study. To select the local government areas used for the study, the simple random sampling technique was considered suitable. In selecting the communities used for the study 30% of communities was selected from the four local government areas that were selected for the study. To select the respondents used for the study, accidental sampling technique was used. The researcher selected 5 percent of respondents from each of the selected communities for the study. The sample for the study was made up of 438 respondents that were selected which is 58% from 33 communities in Calabar Education Zone of Cross River State.

The instrument used for data collection was tagged Environmental Awareness Strategies and Attitude towards Solid Waste Disposal Questionnaire (EASASWDQ). It was developed by the researcher. The instrument was designed using four point Likert rating scale of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). The validity of the instrument was carried out by a lecturer in Environmental Education and two experts in Test and Measurement. The reliability of the instrument was established using the Cronbach alpha method. The result obtained was between .071 and .081 which showed that the reliability of the research instrument was high. The researcher and the research assistant visited the communities selected for the study to enable them administer the research instrument. The researcher and the research assistant sought the permission of the village heads in each of the communities visited for the study.

## Presentation of results

This section presents the results of analysis of data obtained and their interpretation based on each hypothesis formulated for the study. The hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

### Hypothesis one

There is no significant relationship of community participatory mobilization on attitude of people towards solid waste disposal. A Simple linear regression analysis was performed to examine the relationship between community participatory mobilization and attitude of people towards solid waste disposal. The result of this analysis is presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Summary of regression analysis of the relationship between community participatory mobilization and the attitude of people towards solid waste disposal (N = 438)

<b>Model Summary</b>						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	.189 <sup>a</sup>	.036	.034	2.783		
<b>ANOVA</b>						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	125.325	1	125.325	16.177*	.000
	Residual	3377.716	436	7.747		
	Total	3503.041	437			
<b>Coefficients</b>						
	Unstandardized Coefficients	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B		Beta			
	21.423	.919		23.300	.000	
	.298	.074	.189	4.022	.000	

Simple linear regression analysis in in Table 6 shows that the model demonstrated a significant overall fit  $F(1,436) = 16.177^*$ ,  $p < .000$ ., with an  $R^2$  of 0.036, indicating that approximately 3.6% of the variance in the attitude of people towards solid waste disposal could be explained by the linear relationship with community participatory mobilization. The regression equation for the attitude of people towards solid waste disposal =  $21.423 + 0.298$  with community participatory mobilization. The null hypothesis was rejected implying that community participatory mobilization relates to the attitude of people towards solid waste disposal in in Calabar Education Zone of Cross River State.

#### Hypothesis two

Seminar does not significantly relate to the attitude of people towards solid waste disposal. Seminar is the independent variable in this hypothesis while attitude of people towards solid waste disposal is the dependent variable. Simple linear regression statistical tool was used for data analysis. This result is presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Summary of regression analysis of the relationship between Seminar and the attitude of people towards solid waste disposal (N = 438)

<b>Model Summary</b>						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	.204 <sup>a</sup>	.042	.039	2.775		
<b>ANOVA</b>						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	145.532	1	145.532	18.899	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	3357.509	436	7.701		
	Total	3503.041	437			
<b>Coefficients</b>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	20.286	1.111		18.256	.000

seminar	.353	.081	.204	4.347	.000
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Simple linear regression analysis in Table 2 shows that the model demonstrated a significant overall fit  $F(1,436) = 18.899^*$ ,  $p < .000$ , with an  $R^2$  of 0.042, indicating that approximately 4.2% of the variance in the attitude of people towards solid waste disposal could be explained by the linear relationship with seminar. The regression equation for the attitude of people towards solid waste disposal =  $20.286 + 0.353$  with seminar. The null hypothesis was rejected implying that seminar relates to the attitude of people towards solid waste disposal in Calabar Education Zone of Cross River State.

### **Discussion of findings**

The finding from analysis and testing of hypothesis one showed that the null hypothesis was rejected. This implication is that there is a significant influence of community participatory mobilization on attitude of people towards solid waste disposal in Calabar Education Zone of Cross River State. This finding could be a direct impact of the various community visits and activities organized by several non-governmental organizations working on hygiene and sanitation programmes across communities in different parts of Cross River State. This has increased the level of awareness among the people, which has changed their attitude towards solid waste positively.

This finding agrees with that of Simon (2016) who reported that community participation was born out of the need of placing community members at the center of the planning process with regards to environmental sanitation in their community with organized community based activities such as street sweeping, gutter cleaning, grass cutting, refuse gathering etc. For instance, the community sets out a day where representatives of each household come together to clean their respective portions with their locally made brooms, polythene bags which serve as hand gloves and other

equipment to sweep and pick up every dirt and unwanted substance found in the area upon an agreed timeframe to ensure a clean and healthy environment. This emphasizes the relevance of community participatory mobilization strategy to improving attitude of rural people towards solid waste disposal.

The finding from analysis and testing of hypothesis two showed that the null hypothesis was rejected. This implication is that there is a significant influence of seminar on attitude of people towards solid waste disposal in Calabar Education Zone of Cross River State. This finding can be traced to the increasing relevance of seminar in awareness creation among people. This strategy has been used continuously to build the capacity of local people to enable them develop positive attitude towards environmental protection and management at various levels. This awareness strategy has been quite instrumental in helping people develop a positive consciousness towards maintaining a clean and hygienic environment at all times.

This finding agrees with that of Amadi and Iwuala (2015) who reported that both chemical substances and pathogens are a threat to public health. Therefore, increasing emphasis on awareness creation through seminars is being placed on the need to separate the domestic and industrial waste stream in order to differentiate urban waste resources and the methods of disposing them. Approaches must be found to isolate industrial toxins, pathogens, carbons and nutrients if future societies are to be sustainable. Stoveland and Bassey (2015) differentiated between various sanitation options by the amount of waste generated and this led to a major distinction between 'dry and wet' sanitation system through seminars in both rural communities and urban cities for human health and environmental quality.

### **Conclusion/ Recommendations**

The findings gathered stated that there is a significant influence of community participatory mobilization and seminar on attitude of people towards solid waste disposal.

From the findings generated in the study, the researcher recommended as follows;

1. Various intervention bodies should ensure that community participatory mobilization awareness strategy is applied in their attitude change intervention programme for effective outcome
2. Seminar should be continuously adopted as a viable tool for inculcating positive attitude in people with a view towards addressing the problem of solid waste disposal

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