# राजीव गांधी विश्वविद्यालय

## **Rajiv Gandhi University**



## DEGRADABLE AND NON-DEGRADABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

A Policy for Rajiv Gandhi University



### Rajiv Gandhi University Rono Hills, Doimukh – 791 112, Arunachal Pradesh, India

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#### **ABOUT RGU**

The foundation stone of the Rajiv Gandhi University formerly known as Arunachal University was laid on 04th February 1984 by the then Prime Minister of India Smt. Indira Gandhi as a State University. However, in the year 2007, the University attained the status of a Central University and was renamed Rajiv Gandhi University, the nomenclature was done in the name of the former Prime Minister of India Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The University is on the hilltop of Rono Hills, Doimukh, Itanagar in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. The Rajiv Gandhi University is one of the oldest premier institutions for higher education in the state. Since its inception, the teaching and research programs of the University is focused on teaching, learning, and research. The research programs are designed with a view to playing a positive role in the socio-economic and cultural development of the State and the Nation. Despite infrastructural constraints and remote location, the University has been able to maintain its academic excellence. At present, the University has 43 departments under 12 faculties that offer various courses like Post Graduation, Diploma, Post Graduation Diploma, Certificate Courses, BFA, and Ph.D. with approximately 3200 students including research scholars. There are more than 30 colleges and institutions affiliated to the Rajiv Gandhi University which are in various locations of the State.

#### INTRODUCTION

Rajiv Gandhi University (formerly Arunachal University), has been effectively catering to the educational needs of the state of Arunachal Pradesh and the neighbouring states in the North East Region (NER) since 1984. The university is committed to provide a safe and healthy work environment for teaching and non-teaching employees, students, and visitors. The university own its duty to ensure that all campus waste are disposed responsibly. Mechanistically, proper segregation mechanism are in place in the campus like segregation, recycling, and composting. Sensitization for "throwing in dustbin and not anywhere" is promoted among students, staff and faculty members have been promoted. The purpose of the policy is to facilitate implementation of the action plan 2006" brought out in "National Environment Policy (https://ibkp.dbtindia.gov.in/DBT Content Test/CMS/Guidelines/2019041110352143 <u>1 National%20Environment%20Policy,%202006.pdf</u>) on management aspects of hazardous waste including their minimization, environmentally sound management and active promotion of transfer and use of cleaner technologies.

### COMPONENTS

Pollution from waste is aesthetically unpleasant and results in a large amount of litter. Solid Wastes, which may cause severe health problems, can be categorized into two types, Biodegradable and Non-Biodegradable waste.

#### **BIODEGRADABLE WASTE**

Bio-degradable waste to include any waste that any organic waste that can be degraded by microorganisms. Biodegradable waste includes food waste, canteen waste and waste from toilets etc. Additionally, to reduce paper waste (biodegradable) the university promotes digital platform for sharing information and data.

At Departmental levels bio-degradable and non-biodegradable wastes are collected in different dustbins. The university disposes the waste generated in campus at designated dustbin in an around campus. Local contract vendors regularly collects the waste and disposes at their perusal.

The Bio-degradable waste will be managed following proper :

- Segregation
- Collection and Transportation
- Treatment
- Disposal

#### **NON-BIODEGRADABLE WASTE**

Non-Biodegradable waste includes non-paper waste namely plastic, tin, glass, bottle etc. The institutional

The non-biodegradable waste are collected separately at departmental levels. Among non-biodegradable waste a major rising concern is e-waste generation in campus. The

university being a bulk consumer of electrical and electronic equipment has to ensure that the e-waste generated by RGU is channelized through collection centre or dealer of authorized producer or dismantler or recycler or through the designated take back service provider of the producer to authorized dismantler or recycler. The University shall have to maintain records of e-waste generated and make such records available for scrutiny by the concerned State Pollution Control Board. Implementation of E-Waste Management System is an effort towards reducing our environmental impact and also our target for proper and effective disposal of e-waste generated by the university.

The policy to reduce e-waste management is built on the following commitment:

- Shall reduce our environmental impact.
- Proper and effective disposal of e-waste.
- Fulfilling the responsibilities of being bulk consumer.
- The reusable part of condemned items can be reused to repair the faulty part of new and can be used for assembly purpose.

#### **REVIEW AND REVISION**

This policy will be reviewed periodically to ensure its effectiveness, relevance, and alignment with legal requirements. The University will engage relevant stakeholders, including student and employee representative bodies, in the review process. Necessary revisions will be made to address emerging issues, changes in legal requirements, or feedback from the Rajiv Gandhi University community.



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