



Hon. Shri. Babanrao Pachpute Vichardhara Trust's Group of Institutions

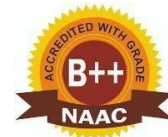
Faculty of Pharmacy

A/P-Kashti, Tal-Shrigonda, Dist-Ahmednagar, Pin- 414701

Approved by PCI, New Delhi, Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune & MSBTE, Mumbai.


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Vision – 'To serve with high quality education for development of students as competent pharmacy professionals for the upliftment of socio-economic status in rural areas'



7.1.3 The facilities in the Institution for the management of the following types of degradable and non-degradable waste

Sr no	Perticular	Page no
1	Solid waste management	1-3
2	Liquid waste management	4
3	Biomedical waste management	5
4	Waste recycling system	6-7
5	Hazardous chemicals and radioactive waste management	8


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1.Solid waste management

Solid waste refers to discarded materials generated from various activities, including residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional sources. It encompasses a wide range of items such as household garbage, food waste, plastics, paper, glass, metals, and construction debris. Improper disposal of solid waste can result in serious environmental and health problems, including soil and water contamination, greenhouse gas emissions, and the spread of disease-carrying pests. Effective solid waste management focuses on reducing waste production, promoting recycling and reuse, and ensuring proper treatment and disposal. By adopting sustainable practices like composting organic waste and reducing single-use plastics, communities can lessen the environmental impact of solid waste while conserving valuable resources.

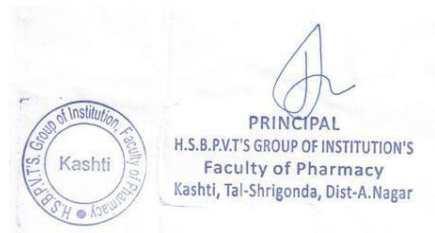
On college campuses, dustbins are used to collect solid waste. Faculty members and students are strictly instructed to dispose of waste materials in the designated dustbins. Once collected, the contents of the dustbins are emptied into garbage vehicles provided by Kashti Grampanchayat. The Grampanchayat then transports the waste to the designated dumping area.



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Garbage collection van of Kashti Grampanchyat





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Effective solid waste management away from a college campus involves a combination of good infrastructure, efficient waste collection, public education, and strong regulations. By implementing these strategies, communities can reduce their environmental footprint, enhance public health, and contribute to a more sustainable future. College engage with their surrounding communities, they can help foster better waste management practices both on and off-campus.



Effective solid waste management away from a college campus



2. Liquid waste management

Liquid waste management in colleges is a critical aspect of environmental sustainability and public health. It involves handling the disposal and treatment of all types of liquid wastes generated on a college campus, including wastewater, chemical waste from laboratories, food waste from cafeterias, and storm water runoff. Proper management ensures that liquid waste does not harm the environment, public health, or violate local regulations.



3. Biomedical waste management

Biomedical waste includes items such as used syringes, bandages, diagnostic samples, pharmaceutical waste, and other materials that may be infectious, hazardous, or radioactive. Proper segregation of this waste at the source is critical to ensuring its safe disposal. Waste is categorized into color-coded containers based on its type and risk level, helping to streamline the process. After practical sessions, students are instructed to safely bend used needles, wrap them in paper, and dispose of them in designated biomedical waste bins. Effective biomedical waste management is vital for preventing the spread of infections, safeguarding healthcare workers, and minimizing the environmental impact of medical waste.



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4. Waste recycling system

Composting solid waste from a college campus offers an eco-friendly solution for managing organic waste while providing valuable resources for sustainable gardening. By collecting food scraps, yard trimmings, and other biodegradable materials, the college can create nutrient-rich compost through natural decomposition processes. This compost can then be used as organic manure for the college's herbal garden, promoting healthy plant growth without the need for chemical fertilizers. The use of compost not only reduces the volume of waste sent to landfills but also enhances soil fertility, improves water retention, and supports the cultivation of Medicinal and culinary herbs. This initiative can serve as an educational tool for students, demonstrating the benefits of recycling, sustainability, and environmental stewardship, while contributing to the beauty and functionality of the campus landscape.




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5. Hazardous chemicals and radioactive waste management


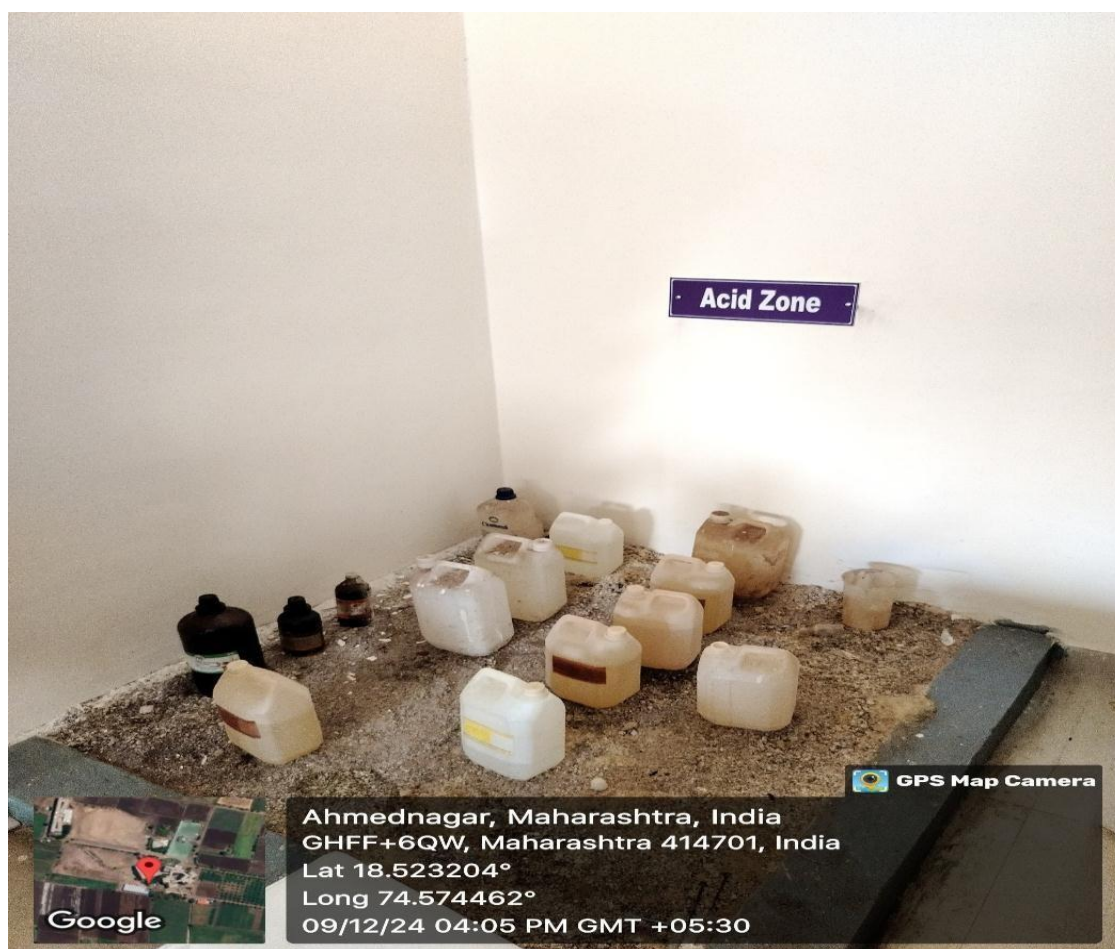
Hazardous Waste Segregation

Separate waste by category:


Organic waste: Acids, bases, solvents.

Inorganic waste: Heavy metals, salts.

Biological waste: Contaminated materials.



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