



Osmanabad -413 528

(Minority Status)

NAAC Accredited 'B' Grade,ISO 9001:2015

Affiliated to Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University,Aurangabad.

Ref.No. OSI/

Date : / /202


Plastic Free Campus Policy

Sharadchandra Mahavidyalaya, Shiradhon has prepared a regulation for a plastic free premises. Our college creates awareness for plastic free environment and about the harmful effects of plastic. Boards of **Plastic Free Campus** have been installed in the college. Plastics are banned in the canteen area of the college. Bringing non-degradable plastic items to the college is prohibited. Use of plastic bottles is prohibited and alternative water bottles should be used. Students may not be permitted to bring non-bio-degradable plastic items to the institution. Staff and students are asked to use alternative solutions like cloth bags etc., to plastic bottles, covers and other goods on campuses. The college has also signed MOU with plastic recycling industry to recycle the unavoidable plastic materials found in the campus.

Policies:

Government has decided to take plastic ban as a national level campaign to address the environmental hazards being caused by the indiscriminate use of plastic educational institutions must lead this nation-wide endeavor.

1. Circular of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India dated 1st July, 2022
2. UGC Guidelines for Ban of Plastic Use in Higher Education Institutions retrieved from https://www.ugc.gov.in/pdfnews/8170476_UGC-Guidelines-for-Ban-of-Plastic-Use-in-Higher-Education-Institutions.pdf
3. Circular of Maharashtra Pollution Control Board dated 08th March 2022.


Co-Ordinator
IQAC, Sharadchandra
Mahavidyalaya, Shiradhon


I/C Principal
Sharadchandra Mahavidyalaya
Shiradhon Tq.Kallam



MAHARASHTRA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Kalpataru Point' 3rd Floor, Sion Matunga Scheme Road No.8,
Near Sion Circle, Sion (E), Mumbai 400 022.
Ph :- 24010437/24014701/24020781 Fax. :- 24023516/24024068/24044531
Website: <http://mpcb.gov.in> E-mail: rohq@mpcb.gov.in

Date: 08.03.2022

NOTICE FOR PROHIBITING PRODUCTION, COMMERCE, STOCKING, DISTRIBUTION, SALE AND USE OF SINGLE USE PLASTIC ITEMS

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has issued Notification number G.S.R.571(E) dated 12th August 2021, vide which manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of identify single use plastic (SUP) items shall be prohibited with effect from July 01, 2022.

Rule 4(2) of Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules 2016 (as amended), the manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of following single use plastic (SUP) items including polystyrene and expanded polystyrene, commodities shall be prohibited with effect from the 1st July 2022

- (a) Ear buds with plastic sticks, plastic sticks for balloons, plastic flags, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, polystyrene (thermocool) for decoration
- (b) Plates, cups, glasses, cutlery such as forks, spoons, knives, straw, trays, wrapping or packing films around the sweet boxes, invitation cards and cigarette packets, plastic or PVC banners less than 100 microns, stirrers.

Moreover, as per Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products (Manufacture, Usage, Sale, Transport, Handling and Storage) Notification 2018, following additional SUP items are banned -


1. All types of plastic bags (carry bags) - (with or without handle) irrespective of thickness Compostable plastic (excluding waste and nursery bags)
2. Non-woven carry bags (made of polypropylene)
3. SUP items such as dish, bowl, container etc.

This notice is being issued to inform all producers, stockists, retailers shopkeepers, E-Commerce companies, Street vendors, commercial establishments (malls/market place/shopping centres/cinema houses/tourist locations/schools/colleges/office complexes/hospitals and other institutions) and general public to stop production, stocking, distribution, sale and usage of identified SUP items as per timelines specified in the said MoEF&CC Notification. Further, necessary action to be taken by the concerned entities to ensure zero inventory of the aforementioned SUP items by June 30, 2022.

Action as deemed fit under Environmental Protection Act 1986 including seizure of goods, levying of environmental compensation, closure of operations of industries/commercial establishments, shall be taken against the violators of the said Notification.

Sd/-
Member Secretary
Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

Size : 8 (W) x 15 (H)


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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

“Swachhata Hi Sewa Campaign”

UGC Guidelines for Ban of Plastic Use in Higher Education Institutions



Whereas plastic waste has emerged as one of the biggest environmental concerns adversely impacting the soil, water, health and well-being of citizens at large;

Whereas excess-consumption of plastic combined with limited waste disposal systems has become a challenge to the urban waste disposal systems, and has choked the rivers and water systems in rural areas;

Whereas the time has come for a systematic campaign to reduce the usage of plastic, especially the single use plastic;

Whereas the Government has decided to take plastic ban as a national level campaign to address the environmental hazards being and bring attitudinal changes that shun use of plastics; and

Whereas the educational institutions have the unique spread and influence to educate the students and households on the need for avoiding usage of plastics,

University Grants Commission hereby issues the following guidelines for all the higher educational institutions in the Country:

Guidelines

1. Scope of guidelines:

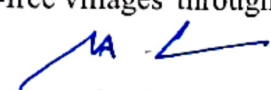
- (a) These guidelines are applicable to all the higher educational institutions (HEIs) in the Country.
- (b) They encourage HEIs (universities and colleges) to adopt policies and practices towards cleaner and plastic free campuses.

2. All the HEIs in the Country shall strive to make their campuses 'plastic-free' by systematically banning use of plastics and replacing the same with suitable environmental friendly substitutes.

3. Every HEI shall:

- a. Ban use of single-use plastics in canteens, shopping complexes in the institution's premises and hostels, etc.
- b. Carry out awareness drives and sensitization workshops on the harmful impacts of single use plastics.
- c. Mandate all students to avoid bringing non-bio-degradable plastic items to the institution.
- d. Encourage their students to sensitize their respective households about harmful effects of plastics and make their households 'plastic free'
- e. Install necessary alternative facilities like water units to avoid the use of plastic water bottles, and encourage use of alternative solutions like cloth bags, paper bags etc., instead of plastic bottles, bags, covers and other goods on campuses.

4. All HEIs which have adopted villages under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan shall undertake a campaign in their adopted villages till they are converted into 'plastic-free villages' through promoting awareness and encouraging shift to alternative products.


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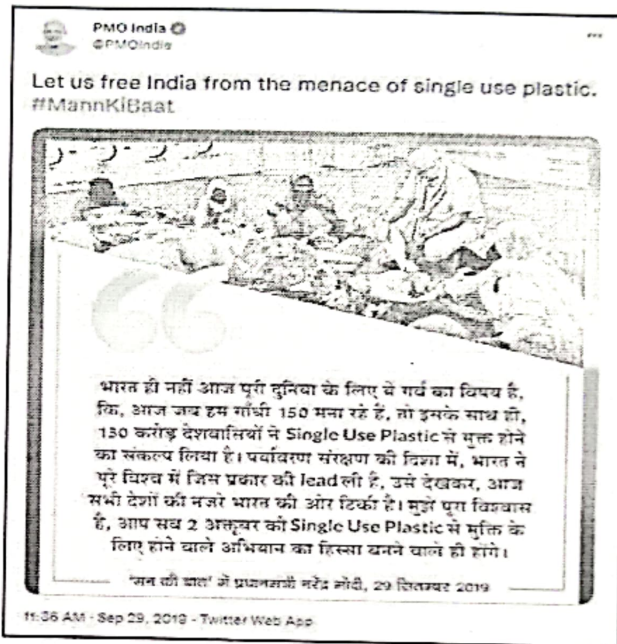
Ban on Single Use Plastic in India: Step towards Clean India, Green India

(Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change)

July 1, 2022

Introduction

According to a report on Plastic Waste Management released by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the global average of plastic per capita consumption is 28 kg and India has a per capita plastic consumption of 11 kg. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) Report (2019-20) states that 3.5 million metric tonnes of plastic waste are generated in India annually. CPCB in its report on "Impact of Plastic Waste Disposal on Soil and Water Quality at Lucknow Dumpsites" had found that dumping of plastic waste can deteriorate soil and underground water quality due to leaching of additives, colourants, stabilizers and fillers present in the different categories of plastic products.¹

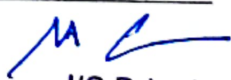


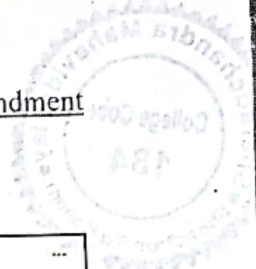
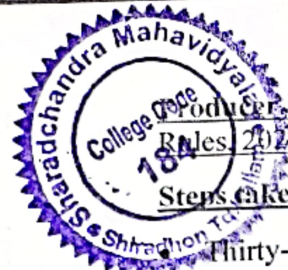
Plastic Waste Management (PWM) - Global Scenario

- Globally, plastic pollution has emerged as a serious menace in the absence of streamlined PWM focusing on reuse, reduction and recycling of plastic waste.
- The global recycling percentage is low, only 9 per cent, and this calls for immediate and integrated actions to manage plastic globally and focus on recycling or upcycling.
- All developed and developing countries are individually taking actions to manage plastic waste, but the onus is mainly on developing countries.
- In the 4th United Nations Environment Assembly held in 2019, India had piloted a resolution on addressing single-use plastic products pollution, recognizing the urgent need for the global community to focus on this very important issue.¹¹

Plastic Waste Management in India

The Plastic Waste Management Rules (PWMR), 2016, provides the statutory framework for plastic waste management in an environmentally sound manner throughout the country. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified the Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2021, on August 12, 2021, prohibiting identified single use plastic items from July 1, 2022. The Ministry also notified the Guidelines on the Extended


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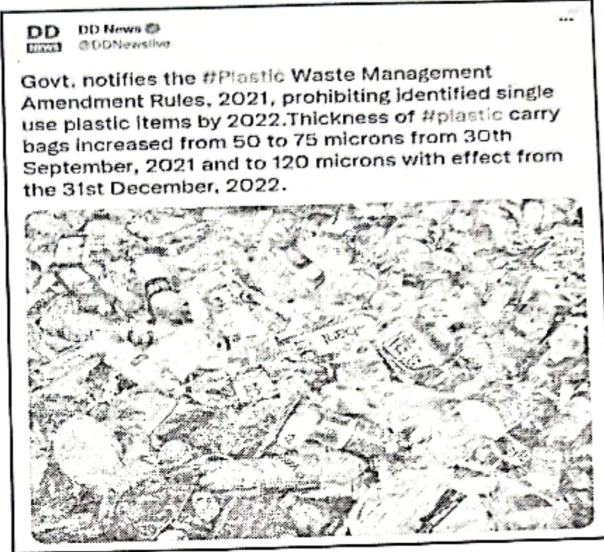


Responsibility for plastic packaging vide Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2022, on February 16, 2022.

Steps taken to strengthen implementation of PWM Rules, 2016

Thirty-two States/UTs constituted the Special Task Force under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary/Administrator for elimination of identified single use plastic items.

- The State /UT Governments and concerned Central Ministries/Departments have been requested to develop a comprehensive action plan and implement it in a time bound manner.
- Under Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0, additional Central Assistance is provided to States and Union territories for solid waste management including plastic waste management.



- CPCB issued directions to all State Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees to utilize the power under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for setting up of institutional mechanism for enforcement of provisions of PWMR, 2016.
- CPCB issued directions to E-commerce companies, leading single use plastic sellers/users and plastic raw material manufacturers with respect to phasing out of identified single use plastic items.ⁱⁱⁱ To read more, click [here](#).

Adverse Impacts of Single Use Plastics

Environmental Impact

•The single use plastic is believed to take thousands of years to decompose, which leads to soil and water contamination and can pose hazards for land, water and wildlife. In some cases, the existence of single use plastic in water or food is leading to presence of plastics in human body and health issues.

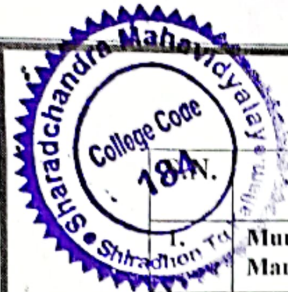
Economic Impact

•The littering of plastic is visually unattractive and has potential to impact gross domestic product (GDP) of countries dependent on tourism. The plastic pollution in oceans has economic impact across tourism, shipping and fishing industries. Other than this sustainable plastic waste management can move plastic from 'waste' to a 'renewable resource.' Plastic pollution costs 13 billion dollar per year as economic damage to marine ecosystem.

Health & Social Impact

•Instances of open burning of plastic waste lead to air pollution. In some developing countries, plastic is burnt for cooking or heating purposes causing health issues in vulnerable groups such as women, children and the elderly. The littering at open spaces such as parks lead to welfare losses which accounts as indirect social cost of plastic pollution.

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Shri. S. Narayana Murthy College of Education
Shiradhon Taluk, Koppal District, Karnataka

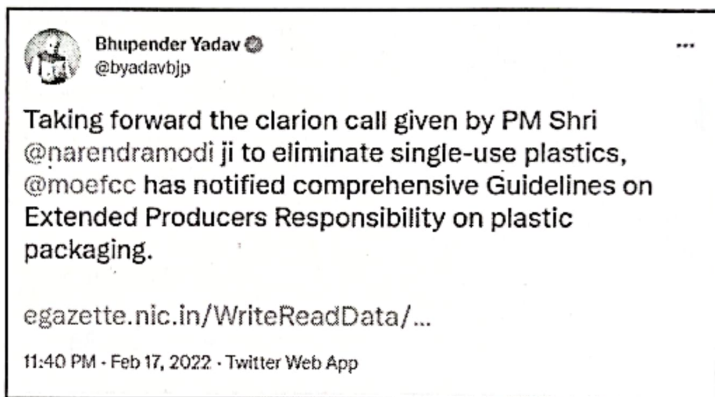


	Rules	Link to access
1.	Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016	https://cepb.nic.in/uploads/MSW/SWM_2016.pdf
2.	Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and 2018	https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/PWMnotification%201%20001.pdf
3.	Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2022	https://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2022/233568.pdf

Guidelines on Extended Producers Responsibility

Taking forward the clarion call given by Prime Minister Narendra Modi to eliminate single-use plastics, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change notified comprehensive guidelines on **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) in February 2022.**

Announcing the notification of the new Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022, Union Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change said that the guidelines provide a framework to strengthen the circular economy of plastic packaging waste and promote alternatives to plastic.^{iv}



Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is responsibility of a producer for the environmentally sound management of the product until the end of its life. The Guidelines will provide framework to strengthen circular economy of plastic packaging waste, promote development of new alternatives to plastic packaging and provide next steps for moving towards sustainable plastic packaging by businesses.

The guidelines on extended producer responsibility coupled with prohibition of identified single use plastic items, which have low utility and high littering potential, with effect from July 1, 2022, are important steps for reducing pollution caused due to littered plastic waste in the country.^v

EPR

WHAT IS EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY?

EPR refers to the responsibility of producers and brand owners to manage the disposal of products post use. It is a kind of reverse collection system involving recycling for end of life post-consumer waste. It is based on the famous and important international environmental law principle of Polluter Pays, which implies that the one who pollutes must pay for keeping the environment clean and intact.

Recent Initiatives by Government of India to get rid of Single Use Plastic (SUP)

Guided by the vision of Prime Minister Narendra Modi to eliminate single-use plastics, States/ UTs and Urban Local Bodies across India have swung into campaign mode, in a bid to make the country free of Single Use Plastic (SUP), as well as contribute to improving the

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Shiradhon Tq. Kallam



Identified Single Use Plastic Items from 1st July

India has banned manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of identified single use plastic items, which have low utility and high littering potential, all across the country from July 1, 2022.

Identified single use items which are banned include:

- Ear buds with plastic sticks
- Plastic sticks for balloons
- Plastic flags
- Candy sticks
- Ice-cream sticks
- Polystyrene (Thermocol) for decoration
- Plastic plates
- Cups, glasses, cutlery such as forks, spoons, knives, straw & trays
- Wrapping or packing films around sweet boxes
- Invitation cards
- Cigarette packets
- Plastic or PVC banners less than 100 micron, stirrers

The Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules also prohibit manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of plastic carry bags having thickness less than seventy five microns with effect from September 30, 2021, and having thickness less than one hundred and twenty microns with effect from the December 31, 2022.

Plastic Waste Management Rules in India - Snapshot of policies in the last two decades

- To address the challenge of the mounting waste crisis in the country, **India started setting up its regulatory framework on waste management almost two decades ago.**
- In 2000, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change notified the first-ever law on waste management in the form of the **Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules.**
- Since then, the country's waste management regulations have developed in several aspects and undergone a massive transformation.

[Signature]
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Sharadchandra Mahavidyalaya
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environment, under the overarching campaign of "Clean and Green." This comes on the heels of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's 89th Mann Ki Baat address to the nation on May 29, 2022, where he exhorted citizens to join together and make some efforts for cleanliness and tree plantation on the occasion of World Environment Day.^{vi}

To fulfil India's commitment to eliminate single-use plastic by June 30, 2022, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has issued a detailed advisory to States and UTs to take up a range of activities to fulfil these mandates.^{vii}

- These include large scale cleaning and plogging drives, with special emphasis on plastic waste collection, as well as large scale tree plantation drives, with participation of all citizens – students, voluntary organisations, self-help groups, local NGOs/CSOs, NSS and NCC cadets, RWAs, market associations, corporate entities, etc.

- The advisory for enforcing the committed nation-wide SUP ban encompasses a plethora of suggested initiatives. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban 2.0, currently being implemented by MoHUA, plastic waste management, including elimination of SUP - is a crucial area of focus.
- Under the Mission, every ULB is required to adopt 100% source segregation of waste, and have access to a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) for sorting the dry waste (including plastic waste) into further fractions for recycling and/ or processing into value added products, thereby reducing to a minimum the amount of plastic and dry waste ending up in dumpsites or waterbodies.

NITI Aayog
 The Govt has been formulating policies & promoting projects to drive the country towards a circular economy. It has already notified various rules, such as the Plastic Waste Management Rules & e-Waste Management Rules.
 Know more: pib.gov.in/PressReleasePa...

• While 2,591 ULBs (out of 4,704) have already reported notification SUP ban as per the directions of Central Pollution Control Board and MoEF&CC, States/ UTs will need to ensure that the remaining 2,100-plus ULBs notify the same by 30th June, 2022.

• ULBs will need to identify SUP 'hotspots' and eliminate them, while parallelly leveraging the support of State Pollution Control Boards and forming special enforcement squads, conducting surprise inspections and imposing heavy fines and penalties on defaulters, for enforcing SUP bans.

(Signature)
 I/C Principal
 Sharadchandra Mahavidyalaya
 Shiradhon Tq.Kallam



Plastic waste has emerged as a threat in recent years and needs different models for sustainable PWM. The adoption of a circular economy in PWM will not only support the sustainable utilization of natural resources but will also give a boost to the Indian economy.

Twitter References

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- <https://twitter.com/DDNewsLive/status/1426132924609359875?s=20&t=O9sr6CuBrXTE0J1WZEXlqQ>
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- https://twitter.com/PIB_India/status/1506925167330881539?s=20&t=LX8ECZoS9taOo7VCDKj9RQ

References:

- https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2021-10/Final_Handbook_PWM_10112021.pdf
- PIB Press Release on [Centre writes to States to phase out Single Use Plastic](#) dated June 4, 2022.
- PIB Press Release on [Policy on plastic waste handling](#) dated March 24, 2022.
- PIB Press Release on [Government notifies Guidelines on Extended Producers Responsibility on plastic packaging under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016](#) dated February 18, 2022.
- PIB Press Release on [Closure of Plastic Manufacturing Units](#) dated December 20, 2021.
- PIB Press Release on [Guidelines for Extended Producer Responsibility given legal force](#) dated August 13, 2021.
- <https://cpcb.nic.in/overview-of-plastic-waste/>

AG/HP/RC/RN/JA

¹ https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2021-10/Final_Handbook_PWM_10112021.pdf

² <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseFramePage.aspx?PRID=1745433>

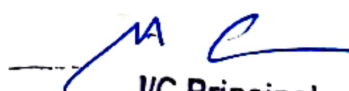
³ <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1809125>

⁴ <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/environment-ministry-notifies-guidelines-on-epr-for-plastic-packaging/article65060582.ece>

⁵ <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1799170>

⁶ <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1831098>

⁷ <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1831098>


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Sharadchandra Mahavidyalaya
Shiradhon Tq. Kallam

Regd. No.OSM.36/78, Dt. 30/09/1978, F-312L

Hindustani Education Society, AUSA'

SHARADCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA, SHIRADHON

Kanamb Dist. Osmanabad- 413528

Email: smsshiradhon@gmail.com



(02383) 220276, 220093 Fax- 220093

हिन्दुस्थानी एज्युकेशन सोसायटी औसा संचलित

शरदचंद्र महाविद्यालय, शिराढोण

ता. कळंब जि. उस्मानाबाद - ४१३५२८

Website- www.sharadchandracollege.org

(Minority Status)

NAAC Accredited "B" Grade

Affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad

Principal

Dr. Birajdar G.D.
Ph.D.

Ref. SMS/441/2021-22

O/C

Date: 20/07/2021

20 07 21

To,

Mr. Arab Faisal Ahemedmiyan

(Proprietor)

Plot No. C8, MIDC-|Ausa Dist. Latur

Mobile: 9975480005

Subject: Letter of Intent (LOI) for Memorandum of Understanding.

Respected Sir,

With the above cited subject, we request to you that our college has decided to make the agreement of **Memorandum of Understanding** with you as per guidelines of NAAC for academic development. Both parties will mutually benefited by this initiative. This MOU will be for sustainable development of environment. Looking forward for future endeavors. Kindly cooperate and do the needful.

Thanking You.

Received

@Faisal

HINDUSTANI INDUSTRIES

PROPRIETOR

G. Birajdar
PRINCIPAL

Sharadchandra Mahavidyalay

Shiradhon, Tal. Kallam

Regd.No.OSM.36/78,Dt.30/09/1978,F-312L
Hindustani Education Society's AUSA

Sharadchandra Mahavidyalaya Shiradhon

Tq.Kalamb Dist.Osmanabad -413 528



संस्था संकेतकी क्र.ओ.एच.एच. ३६/७८ दि.३०/०९/१९७८ एच-१११
शिरुधोनी एज्युकेशन सोसायटी औसा संघलित,

शरदचंद्र महाविद्यालय, शिराढोण

ता.कलंब जि.उस्मानाबाद - ४१३५२८

(Minority Status)

NAAC Accredited 'B' Grade ISO 9001:2015

Affiliated to Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University,Aurangabad.

Ref.No.SMS/ 441-A /2021-22

Date : 29/07/2021
29/07

LOI (Letter of Intent)

A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Between

Hindustani Education Society's, AUSA

SHARADCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA, SHIRADHON

Tq. Kalamb Dist. Osmanabad- 413528 (Maharashtra)

And

Hindustani Industries

Plot No. C8 MIDC, AUSA Tq. AUSA Dist. Latur - 413520

Prin. Dr. G.D. Birajdar

Sharadchandra Mahavidyalaya,
Shiradhon, Tq. Kalamb Dist. Osmanabad
Mobile: 9421872622

Mr. Arab Faisal Ahemedmiyan
(Proprietor)

Plot No. C8, MIDC-AUSA Dist. Latur
Mobile: 9975480005

This memorandum of understanding is complete agreement between Sharadchandra Mahavidyalaya, Shiradhon, Tal. Kalamb, Dist. Osmanabad and Hundustani Industries, Plot No. C8 MIDC, AUSA Tq. AUSA Dist. Latur – 413520.

Purpose and scope

In this agreement starting from dated ___/___/20___ Sharadchandra Mahavidyalaya, Shiradhon had agreed to give away the paper waste, plastic waste and metal waste generated in the campus. The collected dry recyclables will be initiated as per requirement and both the parties agreed mutually.

Article 1 :-

Through this Memorandum, both parties intended to create a synergic alliance between Sharadchandra Mahavidyalaya, Shiradhon and Hundustani Industries, AUSA for recycling the dry waste including plastic material, which is vital element in the protection of environment.

(Contd....2)

(2)

1. Waste Paper: Discarded papers, newspapers, magazines, old office record, file covers etc.
2. Plastic Waste: Discarded Pens, Water Bottles, Bags, Covers, Packing wrappers, etc
3. Metal Waste: Iron Scrap and other metals.

Article 2 :- INTRODUCTION.

This Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is made between IQAC of institution and Hundustani Industries are referred to herein as "the Parties" to this MoU.

1. The Parties intend by this MoU to establish a mutually beneficial partnership.
2. This MoU will address the basic relationship, roles and responsibilities of the Parties but leaves for later agreement the more precise terms that will constitute the substance of the partnership.
3. The MoU also provide scope of adding further trusts/foundations/colleges/NGOs in future

Article 3:- Terms and conditions

This agreement shall become effective from the date of its signing by the representatives of both institutions and shall remain in effect for five years and can be extended by the written mutual consent. Either side may terminate this agreement at any time by given written notice in six months advance to the other.

Name, Signature & Designation


PRINCIPAL

Sharadchandra Mahavidyalay

Shiradhon Tq.Kallam

Dr. G.D. Birajdar

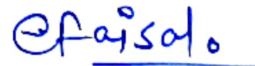
Principal

Sharadchandra Mahavidyalaya, Shiradhon
Dist. Osmanabad - 413528

Date: ___/___/20___

Place: _____





Name, Signature & Designation

HINDUSTANI INDUSTRIES

PROPRITOR

Mr. Arab Faisal Ahemedmiyan
Proprietor

Plot No. C8, MIDC-|Ausa
Dist. Latur-413520