



## **Sri Venkateshwara Government Arts and Science College**

**Affiliated to Palamuru University, Accredited with NAAC “B” Grade**

Recognised by UGC under sections 2 (f) and 12 (b) of UGC act 1956

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**7.1.3: Describe the facilities in the Institution for the management of the following types of degradable and non-degradable waste (within 500 words)**

- Solid waste management
- Liquid waste management
- Biomedical waste management
- E-waste management
- Waste recycling system
- Hazardous chemicals and radioactive waste management

### **WASTE MANAGEMENT:**



Waste management can be simply defined as the collection, transport, recovery, and disposal of waste, together with monitoring and regulation of the waste management process. However the newer concept of waste management talks about 7R's- Rethink, Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Regulate and Research.

### **Advantages of Waste Management**

1. Decrease bad odour
2. Reduces pollution
3. Reduces the production of waste
4. It generates employment
5. Produces Energy

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT:

- Solid waste is segregated as biodegradable and non-degradable. Some of the biodegradable waste such as leaves, food leftovers from the students is treated and converted into vermi-compost.
- The college is striving to be a plastic-free zone. The college has kept waste bins at different places, such as classrooms, verandah and in the toilets as well.
- To overcome the major causes of solid waste we have to practice the rules of no littering zone, separate the dry waste and wet waste and dump it into the municipal vans, avoid usage of plastic, etc.



## LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT:

- The Dept. of Chemistry collects the rainwater and after purification and it is used as distilled water in the lab.
- The wastewater comes from the purified drinking water filter unit and passage is dug up to sinking pits so as to increase the groundwater level.
- The water after the purification process is used for gardening, agricultural purpose, and cattle feed cultivation. The leaves and other bio-wastes are used for producing manure.
- **Bio-Medical Waste**
- Bio-medical waste means any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biologicals,





## E-WASTE MANAGEMENT:

- E-waste refers to the discarded computers, office electronic equipment, LCD Projectors, printers, and refrigerators, etc.
- This also includes electronics that are destined for reuse, resale, and recycling or disposal.
- The Commissioner of Collegiate Education (CCE), Telangana has released certain guidelines that all the Government Degree Colleges adhere to the management of the e-waste.





