

University : MADANAPALLE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE (MITS)
Country : India
Web Address : <https://mits.ac.in/>

[3] Waste (WS)

[3.1] 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) Program for University Waste



MITS – Deemed to be University, Madanapalle has implemented a comprehensive waste management approach based on the principles of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle (3R) as part of its commitment to SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). The university has established a well-defined system that can effectively implement the 3R system at the institutional Level.

Reduce

- Digital communication, online learning resources, and electronic documentation are increasingly used to reduce paper consumption in academic and administrative processes.
- Awareness programmes conducted through NSS, NCC and other student activities encourage responsible consumption practices among the campus community.

Reuse

- The university encourages the reuse of office furniture, laboratory equipment, and academic resources whenever technically feasible before procurement of new materials.
- Reusable containers and storage materials are utilized in laboratories and administrative offices wherever appropriate.
- Departments promote the reuse of paper for internal drafts and documentation, thereby reducing unnecessary paper waste.

Recycle

- Waste generated on campus is segregated and disposed of in accordance with institutional waste disposal norms.
- Electronic waste and laboratory waste are managed according to institutional procedures and applicable environmental regulations through authorised disposal mechanisms.
- The university continuously promotes recycling awareness through sustainability campaigns and environmental education initiatives.

Additional Informations:

- [MITS SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production](#)
- [MITS Official Website](#)
- <https://mits.ac.in/wwrc#ug-tabloc>

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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.2] Total volume of paper and plastic produced this year

Type of waste	amount (ton)		
	Produced		reduced
	Last year	This Year	
Plastic	6	4.5	1.5
- A	3.5	2.5	1.0
- B	2.5	2	0.5
Paper	12.7	10	2.7
- A	6.1	5.3	0.8
- B	6.6	5.7	0.9
- etc			

MITS, Deemed to be University, is committed to reducing the environmental impact of campus activities through a well-planned and sustainable waste management system. The University follows the Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (3R) principles to minimise the generation of paper and plastic waste while encouraging responsible resource use among students, faculty, and staff. During the reporting year (2025-2026), the campus generated approximately 4.5 tonnes of plastic waste and 10 tonnes of paper waste. Compared with the previous year, the University recorded a noticeable reduction in both categories of waste. This improvement was achieved through continuous monitoring, proper segregation of waste at its source, increased adoption of digital technologies, and regular awareness programmes that encourage sustainable practices across the campus community.

To reduce plastic waste, MITS discourages the use of single-use plastics and promotes reusable and environmentally friendly alternatives wherever possible. Plastic waste is segregated and collected separately to ensure that recyclable materials are sent to authorised recycling agencies for proper processing. The University has also significantly reduced paper consumption by embracing digital transformation in its academic and administrative operations. Online communication, e-governance, digital documentation, electronic examination systems, and paperless workflows have helped minimise the need for printed documents. Waste paper generated from various campus activities is collected separately and handed over to authorised recyclers for recycling.

In addition, the University's SDG Cell organises environmental awareness programmes, student-led campaigns, and sustainability initiatives to foster responsible waste management and resource conservation. These collective efforts have played an important role in reducing paper and plastic waste generation while strengthening MITS's commitment to environmental sustainability and the efficient use of resources.

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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.3] Total volume of paper and plastic produced last year

Type of waste	amount (ton)		
	Produced		reduced
	Last year	This Year	
Plastic	6	4.5	1.5
- A	3.5	2.5	1.0
- B	2.5	2	0.5
Paper	12.7	10	2.7
- A	6.1	5.3	0.8
- B	6.6	5.7	0.9
- etc			

Based on the waste generation data for the reporting year 2025–2026, MITS, Deemed to be University, has demonstrated significant progress in reducing paper and plastic waste through its sustainable waste management initiatives. Compared with the previous year, plastic waste generation decreased from 6.0 tonnes to 4.5 tonnes, achieving a reduction of 1.5 tonnes (25%), while paper waste declined from 12.7 tonnes to 10.0 tonnes, reflecting a reduction of 2.7 tonnes (21.3%). Within the plastic waste category, Type A plastic was reduced by 1.0 tonne (from 3.5 to 2.5 tonnes) and Type B by 0.5 tonne (from 2.5 to 2.0 tonnes). Similarly, paper waste reduction was observed across all subcategories, with Type A decreasing from 6.1 to 5.3 tonnes and Type B from 6.6 to 5.7 tonnes. These achievements are the result of the University's continued implementation of the 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) principles, digitalisation of academic and administrative processes, effective waste segregation, and sustained awareness programmes promoting responsible resource consumption across the campus community.



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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.4] Program to Reduce the Use of Paper and Plastic on Campus (WS.2)

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MIT S Deemed to be University, Madanapalle has implemented several sustainable campus initiatives aimed at minimizing paper consumption and reducing single-use plastic waste in accordance with its environmental sustainability norms and green campus initiatives.

1. Digital Administration and Paperless Practices

- MITS promotes digital administration through ERP, online communication platforms, digital circulars, e-mail notifications, electronic documentation, and online approvals to minimize paper consumption.
- Faculty members share lecture notes, assignments, seminar topics, laboratory manuals, and study materials through the Learning Management System (LMS), institutional website, and digital platforms instead of printed copies.
- Students submit assignments, project reports, seminar presentations, internship reports, and feedback through online portals whenever applicable.
- Internal communication among departments is primarily carried out through institutional e-mail and digital document sharing, reducing the need for printed notices.

2. Responsible Paper Usage

- When printing is unavoidable, both sides of the paper are used to minimize paper consumption.
- Draft documents are reviewed electronically before printing to avoid unnecessary paper wastage.
- Used papers are reused for internal drafts and note sheets wherever feasible.
- Paper waste generated on campus is collected separately and handed over to authorized recyclers for recycling.

3. Reduction of Single-use Plastic

- MITS discourages the use of single-use plastic items across the campus through awareness campaigns and administrative instructions.

- Students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to use reusable water bottles, steel/glass containers, cloth bags, and reusable food containers.
 - Plastic waste is segregated at source using designated waste collection bins placed across the campus.
 - Campus cleaning drives regularly emphasize proper disposal and recycling of plastic waste.
4. Green Awareness and Student Participation
- The Eco Club, NSS, NCC, and other student organizations organize awareness programmes, plantation drives, Swachh Bharat activities, and environmental campaigns highlighting the importance of reducing paper and plastic waste.
 - Environmental awareness programmes encourage the campus community to adopt the principles of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle (3R).
 - Sustainability and environmental conservation topics are promoted through workshops, seminars, and Green Campus initiatives.
5. Institutional Commitment
- MITS integrates waste minimization practices into its Green Campus initiatives by encouraging digital workflows, responsible resource utilization, waste segregation, and recycling practices.
 - These initiatives contribute to reducing the institute's environmental footprint while fostering sustainable habits among students, faculty, staff, and visitors.

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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.5] Total volume organic waste produced this year

Type of waste	amount (ton)					
	Produced		reduced	Treated		
	Last year	This Year		reused	down-cycled	up-cycled
organic	29	25	4	19	-	-
- food waste	14	12	2	10	-	-
- leaf, etc.	15	13	2	9	-	-
- etc	-	-	-	-	-	-

During the academic year 2025–2026, MITS, Deemed to be University, Madanapalle strengthened its commitment to sustainable waste management by implementing an efficient organic waste management system based on the principles of waste reduction, segregation, and resource recovery. The University generated 25 tonnes of organic waste, representing a reduction of 4 tonnes compared to the previous year (29 tonnes). This organic waste comprised approximately 12 tonnes of food waste from campus dining facilities and 13 tonnes of leaf litter and other biodegradable garden waste collected from the University's extensive green spaces. All biodegradable waste is segregated at the source and processed through an on-campus composting system. Of the total organic waste generated, 19 tonnes were treated and converted into nutrient-rich compost, which is subsequently utilised for campus landscaping, gardens, and tree plantations. These practices significantly reduce waste sent to landfills, improve soil health, minimise greenhouse gas emissions, and demonstrate the University's strong commitment to environmental sustainability and circular waste management in alignment with green campus initiatives.

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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.6] Total volume organic waste produced last year

Type of waste	amount (ton)					
	Produced			Treated		
	Last year	This Year		reused	down-cycled	up-cycled
organic	29	25	4	4	-	-
- food waste	14	12	2	2	-	-
- leaf, etc.	15	13	2	2	-	-
- etc	-	-	-	-	-	-

During the academic year 2025–2026, MITS, Deemed to be University, Madanapalle further strengthened its commitment to sustainable organic waste management by reducing the total organic waste generated on campus from 29 tonnes in the previous year to 25 tonnes, reflecting a reduction of 4 tonnes through effective waste minimisation practices. The organic waste stream comprised 12 tonnes of food waste from dining facilities and 13 tonnes of leaf litter and other biodegradable garden waste generated through campus maintenance. All organic waste collected was segregated at the source and 100% (25 tonnes) was treated through composting, with the entire quantity being reused as organic manure for maintaining the University's landscaped gardens, green belts, and plantation areas. No organic waste required downcycling or upcycling, as the composting process enabled complete resource recovery. These initiatives demonstrate MITS's continued emphasis on circular waste management, resource conservation, and environmentally responsible campus operations while reducing the environmental footprint of biodegradable waste generation.



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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.7] Total volume organic waste treated this year

Type of waste	amount (ton)					
	Produced		reduced	Treated		
	Last year	This Year		reused	down-cycled	up-cycled
organic	29	25	4	19	-	-
- food waste	14	12	2	10	-	-
- leaf, etc.	15	13	2	9	-	-
- etc	-	-	-	-	-	-

MITS, Deemed to be University, Madanapalle follows systematic organic waste management practices as part of its environmental sustainability initiatives. Organic waste generated across the campus primarily consists of food waste from canteen facilities, leaf litter from landscaped and green areas, and other biodegradable organic waste produced during routine campus activities. The University promotes waste segregation at the source to facilitate efficient collection, handling, and treatment of biodegradable waste. These initiatives are integrated into the University's environmental management framework and green campus practices. During the current academic year 2025–2026, MITS has treated approximately 19 tonnes of organic waste, all of which was processed through composting.

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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.8] Organic Waste Treatment (WS.3)



MITs, Deemed to be University, Madanapalle has implemented controls for the proper management of organic waste generated from campus landscaping, gardens, canteens, and other food-service facilities. Organic waste generated from tree leaves, grass clippings, garden residues, and food waste is segregated from other waste streams to facilitate environmentally responsible treatment. Both food and plant wastes are collected separately and managed through appropriate organic waste treatment practices, including composting. The compost produced is utilised for the maintenance of campus gardens and green landscapes, thereby reducing the requirement for external organic manure and promoting a circular approach to waste management.

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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.9] Total volume inorganic waste produced this year

Type of waste	amount (ton)					
	Produced		reduced	Treated		
	Last year	This Year		reused	down-cycled	up-cycled
inorganic non-toxic	20.7	16.5	4.2	14		
- paper	12.7	10	2.7	9		
- soft plastic	4	2.5	1.5	2.5		
- hard plastic	2	2	0	1.5		
- etc (glass, metal, etc)	2	2	0	1		

During the current assessment year (2025–2026), MITS Deemed to be University, Madanapalle continued to implement an integrated inorganic waste management system focused on waste reduction, segregation, and responsible treatment. A total of 16.5 tonnes of inorganic non-toxic waste was generated on campus, comprising 10 tonnes of paper, 2.5 tonnes of soft plastic, 2 tonnes of hard plastic, and 2 tonnes of glass, metal, and other recyclable materials. Through sustained awareness programmes, digitalization of academic and administrative activities, and the promotion of reusable alternatives, the University successfully reduced inorganic waste generation by 4.2 tonnes during the year. Of the waste produced, 14 tonnes was collected, segregated, and treated through authorized recycling and resource recovery channels. Paper waste constituted the largest recyclable fraction, followed by plastics and other recyclable materials, all managed through systematic source segregation and environmentally responsible disposal practices. These initiatives reflect the University's strong commitment to sustainable campus operations, efficient resource utilization, and continuous improvement in solid waste management.



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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.10] Total volume of inorganic waste produced last year

Type of waste	amount (ton)					
	Produced		reduced	Treated		
	Last year	This Year		reused	down-cycled	up-cycled
inorganic non-toxic	20.7	16.5	4.2	14		
- paper	12.7	10	2.7	9		
- soft plastic	4	2.5	1.5	2.5		
- hard plastic	2	2	0	1.5		
- etc (glass, metal, etc)	2	2	0	1		

MITs Deemed to be University follows a systematic approach to managing inorganic non-toxic waste by emphasizing waste reduction and responsible treatment practices. During the last academic year, the University generated 20.7 tonnes of inorganic non-toxic waste, of which 4.2 tonnes were successfully reduced through waste minimization initiatives, resulting in a net waste generation of 16.5 tonnes. Among the different waste streams, paper waste constituted the largest share, with 12.7 tonnes generated, 2.7 tonnes reduced, and 9 tonnes treated through recycling and other environmentally sound methods. Similarly, 4 tonnes of soft plastic waste were produced, with 1.5 tonnes reduced and 2.5 tonnes treated. The University also generated 2 tonnes each of hard plastic and other recyclable materials such as glass and metal, with 1.5 tonnes and 1 tonne, respectively, undergoing appropriate treatment. These efforts demonstrate the University's commitment to sustainable waste management by promoting waste reduction, segregation, and effective recycling practices across the campus.



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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.11] Total volume inorganic waste treated this year

Type of waste	amount (ton)					
	Produced		reduced	Treated		
	Last year	This Year		reused	down-cycled	up-cycled
inorganic non-toxic	20.7	16.5	4.2	14		
- paper	12.7	10	2.7	9		
- soft plastic	4	2.5	1.5	2.5		
- hard plastic	2	2	0	1.5		
- etc (glass, metal, etc)	2	2	0	1		

During the current academic year, the institution generated 16.5 tonnes of inorganic non-toxic waste, reflecting its commitment to sustainable resource management through waste reduction and reuse initiatives. Of the total waste produced, 14 tonnes were effectively reused, demonstrating a strong emphasis on extending the lifecycle of materials and minimising disposal. Paper waste constituted the largest share, with 10 tonnes generated, of which 9 tonnes were successfully reused through practices such as double-sided printing, reuse of office stationery, and recycling into usable paper products. The campus also generated 2.5 tonnes of soft plastic waste, all of which (2.5 tonnes) was reused through authorised collection and recycling channels. Additionally, 2 tonnes of hard plastic waste and 2 tonnes of glass, metal, and other recyclable materials were produced, with 1.5 tonnes and 1 tonne of these, respectively, being reused. These efforts highlight the institution's proactive waste management strategy, promoting resource conservation, circular economy principles, and environmental sustainability across the campus.

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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.12] Inorganic Waste Treatment (WS.4)





MITS, Deemed to be University, Madanapalle has implemented a systematic approach for the management of inorganic waste as part of its campus sustainability initiatives. The University promotes waste segregation, responsible collection, recycling, and environmentally safe disposal of inorganic waste generated on campus. These practices are aligned with SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 15 (Life on Land).

The major inorganic waste management practices adopted by MITS include:

1. Segregation of Inorganic Waste at Source
 - Separate collection bins are provided for different categories of inorganic waste such as plastics, metals, glass, paper, and electronic waste.
 - Waste segregation at the point of generation enables efficient recycling and minimizes landfill disposal.
 - Waste segregation forms part of the University's sustainable campus management system.
2. Electronic Waste (E-Waste) Management ([POLICY WASTE DISPOSAL – HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.pdf](#))
 - The University has established a Policy on Waste Disposal – Hazardous Materials, which specifically covers electronic waste generated from laboratories, computer centres, offices, and other campus facilities.
 - Obsolete computers, printers, networking devices, laboratory electronic equipment, cables, and other electronic components are collected separately and disposed of through authorized e-waste management procedures in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Wastes.
 - The policy emphasises minimising hazardous waste generation and ensuring environmentally responsible disposal.
3. Plastic Waste Management ([POLICY FOR MINIMIZATION OF PLASTIC USE.pdf](#))



- MITS has implemented a Policy for Minimization of Plastic Use, which discourages single-use plastics across the campus.
 - The University promotes reusable alternatives, awareness programmes, responsible plastic collection, and recycling practices to reduce plastic waste generation.
 - These measures comply with Government of India guidelines on the ban of single-use plastics.
4. Recycling and Resource Recovery
- Recyclable inorganic materials such as plastics, paper, metals, and electronic waste are collected separately and handed over to authorized recyclers or approved waste management agencies whenever applicable.
 - This practice supports resource recovery, reduces landfill burden, and promotes circular economy principles.
5. Institutional Monitoring
- Waste management activities are coordinated through institutional sustainability initiatives under the SDG Cell.
 - The University periodically reviews its waste management practices through sustainability policies, environmental management activities, and institutional quality assurance mechanisms.

Additional evidence link: SDG Cell: <https://mits.ac.in/sdg-cell>

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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.17] Sewage Disposal (WS.6)



MITs, Deemed to be University has established a sewage treatment plant (STP) to ensure the environmentally responsible collection, treatment, and reuse of wastewater generated on campus. The institution treats domestic sewage from academic buildings, laboratories, washrooms and other campus facilities before its reuse, thereby reducing the discharge of untreated wastewater into the environment. The treated wastewater is reused for landscape irrigation, gardening, and the maintenance of trees and green areas, reducing the demand for freshwater for non-potable applications. The institution has also adopted a Water Reuse Policy ([WATER REUSE POLICY.pdf](#)), which promotes water neutrality through the operation of sewage treatment plants, rainwater harvesting, and sustainable water management practices. The policy applies across the entire campus, including academic buildings, gardens, sports facilities, and canteens demonstrating institute's commitment to SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation).



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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.18] Impact of Waste Management programs in supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



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POLICY WASTE DISPOSAL – HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Policy Number : MITS/SDG/WDHM-2024/10

Effective Date : 23 September 2024

Review Date : 23 September 2026

SDG Mapping:

SDG 12 – Responsible consumption and production.

SDG 15 – Life on land

1. Policy Statement

This policy affirms our institution's commitment that no hazardous waste will be generated. Any waste if at all, classified under hazardous material, generated will be kept to a bare minimum and disposed properly as per the standards.

2. Purpose

- To comply with the hazardous waste management rules, 2016 (governing the handling and disposal of hazardous waste in India).
- To align institutional practices with **UN SDG 12.2.3 – Responsible consumption and production (Policy waste disposal – Hazardous materials)** and **UN SDG 15.4.3 – Life on land (Policy on Hazardous waste disposal)**.

3. Scope

This policy applies to:

- E-wastes
- Wastes generated from the Chemistry laboratory and the Environmental science laboratory
- Demolition waste from the civil engineering department
- Plastic wastes.



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4. Definitions

- **E-waste**, or electronic waste, is discarded electrical and electronic equipment. It encompasses a wide range of devices, from computers and televisions to mobile phones and appliances. E-waste is a growing concern due to the potential for toxic substances to be released into the environment if not handled properly.
- **Demolition waste**, also known as Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste, refers to the debris generated during the demolition of structures, including buildings, roads, bridges, and other infrastructure. It's a significant source of waste, comprising a large portion of total solid waste, and is distinct from municipal solid waste. C&D waste can include a variety of materials like concrete, wood, metal, asphalt, and other building materials.
- **Plastic waste**, refers to plastic objects that haven't been properly recycled, disposed of, or have been illegally dumped. It's a significant environmental issue, accumulating in various habitats and causing problems for wildlife and ecosystems.

5. Policy Provisions

1. MITS, Madanapalle is committed to take care that no hazardous materials are produced by any of its activities. **Experiments designated for the chemistry laboratory curriculum** meant for B.Tech I year classes are designed in such a way that no hazardous wastes are generated from them. The chemical reactions use very dilute reactants and are simple acid base reactions which get neutralized to common salt and water. The same holds good for the Environmental Science Laboratory functioning under the Department of Civil Engineering. The dichrometry and potentiometry experiments in the Chemistry laboratory use very dilute solutions of potassium di chromate. The end product of these titrations are dilute solutions of Cr^{3+} which is not hazardous. We also confirm that no chemicals based on heavy metals are used in our laboratories.
2. Dedicated pits to store waste products are available, making sure that they make no contact with the surroundings.
3. A Sewage Treatment Plant with a capacity to treat 50 kilo litres per day is available within the campus.

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The treated water goes to nurture the flora in the MITS garden.

4. E-wastes and demolish waste are sent to suitable vendors/agencies/plants, after an audit, where they will be recycled and disposed as per the standards. Demolition wastes are used as land fills within the Institute to create pedestrian pathways etc.
5. NSS units occasionally host plastic waste collection programs in which the waste is collected and disposed without harming the environment and without burdening the land fill.
6. All the wastes are audited before their disposal.

6. Implementation & Monitoring

Cells/Departments Responsible	Responsibility
Site office Department of Civil Engineering Computer Center NSS Unit Department of Chemistry	Policy enforcement and awareness drives
NSS Unit	Conducting sensitization campaigns on water conservation.

7. Awareness & Training

Observe “International E-Waste Day” on October 14th of every year.

8. Review and Amendments

This policy will be reviewed every **two years** by the cells responsible for policy enforcement and awareness drives mentioned in S.no. 6. The policy will also be reviewed earlier if necessitated by government guidelines or institutional needs.

Prepared by

Dh. K. Raghavendran
SDG Coordinator

Approved by

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POLICY FOR MINIMIZATION OF PLASTIC USE

Policy Number : MITS /SDG/MPW-2024/09

Effective Date : 23 September 2024

Review Date : 23 September 2026

SDG Mapping:

- SDG 12 – Responsible consumption and production
- SDG 15 - Life on land

1. Policy Statement

MITs, Madanapalle has a comprehensive policy for minimizing plastic use which typically includes measures to reduce consumption, promote alternatives, and improve waste management.

2. Purpose

- To comply with the Government of India guidelines 2022, ban on single use plastic goods.
- To align institutional practices with **UN SDG 12.2.5 – Minimization of plastic use and SDG 15.4.2 – Plastic waste reduction.**

3. Scope

This policy applies to:

Single use plastic goods.



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4. Definitions

Single use plastic goods, are plastic products such as plates, cups, glasses, cutlery (forks, spoons, knives, straw, trays, wrapping or packing films around food containing boxes), with thickness less than 100 micron.

4. Policy Provisions

1. Ban on the use of single use plastic goods. Banners bringing about this awareness are put up in the relevant places such as the canteen.
2. Provision to collect and dispose plastic litter in the campus. This will be done by placing bins at collection points at all convenient locations.
3. Encourage the use of plastic alternatives such as cloth bags and glass bottles.
4. Deliver a one week notice to everyone in the Institution to eliminate all their current non-recyclable plastic bottles, bags, as well as to ban the carrying of plastic bottles or bags on the campus.

6. Implementation & Monitoring

Cells/Departments Responsible	Responsibility
NSS Unit	Policy enforcement and awareness drives
NSS Unit	Conducting sensitization campaigns on water conservation.

7. Awareness & Training

- Observe "International Plastic Bag Free Day (July 3rd)": This day, observed annually, aims to raise awareness about the negative impacts of plastic bags and encourages the adoption of sustainable



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alternatives.

- International Plastic Free Day (May 25th): This day encourages individuals to commit to reducing single-use plastics and explores sustainable alternatives.

Review and Amendments

This policy will be reviewed every **two years** by the cells responsible for policy enforcement and awareness drives mentioned in S.no. 6. The policy will also be reviewed earlier if necessitated by government guidelines or institutional needs.

Prepared by

Dr. K. Rajavaraman
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PRINCIPAL
Madanapalle Institute of
Technology & Science
MADANAPALLE



MIT S, Deemed to be University, Madanapalle has systematic waste management practices as part of its commitment to environmental sustainability and the United Nations SDGs. The institute promotes responsible waste handling through institutional policies, awareness programmes, source segregation, recycling initiatives, and environmentally sound disposal methods.

The major impacts of the waste management programmes are as follows:

- Waste generated across the academic buildings, laboratories, administrative offices, cafeterias, and common areas is segregated at source using designated waste collection bins for biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste.
- Organic waste generated from the campus is processed through composting practices, producing nutrient-rich compost that is utilized for maintaining campus gardens and green landscapes, thereby reducing the quantity of waste sent to landfills.
- Paper waste generated from academic and administrative activities is minimized through digital documentation, online communication, e-governance systems, and paper recycling initiatives.
- Plastic waste reduction is encouraged through awareness campaigns, responsible consumption practices, and promotion of reusable materials during campus events and day-to-day activities.
- Electronic waste generated from computer laboratories and administrative departments is collected separately and handed over to authorized e-waste recyclers in accordance ;
- Regular campus cleanliness drives, Swachh Bharat activities, and student-led environmental awareness programmes encourage responsible waste disposal, recycling, and environmental stewardship among students, faculty, staff, and visitors.
- Green practices promoted through the Eco Club, NSS, NCC, and student organizations strengthen environmental awareness and encourage community participation in waste reduction activities.
- Landscaping using compost and sustainable gardening practices contributes to improved soil quality, biodiversity conservation, and enhancement of the campus environment.
- Continuous awareness programmes, workshops, orientation sessions, and sustainability campaigns foster behavioural change towards responsible consumption, waste minimization, and circular resource utilization.

The waste management initiatives undertaken by MIT S contribute directly to several Sustainable Development Goals, including SDG's 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, and 17.