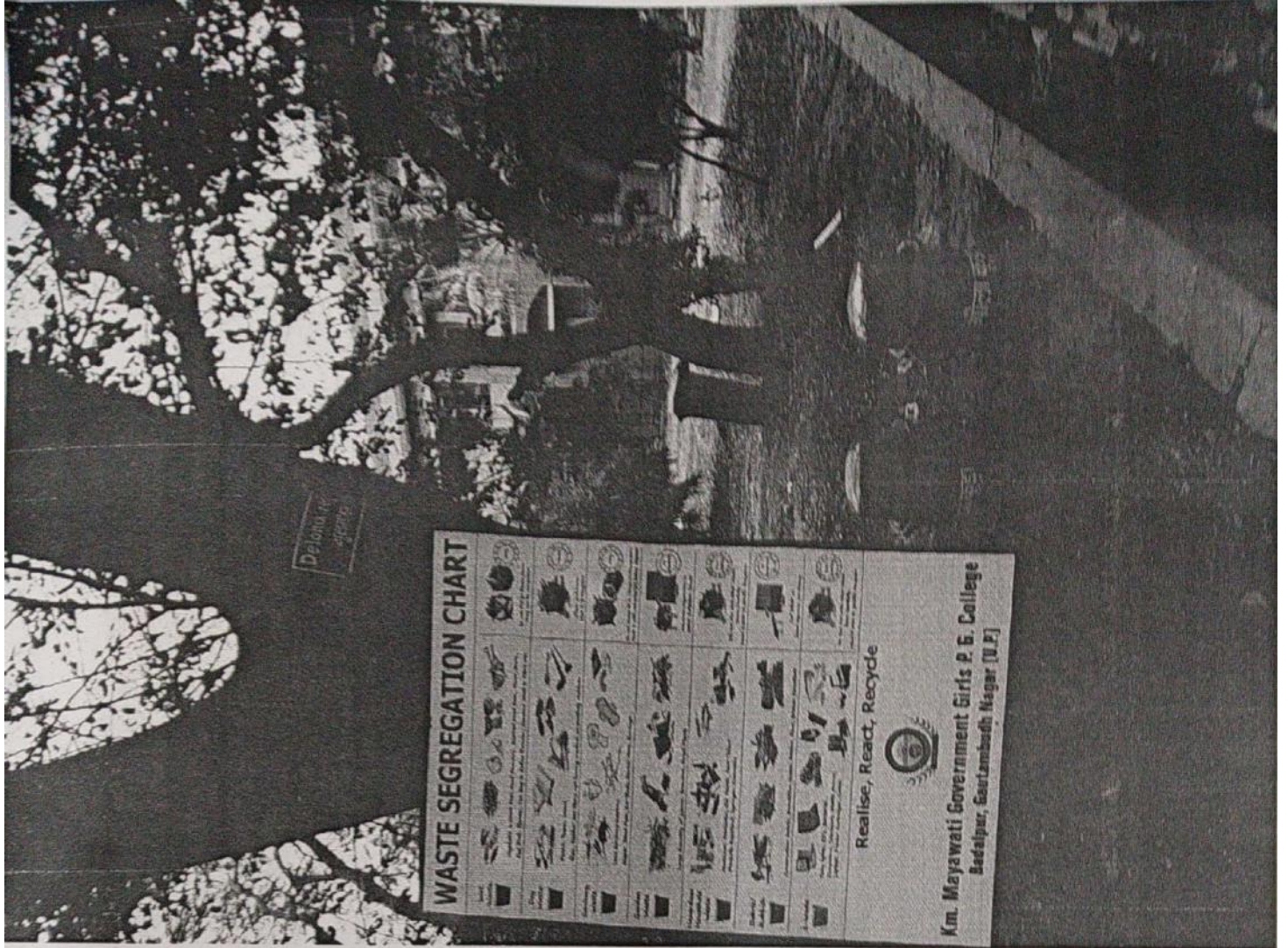


7.1.5 Solid waste management

Solid waste management, the collecting, treating, and disposing of solid material that is discarded because it has served its purpose or is no longer useful. The waste is generated by all sorts of routine activities carried out in the college that includes paper, plastic, napkin, metal food etc. Every day all the academic building and other surrounding area in the campus are cleaned by sweepers and the separate out and dispose accordingly, the waste is segregated at each level and source. To reduce waste at college, students and staff are educated on proper waste management practices through lectures, advertisement on notice boards, display board in the college. In college 10 large and 10 small segregated board display with blue and green dustbin. Waste is collected on a daily basis from various sources and as dry and wet waste. College have 30 colour coded dustbin are used for different type of waste. Green for liquid and blue for solid waste. The cleaner collects, clean, segregates and compiles the waste in the dustbin (green and blue) provided at each block and fields. Biodegradable waste is used for compost. college have compost pit in corner of the ground. Earlier, in the college the used paper was sold to the scrapper. But from 2018 onwards, a MOU was signed between the college Jagruti, waste paper Recycling services, V-3 shopping centre, Meerut Garhwal, New Delhi, for the proper and useful utilization of scrap paper. M.C.O. supplied the new bin in exchange of the old used paper on 09.01.2019. Paper is used from both the sides, after that it is considered for the scrap. College collect waste paper for exchange with new bin for recycling. JAAGRUTI waste paper recycling services collect 1595.61 kg waste paper in this year. After one tonne of recycled paper saves 17 Trees, 26,281 litres of water, 246 litres of air pollution, 1,752 litres of oil, 4077 KW hours of energy, 82.62 cubic feet of landfill space. The primary goal of solid waste management is reducing and eliminating adverse impacts of waste materials on human health and environment to support economic development and superior quality of life.

On 16 sep 2018 Ozone Day was celebrated in the college. Dr. Dimple Vix, Associate Professor M.M.H. College Ghaziabad was keynote speaker. She suggested the red bin for e-waste management and compost pit was introduced by her. Cloth bag were distributed to the teacher and Students by Shri Chitragupta Sabha Trust (Reg.) Noida. All the college students and teachers sworn not to use the plastic. The trust donated sanitary napkin vending machine and sanitary napkin Destroyer machine for the college students.









CERTIFICATE OF RECYCLING

This certificate is issued to

Km. Mayawati Government Girls P.G. College
Badalpur, Sadopur ki Jhal, Uttar Pradesh 203207

in recognition of their association and commitment towards environmental sustainability
in getting 1595.61 kgs of waste paper recycled*
in January 2019.

Authorized Signatories

Vandana Vishwakarma

For **JAAGRUTI** Waste Paper Recycling Services

Waste Paper Recycling

*One tonne of recycled paper saves:

- 17 Trees
- 26,281 litres of water
- 264 kgs of air pollution
- 1,752 litres of oil
- 4077 KW hours of Energy
- 82.62 cubic feet of landfill space

Works Address: F-3, Shopping Centre-I, Mansarovar Garden, Delhi -110015

www.we-recycle.org; T: +91-98101 91625, +91-99589 80909; e-mail: paper@we-recycle.org



JAAGRUTI™ WASTE PAPER RECYCLING SERVICES

Works Address: F-3, Shopping Centre, Mansarovar Garden, New Delhi-110015
E-mail: paper@we-recycle.org Tel: +91-98101 91625, +91-9818 144 244
Website: www.we-recycle.org

Corporate Identification Number (CIN): U74140DL2010PTC203497

Waste Paper Pickup Data Sheet No. _____

Dated: 9/1/2019

Name of Client Organisation	Km. Mayawati Government Girls P.G. College
Collection Address	Badelpur, U.P- 203207
Coordinator's name	Dr. Dinesh Sharma / Dr. Pratiksha Tomar
Telephone Number	09211119972
E-mail address	

Type of Paper and its weight in kgs					Grand Total
(Mixed paper to be sorted) —					
1) 20.66	1) 21.00	1) 29.50	1) 27.67	1)	528.60
2) 34.66	2) 25.70	2) 25.94	2) 28.63	2)	489.26
3) 30.00	3) 22.76	3) 25.52	3)	3)	521.45
4) 28.13	4) 26.00	4) 27.94	4)	4)	56.30
5) 25.74	5) 23.40	5) 26.03	5)	5)	
6) 24.20	6) 25.60	6) 30.55	6)	6)	
7) 24.23	7) 24.74	7) 21.11	7)	7)	
8) 26.73	8) 25.80	8) 22.69	8)	8)	
9) 26.14	9) 25.15	9) 16.39	9)	9)	
10) 26.00	10) 17.63	10) 26.88	10)	10)	
11) 27.44	11) 23.61	11) 30.55	11)	11)	
12) 26.79	12) 24.72	12) 32.83	12)	12)	
13) 28.87	13) 25.33	13) 23.24	13)	13)	
14) 26.86	14) 30.27	14) 26.31	14)	14)	
15) 26.10	15) 18.65	15) 26.54	15)	15)	
16) 25.23	16) 24.20	16) 24.91	16)	16)	
17) 26.68	17) 12.13	17) 25.85	17)	17)	
18) 25.30	18) 30.98	18) 23.19	18)	18)	
19) 25.22	19) 30.61	19) 26.73	19)	19)	
20) 24.82	20) 27.98	20) 28.75	20)	20)	
528.60	489.26	521.45	56.30		1595.61

A4
Ream
Paper

(60)
the
9.1.19

Signed and stamped on behalf of Client Organisation: _____

Name: Dr. Divya Nath

Dated: 09.1.19.

Signed and stamped on behalf of 'JAAGRUTI™ Waste Paper Recycling Services': _____

Name: _____

Dated: Vivek Mittal

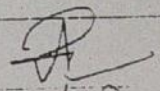
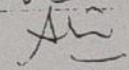
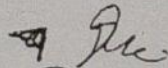

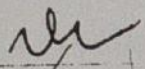
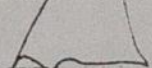
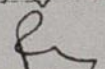
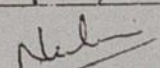
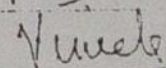
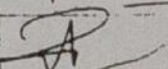
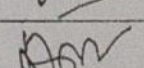
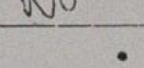
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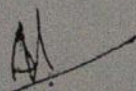
JAAGRUTI™ Waste Paper Recycling Services, Delhi (U74140DL2010PTC203497)
and

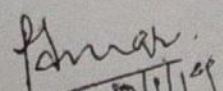
Eco-restoration club of K.M. Govt. Girls P.G. College, Badalpur

Ist Cycle of waste paper recycling

Recycled paper (A4Rim) distribution against the waste paper provided by departments.

Sr No	Dept	Bag No as per JAAGRUTI list	Weight of waste paper (In Kg)	Recycled paper (A4Rim) given to dept	Signature
1	Examination	1-4	112.25	4	
2	Home Science	5-7	74.17	3	
3	Sports	8-14	188.83	7	
4	IGNOU	15-27	325.56	12	
5	Zoology	28-32	116.91	4	
6	Geography	33-41	229.6	8	
7	Hindi	41-48	186.66	7	
8	Sanskrit	49-52	99.34	3	
9	Sociology	53-57	126.85	5	
10	History	58	26.75	1	
11	English	59	23.19	1	
12	Vivekananda Study Centre	60-62	85	3	
	Total		1595.11		


Prof. (Dr.) Divya Nath
Principal


Dr. Pratibha Tomar
Coordinator-Eco-restoration/ Nature Club



WASTE PAPER RECYCLING AGREEMENT

This Agreement is made and entered into on this day 4 / 4 / 2018 by and between

JAAGRUTI Waste Paper Recycling Services, (Working name of Paper Recycling Services being provided under "Humant Consultancies Pvt. Ltd.", a Company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 with Corporate Identification Number (CIN): U71140DL2010PTC201497) and having its registered office at E-10, Preeti Park, Delhi-110034, and Waste Paper Collection and Segregation Facility at E-3, Durgam, Shopping Centre-1, Mansarovar Garden, Delhi-110015, represented through its directors, Mr. Vivek Mehta and Mr. Vasudha Mehta, and hereinafter referred to as "JAAGRUTI"

AND

Km. Mayawati Government Girls P.G. College, a college affiliated to C.C.A. University, Meerut and having its campus at Badlipur, Chaudhri Buddha Nagar (U.P.) Pin-201797, and hereinafter referred to as "KMCGPGC"

Whereas, SC association with JAAGRUTI is an association that is non-monetary in nature and JAAGRUTI has expertise and experience in recycling the waste paper.

Whereas, "KMCGPGC" is desirous to engage with JAAGRUTI to recycle the waste paper.

Now, therefore, the Parties hereto, in consideration of the premises and of covenants and undertakings herein contained, mutually agree as follows:

1. The grades of paper given by "KMCGPGC" to JAAGRUTI for recycling, would broadly include the following:

- Office Grade: Notepads/Notebooks/Ruled Writing paper, Answer Sheets, Printed/Photocopied Documents on A4 and A3 Sheets, Books, Letterheads, White Envelopes,
 - Magazine Grade: Magazines, Journals, Brochures and Catalogues
 - Newspaper Grade: Old Newspapers, Shredded Office Grade Paper, Old Records
- (SUBJECT TO RECYCLABILITY POTENTIAL)

Noted: Cardboard, coloured chart paper, laminated paper, silver-shred and paper with wax and/or contaminated paper is unfit for recycling.

2. JAAGRUTI shall collect the waste paper from "KMCGPGC" and shall ensure that the waste paper is recycled in an eco-friendly manner.

E-waste management

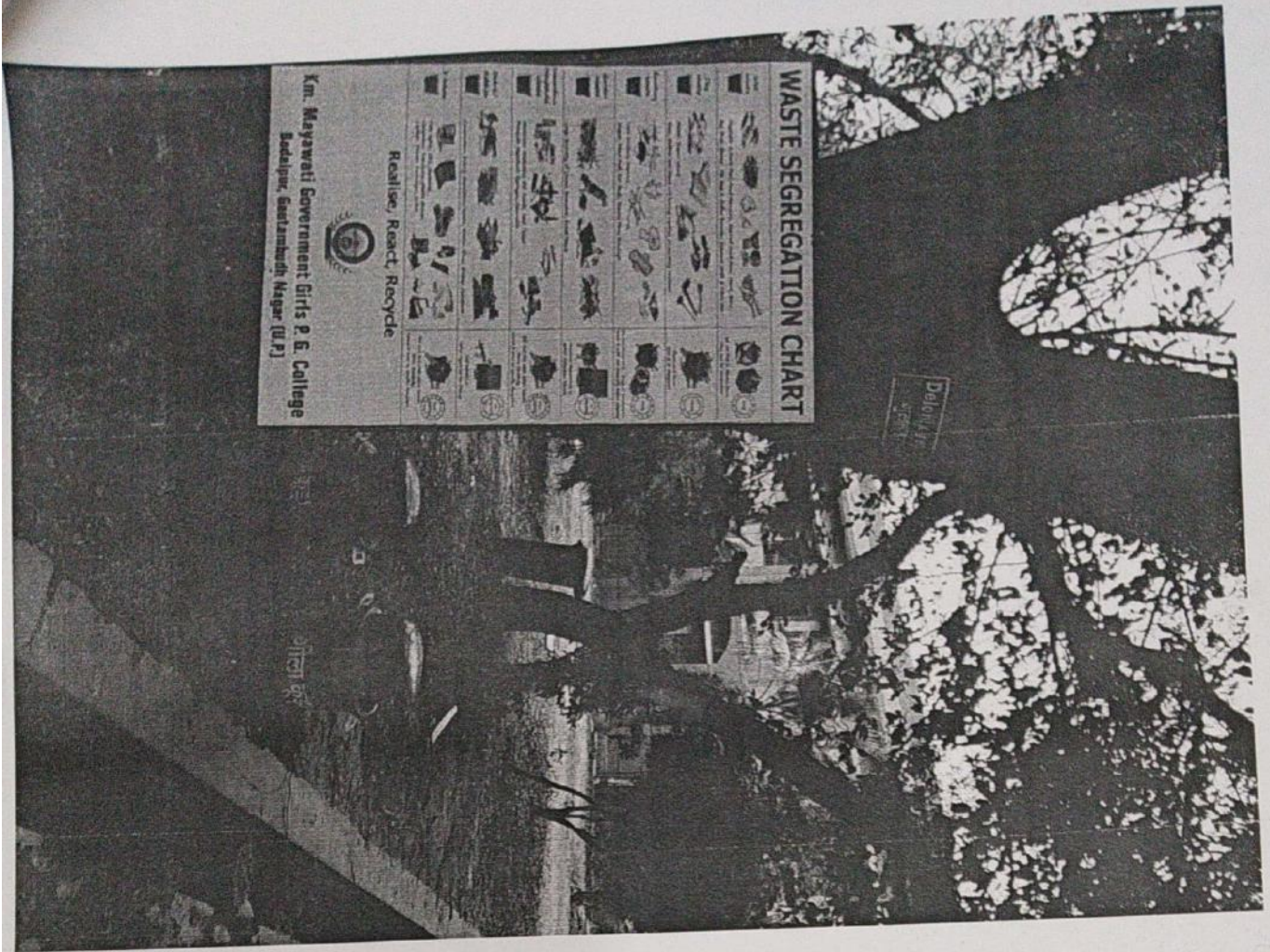
E-waste or electronic waste is created when an electronic product is discarded after the end of its useful life. The rapid expansion of technology means that a very large amount of e-waste is created every minute. Electronic waste or e-waste may be defined as discarded computers, office electronic equipment, entertainment device electronics, mobile phones, television sets, and refrigerators. This includes used electronics which are destined for reuse, resale, salvage, recycling, or disposal as well as re-usables (working and repairable electronics) and secondary scraps (copper, steel, plastic, etc.). The term "waste" is reserved for residue or material which is dumped by the buyer rather than recycled, including residue from reuse and recycling operations, because loads of surplus electronics are frequently commingled (good, recyclable, and non-recyclable). Several public policy advocates apply the term "e-waste" and "e-scrap" broadly to all surplus electronics. Cathode ray tubes (CRTs) are considered one of the hardest types to recycle.

In India, the quantity of "e-waste" or electronic waste has now become a major problem. Disposal of e-waste is an emerging global environmental and public health issue, as this waste has become the most rapidly growing segment of the formal municipal waste stream in the world. E-waste or Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) are loosely discarded, surplus, obsolete, broken, electrical or electronic devices. In India most of the waste electronic items are stored at households as people do not know how to discard them. This ever-increasing waste is very complex in nature and is also a rich source of metals such as gold, silver, and copper, which can be recovered and brought back into the production cycle. So e-waste trade and recycling alliances provide employment to many groups of people in India.

The major e-waste such as written off instruments/ equipments, CRT, Printers, Computers. All the miscellaneous e-waste such as CDs Batteries, CFL, PCBs and electronics item are collected from every department and delivered for safe disposal. E-waste corner has been set up inside the college with red colour steel box. This help to create awareness on e-waste among the students, teachers and non teaching staff to dump their personal e-waste into the box. All electronic equipments such as computer, phones, printers etc are recycled properly. The cartridges of printers are refilled outside the college campus. UPS Batteries are recharged, replaced and repaired by the suppliers. To create/generate environment quality awareness various activities are rganised like guest lectures and eminent speakers are invited. Students are encouraged to participate in competitions related to renewable energy usage, green campus etc. In this session college exchange old to new 24 battery. We are in the focus to sign up a MOU with E-waste management company like JAAGRUTI.







Liquid waste management

Liquid wastes mainly consist of waste water from residential, commercial and industrial areas in towns and cities. This waste water contains many dissolvable unwanted and rejected substances. In cities and towns, waste water is transported through sewerage system having a network of underground pipes called sewers. Sewage is waste water containing solid and liquid excreta coming from houses, streets, industries etc. Silage is another term applied to waste liquid not containing excreta. Sewage water mainly has 99.9 percent of water and rest 0.1 percent of organic and inorganic substances. This waste water carries many bacteria which cause diseases. Organic matter decomposes to give different colour to the water and it also gives bad odour to the liquid. The sewage water is managed to get it free from pollution and can be reused for agricultural and other uses. We have 20 green dustbins for collecting liquid waste .

Liquid waste from the points of generation like the canteen and toilet etc is let out as efficient into a proper drainage facility and to avoid stagnation.

For water conservation college takes many steps as such-

Target for water consumption wastewater used for gardening.

Sprinkler are used in college for irrigation.

Low flush toilets are used in college building.

Waste water of R.O. utilisation is done for cleaning and garden tree.

7.1.6 Rainwater Harvesting structures and utilization in the college

Rainwater harvesting is a technique of collection and storage of rainwater into natural reservoirs or tanks, or the infiltration of surface water into subsurface aquifers. It is a technique or strategy for the collection of rainwater and storing it in the right way for future use. The water can be collected from various surface and platforms and stored for later use. The use of rain water harvesting system provides ideal merits to any community. First and foremost, the collection offers a better and efficient utilisation of energy resource. It is important because potable water is usually not renewable, thus reducing wastage. Rain water harvesting provide and independent water supply during water restrictions. Rain water is also independent of salinity or pollutants found in ground water, increasing the quantity of portable drinking water available when rain water harvesting is utilized. Rain water harvesting is a technology use to collect, convey and store rain water for later use from relatively clean surface such as a roof, land surface. Rain water harvesting provides sources of soft, high quality water reduces dependent on well or and other sources and in many contexts are cost effective. Rain water harvesting system is economically cheaper in construction compared to other sources.

As the water crisis continues to become severe, there is an immense need to reform in water management system and revival of tradition system. Natural resources are most precious to us and we conserve them by rain water harvesting, recycling the water for gardening. Rain water harvesting structures and utilisation in the college. The college has rain water harvesting facility with rain water storage tank around the building. This system renews the borewell. The huge volume of rainwater from the roof is collected. Rain water harvesting is also done by diverting storm water drains and run off from roof tops to borewell to recharge them. In college three plants of water harvesting plant are in operation. A huge amount of water is lost every year due to unattended faucet leaks, therefore, our maintenance committee always stands on their toes to fix the leak.

Rainwater harvesting is process of collecting, converging and storing water from rainfall in an area. Rain water is collected from roof top of the building is diverted through down take pipes to borewell. after flushing of rainfall, water pass through filters to remove mud. Clean water then passes to borewell to recharge the ground water. College have three unit of rainwater harvesting is in working. One constructed by Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam in the year of 2005-06. Two recharging units were constructed by Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Limited. Size of recharge unit 20x9 Fit square each (approx). Time to Time College invite civil engineers for inspection rainwater harvesting and repairing. Excutive Engineer Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam give us estimate cast for repair of unit 1,2,3 1.313 Lacs dated 17.01.2019.

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