



Founder



MAHATMA GANDHI VIDYAMANDIR'S PHARMACY COLLEGE

Approved by : All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) and Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi;

Recognized by : Director of Technical Education, Mumbai and Govt. of Maharashtra,

Permanently Affiliated to : Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune (CPHN017660)

NBA Accredited (B.Pharmacy), AISHE Code - C - 41939

7.1.3 Quality audits on environment and energy regularly undertaken by the institution.

The institutional environment and energy initiatives are confirmed through the following

1. Green audit / Environment audit
2. Energy audit
3. Clean and green campus initiatives
4. Beyond the campus environmental promotion activities

Policy document on environment and energy usage

7.1.3.5 Policy for environment and energy usage

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Policy For Environment And Energy Usage

Humans are driven by the basic instinct of living a happy and healthy life. Though it sounds to be a simple thing, it is hard to realize as it warrants the wholesomeness of both heart and mind. This obviously requires a clean environment which can be promoted by inculcating healthy and hygienic habits besides positive thinking among the youth.

Most of the developed societies which have accorded utmost significance to cleanliness and sanitation have contributed to the growth and development of more productive workforce than their counterparts. In some societies it is very aptly put next to Godliness. It not only affects the working efficiency of the people but also their mood and mindsets. There is a whole culture of cleanliness and hygiene which needs to be communicated and inculcated amongst youth. Though metaphorically, speaking the cleanliness may also be broadened to include a corruption free clean India.

The colleges and universities are temples of learning. They have an important role to play in the development of this attitude. The students in institutions of higher learning are of an impressionable age and thus universities and colleges can become the best platform for imbibing these values so as to transform them into motivated citizens.

The cleanliness can be viewed in two paradigms- Structural and Individual-moralistic. The former includes the steps taken by the government at the structural level or macro level by making policies, provisions, institutions, etc. And by individualistic-moralistic, it is meant dealing at the micro or individual level by invoking appeals like moral, social, spiritual, etc. There is no doubt that it requires the co-operation and willingness of people but alongside it ought to be backed by the institutional arrangements.

Structural steps:

1. Visible efforts of maintaining cleanliness on the part of institutions is a must so that people are inspired to keep their surrounding clean. Usually people hesitate to spoil or defile a place that is already neat and clean. When there would be cleanliness at public places they will think twice before defiling it.
2. A separate project must be designed for students which may include embedding instructions about cleanliness, creating awareness camps in organizing cleanliness drives so that cleanliness is inculcated in their attitude and learning.
3. There could be a part of cleanliness and related areas in the environment course which is being offered in the system. Also, institutions like Universities and colleges must collaborate to come out with ways to make the Swachha mission possible.
4. Apart from keeping things at the mercy of people's character, there must be some legal aspects of enforcing cleanliness. Not only there must be enough laws that require a citizen to adopt cleanliness but there must be provisions of penalties and fines that may act deterrent for the law breakers. Their execution must be ensured and in this respect the use of electronic surveillance may be of great use. This is quite prevalent in places where



people are already sensitized to the idea of hygiene and cleanliness.

5. People sensitization programs about the environment- and greenery must be conducted. It will further motivate them to take care of our natural greens and keep water resources clean and safe by not making them the dumping grounds.
6. Proper waste segregation and disposal system should be in place and ensure that it is implemented at the structural level.
7. More effective Public Participation Models should be in place to include and ensure public participation in the campaign for clean India.
8. Public Toilets must not only be constructed but also well maintained so as to assure their continued use. It is one of the crucial factors in making clean India a success that the public toilets are clean otherwise people will continue to relieve themselves in open place, which unfortunately they consider a cleaner option.
9. NGOs must be roped in with increased participation for implementation of cleaner practices in our daily lives. We already have a successful example before us- Sulabh International Toilets. Also, the role of corporate may be sought in *Swachchha Bharat Mission* as part of their corporate social responsibilities in any form be it financial assistance or program implementation.

Moralist-individualistic steps:

1. Weaving and sharing inspiring stories from across the world about how they keep their country clean. Japan for example is well appreciated for its obsession for cleanliness in the world. Not only their roads are very clean but their sewage water is also relatively clean as it is properly treated before it is discharged in drains. This also helps them keeping their rivers clean- something which we want to achieve in the form of a clean Godavari -Ganga and for that matter other major rivers like Yamuna, Gomati, etc.
2. Blending the concept of lifestyle and health with the idea of cleanliness will buy some adopters in the world where lifestyle and health consciousness is very much a value.
3. Inspiring people to keep their houses clean and then move on to surroundings or community cleanliness.
4. It is a related concept of personal hygiene which has its bearings upon the personal and mental health and this must be stressed upon.
5. The unit of action being an individual is taken into confidence and motivated to spread the idea of cleanliness not out of any compulsion but out of his/her conviction of cleanliness. He/she further becomes a part of chain in communication with his/her family members and friends and thus communicates through actual adopting of the value.

Health has taken a backseat in developing India where lifestyle and environmental diseases are on rise particularly in youth due to sedentary lifestyle and lack of physical



activity. These lifestyle and environmental diseases pose huge challenge to India's young population. The root cause of most of the health problems is poor sanitation and lack of availability of potable water, sedentary lifestyle, faulty habits, lack of awareness on health issues and rise in smoking, alcoholism, drug abuse in the youth of the country.

Government of India has decided to achieve this by 2019 as a befitting tribute to the father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th Birth Anniversary. Keeping this in view, the University Grants Commission has decided to launch a new scheme "Swachh Bharat- Swasth Bharat".

Objectives:

1. To propel the idea of Swachh Bharat- Swasth Bharat through 4 Cs (Clean mind, clean body, clean environment and clean society).
2. To create and support public health care system.
3. To inculcate the norms of clean and healthy living amongst the youth.
4. To create awareness about the responsibility to live healthy and keeping the environments clean for a sustainable growth and development.
5. To create an environment of understanding and awareness on these issues within community and foster health promotion and protection measures on lifestyle diseases.
6. To support community to have a holistic, sustainable and healthy life styles.
7. To provide general assistance to Universities & Colleges for developing health care and sanitation facilities.
8. To strive towards a peaceful co-existence for the betterment of the society as a whole.
9. To take a pledge to say no to dirtying the surroundings by throwing garbage out on the streets; spitting anywhere; defecating in the open; defacing the walls of the monuments and other public places or property.
10. To keep everything clean be it heart, hostel, library, labs, gyms, playground, home, neighborhoods, offices, streets, villages, cities, etc.

Eligibility:

Universities/Colleges which have been included under Section 2(f) and declared fit to receive central assistance under Section 12 B of the UGC Act, will be eligible to receive financial assistance under this scheme.

Implementation of the scheme

The scheme will be implemented by the universities and colleges with the help of existing departments such as Physical education department, Environmental Science Department, Home Science Department and Psychology Department or any other relevant Department by developing a centre on SWACHH BHARAT-SWASTH BHARAT, which will be comprising of a coordinator, doctor, counselor, yoga experts, nutritionist, psychologist, etc.



MODULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SWACHH BHARAT-SWASTH BHARAT

MODULE I: SWACHH BHARAT

1. To construct toilets in the universities and Colleges.
2. To conduct outreach programs for creating awareness on Swachh Bharat through NSS, Scouts and Guides and women cell.
3. To produce energy and manure using bio-wastes.
4. Plantation drives to increase the green cover and conservation of old trees.
5. Self-sustainable units through energy production using solar panels.
6. Plastic free environment.
7. Development of Green Buildings concept in the society.
8. Green Audit.
9. Effective Waste management and recycling.
10. Adoption of colonies for cleanliness and welfare.
11. Rain water harvesting.
12. Proper disposal of medical waste.
13. Creating awareness in the community through short films.
14. Use of social media for broader community outreach.

MODULE II: SWASTH BHARAT

1. To increase the awareness of the importance of regular physical activity in a healthy lifestyle.
2. To promote physical and mental health activities
3. To increase the awareness of the importance of nutrition for a healthy life style.
4. To recognize the cultural diversity and psycho-modulatory activities towards a tolerant and harmonious society.
5. To increase awareness of the effects of substance abuse and stress on healthy life style for tobacco/Drug free population.
6. To organize Yoga/meditation session for holistic well being.
7. To organize talks/lectures by the eminent experts.
8. To organize seminars/ debates /workshops, symposia, etc.
9. To provide guidance and counseling services, etc.
10. Creating awareness in the community through short films.
11. Use of social media for broader community outreach.



LABORATORY SAFETY GUIDELINES

Electricity Safety Guidelines

- Do not overload electrical equipment
- Do not use extension cords for permanent wiring
- Do not link one power strip to another, (daisy chain)
- Do not use plug removal as a substitute for on –off switch.
- Do not store flammable or combustible solids or liquids in a standard refrigerator or freezer.
- Lab made electrical devices must be approved by a competent electrician prior to use.
- Do not drape electrician cords over light fixtures or other heat producing equipment.
- Remove all 3 wire plugs with a missing or damaged grounding prong.
- Keep a fire extinguisher handy.
- Keep electrical sources away from water.
- Ask a grown-up for help when plugging in a plug.
- Get a grown-up to put a cap on unused plug sockets.
- Don't ever yank a plug out of its pocket.

- Obtain permission by the safety coordinator before operating any high voltage equipment (voltages above 50Vrms ac and 50V dc are always dangerous, extra precautions should be considered as voltage levels are increased)
- Maintain an unobstructed access to all electrical panels.
- Avoid using extension cords whenever possible. Extension cords should not go under doors, across aisles, be hung from the ceiling, or plugged into other extension cords.
- Never, ever modify or otherwise change any high voltage equipment.
- Before attaching the power supply to your setup make sure there are no "live" wires which can be touched when possible use a box with an interlock
- When attaching a high voltage power supply ALWAYS switch off the supply

Fire safety guidelines

- Use sparking tool to ignite fires rather than matches or butane lighters.
- Check gas hose connections to ensure they are tight and not leaking. Soap solution is simple to make and use for checking leakage: look for bubbles.
- Do not use tygon or plastic tubing to connect burners to gas outlet: use natural rubber hose 3 ft. in length or shorter designed for this use.
- Flammable gases and vapors travel distances quickly: avoid producing clouds of vapor that can ignite and flashback to you.
- Never leave open flames unattended for any length of time.
- Do not use open flame or other high heat source within 6 feet of a container of flammable liquid.
- Use open flame in a fume hood whenever possible: remove all flammable and combustible liquids from the fume hood-storage of these liquids as reagents or chemical waste is not allowed.
- Turn of gas when not in use
- Light Bunsen burners on orange 'safety' flame
- Keep reactive metals in jars filled with oil

