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An Economic Analysis of Solid Waste Management in Sivagangai District

Dr. R. Karthiga Rani

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce Nadar Saraswathi College of Arts and Science, Theni, India karthigatpr@gmail.com

Abstract: Solid waste management planning is a very critical and problematic concern of urban and semiurban areas. The environmental problem and health hazards are the most prominent consequences of the improper of solid waste management. In Sivagangai district, door-to-door collection and segregation of the wastes are performed. The wastes are segregated either at source or at the compost yard manually. The collected wastes are transported by the tractor with a net cover. Finally, the collected wastes are disposed of in open dumpsites or in landfills. In the present study 38 Panchayats were selected from Sivagangai district which were among 2,000 selected Panchayats across the State. Environment guards in the name of Thooimai Kavalars were appointed for the implementation of the solid waste management programme in these districts. The analysis of the data on Thooimai Kavalars reveals that the appointment of Thooimai Kavalars is not proportional to the number of households in different village Panchayats. Therefore, to improve environmental cleanliness the appointment of Thooimai Kavalars should be in proportional to the number of households in the habitats. In addition, it has been observed that nearly 30% of the solid wastes generated were not cleared and stay on the street corners and temporary dump yards. To clear these wastes contribution by the generators in terms of willingness to pay is inevitable. In the study area, it has been estimated the required amount of contribution interns of willingness to pay to completely remove all the generated wastes is Rs. 300/- per annum. The yearly rate of willingness to pay this will certainly improve the employment chances not only in Sivagangai district but also nationally.

Keywords: Solid waste, Solid Waste Management, Households, Habitations, Thooimai Kavalars, Employment Generation, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme (MGNREGS) and Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBMG) Scheme

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