

BEST PRACTICE – 1

1. **Title of the Best Practice:** To Set up Solar Energy Park
2. **Objectives of the Practice:** To generate at least 50% of the Energy requirement from the Rooftop Solar plant.
3. **The Context:** All rooftops are suitable for solar panel installation. Factors such as orientation, angle, shading, and structural integrity must be assessed to ensure optimal energy generation.
4. **The Practice:** By implementing this best practice, educational institutions can contribute to the transition toward a more sustainable energy future while enriching the academic experience for students and stakeholders.
5. **Evidence of Success:** Reduced carbon emissions and energy costs for the institution. Enhanced experiential learning opportunities for students. Potential for research collaborations and innovation in renewable energy technology. Demonstration of institutional commitment to environmental stewardship and social responsibility
6. **Problems Encountered and Resources Required:** Providing safe access for installation, inspection, and maintenance of rooftop solar panels is critical. Safety measures, such as guardrails, ladders, or roof hatches, may need to be installed to facilitate access while minimizing risks. Costs for rooftop solar installations can be substantial, including equipment procurement, installation labor, and engineering fees.
7. **Notes (Optional):** After implementation of Rooftop Solar Energy Park nearly 50% of the Institution Energy consumption is fulfilled by the solar plant

BEST PRACTICE – 2

1. Title of the Practice: To manage and Dispose the Waste generated in Institution premise

Waste management in college involves various practices aimed at reducing, recycling, and properly disposing of waste generated within the campus

2. Objective of the Practice

The objective of waste management is to effectively and sustainably handle all types of waste, including solid, liquid, and hazardous waste.

3. The Context

The context of waste management is multifaceted, encompassing environmental, social, economic, technological, and regulatory factors that shape waste management practices and policies at the local, national, and global levels. Effective waste management requires holistic approaches that consider these various contextual factors to achieve sustainable outcomes.

4. The Practice

Implement a comprehensive waste segregation system where different types of waste such as paper, plastics, metals, organic waste, and hazardous waste are segregated at the source itself. This makes recycling and proper disposal more efficient.

Encourage the campus community to follow the principles of reduce, reuse, and recycle. Minimize waste generation by using digital platforms for communication, promoting the use of reusable items such as bottles and containers, and setting up recycling facilities for materials like paper, plastic, and glass.

Develop a system for the proper disposal and recycling of electronic waste (e-waste) such as old computers, printers, and other electronic devices. Partner with certified e-waste recycling agencies to ensure that electronic waste is handled in an environmentally responsible manner.

5. Evidence of Success

The institution has implemented comprehensive waste management strategies covering various types of waste:

- Dustbins are provided on campus for the collection of dry and wet waste separately.
- The campus features a network of underground sewer lines connected to a common line diverting all sewage to a single source. Treatment of liquid waste is conducted through a Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) with a capacity of 325 KLD, constructed at a cost of Rs. 60 Lakhs, as approved by the PCB.
- Biomedical waste generated is handed over to BMC, which has an MoU with M/s Suryakanth Environmental Technologies ® for the scientific disposal of biomedical waste in compliance with government norms.
- E-Waste is managed through an MoU with Sogo-Energy Pvt Ltd. The institution hands over e-waste to this organization for proper disposal.

- Sewage water is processed in the STP plant. Treated water from the STP is utilized for gardening purposes, promoting sustainable water usage within the campus.
- Hazardous chemical waste is treated before disposal. This treatment process involves dilution by adding a coagulant to facilitate precipitation.

6. Problems encountered and Resources required

Addressing these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach involving stakeholder engagement, public awareness campaigns, capacity building, investment in infrastructure and technology, policy and regulatory reforms, and collaboration between government, industry, civil society, and communities.

7. Notes(optional)

The Institution has actionized this best practice and continue to spread awareness among stake holders since from 2019.