7.1.5.

The waste generated in the institution needs to be managed in a scientific manner in order to reduce adverse environmental impact. The most commonly handled waste is solid waste and liquid waste. In an engineering institution, apart from these two categories of waste, the third important category is E-waste. The concept of E-waste management is relatively new but it is equally important in view of the hazardous nature of the waste and the large quantity generated in an engineering college.

The steps taken by MJ College towards management of each of the above types of waste are described below:

- *Solid waste management*

The solid waste generated in the campus can be demarcated into dry waste (inorganic) and wet waste (organic). Being a non-residential campus, generation of wet waste is confined largely to the canteens and pantry. Apart from this, small quantity of wet waste is generated through the disposal of leftover food by the students and the staff. The bulk of solid waste generated is of dry type consisting of stationary like paper, wood and plastic.

Primary collection is done through dust bins placed throughout the campus at strategically convenient locations and the secondary collection is done by the Municipal Corporation vehicle which visits the campus every day. Throwing of waste in open spaces is strictly prohibited and usage of plastic bags is discouraged within the premises of the College.

Paper waste is generated in large quantities and the same is periodically discarded through scrap dealers for recycling.

- *Liquid waste management*

The campus adopts water borne sewerage system in the campus which consists of underground network of sewer pipes with manholes. The black waste water from WCs and also wash basins is directly discharged in to the sewerage system which is connected to the city underground sewerage system of the Water Supply and Sewerage Board. The sewage is ultimately treated in the sewage treatment plant of the Board and the effluent is discharged as per pollution control board norms. The grey water from canteen, wash area and RO plant is directed to a recycling sump and the same is used for gardening purpose.

- *E-waste management*

With large scale computerization, safe disposal of E-waste has become important. The various components of E-waste encountered in the campus consists of computer systems, CRT and LED monitors, electronic components used in the laboratories, printers etc. Outdated computer systems which are in working condition are distributed to the

constituent schools of the society for use by the school students. Computer systems which are damaged and not in working condition, electrical and electronic instruments and components are disposed through E-Waste scarp dealers by adopting a transparent system