GOVERNMENT PG COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, ROHTAK
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR 7.1.3
DESCRIBE THE FACILITIES IN THE INSTITUTION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF DEGRADABLE AND NON- DEGRADABLE WASTE

LIST OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR 7.1.3

- 1. PICTURE OF ACCUMULATION OF FALLEN LEAVES IN COMPOST PIT
- 2. PICTURES OF ECO BRICK PREPARATION ACTIVITY CUM WORKSHOP
- 3. PICTURES OF JUDGES OBSERVING THE ITEMS PREPARED IN THE BEST OUT OF WASTE COMPETITION
- 4. IMAGES OF SANITARY NAPKIN BURNING MACHINES
- 5. IMAGES OF VARIOUS DUSTBINS FOR COLLECTING WASTE MATERIALS

MANAGEMENT OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF DEGRADABLE AND NON-DEGRADABLE WASTE

1. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid waste management is a term that is used to refer to the process of collecting and treating solid wastes. It also offers solutions for recycling items that do not belong to garbage or trash. Solid-waste management is collecting, treating, and disposing of solid material that is discarded because it has served its purpose or is no longer useful. The primary goal of solid waste management is reducing and eliminating adverse impact of waste material on human health and environment to support economic development and superior quality of life. The major source of solid waste are households, agricultural fields, industries and mining, hotels and caterings, roads and railways, hospitals and education institution, cultural centers and places of recreation and tourism.

2. BIOMEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Bio-medical waste means "any waste which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment and immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities".

- ❖ Bio Medical waste consists of
 - Human anatomical waste like tissues, organs and body parts
 - Animal wastes generated during research from veterinary hospitals
 - Microbiology and biotechnology wastes
 - Waste sharps like hypodermic needles, syringes, scalpels and broken glass
 - Discarded medicines and cytotoxic drugs, Soiled waste such as dressing, bandages, material contaminated with blood, tubes and catheters
 - Incineration ash and other chemical wastes

3. WASTE RECYCLING SYSTEM

Recycling is the process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects. It can also prevent the waste of potentially useful materials and reduce the consumption of fresh raw materials. It is a key component of modern waste reduction and is the third component of the "Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle". The benefits of the recycling are reduce the size of landfills, conserve natural resources, more employment opportunities, offers cash benefits, saves money and reduce green house gas emissions

4. RADIOACTIVE AND CHEMICAL WASTE

Chemistry Dept of the college segregates its waste and Fusion Chamber and Gas Exhaust Chambers are maintained in the college campus.

ACCUMULATION OF FALLEN LEAVES IN COMPOST PIT



COMPOST PIT FOR COLLECTING WASTE OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES SCRAPS, GRASS CLIPPING AND FALLEN TREE LEAVES.



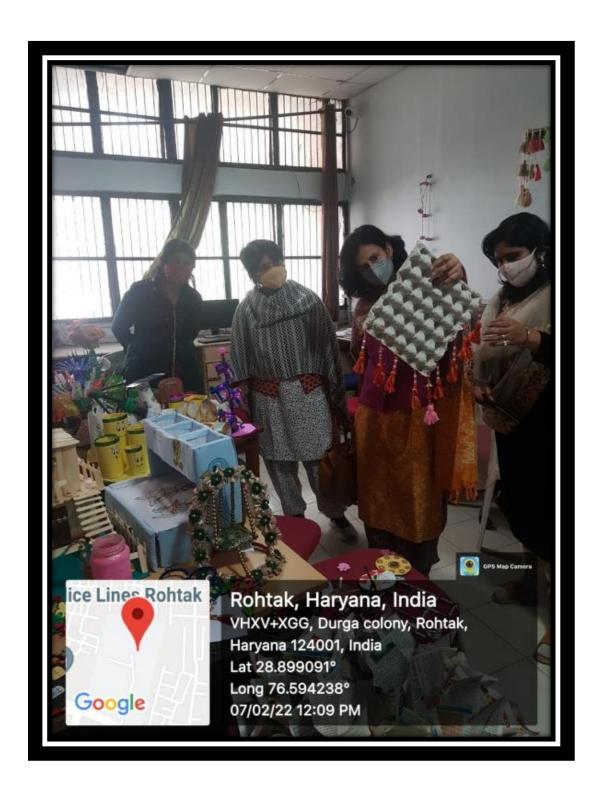
ECO BRICK PREPARATION ACTIVITY CUM WORKSHOP



STAFF MEMBERS SUPERVISING THE ECO BRICK ACTIVITY

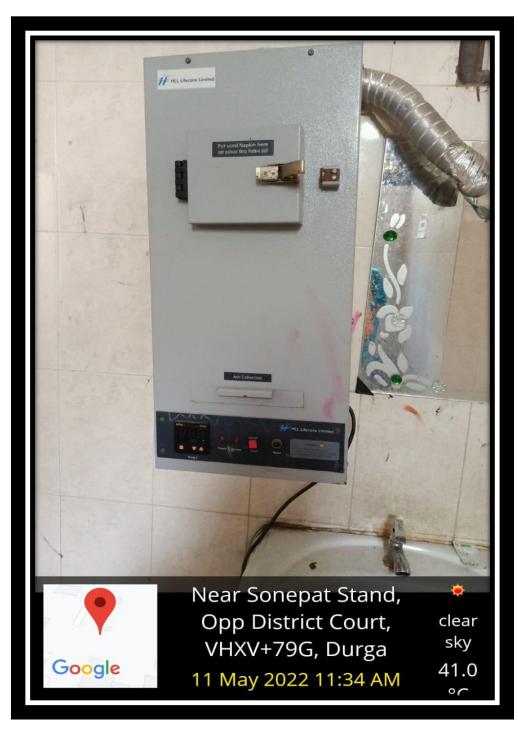


JUDGES OBSERVING THE ITEMS PREPARED IN THE BEST OUT OF WASTE COMPETITION



BIO MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

1. SANITARY NAPKIN BURNING MACHINES IN CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT TO DISPOSE OFF THE USED NAPKINS



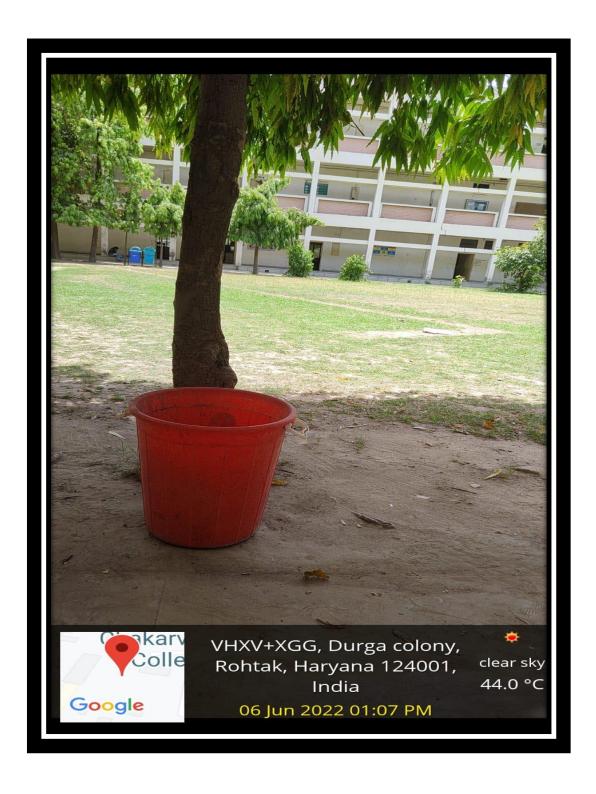
2. SANITARY NAPKIN BURNING MACHINES TO DISPOSE OFF THE USED NAPKINS AT LADLI HOSTEL



BLUE AND GREEN DUSTBINS FOR WET AND DRY WASTE



DUSTBIN AT EVERY NOOK AND CORNER OF THE COLLEGE



DUSTBIN PLACED IN FRONT OF THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE FOR DUMPING THE WASTE MATERIAL

