

ABSTRACT

Sri Lanka is developing very rapidly and simultaneously the density of population also keeps increasing, specially in urban areas. Concurrently, the solid waste generation also get accumulates proportionately. However, generating of solid waste is much faster than expansions in solid waste management techniques. Accordingly, the amalgamated issues with regard to solid waste generation has become a threat to the environment and just because of that it has drawn the interest of many other disciplines such as Social, Medical, Engineering, Economical, Technical and so and so forth.

This study sought to examine the household behaviour in managing of municipal solid waste in Sri Lanka as a case study in Udahamulla of Maharagama in Colombo district. The role and conduct of various institutes with regard to this matter, as to perceive whether they practice the correct procedures and what measures they have been taken to address the existing issues in Municipal Solid Waste Management also considered.

Accordingly, the introduction to the research topic and its significance has elaborated in the first chapter while the second chapter has dedicated for literature review along with some legislative provisions and developed a foundation for this research. Research methodology was discussed in the third chapter. Chapter four was catered for presentation of data which collected from a variety of forms such as interviews and questionnaire. Primary and secondary data used in the study along with interviews and observations. Findings and discussions, ideas with related to households in Udahamulla area and Maharagama urban council have brought in the fifth chapter. While analysing the data, it was evident that, managing of solid wastes in the area certainly has some issues and this has happened due to the unaware of households with the role of their duty towards the society. Apart from, it is revealed that wrong attitudes and perceptions of households are some of barriers in the MSWM and their negligence with the existing regulations was highlighted. Further, it seems that, the authorities also do not execute such legal provisions, which have imposed by legislations. The final chapter was dedicated for recommendations and conclusions as how to address the existing gap and which immediate remedial measures possible to taken up for lessen the issue. The study is highly recommended that household behaviour is a paramount important factor on mitigating the prevailing such issues. Meanwhile, the study brought up some of good practices done by Balangoda urban council and it has highlighted some of their salient inputs as a case when upgrading of MSWM practices in Maharagama UC area.