

Management of the various types of degradable and non- degradable waste

The institute emphasizes efficient management of both degradable and non-degradable waste as part of its environmental stewardship initiatives for NAAC accreditation. Degradable waste, such as organic matter and food scraps, is processed through composting to produce nutrient-rich soil amendments for landscaping and agriculture. Non-degradable waste, including plastics, metals, and glass, undergoes rigorous recycling processes to minimize landfill accumulation and conserve resources. Additionally, the institute implements segregation at source and promotes awareness campaigns to educate stakeholders on responsible waste disposal practices. By adopting comprehensive waste management strategies, the institute aims to reduce environmental impact, promote sustainability, and uphold its commitment to fostering a cleaner and healthier campus environment.



Dumping of waste in chamber



Non degradable waste collection



In Institute campus Non degradable waste collection is done by grampanchave the provide regularly.

Biomedical waste management

HSBPVT'S GOI FOE does not produce any biomedical Waste in the campus.



Solid waste management

Solid waste refers to the unwanted or discarded materials generated from residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional activities. It includes a wide variety of materials, such as household garbage, food waste, plastics, paper, glass, metals, and construction debris. Improper disposal of solid waste can lead to severe environmental and health issues, including soil and water pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, and the proliferation of disease- carrying pests. Effective solid waste management involves reducing waste generation, encouraging recycling and reuse, and ensuring proper treatment and disposal methods. By adopting sustainable practices like composting organic waste and minimizing single-use plastics, communities can significantly mitigate the impact of solid waste on the environment while conserving valuable resources.

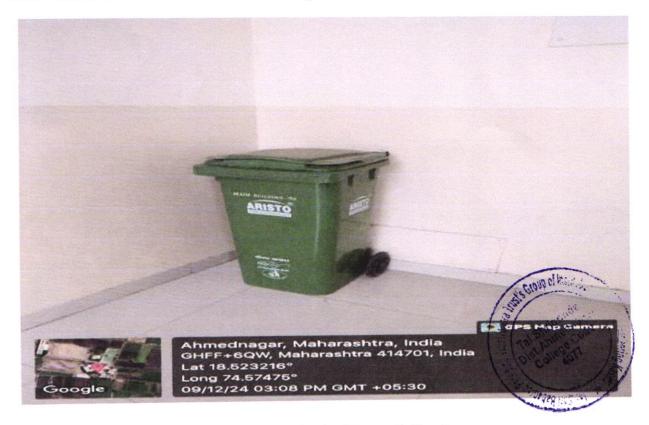


Photo of Dustbin for Waste Collection



Waste recycling system

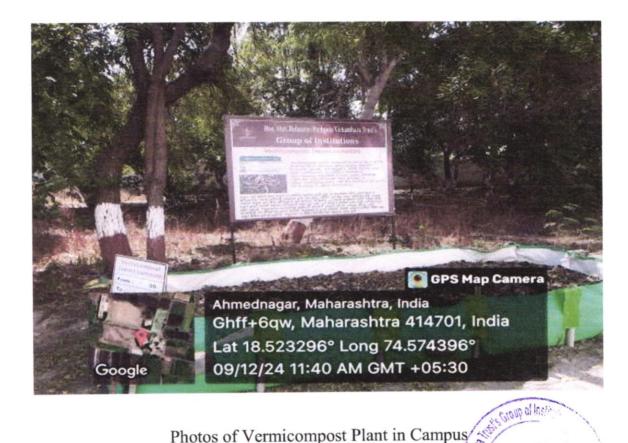
The waste recycling process involves converting discarded materials into reusable resources, reducing the strain on natural ecosystems and minimizing landfill waste. It begins with the collection and segregation of waste into categories such as plastics, metals, glass, paper, and organic material. These materials are then transported to recycling facilities where they undergo cleaning, shredding, and processing to remove impurities. Plastics are melted and remolded, metals are smelted and purified, paper is pulped and reprocessed, and organic waste is composted into nutrient-rich soil. Advanced technologies, such as automated sorting systems and chemical recycling, enhance the efficiency and quality of the process. Recycling not only conserves raw materials and reduces energy consumption but also lowers greenhouse gas emissions, contributing significantly to environmental sustainability.



Photos of Compost plant



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Photos of Vermicompost Plant in Campus

Liquid waste management:-

Liquid waste management focuses on collecting, treating, and safely disposing of liquid waste, including wastewater, chemicals, and oils. It prevents pollution of water and soil by using processes like filtration, sedimentation, and biological treatment. Effective management protects the environment, conserves resources, and supports public health, often including practices like recycling wastewater and minimizing hazardous discharges.

