VIGNAN'S
Foundation for Science, Technology & Research
(Deemed to be UNIVERSITY)
-Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956

Vignan's Foundation for Science Technology and Research
Department of Civil Engineering
Subject Name: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT, Reg: R22
Programme Name: III B.Tech. I Semester – Civil Engineering
Faculty: Dr.M.V.RAJU

Module – I Question Bank
PART - A

1. Explore the techniques for building an environmental management plan and offer all the details of Municipal solid waste is generated throughout communities from many different kinds of sources.
2. Identify the procedures that are required for the hazardous waste collection system's effective implementation. Provide simply on the requirements to bear in mind when creating the collection path.
3. 50 grams of CO_2 and 25 grams of CH_4 are produced of decomposition of municipal solid waste with formula weight of 120 grams. Figure out the average per capita greenhouse gas production in a community of l million people with MSW production rate of 500 tons per day?
4. Explore a suitable Solid waste management mechanism for a residential community of having garbage and rubbish materials causing harmful effects /risks involved
5. Evaluate the current scenario and challenges engineered systems for solid waste management in any one of the grater community mixed with different zones (residential mixed with industry).
6. Nearly fifty percent of the garbage produced in India is biodegradable, 25% of inert, 9% is plastic, 8% is paper, 4% is scrap, and 1% is glass. Since the composition of different wastes is always shifting from season to season, Evaluate the most effective waste management methods.
7. In India, municipal solid waste management is currently a growing national problem without a good solution. The negatives of landfills, air and water pollution nearby landfills and waste explosion accidents effects of municipal solid waste management. Analyze various approaches for Processing and Ultimate disposal of Solid wastes.
8. Assess on-site solid waste handling practice and its associated factors among the Ganga basin residents in Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.
9. Materials can no longer be used again, the waste is recycled, that is melted, chopped, to be formed into a new product that might suffer a decrease in quality Reduction – explore the Reduce, Reuse and Recovery in SWM.
10. Differentiate the impacts of mining and industrial waste's characteristics, origins, and challenges, in addition to the factors assessing the rates of solid waste production.