STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE GENERATION, COMPOSITION AND SOCIO ECONOMIC FACTORS OF HOUSEHOLDS AT KOLAVIL-01, ALAYADIVEMBU DIVISIONAL SECRETRAIAT DIVISION, AMPARA DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Globally, there is a lack of knowledge about solid waste generation and composition in rural areas because these types of studies have been conducted mainly in big cities. This leaves the local authorities without information to properly plan its operations. Environmental and other public health problems are associated with the generation of solid waste and is considered to be affected by the socio economic status of the household. For the effective planning of solid waste management, it is essential for us to know the quantity of waste generation and its composition. In this context, an evaluation study was carried out at Kolavil-01 (GN Division- AV 16) of Alayadivembu Divisional Secretariat Division, Ampara District to determine the household solid waste generation and composition based on field survey and to determine the relationship between the socio economic factors and waste generation. Questionnaire surveying covered 100 households in study area. Finally, data was analyzed using Microsoft Excel and SPSS.

The results showed that the total household waste generation per day was ranging from 0.35 kg to 3.41 kg with an average of 1.665 kg. The average amount of household biodegradable, plastic, polyethylene, metal and glass wastes were 1.374 kg, 0.067 kg, 0.031 kg, 0.128 kg and 0.064 kg per day respectively. Generation of biodegradable waste was higher than other types of waste while the generation of polyethylene waste was lower. In addition, biodegradable wastes contributed nearly 82.54% (by weight) of the total waste generation while plastic, polyethylene, metals and glass wastes contributed 4.04%, 1.87%, 7.72%, 3.84% respectively. Further, it has been proven statistically that the household waste generation shows positive correlation with family

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