



PADMABHUSHAN VASANTRAODADA PATIL MAHAVIDYALAYA

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Jr. College Index No. J 22.04.002

Criterion-VII: Institutional Values & Best Practices

Indicator 7.2 Best Practices

Waste Management

Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha's
Padambhushan Vasantrodada Patil Mahavidyalaya
Kavathe Mahankal, Dist- Sangli

REPORT OF
WASTE MANANGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

P. V. P. Mahavidyalaya's envisions a clean and green campus where environmental friendly practices and education combine to promote sustainable and eco-friendly practices in the campus and beyond the campus. The green campus concept offers the institution an opportunity to take the lead in redefining its environmental culture through instilling environmental ethics among students and staff. The Institute also promotes clean and green campus through adopting, practicing and promoting environmental friendly practices among students and staff to generate Eco consciousness among them and in the world around them.

The increasing human foot print on earth poses great environmental challenges that continue to grow over time. An unprecedented effort is required to alleviate the adverse effects that human activities have on the ecosystem, effects that in turn alter how we interact with the earth and with each other. Inclusion of all approaches to problem solving will be necessary to effect a meaningful change.

VISION

Vision is to create awareness among young students and public about various environment related problems and conservation of Nature and natural resources in the surrounding area and educating on how to live Eco-friendly.

MISSION

- To bring awareness among the students about the hazards spoiling the environment.
- To help the students understand each individual's responsibility to take an initiative to save the environment.
- To help students take small steps in saving the environment.

OBJECTIVES

- To encourage students to keep environment clean.
- To educate students to create awareness amongst public.
- To make students understand the importance of environment and its problem areas.

FUNCTIONS

- To sensitize the students to minimize the use of polluting product.
- To motivate students to adopt environment friendly practices which include paper bags, save electricity, etc.
- To take necessary steps to protect the environment.

OUTCOMES

- Awareness is created about the hazards that are spoiling the environment.
- Students and teachers realize their individual responsibilities to save the environment

LIQUID WASTE

Liquid waste includes human waste, runoff (storm water or flood water), sullage, industrial wastewater and other forms of wastewater from different sources. Human waste is mainly composed of faeces and urine, which together are known as excreta. All human body waste is classed as liquid waste. The mixture of human waste with wastewater is known as sewage and also sometimes known as blackwater. Runoff is simply rainwater that collects on the ground and runs off into channels, ditches and rivers. Sullage, also known as greywater, is water that has been used for washing in bathrooms and kitchens; it does not include human waste.

Human waste is biodegradable and when contained in a waste containment facility it undergoes a biological digestion process by which microorganisms, particularly bacteria, decompose the organic matter. The decomposing bacteria found in pit latrines and septic tanks do not require oxygen and are called *anaerobic* bacteria. The digestion process may take from several days to a few months, depending on the atmospheric temperature and other local conditions,

before it is completely decomposed or degraded. The digested waste matter is called sludge.

Biodegradable wastes are those that can be broken down (decomposed) into their constituent elements by bacteria and other microorganisms. The term can be applied to both liquid and solid waste. Human and animal wastes, food waste, paper, and agricultural wastes are all biodegradable. This natural biological decomposition process ensures that, under the right conditions, these wastes do not accumulate in the environment.

Many plastics are not biodegradable and these create environmental problems because they remain unchanged for many years. The bacteria responsible for biodegradation may be aerobic, meaning they require oxygen, or anaerobic, meaning they do not need oxygen to survive. Decomposition of biodegradable wastes by anaerobic bacteria is sometimes called digestion.

SOLID WASTE

Solid waste is defined as any waste that is dry in form and is discarded by people as unwanted. You can describe the solid waste from general housekeeping as residential waste, refuse, household waste or domestic waste. Waste produced in other areas is defined as industrial, commercial, institutional or agricultural waste, or street sweepings, depending on its source. In urban settings, municipal waste refers to the solid waste that is collected by local government (the municipality) and may include household, commercial, industrial waste and street sweepings. The solid waste that is produced as a result of food preparation, or any foodstuff leftover after eating, is called kitchen waste or garbage.

Institutional solid waste is produced from public or government institutions, offices, schools, universities, religious institutions, sporting fields, etc. It can be very mixed in its components.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

In any waste management process, there is a stage when waste will be temporarily stored or contained onsite (i.e. in the place where the waste is produced). This may be temporary or be a final disposal site. If storage is temporary, then subsequent stages will be the transfer or transport to a treatment facility or technology, followed by final disposal offsite (i.e. away from the waste generation site).

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

It is the process of collecting and treating of solid waste which offers solutions for recycling items that do not belong to garbage or trash but can be changed in a vulnerable resource. P.V.P. campus is facilitate to collect the dry waste and wet waste in separate bins. Wet waste is convert in to the manure by processing with vermin compost. Dry waste is sending for the nearby processing unit of corporation. P.V.P. NSS wing also facilitates similar activities. The lab wastes are tested to be un harmful to the environment. Sewage from all the restrooms is collected and channelized to Sewage Treatment Plant on the campus. The treated water is effectively utilized for gardening and washing the buses. It nearly generates a daily saving of 35KL of water. Most of the campus garden is surviving with treated water.

LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Liquid Waste from all the restrooms is collected and channelized to Sewage Plant on the campus. The Liquid Waste of lab is effectively collected in percolated pits.

PHOTOGRAPHS



Soak pit for every laboratory drainage



Wall mounted Dustbin for every Classroom



Soak Pit



Degradable and Nonbiodegradable



Carrying biodegradable waste municipal corporation

CONCLUSIONS

Proper waste management is essential for the health and sustainability of our planet. It is important for individuals and businesses to take responsibility for their waste and make efforts to reduce, reuse, and recycle as much as possible. We can reduce pollution, conserve natural resources, and protect ecosystems by properly managing waste. It is also important for governments to implement policies and regulations to ensure that waste is managed in a safe and environmentally friendly manner.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Murali".

PRINCIPAL

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