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CONTENTS

| Sl.NO | NAME OF THE PAPER | PAGE NO |
|-------|---|---------|
| 1. | Financial Inclusion: Effects, Opportunities and Challenges MEGHARAJU, Dr. ANOOP K. K | 1-6 |
| 2. | A study on the Maturity Profile of Assets and Liabilities Management in Indian Scheduled Banks Dr. S. SIRISHA, Dr. P. MALYADRI | 7-21 |
| 3. | New Innovations and Dimensions of Human Resource Management activities to improve in Enterprises of Current Environment R. MEENAKSHI, Dr. T. A. TAMILSELVI | 22-27 |
| 4. | A Study of two wheeler insurance in Oriental Insurance Company Limited – Sivakasi Dr. S. MURUGAIYAN, R. SASI JEYANTHI | 28-33 |
| 5. | Solid Waste Management in Tiruvannamalai Municipality K. PUGANRAJ, Dr. A.M. AYYOTHI, Dr. A. UDHAYAKUMAR | 34-40 |
| 6. | A structural semantics study of Binary Antonyms in Irula Language Dr. P. SURESH | 41-45 |
| 7. | Human Resource Management and Employees Performance in Retail Banking Sector S. SUBHA, Dr. E. RAJA JUSTES | 46-49 |
| 8. | Impact of GST in India-Some Issues M. INBAPARANJOTHI, D. SUSHEELA, V. SWARNALATHA | 50-51 |
| 9. | FDI in Indian Retail Sector-Some Issues P. PALANIKUMAR, JINU GEORGE. M, M. INBAPARANJOTHI | 52-56 |
| 10. | Goods and Service Tax – An Overview B.S. VENUKUMAR, Dr. C. SATHYAKUMAR | 57-59 |
| 11. | The confidence vote and technical age of Mass Communication in Direct Democracy Dr. SHIVANAND K PATWADI | 60-64 |
| 12. | A study of Investors Perception towards Mutual Funds in the city of Tiruchirappalli T. VIJAYALAKSHMI, T. MALATHI, R. LALITHA | 65-69 |
| 13. | “Consumer Preferences towards Milk and Milk Products” A study with special reference to consumers in Cheyyar Town Dr. J. EZHILARASI, S. VIJAYAN, G. KAVITHA | 70-77 |
| 14. | Motivation of Employees in Automobile Industry - A Study with Special reference to Dymoslear Automotive India Pvt. Ltd, Sriperumbudur. T. MALATHI, T. VIJAYALAKSHMI, R. LALITHA | 78-83 |
| 15 | Evaluation of Unit Linked Schemes of Life Insurance Corporation of India and Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Company Limited Dr. SNEHA ARYA SHARMA | 84-93 |
| 16 | A study on Employee’s Perception towards Organizational Commitment and Job Satisfaction in Tamilnadu Newsprint and Papers Limited Kagithapuram – Karur, Tamilnadu A. PREMAVASUMATI, Dr. R. THANGAPRASHATH | 94-99 |
| 17 | A study on training need analysis of Hyundai Motor India limited, Chennai. P. KARNAN, Dr. S. VENKATESH | 100-106 |

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN TIRUVANNAMALAI MUNICIPALITY

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Abstract

Solid waste management is among the basic essential services provided by municipal authorities in the country to keep cities clean. Due to industrialization, rural to urban migration and high growth rate of population have induced rapid urbanization in developing countries and obviously in India also. The haphazard urbanization created acute problem of solid waste management. The per capita waste generation rate in India has increased from 0.44 kg per day in 2011 to 0.5 kg per day in 2011; such a steep increase in waste generation within a decade has severed the stress on all infrastructural, natural and budgetary resources. Tiruvannamalai town generates 52 Tons of Solid Waste per day out of this nearly 40 MT of the Solid Waste being collected, transported and disposed daily, which works to per capita generation of 250 gms /day. The efficiency of the present mechanism is able to collect 75% of the total waste generated in the town. The Urban Local Body also carry out weekly mass waste cleaning programme to clear the left out wastes by making extra vehicle trips in the town. The total garbage collected constitutes 48% of the domestic wastes 42% commercial wastes and 10% of construction wastes. The developmental along with population growth resulted

In the accumulation of huge amount of solid waste including hazardous and toxic waste. The main purpose of this paper is to give a view of the solid waste management, practices and its implications on environment in Tiruvannamalai municipality.

Keywords: Solid, Waste, Municipality

I. INTRODUCTION

The term solid waste encompasses “the heterogeneous mass of throwaways from the urban communities as well as accumulations from agricultural, industrial and other activities”. They Disposal of such a huge quantity of waste is giving rise to many environmental issues. Most of the countries face the problem of land availability for the disposal of huge quantity of solid waste. The increasing population with respect to the disposal of solid waste space is running out in most of the countries. Solid waste disposal has become a major concern. The environment has a capacity to dilute, disperse and absorb the unwanted residues or waste. However, the quantity of solid waste generated has become so vast that it has exceeded the natural assimilative capacity of the earth, resulting in environmental deterioration. Several ecologists and environmentalists are questioning the consequences of the environmental pollution due to solid waste

which endangers man's survival on earth. The need to find a solution to control the environmental repercussions associated is one of the major emphasis of solid waste management studies.

Solid waste management is a science associated with the control of generation, storage, collection, transfer and transport, processing and disposal of solid waste in a manner that is in accord with the best principle of public health, economics, engineering, conservation, aesthetics and other environmental conditions. Solid waste management includes all administrative, financial, legal, planning and engineering function involved in solutions to all problems of solid wastes. The solid waste management has become a worldwide concern since its disposal is resulting in several environmental and health issues. The environmental and health problems related to solid waste are not a recent phenomenon, the concerns towards solid waste and health can be traced to the history of mankind. Given this backdrop, the present study analyses the solid waste management in Tiruvannamalai municipality

II. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the present study are as follows:

1. To study the infrastructure provided by the government authority for managing solid waste.
2. To analyse the solid waste generation and its management by surveyed respondents.

Methodology

In order to analyze the solid waste management, Tiruvannamalai municipality is selected from Tamilnadu. The study uses the primary data for the study.

Study Area

For analyzing the solid waste management, Tiruvannamalai municipality is selected from TamilNadu.

Sample Design

The stratified random sample technique is adopted the sample. From study area 90 households are selected.

Statistical Design

The primary data were collected through field survey with the structured interview schedule. Statistical package for social science (SPSS) was used in addition to Ms Excel for data processing; analyze the household's income and waste generation. Besides, simple statistical measures such as averages and percentages are also used extensively for analysis.

Results and Discussion

Distance of Dustbins Placed from the Household

Table 1 shows the distance of the dustbins placed from the households. From the results, 70.00 per cent of the respondents report that the dustbins are placed 300 feet away from their household's and 23.33 percent of them registered 200 feet. From this, it is evident that the dustbins are placed far away from the households. This may lead the residents to dump the waste in public places, which may affect the environment. Therefore, it would be better to place more dustbins to reduce the negative effects to the environment and human being.

Table 1 Distance of Dustbins Placed from the Household

| Category | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 300 yard feet | 63 | 70.00 |
| 200 yard feet | 21 | 23.33 |
| 100 yard feet | 6 | 6.67 |
| Total | 90 | 100.00 |

Source: Based on field survey.

Note: Figures in parenthesis denote percentage to column total.

Table 2 gives details about the religion of the sample respondents. The majority of the respondents were Hindus forming 70.00 per cent. Christians were 23.33 per cent followed by Muslims forming 6.67 per cent of the sample

respondents and remaining two per cent from other religions.

Contamination Of water resources

The highest percentage of the respondents (32.22%) strongly agreed and 25.55 per cent of the

respondents agreed with the statement that Contamination of water resources. Only 14.44 per cent of the respondents disagreed those members of the SWM face problem Contamination of water resources

Table 2 Problems Facing Due To Solid Waste

| S. No | Problem | SA | A | N | D | SD |
|-------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | Contamination of water resources | 29 (32.22) | 23 (25.55) | 13 (14.44) | 10 (11.11) | 15 (16.67) |
| 2 | Damage to eco system | 20 (22.22) | 27 (30.00) | 16 (17.78) | 17 (18.88) | 10 (11.11) |
| 3 | Degradation of flora and fauna | 25 (27.78) | 30 (33.33) | 17 (18.89) | 11 (12.22) | 7 (7.78) |
| 4 | Reduction of soil fertility | 29 (32.22) | 25 (27.77) | 15 (16.67) | 12 (13.33) | 9 (10.00) |
| 5 | Sewage problem | 35 (38.89) | 20 (22.22) | 15 (16.67) | 14 (15.55) | 6 (6.67) |
| 6 | Unclean waste dumping | 25 (27.78) | 30 (33.33) | 12 (13.33) | 8 (8.89) | 15 (16.67) |
| 7 | Effect of inefficient recycling | 22 (24.44) | 32 (35.55) | 18 (20.00) | 11 (12.22) | 7 (7.78) |
| 8 | Bad smell | 29 (32.22) | 24 (26.67) | 15 (16.67) | 12 (13.33) | 10 (11.11) |
| 9 | Increasing diseases | 33 (36.67) | 23 (25.55) | 14 (15.55) | 11 (12.22) | 9 (10.00) |

Source: Based on field survey.

Note: Figures in parenthesis denote percentage to column total.

Damage to Eco System

Of the total number of respondents, 30.00 per cent of the respondents agree and 27.78 per cent of the respondents strongly agree with the statement that heavy interest rate of the bank is the difficulty faced by the members of SWM. Only 11.11 per cent of the respondents have strongly disagreed.

Degradation of Flora and Fauna

Out of the total sample respondents, 33.33 per cent of the respondents agreed, and another 27.78 per cent of the respondents strongly agreed that a problem faced by SWM. Only 7.78 per cent of the respondents "strongly disagreed" with the statement "Degradation of flora and fauna". Therefore, it is very much clear that majority of the respondents opined that the factors for the success of their SWM.

Reduction of soil Fertility

The highest percentage of respondents (32.22 per cent) strongly agreed and another 27.77 per cent of the respondents agreed that the problem faced by the members of SWM. Only 10.00 per cent of the respondents "strongly disagreed" that the problem faced by SWM.

Sewage Problem

For the statement "Sewage problem", 38.89 percentages of the respondents have strongly agreed and 22.22 per cent of the respondents agreed with the opinion that problems faced by members of SWM. Only 6.67 per cent of the respondents disagreed with the view that the officials are not friendly and encouraging.

Unclean Waste Dumping

Among the total, 33.33 per cent of the respondents strongly agree and 27.78 per cent of the respondents agree that problems faced by

members of the SWM and, only 8.89 per cent of the respondents disagreed.

Effecto finefficientre cycling

The highest percentage of the respondents (35.55 %) agreed and 24.44 per cent of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that “Effectofinefficientrecycling” is the problem faced by members of SWM. Only 7.78 per cent of the respondents strongly disagreed.

Bad Smell

Of the total number of respondents, 32.22 per cent of the respondents strongly agree and 26.67 per cent of the respondents agree with the statement “Bad smell” is the problem faced by members of SWM. Only 11.11 per cent of the respondents have strongly disagreed.

Increasing Diseases

Out of the total sample respondents, 36.67 per cent of the respondents strongly agreed, and another 25.55 per cent of the respondents. Only 10.00 per cent of the respondents expressed strongly disagreed.

Transportation

Transportation is carried out by using different types of vehicles depending on the distances to be covered by them. Small vehicles

discharge waste at transfer stations where the wastes are loaded into larger vehicles for transportation to the disposal sites. Transfer stations are centralized facilities where waste is unloaded from smaller collection vehicles and re-loaded into larger vehicles (including in some instances barges or rail roads) for transport to a disposal or processing site.

Table 3 Transportation of the Waste

| Transportation | Frequency | Percentage |
|------------------|-----------|------------|
| Open trucks | 12 | 13.33 |
| Tractor-trailers | 15 | 16.67 |
| Tipper trucks | 25 | 27.78 |
| Tricycle | 30 | 33.33 |
| Dumper placers | 8 | 8.89 |
| Total | 90 | 100.00 |

Source: Based on field survey,

Note: Figures in parenthesis denote percentage to column total

For transporting waste mostly Tricycle were used (33.33 percent) followed by Tipper trucks (27.78 per cent). Only 16.67 percent were handled by Tractor-trailers and 13.33 per cent collected by Open trucks. However 8.89 percent of respondents throw the Dumper placers.

Table 4 Communalities

| Problem | SA | A | N | DA | SDA |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Absence of organized primary collection | 33 (36.67) | 28(31.11) | 14(15.55) | 10(11.11) | 5(5.55) |
| Overflowing secondary collection units | 30(33.33) | 25(27.78) | 19(21.11) | 10(11.11) | 6(6.67) |
| Manpower in adequacy | 32(35.55) | 20(22.22) | 22(24.44) | 12(13.33) | 4(4.44) |
| Weak institutional setup | 23(25.55) | 34(37.78) | 15(16.67) | 8(8.89) | 10(11.11) |
| Poor civic sense of people | 15(16.67) | 30(33.33) | 25(27.78) | 14(15.55) | 6(6.67) |
| lack of laws | 37(41.11) | 20(22.22) | 15(16.67) | 12(13.33) | 6(6.67) |
| Paucity of financial resource | 23(25.55) | 34(37.78) | 15(16.67) | 10(11.11) | 8(8.89) |
| Lack of co-operation from the public | 21(23.33) | 30(33.33) | 20(22.22) | 14(15.55) | 5(5.55) |
| absence of recycling unit | 32(35.55) | 25(27.78) | 11(12.22) | 13(14.44) | 9(10.00) |
| Inefficiency oflabour | 26(28.88) | 34(37.78) | 12(13.33) | 11(12.22) | 7(7.78) |

Source: Based on field survey.

Note: Figures in parenthesis denote percentage to column total.

Absence of organized primary collection

The highest percentage of the respondents (36.67%) strongly agreed and 31.11 per cent of the respondents agreed with the statement that Absence of organized primary collection. Only 5.55 per cent of the respondents disagreed.

Overflowing secondary collection units

Of the total number of respondents, 33.33 per cent of the respondents strongly agree and 27.78 per cent of the respondents agree with the statement that overflowing secondary collection units and, 6.67 per cent of the respondents have strongly disagreed.

Manpower in adequacy

Out of the total sample respondents, 35.55 per cent of the respondents Neutral, another 24.44 per cent of the respondents strongly agreed. Only 4.44 per cent of the respondents “strongly disagreed. Therefore, it is very much clear that “Manpower in adequacy”.

Weak institutional setup

The highest percentage of respondents (37.78 per cent) agreed and another 25.55 per cent of the respondents strongly agreed. And, 8.89 per cent of the respondents “disagreed”.

Poor civic sense of people

For the statement “Poor civic sense of people”, 33.33 percentages of the respondents agreed and 27.78 per cent of the respondents Neutral. Only 6.67 per cent of the respondents strongly disagreed.

Lack of Laws

The highest percentage of the respondents (41.11%) strongly agreed and 22.22 per cent of the respondents agreed. Only 6.67 per cent of the respondents strongly disagreed.

Paucity of financial resource

Of the total number of respondents, 37.78 per cent of the respondents “agreed” and 25.55 per cent of the respondents “strongly agree”. Only 8.89

per cent of the respondents have “strongly disagreed”.

Lack of co-operation from the public

Out of the total sample respondents, 33.33 percent of the respondents “agreed” another 23.33 percent of the respondents strongly agree. Only 5.55 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed. Therefore, it is very much clear that majority of the respondents opined that Lack of co-operation from the public.

Absence of recycling unit

The highest percentage of respondents (35.55 percent) “strongly agreed” another 27.78 percent of the respondents agreed. And, 10.00 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed.

Inefficiency of Labour

For the statement “Inefficiency of labour”, 37.78 percentages of the respondents “agreed” and 28.88 percent of the respondents strongly agreed. Only 7.78 percent of the respondents “disagreed” with the statement.

Willingness to Pay for Solid Waste Management

Lack of financial resources is one of the major obstacles in managing solid waste. Willingness to pay helps to find out the amount the households are willing to pay for waste management service. Though there was so much waste, all the surveyed population did not agree with paying for waste management. The response from the households, towards the willingness to pay for waste management service is recorded.

Table 5 Willingness to Pay for Solid Waste Management

| Willingness to Pay | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Yes | 69 | 76.67 |
| No | 21 | 23.33 |
| Total | 90 | 100.00 |

Source: Primary Data, Note. Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total

The data pertaining to whether households are willing to pay some amount to get a better solid waste management service reveals that, 76.67 percent of respondents were willing to pay and

only 23.33percent of respondents were not ready to pay any amount for the better management of solid waste. The respondents stated various reasons for their unwillingness to pay for solid waste management. Among those who were not willing to pay, most of them reported that people with higher income should pay and few of them were of the view that it is not necessary to pay the amount. Some of the respondents explained that payment will not help in reducing the solid waste problem and the money paid will be of no use.

III. CONCLUSION

The researcher has asked the respondents opinion for improving the existing solid waste management system. They have come forward to give certain suggestions and the respondents suggest to burn the dusts every week and to dispose it far away from the person's residence. The government authorities must have a plan to dispose the degradable and non-degradable waste without harming the society. The local government's employees have to clear and re-dispose the waste from street every day so as to provide a good environmental to the human beings. Besides the availability and non-availability of dustbin determines dumping of waste in dustbins or streets.

IV. REFERENCES

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