Run by Jain Minority Institute
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SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste is unwanted useless material like garbage, junk, litter, ort, trash.

Waste management is the collection, transport, processing, managing, and monitoring of waste material.

Aim and objective:

- 1) Disposal of solid organic waste.
- 2) To control air, water, soil pollution.
- 3) Production of green manure and vermicopost.

* Vermicompost Units

The college campus, Botanical garden and campus mess produce a wide range of organic wastes, such as straw, leaves, stalks, weeds, vegetable wastes, processed food and paper. Zoology department has constructed two permanent chambers for vermicomposting under a shady tree in Botanical garden. First unit is of 12 ft length, 4 ft width, and 2 ft deep, which is about 2 ft above ground to avoid entry of rainwater into the chambers. Second unit is 1 feet deep. We are using Eisenia foetida species of the earthworms for vermicomposting as this species has high conversion ratio.

Unit 1 is used for vermicomposting and Unit 2 is used for decomposing the organic waste. Both the units are covered.

Earthworms used to manage all these agricultural wastes, are earthworms convert this waste into humus or manure or 'Vermicompost' or worm castings, which is a nutrient-rich and biologically beneficial soil product. Vermicompost enhances plant growth, suppresses disease in plants, increases porosity and microbial activity in soil, and improves aeration. retention Vermicompost also benefits the water and environment by reducing the need for chemical fertilizers and decreasing the amount of waste going to landfills. Vermicompost contains 2 times more magnesium, 15 times more nitrogen, and 7 times more potassium compared with the surrounding soil

























