

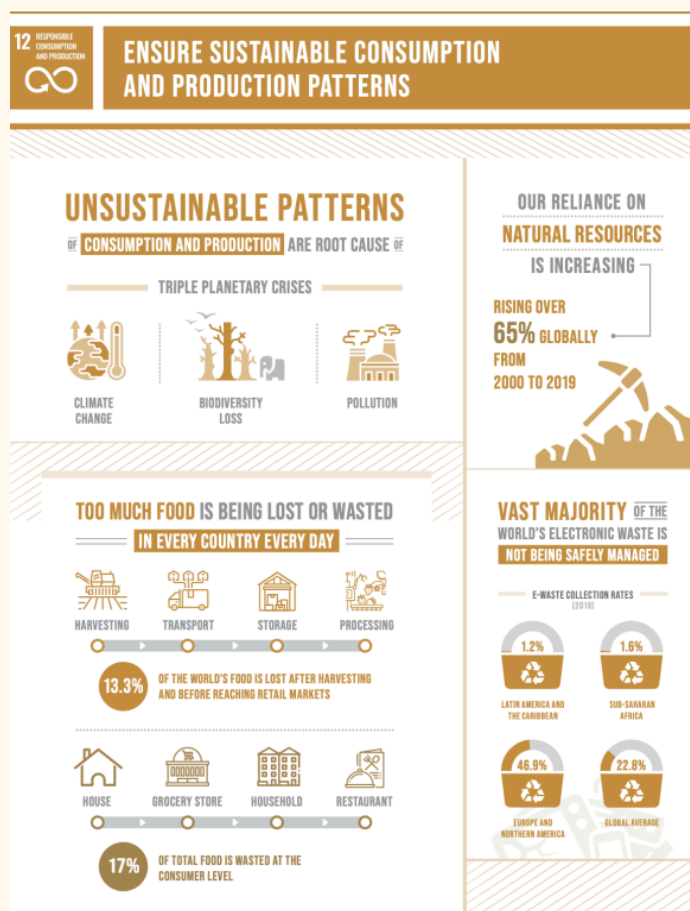


**O.P. JINDAL GLOBAL**  
INSTITUTION OF EMINENCE DEEMED TO BE  
**UNIVERSITY**  
A Private University Promoting Public Service

# SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

## O.P. Jindal Global University

Progress Report for the year 2024



585 x 768

## INTRODUCTION TO THE SDG

SDG 12 - 'Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns' - is made up of 11 targets and 13 indicators. It covers measures of sustainable production and consumption patterns as well as many measures on waste reduction. It also promotes the availability of relevant sustainability information both at company's level and at people's level. The means of implementation indicators focus on the promotion and monitoring of sustainable patterns and on market distortions reduction to combat wasteful consumption.



### Challenges to Progress

Achieving economic growth and sustainable development requires that we urgently reduce our ecological footprint by changing the way we produce and consume goods and resources.

Agriculture is the biggest user of water worldwide, and irrigation now claims close to 70 percent of all freshwater appropriated for human use.

The efficient management of our shared natural resources, and the way we dispose of toxic waste and pollutants, are important targets to achieve this goal. Encouraging industries, businesses and consumers to recycle and reduce waste is equally important, as is supporting developing countries to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption by 2030.

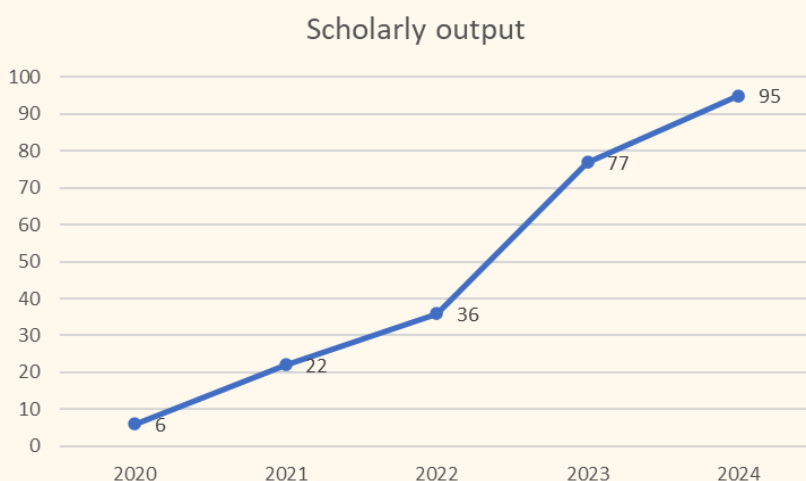
A large share of the world population is still consuming far too little to meet even their basic needs. Halving per capita global food waste at the retailer and consumer levels is also important for creating more efficient production and supply chains. This can help with food security and shift us towards a more resource efficient economy.

## RESEARCH PROGRESS ON SDG 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

### The Value of Research on the SDGs


Researchers at universities have a privileged vantage point to look at the different SDGs, understand what approaches are more effective and analyze the process of implementing the 2030 Agenda. Some of the topics will require new conceptual frameworks, for instance, in better understanding the interlinkages and correlations among different goals. Research will help us to understand better the costs of implementing the SDGs, but also the opportunity costs of not investing sufficiently in the SDGs. Action-oriented research, with an understanding of its different users (policy-makers as well as the private sector and civil society), will be necessary. As a universal agenda, researchers should help address the SDGs at the global but also at the local level, with attention to underlying similarities and differences among countries and territories. Taking into account that the 2030 Agenda focuses on leaving no one behind and lifting out of poverty those in most need, collaboration among universities may tackle the unequal distribution of universities and research centers. Oftentimes the poorest of the poor live in areas without universities or research centers that could understand the sustainable development needs of those areas. (Source: United Nations Academic Impact)


### Tracking JGU's Contribution to SDG 12



**Based on the last 5 years of scholarly output by JGU researchers in Scopus-Indexed publications, JGU has seen consistent year-on-year progress in research linked with SDG 12.**

## MAJOR INITIATIVES TAKEN IN THE YEAR 2024-25 towards SDG 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

TARGETS	INITIATIVES AT JGU
<div data-bbox="219 699 488 1098"> <div>TARGET 12-3</div>  <div>HALVE GLOBAL PER CAPITA FOOD WASTE</div> </div> <p>12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.</p>	<p><b>Source Reduction</b> We design dining hall environments to make it easier for students to take only the amount they need and want to eat, making it more difficult to generate waste. One example is trayless dining, a widely used best practice throughout many college dining programmes in the nation, for its proven ability to reduce food and water waste.</p> <p><b>Waste Segregation:</b> Filled bins of wet and dry waste are taken from the dining halls and moved to dedicated garbage rooms where the waste is recorded after each meal. The measurement is carried out thrice a day and we keep track of the average monthly waste as a part of our plan in place to move towards 30% waste reduction in a year.</p> <p><b>Optimising Food Service in Dining Halls:</b> Through the myJGU portal on their phones, students are able to see the real-time availability of dining spaces, allowing them to choose the dining hall as per available space and avoid overcrowding. This helps dining services teams to monitor footfall and optimise halls and avoid excess production of food. Floors with consistently lower occupancy during specific times of the day</p>

	are temporarily closed based on data insights, preventing overproduction and ensuring sustainable resource management.
<div> <div>TARGET 12-4</div>  <div>RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS AND WASTE</div> </div> <p>12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.</p>	<p>Waste Segregation: JGU follows a three-bin waste segregation system, ensuring proper disposal of biodegradable, non-biodegradable, and recyclable waste. By tracking landfill waste and increasing recycling rates annually, JGU continuously enhances its waste management efficiency.</p> <p>Disposal of Medical Waste: Biomedical waste from the JGU Health Centre is meticulously segregated as per government regulations and collected by authorised vendors on alternate days. The university follows stringent safety protocols to ensure responsible disposal, preventing any environmental harm.</p> <p>Disposal of Menstrual Waste: The safe disposal of sanitary napkins is a key priority for us. We have installed designated bins for menstrual waste in restrooms, which an authorised partner collects and disposes of responsibly.</p> <p>Disposal of E-Waste: We have installed two designated bins for the collection of electronic waste, which the JGU community is encouraged to utilise at the end of their electronic products' lifecycle. E-waste is categorised as such based on the E-Waste (Management) Second Amendment Rules, 2023 published by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.</p>

**TARGET 12-5**


**SUBSTANTIALLY  
REDUCE WASTE  
GENERATION**

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

According to the UN Environment Programme, the fashion industry is the second-biggest consumer of water and is responsible for about 10% of global carbon emissions – more than all international flights and maritime shipping combined.

The Office of Sustainability at JGU, in collaboration with Millennial Campus Network (MCN), Rotaract JGU, and The Final Stand, organised a University-wide Clothing Collection Drive from 12th to 15th October 2025. We invited the JGU community to participate in this initiative and help make Jindal a truly circular campus where clothes we no longer use can be transformed into something meaningful for the community. All collected clothes are recycled and upcycled by the Office of Sustainability for use within the university, reducing waste and promoting responsible consumption.

An Open Session was organised by the Office of Sustainability on the topic “Sustainability in the Fashion Industry: Conscious Design and Textile Waste”, to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the SDGs.