Criteria-7 Final

7.1.4 Waste Management steps including: 1. Solid waste management 2. Liquid waste management 3. E-waste management. व्यर्थवस्तुप्रबन्धनप्रक्रिया यथा 1. घनव्यर्थवस्तुप्रबन्धनम् 2. तरलव्यर्थवस्तुप्रबन्धनम् 3. वैद्युतव्यर्थवस्तुप्रबन्धनम्

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University has outlined a waste management policy. This policy provides guidelines for the university to reduce the generation of solid, liquid, and electronic waste, as well as to manage their collection, development, segregation, transportation, reuse, and wastewater treatment. The primary goal of this policy is the effective and environmentally responsible management of various types of waste produced within the campus.

The waste includes materials such as paper, plastic, reusable items, cardboard, food waste, glass, metal, leaves, construction debris, plastic waste, and wastewater. The policy incorporates technological options for waste recycling, food waste management, and energy recovery, with a focus on environmental sustainability.

The university is committed to environmentally sound management of the waste generated on campus, adhering to current environmental laws, and addressing safety, cost-effectiveness, and efficiency challenges. It complies with waste management regulations set by the Government of India, the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, and guidelines from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD).

Solid waste generated on campus is regularly collected by MCD vehicles and transported for disposal. The university remains dedicated to following waste management protocols and ensuring compliance with all relevant government directives.

## 1. Solid waste management

The university follows a strict policy for the source segregation of waste. The methods of waste management, such as recycling, controlled disposal,

and reuse, help minimize costs and time. Separate bins for solid waste collection are placed at the entrance of each building on campus. Sanitation staff collects all solid waste and deposits it in these bins. These bins are categorized into green waste, dry waste, and other waste types.

The university employs a specific section for the collection and utilization of biodegradable solid waste. Organic waste like cow dung and plant residues is collected and sent to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi's (MCD) dump yard through its designated vehicles.

The university actively practices the environmental "3Rs" principle: \*\*Reduce, Recycle, and Reuse\*\*. Following this, the university ensures the systematic management of all types of solid waste. Due to effective solid waste management, the campus remains clean and aesthetically pleasing. Students, faculty, and staff actively contribute to this effort and adhere to the established guidelines.

Additional images and details related to this initiative can be found in supplementary resources.

## 2. Liquid waste management

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University's Initiative 'Water is Life' is Inspired by the Vedic principle "Apo Asman Matarah Shundhayantu Dhrtena No Dhrptava Punantu" (Shukla Yajurveda 4/02), which emphasizes water as a purifier and life-giver, the university is dedicated to water conservation and the sustainable use of treated wastewater. To fulfill this vision, a state-of-the-art Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) of the F.A.B. type with a capacity of 120 kiloliters per day was installed in 2006-07, equipped with a filter press.

The wastewater generated in the university's kitchens, bathrooms, and toilets is treated and reused for cleaning toilets in non-residential buildings and for gardening purposes within the campus. The university effectively utilizes 100% of its wastewater through the STP. The treated water is used throughout the year for maintaining and developing the university's gardens and lawns, ensuring sustainable practices even during the rainy season.

The university also employs treated wastewater for infrastructure projects such as road and building construction. After treatment, the solid waste from the wastewater is converted into fertilizer using a filter press, which is then used in gardening and landscaping.

The STP operates 24/7, ensuring a continuous supply of treated water. The solid waste extracted during water treatment is processed into compost to promote tree growth and enhance greenery on the campus.

By utilizing modern technology to treat and repurpose wastewater, the university not only conserves water but also actively contributes to environmental sustainability. The adoption of this technology aligns with the university's broader waste management practices, integrating solid and liquid waste management with efficient and eco-friendly methods.

This initiative highlights the university's commitment to creating and maintaining a green, sustainable campus through the effective utilization of resources.

## 3. E-waste management

Waste refers to the by-product or material that is no longer useful for its intended purpose. Electronic waste, also known as **E-Waste** or **WEEE** (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment), encompasses a wide range of discarded electronic devices. These include large appliances like refrigerators, electric motors, voltage stabilizers, air conditioners, as well as smaller consumer electronics such as cell phones, personal stereos, televisions, LEDs, CRTs, computer systems, laptops, printers, projectors, and mobile phones that have exceeded their lifespan and are discarded by users.

At the university, a policy framework has been designed to manage such waste effectively. Although this policy is currently under development, the institution follows basic principles of e-waste management. Students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to responsibly handle and manage their electronic waste.

Additionally, the university adheres to standard regulations for managing e-waste. Efforts are made to ensure that all electronic waste generated is disposed of and managed in an environmentally friendly and compliant manner, contributing to sustainable campus practices.