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CRITERION - VII

INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

7.1

Institutional Values and Social Responsibilities



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Ref. No.

Sagar, Date 01/08/2024

DECLARATION

The information, reports, true copies of the supporting documents, numerical data etc. furnished in this file are verified and found correct.

Dr. Anand Tiwari
Principal



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Vermi Composting

| S. N. | Component/Activities | Details of Event |
|-------|--|--|
| 1. | Department | Zoology |
| 2. | Activity | One Day Workshop on Vermi Composting organised for students of Zoology Department |
| 3. | Date and Activity | 13.01.2022 |
| 4. | Name of Scheme | Vocational Training |
| 5. | Number of Students Registered/ Participated | 101 |
| 6. | Report | <p>Vermicomposting is a natural process whereby earthworm's convert waste material with rigid structure into compost. Due to presence of microorganisms it maintains healthy soil.</p> <p>All the necessary steps involved in preparation of vermicompost such as pre treatment of organic waste, filling of bedding materials, inoculating earth worms, pilling of vermicompost kit, watering, harvesting and vermiwash preparation were practiced by the trainees themselves. Trainees were also exposed to experimental field visit and to vermicompost production unit of Jeevan Herbes & Agro farms, Kaneradev Sagar.</p> |



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Photo of Activity

Image- 01





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List of Participants

Image- 02

| Name | Signature |
|--------------------|------------------|
| DISHA RAIKWAR | Disha |
| ANKITA RAJPOOT | Ankita |
| VAISHNAVI SEN | वैश्वानवी |
| PARVATI LODHI | Parwati Lodhi |
| JAYSHRI NAMDEV | Jayshree Namdev |
| MONIKA PATSARIYA | मोनिका |
| NANDANI DANGI | Nandani |
| ANAMIKA RAJAK | Anamika Rajak |
| LEELA KURMI | Leela kurmi |
| AARTI PATEL | Aarti Patel |
| RADHA KURMI | Radha kurmi |
| SHIVANI PATEL | शिवनी |
| ANJALI ADIWASI | Anjali Adiwasi |
| MONIKA VISHWAKARMA | मोनिका |
| MANISHA LODHI | Manisha lodhi |
| RANJANA LODHI | Ranjana lodhi |
| SUMAN VISHWAKARMA | सुमन |
| MEGHA PATHAK | मेघा |
| SHIVANI | शिवनी |
| NISHA VISHWAKARMA | Nisha |
| MAHAK BANGAR | Mahak Bangar |
| SHWETA SEN | Shweta sen |
| PRACHI KURMI | Prachi kurmi |
| ANJALI PRAJAPATI | Anjali Prajapati |
| AYATI MISHRA | अयति |
| MOHINI PRAJAPATI | Mohini Prajapati |
| MONIKA AHIRWAR | मोनिका |
| ADITI ROHIT | अडिति |
| PRIYANKA LODHI | Priyanka lodhi |
| ANAMIKA LODHI | Anamika lodhi |
| MAHAK AHIRWAR | Mahak |

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| SADHANA AHIRWAR | सदहना अहिरवार |
| JYOTI VISHWAKARMA | Jyoti Vishwakarma |
| RAKSHA KURMI | Raksha Kurmi |
| RUCHI RAIKWAR | Ruchi RaiKwar |
| RAJNI RATHORE | Rajni Rathore |
| AASTHA LODHI | Aastha Lodhi |
| SHIVANI YADAV | Shivani Yadav |
| KAHKASA MOMIN | Kahkasa Momin |
| SONAM YADAV | Sonam Yadav |
| SUNITA RATHORE | Sunita Rathore |
| MUSKAN BEHNA | MUSKAN BEHNA |
| SANJANA | Sanjana |
| KALPANA VISHWAKARMA | Kalpna |
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| RITU RAJPOOT | Ritu |
| SUHANI YADAV | Suhani Yadav |
| MENIKA LODHI | Menika Lodhi |
| ANCHAL TIWARI | Anchal Tiwari |
| KHUSHI DANGI | Khushi Dangi |
| ARADHNA PRAJAPATI | Aradhna Prajapati |
| RESHU JAIN | Reshu Jain |
| MAHAK KESHARWANI | Mahak |
| KRITI ROHIT | Kriti |
| POOJA LODHI | Pooja Lodhi |
| NIKITA AHIRWAR | Nikita Ahirwar |
| RAJESHWARI SURYAVANSHI | Rajeshwari |
| SHIVKUMARI YADAV | शिवकुमारी यादव |
| MINI JAIN | Mini Jain |



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| SHI PATEL | Shashi |
| PI SHUKLA | Shilpi |
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| JI DANGI | Rani |
| ICHAN BADAI | Ichhan Badai |
| 'SHA KHAN | Aaysha Khan |
| IBA BEE | Sulba bee |
| .KTI RAI | Sakshi |
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| VRATA SONI | व्रता सोनी |
| TI KURMI | Jyoti kurmi |
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| MAK TIWARI | Mahak |
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| RA KORI | Heera kori |
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| MAK KURMI | Mahak |
| A KURMI | Neha kurmi |
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| SHI VISHWAKARMA | Sakshi |
| SA KURMI | Tulsa |
| AK RAJAK | Palak |

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| KRISHNA KURMI | Krishna |
| DEEPALI JATAV | Deepali Jataav |
| SHIKHA SHUKLA | Shikha |
| SARSWATI VASUDEV | Sarswati Vasudev |
| SARASWATI SEN | Saraswati Sen |
| KANCHAN RAIKWAR | Kanchan |
| POOJA LODHI | Pooja |
| SUJATA LODHI | Sujata |
| SANSKRITI DWIVEDI | Sanskriti |
| SHWETA LODHI | Shweta |
| BHARTI PRAJAPATI | Bharti Prajapati |
| DURGESH DANGI | Durgesh Dangi |
| ARCHANA SEN | Archana Sen |
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| RIYA RAJOURIYA | Riya Rajouriya |
| PRATIBHA LODHI | Pratibha Lodhi |
| POOJA LODHI | Pooja Lodhi |
| MALTI KACHHI | Malti Kachhi |
| SUDITI GOUTAM | Suditi Goutam |
| ANJALI RAJPOOT | Anjali |
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Research Article

Composting as an Eco-Friendly Method to Recycle Organic Waste



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Abstract

Recycling organic matter back into the soil to improve soil structure and fertility is termed composting. It is the method for treating waste. Sanitary landfills, dumping of waste in open leads to various environmental problems and cause pollution. Composting is a method by which stabilization of waste is done for land filling, mass reduction of solid waste is done and hence in this way the waste return to the natural cycle as an organic substance. This paper reviews the information regarding the waste treating process i.e., composting in order to reduce air, water and land pollution and enhance soil fertility, it also reviews the benefits of composting and the techniques involved in it [1].

Keywords: Composting; Municipal solid waste; Pollution; Landfills; Aerobic composting; Anaerobic composting; Vermicomposting; Windrow composting

Introduction

Composting of waste involves decomposition of organic waste into humus known as a fertilizer. Compost is a key ingredient in organic farming. Compost is rich in nutrients. Traditional method of composting involves making the heaps of wet organic matter as leaves, food waste, kitchen waste, paper shredded, mixed with grass cuttings, industrial waste as food pulp and paper, sewage sludge, yard and garden waste etc. and waiting till the material gets converted into humus. It is a time-consuming process. It takes few months to get ready. Whereas the modern method of composting involves various steps and the compost is obtained within 2-3 weeks. In this method the process is closely monitored [2], proper aeration is maintained. As per need water, air, carbon, and nitrogen rich material is used which enhance the process of humus formation by producing heat. Worms, fungi, bacteria, are breaking the material. All these factors help in humus formation positively. Composting is enhancing soil fertility as it acts as a soil conditioner, fertilizer, natural pesticides. The heat produced during composting destroys pathogens, the disease-causing microorganism and weed seeds [3].

Types of Composting

Aerobic composting

The composting which take place in presence of oxygen is called aerobic composting. In aerobic composting CO₂, water, heat, and NH₃ are produced. Any type of waste can be treated by this method when proper ingredients and conditions are present [4].

Anaerobic composting

The composting which takes place in absence of O₂, Methane, CO₂, NH₃ and trace amount of other gases and organic acids are produced. This method is used to treat municipal solid waste, animal manure, and human sewage sludge [5].

Techniques Involved in Composting

Industrial scale composting process

It consists of the methods by which the compost is produced in large amount such as In-vessel composting, aerated static pile composting, vermicomposting and windrow composting.

Vermicomposting: In this method, the red wiggler earthworm or red worm are used, also

known as tiger worms. These worms' feeds on vegetable waste and kitchen scraps. They transform this waste material into highly fertile manure. Moisture contents should be maintained properly as it should not harm worms. Maintain 50-77 degree Celsius temperature because at this stage the worms are at their decomposing peak [6].

Aerated static pile: Also termed as tunnel composting. It is controlled process for the fast

biodegradation of organic matter. It refers to a number of systems used to biodegrade organic material without physical



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manipulation during primary composting. It is placed on perforated piping to provide air circulation for controlled aeration. It can be done under roof or outdoor windrow composting or totally in vessel composting. It can be done in small, simple systems and to a large, capital intensive, industrial installations [7].

In vessel composting method: It consists of metal or plastic tanks or concrete bunkers

in which air flows and temperature can be controlled using the principle of bioreactor.

Windrow composting: In agriculture windrow composting method is mainly used for the

production of compost in large amount. Organic matter or biodegradable waste such as animal manure and residue are arranged in long rows.

Composting Toilets

Also termed as humanure and Eco humus. In this method human excreta are added with straws and saw dust and other carbon rich materials, where pathogens are destroyed, it depends on the temperature and composting time. In composting toilet method, the excreta are processed in situ and then it is coupled with a secondary external composting step. This method prevents pollution of ground water by controlling the faecal matter decomposition before entering the system and it also prevent ground contamination [8].

Bin Composter

In this method we don't have to turn the organic material. 30:1 ratio of brown and green component in the compost is essential. This compost matures in 3-4 years as no activator is used in it.

Black Soldier Fly Larvae Composting

Black soldier fly (*hermetia illucens*) larvae is able to consume large amount of organic waste rapidly when kept at 31.8 °C, the optimum temperature for reproduction [9].

Anaerobic Composting

This composting is done in black garbage bags, in which brown green and soil layers are made, tied very tightly and sealed. It is stored in cool place in garden and it is left free for 6-7 months to mature [10].

Quick Composting

To get the compost as early as possible this method is used, it is labor intensive method as we have to turn the compost after 3-4 days and material should be of small size [11].

Plain Composting Method

It is the simple method of composting which involves the garden space of 25sq ft for compost pit. It should be aerated. Firstly, brown organic matter has to be filled in the pit at the bottom followed by green matter and then soil. Limestone, granite dust and green sand

can be sprinkled to add calcium, phosphate and potash in compost. Layers should be made till 5ft and they should be moistened. Keep on turning the material from time to time until compost get ready in 3-4 months [12].

Effective Ingredients Required for Composting

- Oxygen- It oxidize carbon and hence helps in decomposition process.
- Water- Moisture maintains decomposition activity without causing anaerobic process.
- Nitrogen- Proper proportion of carbon and nitrogen helps in decomposition of material.

Microorganisms

- Actinobacteria helps to break bark or papers.
- Protozoa reduces bacteria, fungi and organic particulates by consuming it.
- Rotifers maintain the bacteria and protozoan content in humus [13].
- Bacteria helps in decomposition of organic material at different levels.
- Fungi such as yeast and moulds helps to enhance decomposition process [14].

Benefits of Composting

Pathogen removal

Various pathogen or unwanted seeds can be destroyed by composting. Red worms also help in reducing pathogens [15].

Enrich soil

It is used as an additive in soil. It provides a rich growing medium, or a porous absorbent material that holds moisture and soluble materials, provide strength and nutrients to plants. It helps in soil conditioning [16].

Economical

Composting process is economical as it saves money; its process does not require much money [17].

Alternative for landfilling

Composting is considered as a good alternative to landfilling [18].

Practical and convenient

Composting is a practical and a convenient method to use and prepare both [19].

Healthier plant

A healthier plant can be obtained as the soil is enriched by the organic compost [20]. It can be used in dressing lawns, flower



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gardens, kitchen garden, vegetable garden, trees and shrubs, house plants, gardens, farm fields etc.

Conclusion

Composting is an ecofriendly method of treating waste which convert the organic waste into useful product, it reduces the mass of solid waste and help to control pollution i.e., land, water and air. Composting has various advantages as it is economical, convenient and helps in landfilling. It enriches soil and removes pathogen from soil. All the techniques of composting ultimately lead to waste treatment and convert it into the useful product [21].

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