

## Abstract

**Research Title :** The study of Knowledge Persistence of Solid Waste for Environmental Management of Household at Suanluang Sub-District, Amphawa District, Samut Songkram Province

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Knowledge is the key factor that will contribute to the implementation of human behavior. To know about the existence of knowledge about the garbage that people have the knowledge of the set of documents in recent years that makes Luang Amphawa district, Samut Songkhram province. Have the confidence to plan a knowledge management to the public to reduce the amount of waste properly. The objective of this research is to study the existence of knowledge about the waste of public Moo 12 Tambon Suan Luang district, Amphawa, Samut Songkhram province. This is the group that has studied the documents about waste in the past year (2555), which in this study using a questionnaire and a test of knowledge of the waste to the same study. found that this year (December 2556) among 12 individuals with an average knowledge ( $= 10.02$ ,  $SD = 0.967$ ) less-than-average knowledge of the past year ( $= 12.81$ ,  $SD = 1.36$ ), respectively. significant That is, the existence of knowledge about waste in the first years of the decline among 12 which will affect the behavior of individuals and communities to make the amount of waste is reduced as expected. It also found that 90 percent of the households are aware of the problem of solid waste in the medium. And to a lesser extent, in line with the study of the problems of solid waste in the community that the community is sometimes there are some problems with regard to the overflowing garbage city. The problem of waste. Waste collection problems. The problem of waste disposal. And the stench of garbage.

**Keywords :** persistence of knowledge about the garbage / rubbish awareness.