



MCTE PATNA

Mundeshwari College for Teacher Education

Sarari-Usri Road, Khagaul, Patna

(Affiliated to Aryabhata Knowledge University, Patna)

7.1.3

**Documentary evidence in support of each selected
response**

Segregation of Waste

Waste segregation can be defined as the process of identifying, classifying, dividing and sorting of garbage and waste products in an effort to reduce, reuse and recycle materials.

In order to segregate waste appropriately, it is important to correctly identify the type waste that is generated. For the purposes of waste segregation at source, waste is identified and classified into the following categories depending on their biological, physical and chemical properties:

- **Dry Waste** – Refers to all items that are not considered wet/soiled items. This includes both recyclable and non-recyclable materials. Dry waste includes items such as bottles, cans, clothing, plastic, wood, glass, metals and paper.
- **Wet Waste** – Refers to all items that are organic like food items, soiled food wrappers, hygiene products, yard waste, tissues and paper towels, as well as any other soiled item that would contaminate the recyclables.
- **Sanitary Waste** – Refers to all liquid or solid waste originating solely from humans and human activities. (Can also include items from medical waste)
- **Hazardous Household Waste** – Refers to all household products that contain corrosive, toxic, ignitable, or reactive ingredients, other than used oil.
- **E-Waste** – Refers to all kinds of electronic waste.
- **Hazardous Waste** – Refers to all items, products and by-products that contain corrosive, toxic, ignitable or reactive ingredients.
- **Inert Waste** – Refers to waste items that are neither chemically or biologically reactive nor decompose easily.

Significance of Waste Segregation

Waste segregation is critical because of the fact that certain types of wastes can be hazardous and can contaminate the environment if not managed correctly. (Some of these types of waste may also have the potential to cause disease or get into water supplies or contaminate the land with different types of leachates.)

When waste is unsegregated, it may get contaminated with different types of waste being stored together. Such waste cannot be treated or managed and most of the time end up being dumped into local dump yards or landfills. With waste segregation, management of different types of wastes becomes possible. This directly results in reduced amounts of waste being dumped at dump yards or landfills.

Waste Segregation is always step one for all types of waste management solutions that may be implemented either on individual level or community level.

We kindly request your cooperation in maintaining a clean and environment friendly campus. Please adhere to the following waste segregation instructions and read the waste management policy of the college to keep our campus clean and green.

1. Avoid Waste Generation

- Refrain from generating waste within the college campus.
- Switch off fans and lights when not in use to conserve energy.

2. Strict Prohibition of Plastics

- Do not use plastics in any form inside the campus, as it is strictly prohibited.

3. Segregation Bins

- **Use green color dustbins for depositing bio-degradable waste, including:**

- Food waste
- Leaves
- Flowers, etc.

- **Use yellow color dustbins for depositing paper waste, such as**


- Used papers
- Wooden pencils
- Wooden scales, etc.
- Tree twigs

- **Use blue color dustbins for depositing plastic waste, such as**

- Chocolate wrappers
- Food covers
- Silver foil sheets
- Used pens

Your commitment to proper waste segregation plays a crucial role in creating a cleaner and greener environment. Let's work together to make our campus a sustainable and eco-friendly space.


IQAC Co-ordinator
MCTE, Patna


Principal
Mundeshwan College for Teacher Educator
Sarari, Patna-801105

E-Waste Management

Best Practices in the Institution -E-Waste Management:

- Effort to utilize the Extended Producer Responsibility
- Use of reusable resources in all possible areas
- E-Waste generated is channelized through authorized recycler for treatment, dismantling and disposal
- Adequate efforts put in to ensure that no damage is caused to the environment during storage and transportation of the E-Waste

E-wastes are systematically collected and are taken to the Micro Compost Centre through a MoU with “KARO SAMBHAV” in Patna, Bihar.

Proper disposal of e-wastes is essential for environmental sustainability. We appreciate your cooperation in adhering to the e-waste management practices at our institution.


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Vermicompost

Vermicomposting is a sustainable and eco-friendly method of recycling organic waste into nutrient-rich compost using earthworms. Mundeshwari College for Teacher Education, Patna has initiated tiny steps towards vermicomposting as part of our environmental sustainability initiatives. Here is a report on our vermicomposting project:

Introduction: Vermicomposting is the process of decomposing organic materials, such as kitchen waste, agricultural residues, and garden waste, using earthworms (specifically red wigglers). This process accelerates the decomposition of organic matter and produces vermicompost, a nutrient-rich fertilizer that enhances soil health and promotes plant growth.

Objectives:

- Promote environmental awareness and sustainability among students and staff.
- Promote entrepreneurship and skill-based learning.

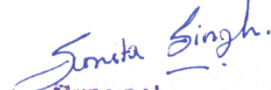
Implementation:

1. **Setup:** We established vermicomposting bins on campus using recycled materials. These bins provide a suitable environment for earthworms to thrive and decompose organic waste.
2. **Waste Collection:** Organic waste from campus cafeterias, gardens, and landscaping activities is collected and added to the vermicomposting bins regularly.
3. **Management:** The vermicomposting process is managed by Science department faculty and students. The bins are monitored for temperature, moisture levels, and the quality of compost produced.
4. **Harvesting:** When the compost will be fully decomposed, it will be harvested from the bins.

Benefits:

- **Organic Fertilizer:** Vermicompost is a nutrient-rich organic fertilizer that improves soil structure, fertility, and water retention.


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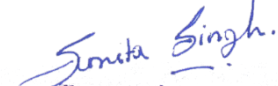

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- **Waste Reduction:** Vermicomposting diverts organic waste from landfills, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and environmental pollution.
- **Educational Opportunities:** The vermicomposting project provides hands-on learning opportunities for students in biology, environmental science, and agriculture.

Outcomes:

- The vermicompost can contribute to sustainable environment management plans.
- The project has raised awareness about environmental stewardship among students, faculty, and staff.


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