

A Framework Using Android App for Smart Governance

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ABSTRACT

Clean India was a dream seen by the Mahatma Gandhi regarding which he said that, “Sanitation is more important than Independence” Swachh Bharat mission is very necessary to run continuously in India until it gets its goal. It is very essential for the people in India to really get the feeling of physical, mental, social and intellectual well being. It is to make living status advance in India in real means which can be started by bringing all over cleanliness. And for that we are to develop an app that is going to bear a hand in this campaign. The snapshots of scrapings on the street would be dispatched to the liable officials and if there are no initiative steps done then the issue will be brought to higher officials.

Keywords- Smart Phone, Clean India App, Wastes Management, Diseases

I. Introduction

Waste management is all those activities and action required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. The term usually relates to all kinds of waste, whether generated during the extraction of raw materials, the processing of raw materials into intermediate and final products, the consumption of final products, or other human activities, including municipal (residential, institutional, commercial), agricultural, and special (health care, household hazardous wastes, sewage sludge).

II. Existing System

Waste Handling Practices

Curbside collection is the most common method of disposal in most European countries, Canada, New Zealand and many other parts of the developed world in which waste is collected at regular intervals by specialized trucks.

Pyrolysis is used to dispose of some wastes including tires, a process that can

produce recovered fuels, steel and heat. In some cases tires can provide the feedstock for cement manufacture. Such systems are used in USA, California, Australia, Greece, Mexico, and the United Kingdom and in Israel.

Incineration or combustion is a type disposal method in which municipal solid wastes are burned at high temperatures so as to convert them into residue and gaseous products. The biggest advantage of this type of method is that it can reduce the volume of solid waste to 20 to 30 percent of the original volume, decreases the space they take up and reduce the stress on landfills.

Landfill is the most popularly used method of waste disposal used today. This process of waste disposal focuses attention on burying the waste in the land. Landfills are found in all areas. There is a process used that eliminates the odours and dangers of waste before it is placed into the ground. While it is true this is the most popular form of waste disposal it is certainly far from the only procedure and one that may also bring with it an assortment of space.

Plasma gasification is another form of waste management. Plasma is a primarily an electrically charged or a highly ionized gas. Lighting is one type of plasma which

produces temperatures that exceed 12,600 °F . With this method of waste disposal, a vessel uses characteristic plasma torches operating at +10,000 °F which is creating a gasification zone till 3,000 °F for the conversion of solid or liquid wastes into a syngas.

During the treatment solid waste by plasma gasification, the waste’s molecular bonds are broken down as result of the intense heat in the vessels and the elemental components. Thanks to this process, destruction of waste and dangerous materials is found. This form of waste disposal provides renewable energy and an assortment of other fantastic benefits.



Working

Technology:

Traditionally the waste management industry has been a late adopter of new technologies such as (Radio Frequency

Identification) tags, GPS and integrated software packages which enable better quality data to be collected without the use of estimation or manual data entry.

III. Proposed System

Smart Cities

A Smart City is one with at least one initiative addressing one or more of the following six characteristics: Smart Governance, Smart People, Smart Living, Smart Mobility, Smart Economy and Smart Environment. We are going to develop an app that is going to bear a hand in this campaign. The snapshots of scrapings on the street would be dispatched to the liable officials and if there are no initiative steps done then the issue will be brought to higher officials.

IV. Implementation and Result Analysis

Hardware:

- Any Smart Phone

Software:

- Clean India App.
- Big Data.
- Internet connection is also required

Big Data:

Big Data is a term that describes the large volume of data – both structured and unstructured. Big data is a broad term for data sets so large or complex that traditional data processing applications are inadequate. Challenges in Big data include analysis, capture, search, sharing, storage, transfer, and visualization and information privacy.

Storage in Big Data:

The key requirements of big data storage are that it can handle very large amounts of data and keep scaling to keep up with growth, and that it can provide the input/output operations per second (IOPS) necessary to deliver data to analytics tools.

The key type of big data storage system with the attributes required will often be scale-out or clustered NAS. This is file access shared storage that can scale out to meet capacity or increased compute requirements and uses parallel file systems that are distributed across many storage nodes that can handle billions of files without the kind of performance degradation that happens with ordinary file systems as they grow.

V. Future Work Development

Waste management in cities with developing economies and economies in transition experience exhausted waste collection services, inadequately managed and uncontrolled dumpsites and the problems are worsening. Problems with governance also complicate the situation. Waste management, in these countries and cities, is an ongoing challenge and many struggles due to weak institutions, chronic under-resourcing and rapid urbanization. All of these challenges along with the lack of understanding of different factors that contribute to the hierarchy of waste management affect the treatment of waste.

Benefits

Economic - Improving economic efficiency through the means of resource use, treatment and disposal and creating markets for recycles can lead to efficient practices in the production and consumption of products and materials resulting in valuable materials being recovered for reuse and the potential for new jobs and new business opportunities.

Social - By reducing adverse impacts on health by proper waste management practices, the resulting consequences are more appealing settlements. Better social advantages can lead to new sources of employment and potentially lifting communities out of poverty especially in

some of the developing poorer countries and cities.

Environmental - Reducing or eliminating adverse impacts on the environmental through reducing, reusing and recycling, and minimizing resource extraction can provide improved air and water quality and help in the reduction of greenhouse emissions.

Inter-generational Equity - Following effective waste management practices can provide subsequent generations a more robust economy, a fairer and more inclusive society and a cleaner environment.

VI. Conclusion

It is a superb notion that will show a new dimension. Although the general and specific objective is very similar, the technological solutions employed are very different. Implementation of this application will create a revolution; it is not only about reporting to the officials but a step towards make our country better.

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