

Seshadripuram Educational Trust

Seshadripuram Academy of Business Studies

(Affiliated to Bangalore University)

K S Town, Bangalore – 60



ECO CLUB

NEWS DESK - 2016-17



"NURTURE NATURE, DO NOT TORTURE."

Eco Clubs play an important role in creating environmental awareness amongst the future generation.

The activities under the scheme include:

- ★ Motivate the students to keep their surroundings green and clean by undertaking plantation of trees.
- ★ Promote ethos of conservation of water by minimizing the use of water.
- ★ Motivate Students to imbibe habits and life style for minimum waste generation, source separation of waste and disposing the waste to the nearest storage point
- ★ Organize Nature Trail in Wild Life Sanctuaries/Parks/Forest areas to know about the Bio- diversity.

Co-Ordinator

Virupaksha J D , M.Com., MFA, KSET
Asst. Professor Commerce & Management

Awareness Regarding Black Magic

A programme was conducted on Creating awareness regarding “**Black Magic**” by Mr. Jayanna, a member “Avishkar” on 26th August 2016 at college seminar hall. During this programme Mr. Jayanna explained the tricks of black magic and created the awareness of the same. Virupaksha JD the coordinator of Eco club, Mr. Bharath Kumar Dept. of English and members of the club witnessed the programme.



Training and Awareness Programme for Eco –Friendly Clay Ganesha

In order to promote Eco-Awareness in the mind of students and to the society, our college Eco- Club has organised one day “Training and Awareness Programme” on 30-08-2016 in association with SFD and KSPCB regarding the making of Eco – friendly Clay Ganesha idols with an intention of preserving our culture and not to harm the nature.



A Report On The Procession For Protecting Hosakere Lake In Kengeri



A procession was conducted by Eco-club in association with the NSS unit of our college, Eco-club members along with the NSS volunteers had participated in the procession for protecting and development of Hoskere Lake in KS Town, Kengeri. It was held on Thursday 23-2-2017. In this procession Environmentalists Nagesh Hegde, Principal, Co-ordinators of Eco-club and NSS along with 102 students of our College had participated and submitted memorandum of BBMP for further action.

A Report on Participation In Compost Fair Exhibition Organised By BBMP

On 8-4-2017 our members along with NSS volunteers participated in compost fair Exhibition organised by BBMP. In this programme, the an introduction and also awareness about modern equipment for decomposition of waste was given. The entire mass was guided about the decomposition of waste at their homes for overcoming the problem of wastage.



A Report on Water Pot Distribution Programme for Saving Life's of Birds during Summer



On 14-4-2017 we organised a programme for distributing water pot to the students and instructed to keep the water in the pot and place it on the roof of their houses. This programme was organised by considering life of the birds during summer. A small effort was made by both Eco-club and NSS unit to save the life of the birds. In this programme Prof. Jayaram the Principal and other faculties had participated. 40 mud pots were distributed to the students.

Welcome the Garden city, by sending off the Garbage

A compost programme was held on 08-04-2017, saturday at 7.30 to 11.30 am

Compositing of waste is a very good measure because Bangalore is famous as a Garden City. Now a days it has become garbage city, in order to avoid this, we must divide the waste into dry waste like; Papers, Coconut shells, wood pieces etc and wet waste like fruits waste, vegetable waste, food etc.

Medical Waste :

This is a very dangerous waste which is harmful to the soil. In this composting programme we got the awareness of how compost the waste.

Procedure for compost add a thick layer of 1 1/2 inch compost at bottom of the bin. Put the kitchen waste into the bin after draining out the liquid, maximum of 500 gms per day. Keep adding a layer of compost after every addition of waste. After 4 to 5 weeks the waste in the bin will be ready to grow plants. The plants which we grow give us a sense of satisfaction and relief. The more awareness towards composting makes our city as green city. Earlier earth worms are the farmers friend which helps in good yield, but now a days since the soil is being polluted, we are hardly able to find the earth worms. As a substitute for earth worms home composter is used, this is a portable composting kit that converts organic waste into manure in 4 weeks through aerobic action. The kit consists of 2 numbers of 25 Ltrs and 2 numbers of 30 Ltrs white and Green drums respectively. The composting cost effective and electricity is not required. This programme was highly informative which helped students to give knowledge about composting and waste management.

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Measures to Reduce & Reuse of Waste

Waste management or waste disposal includes all activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. The waste hierarchy refers to the '3 Rs' reduce, reuse and recycle, which classify waste management. Waste management has become a challenging task for all citizens of the world. The major issue facing by modern society is waste management.

Waste Segregation :

It means dividing waste into dry and wet. Dry waste includes wood and related products, metals, glass, plastic, paper, rubbers, cloth. Wet waste, typically refers to organic waste, like cooked food, fruits, vegetable peels. Sanitary waste includes, sanitary napkins, disposable diapers, any material contaminated with blood.

Waste Segregation process :

Keep separate containers for dry and wet waste in the kitchen or home. Keep two bags for dry waste collection – paper and plastic for the rest of the household waste. Keep a paper bag for throwing the sanitary waste.

Recycling of waste :

It is process of converting waste materials into new materials. It can prevent the waste useful materials and reduce the consumption of fresh raw materials. Benefits from recycling is conservatively projected to save the amount of energy used in million homes. One ton of recycled paper can save : 17 trees, 380 gallons of oil, 3 cubic yards of landfill space, 4000 kilowatts of energy and 7000 gallons of water.

Composting Waste :

The waste stream is comprised of organic residuals that can be turned from a waste into a useful soil amendment through composting. Plastic bins : open – air plastic bins provide the same containment & oxygen flow as do open – air wood bins these containers are after made from recycled plastic.

Kitchen waste compost :

Although its becoming to recycle food & beverage packaging most of our domestic waste still goes into the trash. Composting food helps reduce the amount of material in landfills. Garden compost method is choose compost spot & then collect materials for compost finally make a layer waste for plants & turn heap.

Conclusion :

3 R's are very useful for the society and environment. So we all have to save our environment by avoiding harmful products and adopt the waste management technology for the healthy environment. It is Every one's responsibility to keep our area clean by following "Swach Bharath Mission"

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Waste Management

Waste management has become a challenging task for all over the world, including India. Today it has become imperative for us to adopt scientific waste management practices as it has various implications like environment degradation and losing valuable into landfills.

Segregation of waste :

Waste management is everyone's responsibility to separate or segregate waste correctly there are 3 ways for segregate of waste they are. Dry waste includes plastic, paper, wood, glass, rubbers, metal multi layer plastics etc. Wet waste includes vegetable & fruit scrape, food waste, expired food items, meat bones, eggshells', flowers, teabag etc., Sanitary waste includes of used sanitary napkins, diapers dead pest, bandages, medical waste etc., This is our responsibility to segregate dry, wet and sanitary waste properly. It is useful to us as well as environment.

Recycling & waste :

Recycling of waste is a very important task after segregate of waste we can give this to municipal or if possible we can convert or recycle waste into many useful form at home. Everyone thinks that the waste is not useful for further, but the waste also useful to us after recycle they are. We can make pencils and beautiful crafts at by using the waste newspapers and other papers. The sugar cane waste also useful to make many items eg : plates, glass etc. which will useful for functions, instead of buying other plates we can use this in a functions it is an nature friendly. The waste is also converted as biogas from this we can reduce using of LPG gas.

Composting :

Composting is a very major role it is generally beneficial for the environment because it keeps food waste away from land fill where they release green house gases that emit harmful radiation into the atmosphere. Instead of throwing away food scraps we can include them to make compost which is useful to plant they will grow healthy. Not all the materials there are some specific food waste items to be used for making compost some of the waste items mentioned below. Fruits and vegetable scrape, leaves, eggshells, wooden planks etc grass, Garden weeds, newspaper, shaded papers, meat, bones flowers, day to day food waste etc. These food items are very essential to make compost. The composting procedure is simple we can make this in our home easily. The compost keeps soil healthy so that plants will grow. We can grow different kinds of plants by using this compost such as money plants, vegetables & flower plant, medicine plants etc. from this we get healthy fruits & beautiful flowers and also our garden looks beautiful & filling up green everywhere in the garden.

Conclusion :

The waste management procedure is very useful to us and all will save our environment, we know this is a big major problem for all over the India, but we have to adopt this scientific method to make green & healthy environment. Finally this is everyone's responsibility to success "Swachh Bharath Mission".

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ENVIRONMENTAL ACTS ENACTED IN INDIA

1. Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972:

Wildlife Act, a landmark in the history, was enacted for providing protection to wild animals and birds. The Act also provides the constitution of Indian Board of Wildlife (IBWL)

2. Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980:

The Act covers all types of forests including reserve forests, protected forests or any forested land irrespective of its ownership. The Act has made ample provisions to check deforestation and encourage afforestation of non-forest areas.

3. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974:

The Act defined terms like pollution, sewage effluent, trade effluent, stream and boards. The Act provides for maintenance and restoration of quality of all types of surface and ground water.

4. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977:

This Act empowers the Central Water Board to collect cess on water consumed by persons carrying on certain scheduled industries and by local Authorities responsible for supplying water.

5. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981:

The Air Act was passed under Article 253 of the Constitution of India and in pursuance of decisions of Stockholm Conference. The objective of this Act is to provide means for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in order to preserve the quality of air.

6. Environment Protection Act, 1986:

The Environment Protection Act, November 19, 1986 was enacted as per the spirit of the Stockholm Conference held in June 1972 to take appropriate steps for the protection and improvement of the environs and to prevent hazards to human beings, living creatures and property.

EVENT	DATE
World Wetlands Day	02 Feb
World Forest Day	21 March
World Water & Sanitation Day	22 March
World Water Day	22 March
Earth Day	22 April
World Biodiversity Day	22 May
World Environmental Day	05 June
World Population Day	11 July
World Ozone Day	September 16
Wildlife Week	01-07 October

TOP TEN TIPS TO BE ECO FRIENDLY

1. Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.
2. Collect and save water.
3. Unsubscribe from junk mail.
4. Print double sided.
5. Buy locally produced foods.
6. Turn off electrical equipment and lights when not in use.
7. Turn the heating down.
8. Receive and pay bills online.
9. Walk or cycle short journeys.
10. Think before you buy.