JSS ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION & RESEARCH
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY) MYSURU

JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research

(Deemed to be University) (Accredited A+ Grade by NAAC)

COMPENDIUM ON SDG-12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Compendium of Activities in Achieving UN Sustainable Development Goals

2024-25

JSSMC

3 A GLANCE AT OUR EFFORTS:

- **Abiding by JSS AHER Green policy**
- **Ensuring greenery in the college and hospital campus**
- **Energy conservation measures**
    - **Use of LED Bulbs**

- **Water conservation**
- **Electric Vehicle**
- **Use of bicycle**

- **Responsible Consumption and production**
  - **Kitchen garden in the campus**
  - **Oxygen plant installation in hospital**
  - **Solar panel installation**
  - **Biogas production**
  - **Seed to Plate Initiative**
  - **Plastic Free Initiative**
- **Scientific disposal of biomedical waste**
- **Publications**

Energy conservation & recycling policy

Introduction

JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research (JSSAHER) is conscious of its responsibility and role immaterializing its green policy using renewable energy, management of its water resources, and disposal of waste.

Purpose

In order to minimize energy usage, improve the efficiency of all energy/ resources (natural resources, water, electricity) consuming systems and equipment, and improve the environment in all facilities, JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research has adopted an energy /resources conservation and recycling policy.

Definitions

- Energy conservation: Energy conservation is a practice of decreasing the quantity of energy used and achieved through efficient energy use.
- Recycle: Recycle is a process of collecting and reprocessing materials that would typically be considered waste.

Policy

Conservation of energy and natural resources and recycling process is an integral part of JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research (JSSAHER) facilities' design and usage. The JSSAHER employs a variety of energy conservation, recycling, and other techniques to lessen the consumption of resources and achieve the lowest feasible life cycle costs. However, occupant health, safety, comfort, and program requirements shall always be the primary concerns. Energy conservation measures will be achieved by using the most cost-effective, energy-efficient approach with consideration given for flexibility of use and future remodelling convenience. Recycling efforts are encouraged at the Institution/department level.

Responsibilities

- All faculty, staff, students, design consultants, and construction contractors must observe energy and resource conservation measures employed by the campus.
- The Campus Facilities Maintenance & Management Authority- Deputy Registrar shall be the principal coordinator of all design disciplines, which includes responsibility for the implementation of this policy.

• Constituent Colleges & Departments shall be responsible for internal energy conservation, recycling efforts.

Related Policies

The energy conservation and recycling policy of JSS Academy of Higher Education &Research (JSSAHER) supports:

• Smart Campus Policy of JSSAHER

• The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) guidelines- Government of India.

• National conservation strategy and policy statement on environment and development Government of India.

Ensuring greenery in the college and hospital campus


J.S.S. MEDICAL


SPEED LIMIT
20
km./h.
GREEN CAMPUS
CLEAN CAMPUS
PLASTIC FREE CAMPUS
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SPEED
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J.S.S. MEDICAL COLLEGE
SPEED LIMIT
20


JSS MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS MYSORE
STRICTLY PROHIBITED
INSIDE CAMPUS :
SMOKING
DRUGS NARCOTIC & ADDICTIVE
ALCOHOL
NON VEG FOOD
GREEN CAMPUS
CLEAN CAMPUS
PLASTIC FREE CAMPUS
SPEED LIMIT
20


BLOCK-I

Energy conservation measures:

Light Bulb Replacement

• It is estimated that replacing traditional incandescent bulbs with CFLs/LED can cut lighting costs by up to 75%. JSSAHER, Constituent Colleges & Departments shall exchange such traditional incandescent bulbs across campus with CFLs/LED in a phased manner. Thus 75 %

of the bulbs shall be changed with CFLs/LEDs by 2017.

- Sticker Reminders as part of their 'Energy Awareness Campaign' shall be placed on switch boards to remind everyone to conserve energy by turning off the lights.
- Small pamphlets emphasizing the importance of energy saving shall be prepared and circulated to all the staff and students of the college.
- Solar water heaters installed in colleges and hostels and especially for cooking, solar energy is utilized in the hostels and in guest houses. Step shall be taken to replace use of LPG completely with solar energy by 2020.

Water conservation

a. Awareness program shall be held in campus once in 3 months for Sensitizing the staff and students

b. The students in hostels shall be sensitized about water conservation in their orientation meetings.

c. Printed stickers / labels with the slogan 'Save Water' to be fixed in strategic places of the college and hostels.

d. Reducing car washing and the vehicles on the campus shall be washed based on the real needs rather than regular washing.

e. The gardens shall be irrigated only with sprinklers and drip irrigation systems to save the wastage of water in plantations.

f. All the existing flushes in the toilets to be changed into duel flush system in a phased manner.

g. Sticker Reminders as part of the 'Energy Awareness Campaign' shall be placed near taps to remind everyone to conserve water by reducing wastage and closing the tap.

- Recharging of and ground water resources.
- Constructions of water tanks for responsible consumption of water.

Borewell rejuvenation point

Ro Rejected water collection tank

Construction of tanks and bunds

Recycle

• Green wastes shall be composted and reused as composts manure.

• All the waste bins to be replaced with duel bins with tag and pictorial signs “biodegradable waste” & nondegradable waste”.

• The biowaste disposal shall be only through Government approved disposal service contracts.

Rainwater harvest

To meet the needs and sustainable management of fresh water, the rainwater harvesting and utilisation systems have been established in all the campuses of the JSSAHER to aid towards the greater objectives of water management and conservation and increasing recharge of groundwater by capturing and storing rainwater, rainwater harvesting from rooftop run-offs and natural waterbodies and the community development. The below-mentioned models are established in the various buildings based on the size of the building and the extent and topography of the land.

The systems include –

• Simple roof water collection systems - Most of the rooftop rainwater harvesting has been completed by constructing five water storage structures with a storage capacity of 1000 m3.

• Land surface catchments – a simple way of collecting rainwater by retaining the flows (Including flood flows) of small creeks and streams in small storage reservoirs (on surface or underground) created by low-cost dams

• Collection of storm water – The surface runoff collected in stormwater ponds/reservoirs is subject to a wide variety of contaminants and every effort is made to keep these catchments clean

JSSAHER and the constituent colleges shall continue to establish a combination of the above techniques to have meet the groundwater needs.

Response towards conservation of energy:

The staff and students of JSSAHER shall be aware of the following response of JSSAHER towards conservation of energy to support its activities:

• Green Policy to be strictly followed in all its campuses

• Maintenance of clean, green and smart campus – waste segregation and planned disposal of waste through authorized agencies only

• Disposal of biomedical waste, Chemicals, and e-waste as per the norms of the Government Pollution control Board

• No Smoking campuses

• Energy conservation strategies – use of CFL/LED lights

• Plastic-free campuses

• Conservation of water resources - Rainwater harvesting and wastewater treatment

• Reducing paper communication

• Organizing Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and creates awareness and consciousness amongst students.

• Preserving traditional knowledge and herbal medicine. Established medicinal plants garden andpromotes eco-friendly cultivation practices by organizing medicinal plants exhibition

Electric vehicles

The electric vehicles are provided for the administrative staff at key positions in the JSS Hospital. It is a major initiative taken towards environmental protection and climate change by means of reducing air pollution and sustainable energy usage.

The electric vehicles are utilized for patient transport inside the hospital for those who have difficulty in commuting.

Usage of bicycles in the campus

Response for responsible production:

Solar panel installation on roof tops for generation of electricity. Solar panels are installed in the campuses of JSS Medical college and Hospital roof tops. The power generated through this is supplied to the grid.

Solar plants for heating water and for electricity

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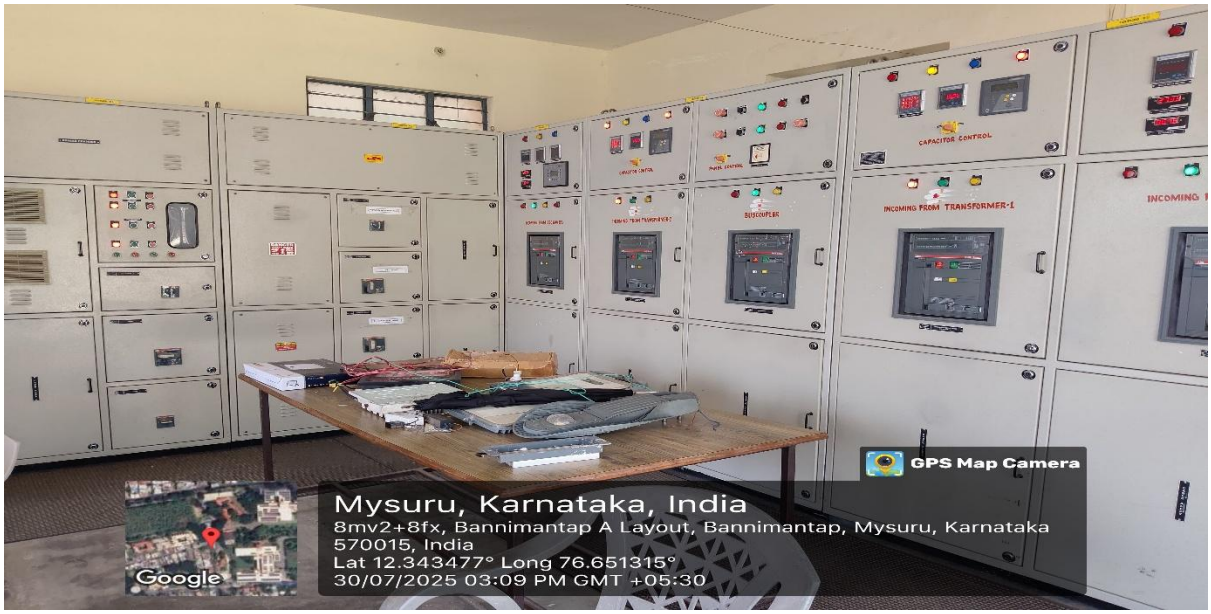

Oxygen plant installation

JSS Hospital has installed and commissioned-

- TWO VSA Oxygen generator plants which produces 1000 Liters per Minute (500 Ltr/min x 2 nos), This is an American product which is the latest, most efficient and cost-effective model. Through this plant JSS Hospital, Mysore will be able to supply oxygen for additional 300 beds in the 'A' wing of the hospital. This has increased our oxygen bed numbers to 1060, with this plant we can generate and supply oxygen 24X7 without any interruption and also not be dependent on any other external source
- We have increased our liquid medical oxygen capacity from 13 kilo litres to 26 kilo litres

We work in students' hostel of JSS Medical College. We come from rural background. We are very happy to grow and maintain the kitchen garden. We do not use any chemicals for growing vegetables or fruits. We receive enormous support from the administration for the same. We will feel happy and contented when we harvest vegetables and cook food from it and serve to students.

Production of biogas: Biogas production is done using biodegradable waste

Kitchen garden in the hostel campus

We are employed as cooks at the JSS Medical College student hostel and take great pride in cultivating and maintaining the kitchen garden. With a deep-rooted passion for natural farming, we grow fruits and vegetables without the use of any chemicals. Our rural upbringing has provided us with the knowledge and skills needed for effective cultivation.

The administration supports us greatly in all aspects of our work, which motivates us further. It brings us immense joy and satisfaction to harvest fresh produce, prepare wholesome meals, and serve them to the students.

SEED TO PLATE INITIATIVE REPORT

The Seed to Plate Initiative was launched on June 21, 2024, at the JSS Urban Health Training Centre in the Medar Block of Bamboo Bazaar as part of the Environmental Sustenance Activity within the Family Adoption Program. During the event, families adopted by the MBBS Phase 3 students (2021-22 batch) received plant grow bags

filled with soil and manure, along with a variety of green leafy vegetable seeds (Mint, Coriander, Amaranth & Keerai). Dr. Sunil Kumar D, Professor & Head of the Dept. of Community Medicine, attended the event; Dr. Rama H V, Medical Officer at JSS UHC Bamboo Bazaar; JSS UHC Co-ordinator, Dr. Amoghashree; Dr. Mythily M R & Dr. Kavya G Upadhya, FAP 2021-22 Batch Co-ordinators; Department of Community Medicine, Post Graduates and Medico-Social Workers.

Plastic free initiative:

As a part of the Environmental Sustenance Activity under the Family Adoption Program, Faculty and Postgraduates of the Department of Community Medicine conducted awareness sessions regarding the health effects of plastics and its prevention at Dandikere on 15.03.25 and at Pillahalli on 05.04.25. An initiative to curb plastic pollution was undertaken with the slogan “Reduce Plastic, Protect Health, Preserve Future” wherein plastic bottles were collected from people and in return cloth bags were distributed.


Biomedical waste management in hospital

"CLEANLINESS IS GODLINESS NOT JUST NEXT TO GODLINESS"

Especially in hospitals, cleanliness can save lives. Every healthcare worker needs to understand this and also educate the visitors to the hospital with a lot of concern and patience.

We the staff of JSS hospital take this pledge of keeping our hospital very clean, meaning to say that we would like to keep the hospital germ free as far as possible.

This can be accomplished by following the international/national guidelines for Bio-Medical waste (BMW) management. This not only protects the patients, but health care workers and patient attendants too.

We are committed in giving safe and quality service to our patients as described by the founder of our hospital Jagadguru Sri Shivarathri Rajendra Mahaswamiji as "PATIENTS ARE OUR RELATIVES" (Rogigale Namma Bandhugalu).

To keep the hospital safe and germfree, we also need the cooperation of patients and attendants.

We consider our hospital as a place of worship because we hear more prayers in the hospital for the good health of the patients than what we hear in temple/churches/mosques etc.

It's a process is developed by the hospital for safe handling and disposal of infectious and hazardous materials.

PURPOSE

• To minimize the health and equipment hazard in any related process

• To provide a safe and healthy environment for staff, patient and visitors

SCOPE

• The procedure for collection, segregation, treatment and disposal of biomedical waste generated during routine work in wards, OPDs, OT's, laboratories and other places where biomedical waste is generated.

RESPONSIBILITY

- Safety Committee, Quality Assurance Team, Bio Medical Waste Management Department, Laboratory, Clinical and Nonclinical staff.
- Document of BMW management approval from state Pollution control available with management

BIOMEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

• Biomedical Waste management HIC-8b

• The SOP has been based on the policy direction issued in Gazette of India notification of 2018 Environment Protection Act guidelines

• All wards and departments will follow the under mentioned instructions meticulously

• Heads of departments and hierarchy of wards will be legally and morally responsible for effective functioning of health care waste management system at JSS Hospital.

• HIC members during rounds ensure appropriate disposal of BMW. If any deviation from the protocol is noticed, photographs are clicked and discussed with the concerned personnel to take necessary corrective measures.

Segregation, containment and packing of hospital waste in wards and departments HIC-8c.

The waste should be segregated at source, all health care personnel – doctors, nurses, interns medical and nursing and paramedical students, lab personnel, helper staff, patients, attendants of patients are responsible for this. Clinical and nursing staff apart from meticulous exertion needs to oversee proper operation.

Waste collection is done in each ward / department in colour coded labelled bins of capacity 20 to 35 litres of each category and placed at the points of generation in respective wards/departments at accessible, user friendly and safe location.

Sharps will be collected in white puncture proof containers in each department / ward. Sharps should be decontaminated with 1% sodium hypochlorite solution after disfiguring the same, the hypochlorite solution should be changed every 24 hours. Once 2/3rd full the container should be dispatched for disposal.

Intact glassware will be collected in the cardboard boxes lined with blue boxes and can be handed over to the common treatment facilities.

The waste collected by housekeeping staff is stored in colour coded rooms situated in the back yard of the hospital.

The waste is transported to Shree consultancy in closed vans within stipulated time limits in a secure manner.

HIC-8d:

STAFF SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS:

To ensure the safety of personnel involved in Bio-medical waste treatment and disposal, we follow certain policies and guidelines.

1. There are dedicated trolleys for transporting waste within the hospital.
2. All workers involved in this work are aware of the hazardous nature of this work.
3. The workers are provided with gumboots, rubber aprons, caps, masks and thick rubber gloves.
4. All workers are immunized against Hepatitis B.

TRAINING

1. JSSH hospital has a well-designed awareness and training program for all categories of workers involved in Bio-medical waste disposal and management.

2. Regular pre induction training shall be conducted for appropriate categories of staff before joining to the concerned department.

3. We have charts displayed at strategic points in all patient care areas depicting our Bio-medical waste management policy.

4. We have frequent workshops and training programs to promote awareness of our Bio-medical waste management policy.

HIC-9a:

HIC-9a: The management provides manpower, money and materials to carry out Infection control programmes. Regularly classes are conducted by ICNs and members of HIC committee to all the staff of the Hospital. Induction programme for newcomers includes sessions on HIC

HIC-9b: BUDGET: The organization earmarks an annual budget for Infection control program. Based on the scope of HIC activities and the previous years' experience, this budget is allocated.

HIC-9c & d: TRAINING: Organization provides induction training and In-service training sessions for all staff in regular sessions.

For doctors, medical education unit conducts induction program with HIC as one of the topics.

For nurses and other para medical staff, training is conducted by ICNs and HIC members.

All the policies and protocols defined and approved by the HIC committee is being taught repeatedly and any change in the protocol also is immediately informed to all the concerned staff. Pop up messages on HIS are flashed to enforce the new changes into action.

Award for Clean water and sanitation

Publications:

1. Rakesh M, Annaram Ravali, Shruddha , Sunil Kumar D, Perception and practice of household solid waste management practices in rural Mysuru district: a cross-sectional study, International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health, 2024 Nov;11(12):4941-4947.
2. B Snehalatha, Jamuna Bai A, Anil Kumar K M, Deepa Sachan, Sharangouda J Patil, Municipal Solid Waste Recycling and Management: Formal and Informal Sectors, Solid Waste
3. Kruthka Bn Ms, Smitha Chandrashekarappa, Manasa K , Practices of Food Taboo and Food Faddism During Antenatal and Postnatal Period in Rural and Urban Areas, 2025 Jan;7(2).
4. Rakshitha J, Sunil Kumar D, Krishnamurthy K V, Anirudh K Menon, Exploring dietary habits: a study of food consumption patterns among school children aged 10-16 in Mysuru,
5. S Vijay, Nagma Firdose, Raghavendra Konnur, D Venu, A Knowledge Attitude Practices on Biomedical Waste Management Among Nursing Students: A Cross Sectional Study, 2025

JSSDCH

Sustainable Development Goal 12 (SDG 12) is focused on ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. It aims to promote responsible and sustainable management of resources, minimize waste and pollution, and encourage efficient use of resources throughout their life cycle.

The targets set for SDG 12 are as follows:

1. Implement the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, recognizing the importance of international cooperation.
2. Achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources by decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation.
3. Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains.
4. Ensure sustainable procurement practices and promote sustainable lifestyles by providing information and awareness about sustainable development and lifestyles.
5. Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse.
6. Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.
7. Promote sustainable public procurement practices that are in line with national policies and priorities.
8. Encourage industries to adopt sustainable practices and integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.
9. Develop and implement tools to monitor the impacts of sustainable development for sustainable tourism.
10. Rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions.

SDG 12 recognizes the importance of changing patterns of production and consumption to ensure the sustainable use of resources and reduce the negative environmental impact of economic activities. It emphasizes the need for promoting sustainable practices across all sectors, including industry, agriculture, and tourism. By adopting responsible consumption and production patterns, it is possible to achieve more efficient resource use, reduce waste and pollution, and promote a sustainable and circular economy.

GLANCE AT OUR EFFORTS:

- Abiding by JSS AHER Green policy Ensuring greenery in the college and hospital campus
- Energy conservation measures
- Kitchen garden in the campus
- Oxygen plant installation
- Scientific disposal of biomedical waste from all health centres
- Regular training of health care workers and students on biomedical waste management


Shot on OnePlus

Kitchen garden in the hostel campus

Energy conservation & recycling policy

Introduction

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Policy

Conservation of energy and natural resources and recycling process is an integral part of JSS

Academy of Higher Education & Research (JSSAHER) facilities' design and usage. The JSSAHER employs a variety of energy conservation, recycling, and other techniques to lessen the consumption of resources and achieve the lowest feasible life cycle costs. However, occupant

health, safety, comfort, and program requirements shall always be the primary concerns. Energy conservation measures will be achieved by using the most cost-effective, energy-efficient approach with consideration given for flexibility of use and future remodelling convenience. Recycling efforts are encouraged at the Institution/department level.

Responsibilities

- All faculty, staff, students, design consultants, and construction contractors must observe energy and resource conservation measures employed by the campus.
- The Campus Facilities Maintenance & Management Authority- Deputy Registrar shall be the principal coordinator of all design disciplines, which includes responsibility for the implementation of this policy.
- Constituent Colleges & Departments shall be responsible for internal energy conservation, recycling efforts.

Related Policies

The energy conservation and recycling policy of JSS Academy of Higher Education &Research

(JSSAHER) supports:

- Smart Campus Policy of JSSAHER
- The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) guidelines- Government of India.
- National conservation strategy and policy statement on environment and development Government of India

Our JSS AHER has its Green Policy which emphasizes on the following to be strictly followed in all its campuses.

- Provision for natural light in all its buildings. Maintenance of a clean, green, and smart campus – waste segregation and planned disposal of waste through authorized agencies only
- Disposal of biomedical waste, Chemicals, and e-waste as per the norms of the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board
- Energy conservation strategies – E.g., use of CFL/LED lights and Solar heaters and Air source heat pumps in the hostels
- Plastic-free campuses
- Conservation of water resources - Rainwater harvesting and wastewater treatment
- Reducing paper communication
- The HEI actively organizes Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and creates awareness and consciousness amongst students.

The Institution also has included a subject Environmental Sciences in all courses as stipulated by UGC and organizes Environment Day and Water Day. The Institution believes in preserving traditional medicine and has established medicinal plants garden and promotes eco-friendly cultivation practices by organizing medicinal plants exhibition in JSS Urban Health Centre. To meet the needs and sustainable management of fresh water, the rainwater harvesting, and utilisation systems have been established in all the campuses of the university to aid towards the greater objectives of water management and conservation and increasing recharge of groundwater by capturing and storing rainwater, rainwater harvesting from rooftop run-offs and natural waterbodies and the community development.

The below mentioned models are established in the various buildings based on the size of the building and the extent and topography of the land.

- Simple roof water collection systems - Most of the rooftop rainwater harvesting has been completed by constructing five water storage structures with a storage capacity of 1000 m3.
- Land surface catchments – a simple way of collecting rainwater by retaining the flows (including flood flows) of small creeks and streams in small storage reservoirs (on surface or underground) created by low-cost dams
- Collection of storm water – The surface runoff collected in stormwater ponds/reservoirs is subject to a wide variety of contaminants and every effort is made to keep these catchments clean. The University supports green practices in all its initiatives. It has well-defined policies for its sustainable green practices which include its energy conservation policy, water conservation policy, transport policy, the SMART and Green campus policy and many such policies and practices that inculcate the importance of conserving the present for the future generations. Towards the same some of the practices include - Students, staff using Bicycles – the staff and students are encouraged to use bicycles on its campuses and students residing in the hostels of the university are discouraged from having automobiles and live on campus. Battery operated vehicles too are available on the campus to help students transport their belongings.
- Public Transport – the university maintains a fleet of buses that are available to the students for travel between campuses and public places at fixed timings.
- Pedestrian friendly roads – all roads are paved and landscaped and are pedestrian friendly Plastic-free campus – All its campuses are plastic free
- Paperless office – the utilization of papers for administrative purposes is minimized and e-communications are encouraged.
- Green landscaping with trees and plants – all the campuses are beautifully landscaped which have won appreciation, admiration, and awards for the aesthetic and green environment of its campuses. The Green campus committee ensures that the above principles are strictly complied with and provides feedback to the university on its efforts and the future directions.

BIOMEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT IN HOSPITAL

- JSS Dental College and Hospital gives utmost importance to controlling and prevention of infection in patients, visitors, healthcare providers and community by adopting appropriate safety measures.
- JSS Dental College and Hospital has an organized Infection Control Committee and Infection Control Team which formulates policies and measures aimed at reducing and eliminating infection risks to patients, housekeeping staff, visitors and to the environment.
- JSS Dental College and Hospital has an infection control and elimination programs and policies that are well documented.
- Infection control and elimination programs are performed regularly with yearly upgradations.
- JSS Dental College and Hospital has a well-coordinated Infection Control Committee that supervises all infection control and elimination programs.

Responsibilities of Infection Control Committee & Infection Control team

Aim of Infection Control Committee (ICC)

- Aim of Infection Control Committee of JSS Dental College and Hospital is to adopt policies and practices that help to prevent and eliminate hospital related infections in patients, health care providers, visitors and the environment.

Duties of Infection Control team:

- Infection Control Team coordinates to formulate infection control policies and practices for control and elimination of infection.
- ITC introduce standard operating procedures that aim toward infection control.
- The team organizes training and appraisal of all members of the staff regularly regarding the policies and protocols for infection control and elimination.
- The team streamlines the documentation of the outcome of policies and practices.
- ICT performs the periodical auditing of the infection control practices outcome.
- Team formulates appropriate protocols for biomedical waste management.
- The team is responsible for periodic monitoring and documentation of water supply, air supply and other engineering works.

Definition

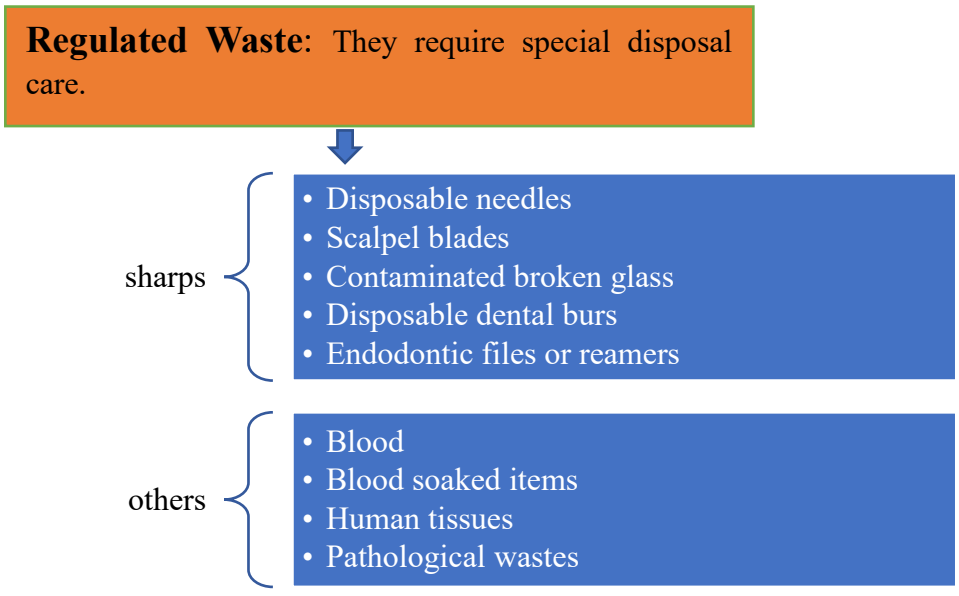
Biomedical waste means any waste which is generated during diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human being or animals or in the research activities pertaining there to or in the production of testing of biologicals

Purpose: to ensure safe and secure biomedical waste disposal or handling in JSSDCH.

JSSDCH has obtained consent from pollution control board to operate.
JSSDCH has outsourced biomedical waste collection and disposal to Shree consultancy.
JSSDCH adheres to policies in manual for waste handling and management inside the working area and outside till it is collected

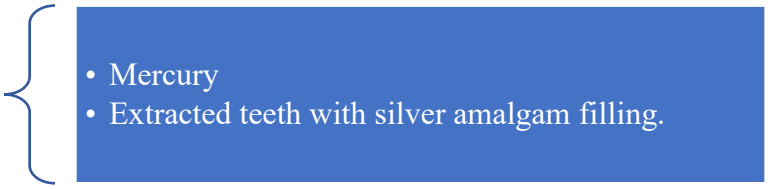
Classification of waste

According to Environmental Protection Agency, EPA



Non-Regulated Waste

Toxic Wastes: It is a waste that can have poisonous effect.



- All waste containers that hold potentially infectious materials (regulated or non-regulated) must be labeled with biohazard symbol. JSSDCH outsources BMW disposal to Shree consultancy.
- As per the guidelines of Shree consultancy the waste generated should be segregated into different colored containers. Colored containers are provided to each department and each color is designated to collect specific type of waste as mentioned below.

Non chlorinated yellow bags (Incinerable waste only)	Non chlorinated red bags (plastic waste only)	Non chlorinated blue bags (glasswares and metals only):	Non chlorinated white transluscent bags or bin with disinfectant (only sharps):
• Human tissue • Placenta • Infected cotton and dressing • Soiled plaster casts • Body parts • Blood bags • Cotton swabs	• Catheter • IV sets • Gloves • Tubings • Syringe without needles	• Broken bottles • Discarded or contaminated glass vials and ampules.	• Glass pieces slides • Needles, lancets • Syringe with fixed needles • Scalpel blades • Overused and underused sharps

Black colored bags (not to be sent to BMW management facility)
• Food wastes • Tender coconut • Leaves wrapping • Office paper waste • Dustings • Paper and plastic cups • Syringe wrapper • Vegetables • Fruits or fruit peels etc.

- All the colored bags or bins should be closed tightly in order to prevent spillage or contamination.
- All the waste should be collected in central waste collection centre from where it will be collected by BMW management agency
- All the staff handling the biomedical waste will be provided with PPE which should be used mandatorily while handling BMW.
- Syringe or needle burner must be used for syringe needles and then the syringe must be disposed into the designated colored bin.
- Radiographic fixer and developer are considered hazardous wastes. It can be handles on site or offsite treatment. JSSDCH manages them by offsite management, where it is outsourced to a company.

- 

Segregation

Proper segregation of BMW:

- BMW has been segregated into different color coded containers as per the guidelines
- provided by Shree consultancy.
- Waste from the working or patient care area is removed once a day or more if required.
- The containers of waste are closed tightly and stored in central waste collection bay from where it is collected and carried out of the campus.
- Handling of mercury, extracted teeth and sharps

Precautions When Working with Mercury.

- Work in a well-ventilated space.
- Avoid direct skin contact with mercury.
- Avoid inhaling mercury vapour.
- Store mercury in unbreakable, tightly sealed containers away from heat.
- When preparing amalgam for restorations, use preloaded capsules (this avoids exposure while measuring mercury).
- When mixing amalgam, always close the cover before starting the amalgamator.
- Reassemble amalgam capsules immediately after dispensing the amalgam mass (the used amalgam capsule is highly contaminated with mercury and is a significant source of mercury vapour if left open).
- Leftover scrap amalgam (that has been retrieved from dental unit traps) is disinfected in a solution of bleach and water. Then it is placed in the container with other scrap amalgam. Never rinse a dental unit trap in the sink. (Waste water plants are not equipped to remove mercury from waste, and the mercury will enter the environment via the waterways)

- Clean spills using appropriate procedure and equipment. Do not use a household vacuum cleaner or the high-volume evacuator (dangerous fumes from the mercury can be released into the air)
- Place the contaminated disposable materials into polyethylene bags and seal.
- Dispose according to regulations specific to your area.

CDC guidelines for handling extracted teeth

Dispose of extracted teeth as regulated waste unless returned to the patient.

Do not dispose of expose teeth that contain amalgam as regulated medical waste intended for incineration.

Heat-Sterilize teeth that do not contain amalgam before they are used for educational purposes

Handling sharps Safe injection practices

Do not harm the recipient.

Do not expose the provider to any avoidable risk.

Do not generate waste that is dangerous for other people. Eg: IV, IM, Lancet procedures etc.

Purpose:

- Promotes, implementation of practices associated with ,
- Intradermal, subcutaneous, IM needles
- IV infusions and injections
- Lancet procedures

Guidelines on Use of Injection Devices Syringes:

- Preferably use new devices for each procedure.
- Use disposable syringes.
- Before use inspect packing, whether there is breach in protective barrier.
- If package is punctured, torn, damaged, discard and use new one. Always check for
- expiry date. Medication
- Do not use single loaded syringe for medication administration to several patients.
- Always follow single patient, single needle, single syringe policy.
- Avoid changing needle in order to reuse syringe.
- Avoid using same mixing syringe to reconstitute several vials.
- Avoid combining left over medication for later use.
- Preferably use single dose vial for each patient in order to avoid contamination between patients.
- Open only one vial of particular medication at a time in each patient area.
- Do not store multidose vial in open ward where they may be contaminated.
- If sterility of vial is compromised discard immediately.
- Practical Guidelines for Injection Administration
- Always check the prescription for medication/drug chart and corresponding patient's name.
- Check for the dosage prescribed.
- Check for the expiry date.
- Perform hand hygiene procedures.
- Use 60-70% alcohol swab to clean the top of vial.
- Always open the syringe pack in front of patient to reassure them that the syringe and needle have not been used previously.
- Use sterile syringe or needle to withdraw medications from ampule.

Injection site preparation

- Use alcohol based (60-70%) solution or a single use swab or cotton wool ball to disinfect the site of injection.
- Wipe the area from centre of injection site outward without going over the same.
- Solution should be applied for 30 seconds and allow it to dry completely.
- Delay in Administration
- If medication cannot be given immediately for some reasons it should be capped using
- scoop technique.
- It should be storing safe dry place; it should be labelled.

Precautions

- Needle should not touch any contaminated surfaces.
- Syringe should not be reused even if needle is changed.
- Do not use same needle/syringe to enter multiple multidose vials.
- Do not use syringe/needle to re-enter the vial once used on a patient, even if it is for same patient or other.

Guidelines to Prevent Sharp Injuries

- Avoid bending/breaking, manipulating or manually remove the needle before disposal.
- Use scoop technique when needle has to be recapped.
- Sharps, glass ampules should be discarded immediately after use into a sharp container which is leak/puncture proof.

- Sharp container should be sealed and replaced when it is three quarters full.
  NOTE: In the event of sharp injuries immediately report to the concern IC team person and follow the post exposure protocol.

Storage and transport

- JSSDCH has been designated as central waste collection bay where all the BMW from different departments are transported via closed containers or bags safely and securely.
- Shree consultancy people collect the BMW in a closed vehicle without contaminating the campus.
- The quantity of waste and timings of BMW collection is all documented on day-to-day basis
- Shree consultancy is paid fee for collection of BMWS. The details of which are maintained.
- Personal protective equipment's are used mandatorily for handling BMW by all staff in accordance with manual to prevent cross infection or other accidental injuries.
- JSSDCH has equipment for disposing used syringes, blades, suture needles etc..
- Handling of sharps are done using appropriate PPE and in accordance with JSSDCH ICM.

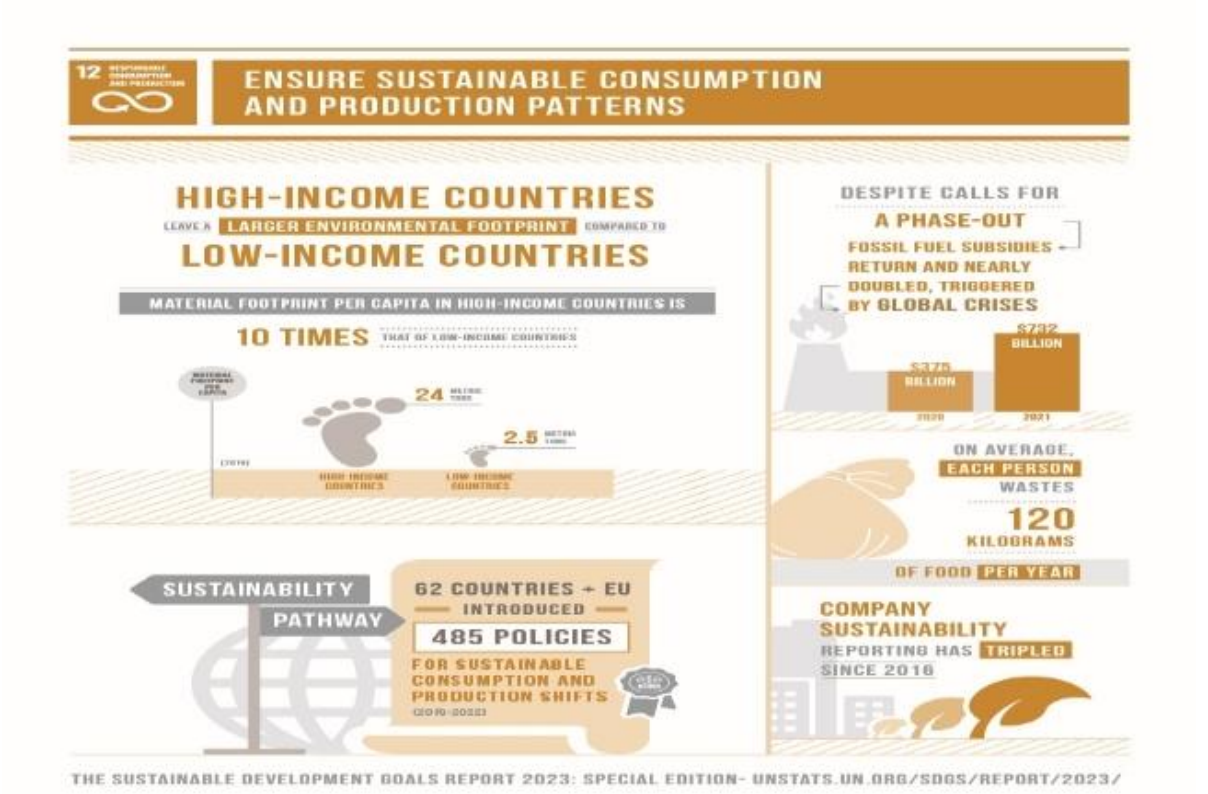
Training of all concerned staffs

- JSSDCH ICC recommends the required resources to carry out infection control
- programme.
- JSSDCH Management ensures availability of resources to carry out infection programme.
- Management decides the budget as per requirement.
- For efficient functioning of the policies and programmes all the staff concern with IC will be given training periodically.
- New staff will be given induction programme before joining departments.
- Charts giving information regarding post exposure protocol and prophylaxis will be displayed in all working areas, documentation and follow up of any such incident will be done.

PEP protocol, prophylaxis and immunization

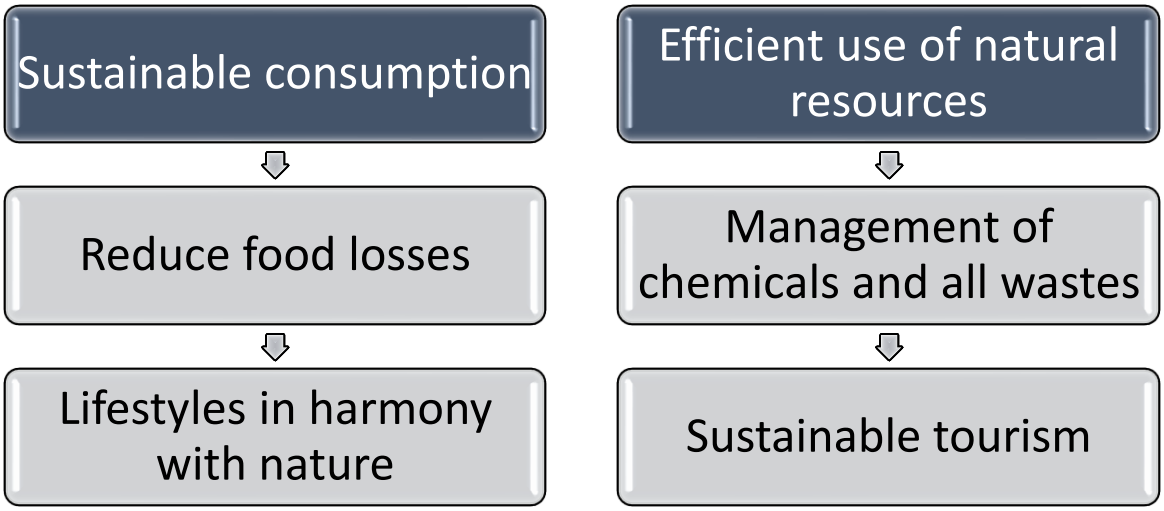
- Requirements for employee medical records:
- Employee's name and social security number
- Proof of employee's hepatitis B virus (HBV) vaccination or signed refusal
- Circumstances of any exposure incident (such as needle stick) involving the employee and the name of the source individual (eg: a patient whose blood or bodily fluid was involved in the incident)
- A copy of the postexposure follow up procedures for any injuries sustained by that employee
- These records must be retained by the employer for the duration of the employment plus 30 years
- Follow up measures for exposed workers:
- The following services must be offered to the employee without charge:
- Confidential medical counselling
- Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test series immediately and at 6 weeks, 12 weeks and 6 months
- Hepatitis B virus (HBV) immune globulin (if no prior HBV vaccination)
- Tetanus booster
- Documentation of the incident on the appropriate Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) form

JSSCPO



Sustainable Development Goal 12 aims at ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. SDG 12 is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs, and a better quality of life for all. Its implementation helps to achieve overall development plans, reduce future economic, environmental, and social costs, strengthen economic competitiveness, and reduce poverty. Sustainable consumption and production aim at "doing more and better with less", increasing net welfare gains from economic activities by reducing resource use, degradation, and pollution along the whole lifecycle while increasing quality of life.

Our targets


Sustainable consumption
Reduce food losses
Lifestyles in harmony with nature
Efficient use of natural resources
Management of chemicals and all wastes
Sustainable tourism

Our Initiatives

- Smart campus policy
- Waste management
- Biohazardous waste managemnet
- Plastic waste management

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION (SDG 12)

The JSSAHER Social Responsibility Statement and Vision is committed to creating a sustainable, eco-friendly smart campus. A key component of this vision is the Food & Supplies Policy, which outlines the procedures for procurement, storage, maintenance, and delivery of food across all constituent colleges and departments of JSSAHER. This policy ensures that food is sourced, stored, and distributed in an efficient and environmentally responsible manner, in alignment with the institution's Smart Campus Policy. JSSAHER and its constituent units actively collaborate with suppliers, contractors, and partners to minimize environmental impact. The institution places a strong emphasis on supporting local suppliers and ensuring all procurement practices are cost-effective and value-driven. All stakeholders are encouraged to participate in achieving the objectives of the sustainable Food & Supplies Policy, thereby contributing to the broader goals of environmental sustainability and responsible resource management. The policy covers all aspects of sustainable food systems, including procurement, preparation, waste management, education, awareness, and service delivery. The policy is approved by the Registrar and is reviewed annually by the Deputy Registrar to ensure continual improvement and alignment with sustainability objectives. A dedicated committee has also been formed to provide strategic advice on sustainability issues related to food procurement and provision. JSSAHER further aims to increase the procurement and consumption of organic food, promoting health, well-being, and environmental benefits. Food prepared in both boys' and girls' hostels complies with the quality standards prescribed by the Government of Tamil Nadu, India.

JSS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, OOTY

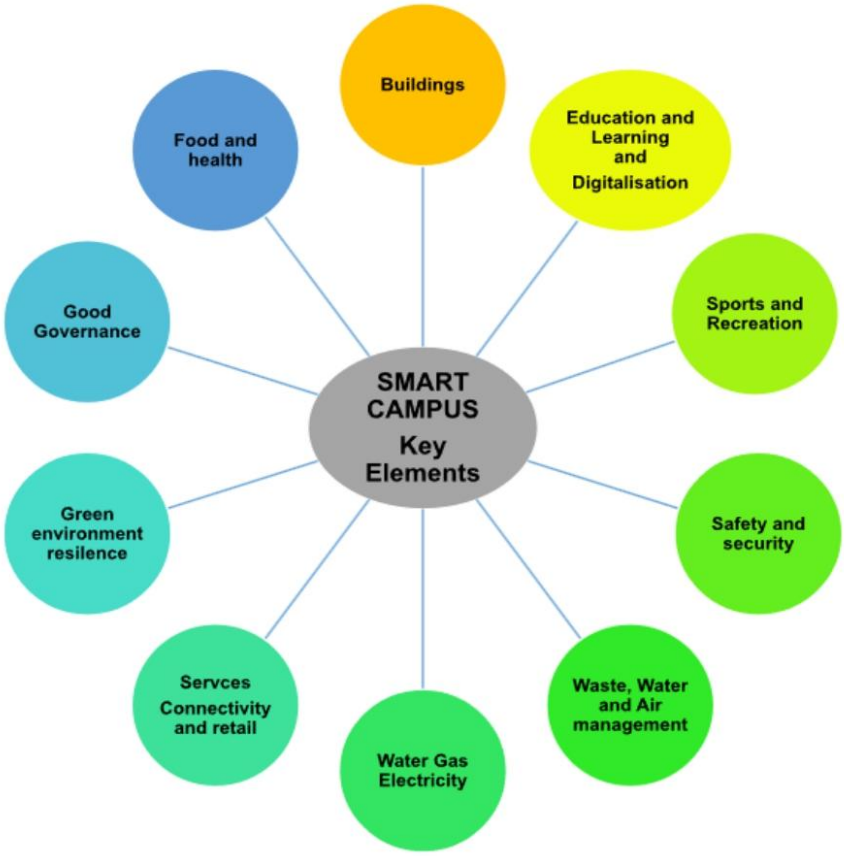
(Constituent College & An ISO 14001:2015 & 50001:2018 Certified Institution)

JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research, Mysuru

(Deemed to be University - Accredited 'A^{++}' Grade by NAAC)

SMART CAMPUS
JSS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, OOTY

An overview of smart Campus Initiatives undertaken in our institution.



Form C
Government of Tamil Nadu
Department
(Food Safety Wing)
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
License under FSS Act, 2006

License Number: **12417021000070**

J.S.S COLLEGE OF PHARMACY No. 3753/2023-24 Date 04/03/24 Rockland's, Ootacamund - 643 001

1.	Name & Registered Office address of Licensee:	J.S.S COLLEGE OF PHARMACY BOYS HOSTEL, ROCKLANDS, OOTY, The Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu-643001
2.	Address of Authorized Premises:	BOYS HOSTEL, ROCKLANDS, OOTY, Ooty Mpty. Ward-31, The Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu-643001
3.	Kind of Business:	Food Services - Food Vending Establishment
4.	Dairy Business Details:	No
5.	Category of License:	**State License**

This license is granted under and is subject to the provisions of FSS Act, 2006 all of which must be complied with by the licensee.

Place: The Nilgiris

Designated Officer

Issued On: 04-03-2024 (Renewal License)

Valid Upto: 23-04-2029 (For details, refer Annexure)

Annexures:
1. Product Annexure
2. Validity Annexure
3. Non-Form C Annexure
4. Conditions Of License

To Hostel Section.
Faculty
04/03/2024.

437

Food safety certificate of boy's hostel

Form C
Government of Tamil Nadu
Department
(Food Safety Wing)
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
License under FSS Act, 2006

License Number: **12417021000069**

J.S.S COLLEGE OF PHARMACY No. 3753/2023-24 Date 04/03/24 Rockland's, Ootacamund - 643 001

1.	Name & Registered Office address of Licensee:	J.S.S COLLEGE OF PHARMACY GIRLS HOSTEL, ROCKLANDS, OOTY., The Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu-643001
2.	Address of Authorized Premises:	GIRLS HOSTEL, ROCKLANDS, OOTY., Ooty Mpty. Ward-31, The Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu-643001
3.	Kind of Business:	Food Services - Food Vending Establishment
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Issued On: 04-03-2024 (Renewal License)

Valid Upto: 23-04-2029 (For details, refer Annexure)

Annexures:
1. Product Annexure
2. Validity Annexure
3. Non-Form C Annexure
4. Conditions Of License

To Hostel Section
04/03/2024

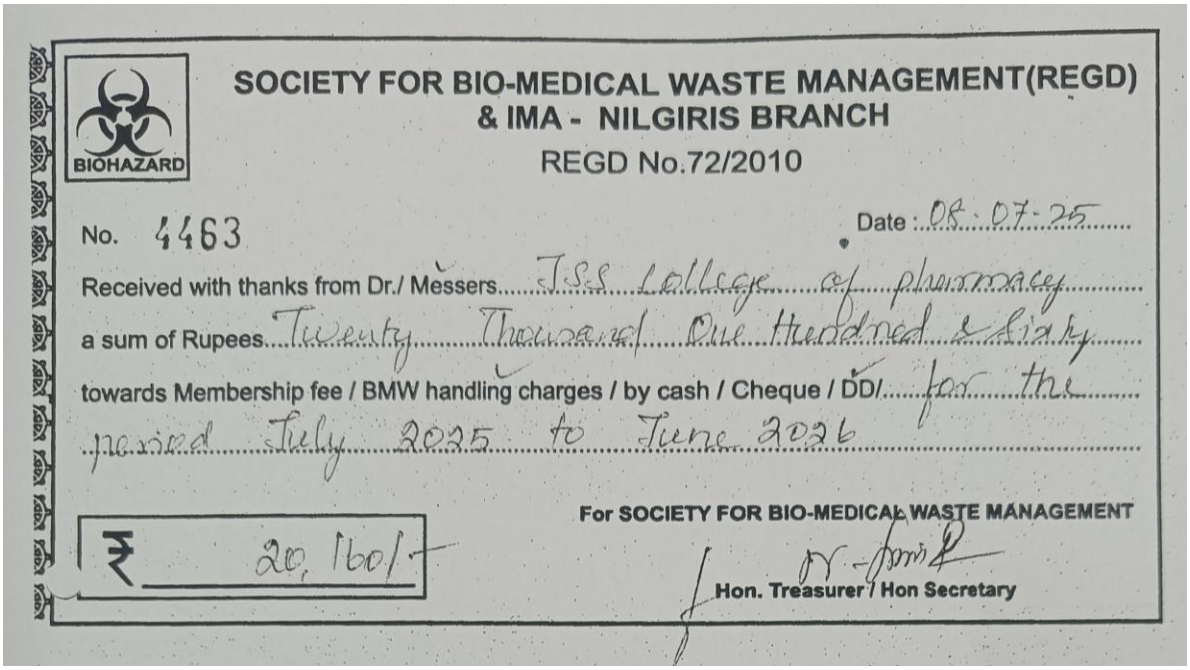
Food safety certificate of girl's hostel

Our college classifies the biomedical waste generated from its healthcare facilities into five distinct categories. This classification is based on the segregation pathway and corresponding color codes to ensure proper handling and disposal. The categories are as follows: Yellow Category: Typically includes human and animal anatomical waste, soiled waste, and other items contaminated with blood and body fluids. Red Category: Encompasses contaminated waste such as tubing, bottles, intravenous tubes, and catheters. White Category: Reserved for waste sharps, including needles, scalpels, blades, and any other items that can cause puncture and cuts. Blue Category: Consists of glassware, including broken or discarded and contaminated glass items. Black Category: Designated for non-hazardous pharmaceutical waste, including expired, unused, or contaminated drugs. By adhering to this color-coded segregation system, our college ensures safe and efficient waste management, minimizing environmental impact and enhancing public health safety.

Colour codes for Biomedical waste collection and Packing

				
▪ Human and animal anatomical wastes ▪ Soiled wastes, ▪ Discarded or expired medicines ▪ Chemical wastes, ▪ Blood and body fluids ▪ Microbiology / Biotechnology wastes	▪ Contaminated waste (recyclable)	▪ Sharps including metals ▪ Needles ▪ Scalpels ▪ Blades	▪ Broken and contaminated glass including vials and ampoules ▪ Metallic body implants	▪ Food items ▪ Papers / paper plates, ▪ Water bottles, etc

Types of containers for waste disposal



SOCIETY FOR BIO-MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT(REGD)
& IMA - NILGIRIS BRANCH
REGD No.72/2010

BIOHAZARD

No. 4463 Date : 08-07-25

Received with thanks from Dr./ Messers. JSS College of pharmacy

a sum of Rupees Twenty Thousand One Hundred & Sixty

towards Membership fee / BMW handling charges / by cash / Cheque / DD/ for the

period July 2025 to June 2026

₹ 20,160/-

For SOCIETY FOR BIO-MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Hon. Treasurer / Hon Secretary

Bio-medical waste management bill given by the IMA- Nilgiris local authority

The college is dedicated to protecting the environment by reducing plastic usage on campus. In alignment with the Smart Campus Policy, JSSAHER is actively working to decrease plastic consumption, aiming to mitigate the environmental impact of plastic waste. This effort is guided by the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) guidelines and the National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, both issued by the Government of India. Key initiatives include sustainable Choices: Prioritizing the use of plastic products that can be easily reused or recycled wherever possible and Innovative Recycling: Encouraging creative recycling solutions for plastic waste generated in buildings, cafes, and daily operations. Through these measures, the college aims to foster a more sustainable campus environment and contribute to broader environmental conservation efforts.

SLS, Mysuru

1. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION (SDG 12)

Details Related to SDGs	Evidence with documents	Weblink to support the details

1.1 Research on responsible consumption and production

- Research supporting SDG 12: Research on Responsible Consumption and Production (List of publications reflecting the research towards Responsible Consumption and Production in Vancouver style

- Majani, S. S., Kumar, C. M. H., Munirajappa, N. N., Harendra, B., Chandan, S., Raghavendra, H. L., Shati, A. A., Alfaifi, M. Y., Elbehairi, S. E. I., C others (2024). Eco-friendly synthesized manganese dioxide nanoparticles using *Tridax procumbens* as potent antimicrobial and dye degrading agent. *Results in Chemistry, 7*, 101290.

1. Pramila, S., Mallikarjunaswamy, C., Lakshmi Ranganatha, V., Nagaraju, G., Kavana, C. P., C Chandan, S., et al. (2024). Green synthesis of bismuth vanadate nanostructures for efficient photocatalytic and biological studies. *Nano-Structures & Nano-Objects, 3S*, 101198.
2. Krishana, G. K. M., Shivaramakrishna, S., Sridhar, S., Khan, M. A., Kumar, J. R., Chakith, M. R. S., Pradeep, S., Kavana, C. P., Shreevatsa, B., Shati, A. A., C others. (2024). Sustainable synthesis of zinc oxide nanoparticles using *Piper betle* petiole leaf extract: Antibacterial, antioxidant, and cytotoxic potential. *Results in Chemistry, S*, 101646.
3. Majani, S. S., Basavaraj, R. B., Iqbal, M., Shivamallu, C., Amachawadi, R. G., C V, K. N. (2025). Enhanced photocatalytic degradation activity of $SrCeO_3$ nanophosphors: Aloe vera gel-mediated synthesis and UV light-driven eradication of Titan Yellow dye. *Optical Materials, 1c2*, 116900.
4. Majani, S. S., Veena, M. A., Hemanth Kumar, C. M., Setty, P. B. S., Iqbal, M., Shivamallu, C., ... & Kollur, S. P. (2025). Sustainable synthesis of iron-doped manganese oxide nanoparticles for effective photo-accelerated detoxification of tetracycline. *Scientific Reports, 15*(1), 18081.
5. Mrudula, M. M. (2025). Isolation and characterization of biological traits of millet-derived lactic acid bacteria. *International Journal of Food Science and Technology, vvaf074.* Oxford University Press.
6. Sumitha, E. (2024). Screening of bacteria from vegetable waste for evaluation of pectinase activity and its application in juice clarification. *African Journal of Biological Sciences, 6*(5), 8197–8208.
7. Yuvalakshmi, L. (2024). Formulation of low-cost culture medium using agrowastes for fungi. *Indian Journal of Natural Sciences, 15*(86), 80483–80493.
8. Sumitha, E. (2025). Biopesticides: The eco-friendly choice over synthetic pesticides. Apple Academic Press. ISBN: 9781779641205.
9. Sumitha, E. (2025). Biotechnological approaches for the microbial production of plant-based compounds. Taylor & Francis. ISBN: 9781003326939.
10. Sumitha, E. (2024). Plastic degradation using microbes: Sustainable approach to tackle environmental threats. Apple Academic Press. ISBN: 9781774917626.
11. Sumitha, E. (2024). Plant metabolites as biofertilizers and biopesticides. IIP Iterative International Publishers. ISBN: 978936252.
12. Sumitha, E. (2024). Chapter 6 - Plant metabolites as biofertilizers and biopesticides. Iterative International Publishers. ISBN: 978-93-6252-310-5.
13. Sannejal, A. D. (2024). Jackfruit rag extract with antimicrobial potential. *AJBSD, 6*(14), 682–712.
14. Sunil Kumar, M. S. (2024). Green ZnSnO3 nanoparticles from *Limonia acidissima*. *Inorganic Chemistry Communications, 165*(7), 112476. Elsevier.
15. Divyashree, S. (2024). Probiotics from millet dosa batter. *Food Bioscience, 57*(1), 103450–103462. Elsevier.
16. Sujay, S. (2024). Sauerkraut LAB as probiotics. *Food Science & Nutrition, 1*(1), 1–20. Wiley.
17. Sonika M. et al. (2023). Bioremediation of pesticide mancozeb. *Pollution Research.*
18. Raju, M. V. et al. (2024). Leaves-mediated silver nanoparticles – pollutant degrading properties.
19. Rodrigues, W. J. et al. (2024). Microplastics and nanoplastics impacts. *REDVET.*
20. Satish, K. J. et al. (2024). Landfill leachate pollution index.
21. Nagalambika, P. et al. (2024). Tyrosinase enzyme from *Fusarium sp.* – industrial relevance. *Ecol. Env. Cons.*
22. K. T. Vadiraj et al. (2025). Pyrolysis of plastic waste to fuel oil. *Journal of Sustainable Development of Energy, Water and Environment Systems, 13*(1), 1130545.
23. Sudhish, K. R. (2025). Biowaste-derived natural dyes. *IJIRSET, 14*(7), 17343–17351.
24. Kola Hima Bindu, M. (2025). Floral waste strategies. *Journal of Materials and Environmental Science, 16*(3), 472–485.
25. Vadiraj, K. T. (2025). Pyrolysis of plastic waste to oil. *Journal of Sustainable Development of Energy, Water and Environment Systems, 13*(1), 1130545.

1.2 **Operational measures**		
1.2.1 Does your College & University have a policy on ethical sourcing of food and supplies? **Ethical sourcing policy**	Yes	https://www.jssuni.edu.in/admin/BlobFileWorking.aspx?FILENAME=NEM004242.pdf&FORWHAT=3
Evidence:		
Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy created (Year)?		
Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy reviewed (Year)?		
Any other Comments:		
1.2.2 Does your College & University have a policy, process or practice on waste disposal - Covering hazardous materials? **Policy waste disposal - hazardous materials**	Yes	https://jssaherstoragenew.blob.core.windows.net/jssuudstorage/udpdocs/home-page-sdg-waste-managment-policy.pdf
Evidence		
Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy created (Year)?		
Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy reviewed (Year)?		
Any other Comments:		
1.2.3 Does your College & University have a policy on waste disposal - To measure the amount of waste sent to landfill and recycled?	Yes	https://jssaherstoragenew.blob.core.windows.net/jssuudstorage/udpdocs/home-page-sdg-waste-managment-policy.pdf

Policy waste disposal - landfill policy		
Evidence		
Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy created (Year)?		
Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy reviewed (Year)?		
Any other Comments:		

1.2.4 Does your College & University have policies around use minimisation - Of plastic? **Policy for minimisation of plastic use**	Explain and attach evidence /documents supporting your explanation On June 5th, 2024, the Department of Environmental Science at JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research (JSS AHER) in Mysuru organized a walkathon to raise public awareness about environmental protection. The event aimed to highlight the urgent need for action against environmental degradation and mobilize the community towards sustainable practices. Around 120 undergraduate and postgraduate students participated, along with the department's faculty members. The primary objectives of the walkathon were to raise environmental awareness, engage students and faculty in a public demonstration, and promote action by inspiring participants to take concrete actions in their daily lives to reduce their environmental impact. Key activities included slogan chanting, placards and banners, and faculty participation.	https://jssuni.edu.in/jssaher/activities-and-events/ActivityAndEventDetail.aspx?NOTICESID=6399
Evidence		

Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy created (Year)?		
Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy reviewed (Year)?		
Any other Comments:		

1.2.5 Does your College & University have policies around use minimization - Of disposable items? **Policy for minimization of disposable items**	Yes	https://jssaherstoragenew.blob.core.windows.net/jssuudstorage/udpdocs/home-page-sdg-waste-managment-policy.pdf
Evidence		
Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy created (Year)?		
Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy reviewed (Year)?		
Any other Comments:		
1.2.6 Do these policies extend to outsourced services and the supply chain? **Disposable policy: extensions to services**	Explain and attach evidence /documents supporting your explanation	
Evidence		
Any other Comments:		
1.2.7 Do these policies extend to outsourced suppliers and the supply chain - (suppliers of equipment, stationary, building contracts)? **Minimization policies extended to suppliers**	Yes	https://jssaherstoragenew.blob.core.windows.net/jssuudstorage/udpdocs/home-page-sdg-minimising-the-use-of-plastic-policy.pdf
Evidence		

Any other Comments:		
1.3 **Proportion of recycled waste**		
12.3.1 **Waste tracking** 12.3.2 campus waste tracking		
➢ Proportion of waste recycled (in Kg): ➢ Amount of waste generated: ➢ Amount of waste recycled: ➢ Percentage of waste recycled:		
12.3.3. Does your College & University measure the amount of waste generated and recycled across the University / College?	Yes	https://jssaherstoragenew.blob.core.windows.net/jssuudstorage/udpdocs/home-page-sdg-waste-managment-policy.pdf
Evidence		
Any other Comments:		
Amount of waste generated		
Amount of waste recycled		
Amount of waste sent to landfill		
12.4 Publication of sustainability report		
Publication of sustainability report 2024	Yes FLS publishes SDG Compendium every year	https://jssuni.edu.in/JSSWEB/UDHP.aspx?PID=752

Evidence		
Any other Comments:		

SLS, Ooty

1. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION (SDG 12)

Details Related to SDGs	Evidence with documents	Weblink to support the details
1.1 Research on responsible consumption and production ➢ Research supporting SDG 12: Research on Responsible Consumption and Production (List of publications reflecting the research towards Responsible Consumption and Production in Vancouver style): NIL		
1.2 Operational measures		
1.2.1 Does your College & University have a policy on ethical sourcing of food and supplies? **Ethical sourcing policy**	YES, Food Supplying policy is given.	https://jssaherdatalake.blob.core.windows.net/quality/sls-ooty-sdg-12-2-1-food-supplies-policy-of-jssaher.pdf
Evidence:	Web link for Food Supplying policy is given.	
Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy created (Year)?		
Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy reviewed (Year)?		
Any other Comments:		
1.2.2 Does your College & University have a policy, process or practice on waste disposal - Covering hazardous materials? **Policy waste disposal - hazardous materials**	Yes, Waste disposal policy is given.	https://jssaherdatalake.blob.core.windows.net/quality/sls-ooty-sdg-12-2-2-waste-managment-policy.pdf
Evidence	Web link for Waste disposal policy is given.	
Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy created (Year)?		
Any other Comments:		

Institutional Policy reviewed (Year)?		
Any other Comments:		
1.2.3 Does your College & University have a policy on waste disposal - To measure the amount of waste sent to landfill and recycled? **Policy waste disposal - landfill policy**	Yes, Waste disposal policy is given.	https://jssaherdatalake.blob.core.windows.net/quality/sls-ooty-sdg-12-2-2-waste-managment-policy.pdf
Evidence	Web link for Waste disposal policy is given.	
Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy created (Year)?		
Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy reviewed (Year)?		
Any other Comments:		
1.2.4 Does your College & University have policies around use minimisation - Of plastic? **Policy for minimisation of plastic use**	Yes, Plastic Policy is given.	https://jssaherdatalake.blob.core.windows.net/quality/sls-ooty-sdg-12-2-4-and-14-4-2-plastic-policy.pdf
Evidence	Web link for Plastic Policy is given.	
Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy created (Year)?		
Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy reviewed (Year)?		
Any other Comments:		

1.2.5 Does your College & University have policies around use minimization - Of disposable items? **Policy for minimization of disposable items**	Yes, Minimization of Plastic Usage policy is given	https://jssaherdatalake.blob.core.windows.net/quality/sls-ooty-sdg-12-2-5-minimising-the-use-of-plastic-policy.pdf
Evidence	Web link for Minimization of Plastic Usage policy is given.	
Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy created (Year)?		
Any other Comments:		
Institutional Policy reviewed (Year)?		
Any other Comments:		
1.2.6 Do these policies extend to outsourced services and the supply chain? **Disposable policy: extensions to services**	Yes, Policy on engaging external stakeholders is given.	https://jssaherdatalake.blob.core.windows.net/quality/sls-ooty-sdg-12-2-6-engaging-stakeholders-policy.pdf
Evidence	Web link for Policy on engaging	

	external stakeholders is given.	
Any other Comments:		
1.2.7 Do these policies extend to outsourced suppliers and the supply chain - (suppliers of equipment, stationary, building contracts)? **Minimization policies extended to suppliers**	NIL	
Evidence		
Any other Comments:		
1.3 Proportion of recycled waste		
12.3.1 **Waste tracking** 12.3.2 campus waste tracking		
➢ Proportion of waste recycled (in Kg): ➢ Amount of waste generated: ➢ Amount of waste recycled: ➢ Percentage of waste recycled:		
12.3.3. Does your College &	NIL	

University measure the amount of waste generated and recycled across the University / College?		
Evidence		
Any other Comments:		
Amount of waste generated		
Amount of waste recycled		
Amount of waste sent to landfill		
12.4 Publication of sustainability report		
Publication of sustainability report 2024	NIL	
Evidence		
Any other Comments:		