INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

1. WASTE MANAGEMENT

The waste management project at Desh Bhagat College focuses on the effective collection and treatment of wastewater. Here's an expanded version of the summarized report, detailing each step involved in the wastewater management process:

1. Collection of Wastewater

The process begins with the collection of wastewater from various sources within the building. This water is gathered in a storage tank located below the building. The tank serves as the initial holding area, where all the wastewater accumulates before undergoing any treatment. This step is crucial for ensuring that all water entering the treatment system is managed efficiently.

2. Pumping to the Primary Tube Settler

Once the wastewater is collected in the underground tank, it is then pumped to the **primary tube settler**. The purpose of the primary tube settler is to facilitate the separation of solids from the liquid. As the wastewater flows through the settler, the heavier solid particles settle at the bottom due to gravity, while the clearer water remains on top. This step reduces the load of suspended solids, making the subsequent treatment processes more efficient.

3. Transfer to the First RCC Tank

The partially clarified water from the primary tube settler is then transferred to the **first Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) tank**. This tank serves as a holding and equalization basin, where the water is temporarily stored and allowed to settle further. During this stage, any remaining fine particles may settle down, further clarifying the water.

4. Secondary Tube Settler Processing

Following its stay in the first RCC tank, the water is moved to the **secondary tube settler**. Similar to the primary tube settler, the secondary settler is designed to remove any remaining suspended solids that were not separated in the earlier stages. This step ensures a higher level of clarity and prepares the water for final filtration.

5. Collection in the Second RCC Tank

After the secondary tube settler has further treated the water, it flows into the **second RCC tank**. This tank acts as another settling and equalization basin. The purpose of this tank is to provide additional time for any remaining fine particles to settle, ensuring that the water is as clear as possible before it undergoes filtration.

6. Filtration Process

The clarified water from the second RCC tank is then directed to the **filter unit**. This filtration process is crucial as it removes any remaining impurities, including microscopic particles and pathogens, ensuring that the water is safe and clean. The filter unit could be a sand filter,

activated carbon filter, or any other type of filtration system depending on the specific requirements and design of the project.

7. Storage in the Third RCC Tank

Once the water has been filtered, it is collected in the **third RCC tank**. This tank serves as a final holding area where the treated water is stored temporarily before it is ready for use. The water in this tank is now fully treated and free from any harmful contaminants, making it suitable for various applications.

8. Utilization of Treated Water

The treated water stored in the third RCC tank can now be utilized for various non-potable purposes, such as irrigation in the college gardens and grounds. By reusing treated wastewater for landscaping and other similar applications, the college is able to conserve potable water and promote sustainable water management practices.

Conclusion

This comprehensive wastewater management system at Desh Bhagat College is designed to efficiently collect, treat, and reuse wastewater. Each step in the process plays a crucial role in ensuring that the water is treated to a high standard, reducing environmental impact, conserving resources, and promoting sustainability within the campus environment. This project not only provides a practical solution for wastewater management but also serves as a model for similar institutions looking to implement effective water conservation strategies.

2. Medical Camp Organized by the Society of Psychological and Physical Wellbeing

Date: October 16, 2023

Organized By: Society of Psychological and Physical Wellbeing, PG Department of English, Desh Bhagat College

Location: Bardwal Village, near Dhuri, Sangrur

Introduction

On October 16, 2023, the Society of Psychological and Physical Wellbeing, an initiative developed by the PG Department of English at Desh Bhagat College, organized a medical camp at Bardwal Village, near Dhuri in Sangrur district. The camp aimed to promote health awareness among the villagers and provide them with essential knowledge about health problems and their

treatments, with a particular focus on alternative medicine systems such as Ayurveda and Acupressure.

Purpose and Objectives

The primary purpose of the medical camp was to raise awareness among the villagers about common health problems and their preventive measures. The camp sought to provide valuable insights into maintaining good health and understanding various treatment options. The objectives of the camp included:

1. **Health Awareness:** To educate villagers about common health issues, their symptoms, causes, and preventive measures. This was intended to empower them to take proactive steps toward maintaining good health and avoiding preventable diseases.
2. **Introduction to Ayurvedic and Acupressure Systems:** To introduce the villagers to alternative medicine practices such as Ayurveda and Acupressure, which offer natural and holistic approaches to health and well-being. These systems were highlighted as effective means for preventing and managing various health conditions.
3. **Promoting Healthy Lifestyle Choices:** To encourage villagers to adopt healthier lifestyle choices based on Ayurvedic principles, such as balanced diets, regular exercise, and stress management techniques.

Key Activities and Highlights

The medical camp featured several activities designed to engage and educate the villagers. The event was well-attended, with a significant number of villagers participating to learn more about health and wellness.

- **Expert Session on Ayurveda and Acupressure:** The camp invited **Vaid Gurdeep Singh**, a renowned expert in Ayurveda, to lead a session on the principles of Ayurvedic medicine. He explained the fundamentals of Ayurveda, the importance of balancing the body’s doshas (Vata, Pitta, and Kapha), and how these principles can be applied to prevent and treat various ailments.

- **Demonstrations and Instructions:** Vaid Gurdeep Singh provided practical demonstrations on simple Ayurvedic remedies that could be used for common health problems such as colds, digestive issues, and joint pain. He also introduced basic Acupressure techniques that villagers could use at home to alleviate pain and promote relaxation.

3 SOLID WASTE PIT

Solid Waste Pit Initiative: Promoting a Cleaner and Greener Campus

The solid waste pit at our campus is a strategic initiative aimed at advancing sustainable waste management practices and enhancing the environmental health of our campus community. This facility is designed to handle the segregation and composting of organic waste, aligning with our commitment to eco-friendly practices and environmental stewardship.

Key Features:

1. **Segregation of Organic Waste:** The pit is equipped to accept only organic waste, such as food scraps, yard trimmings, and other biodegradable materials. By separating organic waste from non-organic materials, we can ensure that composting processes are more efficient and effective.
2. **Composting Process:** Organic waste collected in the pit undergoes a natural decomposition process facilitated by microorganisms. This process converts the waste

into nutrient-rich compost, which can be used to enrich soil and support the growth of plants. Composting not only reduces the volume of waste sent to landfills but also helps in creating a valuable resource for our campus's green spaces.

3. **Environmental Benefits:** The use of the solid waste pit helps in reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste decomposition in landfills. By composting organic waste, we also minimize the need for chemical fertilizers, which can have harmful effects on soil and water quality.
4. **Educational Value:** The solid waste pit serves as a practical educational tool for students and staff, demonstrating the principles of waste management, recycling, and sustainability. It provides a hands-on learning experience about the benefits of composting and the importance of reducing waste.
5. **Community Engagement:** This initiative encourages the entire campus community to participate in waste segregation and composting efforts. By embracing a culture of environmental responsibility, we can collectively contribute to a cleaner, greener campus environment.

Conclusion:

The solid waste pit is more than just a waste management facility; it is a vital component of our campus's environmental strategy. By embracing composting and proper waste segregation, we are taking meaningful steps toward sustainability and environmental conservation. This project reflects our dedication to creating a healthier campus and a more sustainable future.