

Municipal Solid Waste Management System in Salem District

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Abstract - Solid waste management is all about every city government provides safety sanitation of waste for its resident's, and municipal authorities are responsible for such service. While service levels environmental impacts and costs vary dramatically from different cities, however, in India it is one of the worthless services, since the authorities apply unscientific outdated and inefficient system to collect and dispose of the solid waste causing hazardous to its inhabitants. The various study reveals that about 90% of solid waste is disposed unscientifically. The present municipal laws are inadequate for the provisions of disposal of Municipal solid waste. The current situation is becoming more critical with the rapid urbanisation. The segregation and the sorting are done in an unorganised sector. If the separation and the sorting are done efficiently the yield of recycling materials will be high. The MSW disposal is possible with low cost through smart compression and transporting techniques. The present study deals with the detailed study of solid waste management of Salem city Tamil Nadu India which has 91.34sqkm area and 8,34,792 population as per 2011 census.

index terms: solid waste, population, waste collection disposal

I. INTRODUCTION

Providing excellent sanitation to the people in the environment is the primary goal of all the solid waste management programmes. To evaluate the direct and indirect effects caused by improper collection and disposal of solid waste, it is essential to create awareness among the people towards cleanliness. In India increase in population is gaining more importance towards Municipal Solid waste when compared to other countries. For municipal solid waste management in India, it is necessary to develop appropriate rules and regulations technologies for its safer disposal. Municipal Solid Waste Management is the primary issue and challenging aspect of fast-growing smart cities like Salem. Unpredictable waste disposal due to population and business incensement in and around the study area will lead in the uncontrolled way of disposal of MSW are result in massive environmental sustainability issues regarding social, physical, biological and ecological terms.

II. DETAILS OF THE STUDY AREA:

The Salem city municipal corporation has 91.34 sq km area. In which there are 60wards, and the total population as per 2011 census is 8,34,792 and floating people in the city are 1,10,000/day. The entire road length of the Salem city is 811.90km and width of a drain in the town are 1023.63km in which there are 181slums, 12daily markets, 6weekly markets, two bus terminals one is for local transportation and another one is for inter and intrastate.

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