

NCC REPORT



The National Cadet Corps came into existence on 16th July 1948 under the NCC Act XXXVI of 1948 under the Ministry of Defense. The Motto of the NCC is 'Unity and Discipline' which was adopted on 23rd December 1957. In lining upto its motto, the

NCC strives to be and is one of the greatest cohesive forces of our nation, bringing together the youth hailing from different parts of our country and molding them into united, secular and disciplined citizens of our nation.

The aims of NCC is to develop character, commandership, discipline, leadership, secular outlook, spirit of adventure, sportsmanship and ideals of selfless service among the youth of the country; to create a human resource of organized, trained and motivated youth to provide leadership in all walks of life and always be available for the service of the nation; to provide a suitable environment to motivate the youth to take up a career in the Armed Forces.

NCC in the college plays a credible role in shaping the character of students by instilling the values of patriotism, service, discipline and hard work. Training in NCC insists qualities like nationalism, patriotism, discipline, team spirit,

Leadership, self-confidence and promote overall personality development. NCC gives a tremendous opportunity to one and all betterment, irrespective of caste, creed, religion and economic status. Based on the aims of NCC; the organization has laid down training syllabi for cadets. The syllabus for the Senior Division Cadets covers a period of three years. Except for minor the syllabus for each division is similar for boy and girl cadets. The training year matches the academic and financial year.





2020-2021

Gokul Global University Unit is functioning under the 7 Gujarat battalion, NCC, Mehsana which authorized the total strength is 50 including SD and SW cadets. The unit has an enrolled strength 50 cadets of which 64 are girls. The third year includes 12 SD and 05 SW's, the second years include 08 SD and 04 SW's and the first year include 14 SD and 15 SW's. Cadets enrolled were given institutional training and can participate in adventurous activities, community development programmes, various camps at national level and annual training camps; youth exchange programmes, sports and cultural activities. The NCC Company of the college comes under the Ahmadabad Group of Gujarat, Diu Daman & Dadra & Nagar Haveli NCC Directorate. Brig NK Rajjada as our Group Commander and Lt. Colonel Prabhat Kohli as the Commanding Officer, Lt. Chetansinh Rathod as the Associate NCC Officer.

Our ANO and various other PI staffs took classes on various subjects. Parades were arranged on all Saturdays. The cadets were detailed timely to attend several types of camps conducted at the All India level, state and unit levels etc. Cadets have actively participated in social service activities like Blood Donation, tree planting, campus cleaning, pulse polio immunization project, community works, AIDS

Awareness programmes, cancer awareness programmes, water cleaning programmes, etc.

The cadets visited providence home where they spend time with some differently abled people and conducted some activities for them. As a part of Swachatha Pakhwada, there was a cycle Rally by cadets from different parts. Frequently, the NCC team conducts campus cleaning programme with an idea of Green Campus, saying *no to plastic*. Each academic year, special attention was taken to celebrate nationally important days such as Republic Day, Independence Day etc.

As a part of International Yoga Day, ANO Lt. Chetansinh Rathod gave a yoga session to the Cadets and NSS volunteers. The NCC cadets had a special Yoga training in the college seminar hall various activities and classes were conducted among the cadets, students and common people about the COVID 19.

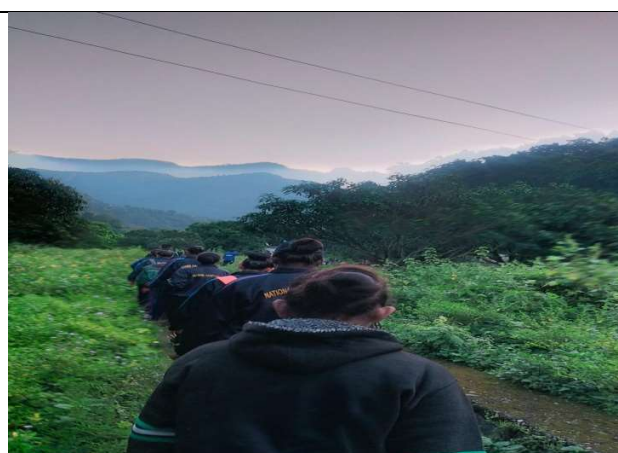
EK BHARAT SHRESHTH BHARAT CAMP-II AT RANIBAGH
FROM 28 SEP 2022 TO 09 OCT 2022

India is a secular country of various cultures, languages & religions. In this framework NCC plays important role in bringing the cadets of different states together to learn & appreciate the peculiarities of their resp. state & achieve National Integration. To achieve this, NCC org “Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat” (EBSB) Camp.

EBSB Camp-II for nominated cadets of Gujarat & UK Dte was held at Old CMP loc Ranibagh, Haldwani in Nainital District of Uttarakhand State. The Camp was conducted by NCC Group Nainital under the aegis of NCC Directorate, Uttarakhand from **28 Sep 2022 to 09 Oct 2022.**

The aim of EBSB camp was: -

- (a) To foster the spirit of Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat & solidarity amongst NCC cadets by providing them with opportunity of community living & working with cadets of other states.
- (b) To create awareness regarding diverse cultural heritage of our country highlighting the various aspects of unity in diversity.
- (c) To instill greater emotional integration & mutual understanding amongst the young N.C.C. cadets of different states of the country.
- (d) To interact with the local populace.
- (e) To experience the Geography, topography & cultural heritage of the region.
- (f) To motivate cadets to join Armed Forces.





A one day visit of 3011 SPL OPS FLT was arranged to know about the basic details of para troopers and some elite special unit equipments. A detailed information given to the cadets and a demo presentation is also given about para suit operation and how they dealing with the difficulties. A battle helicopter demo is also given by the special unit. Cadets got impressed by the skill of the brave warriors of our nation.

General Activities:

Knowing about Uttarakhand State.

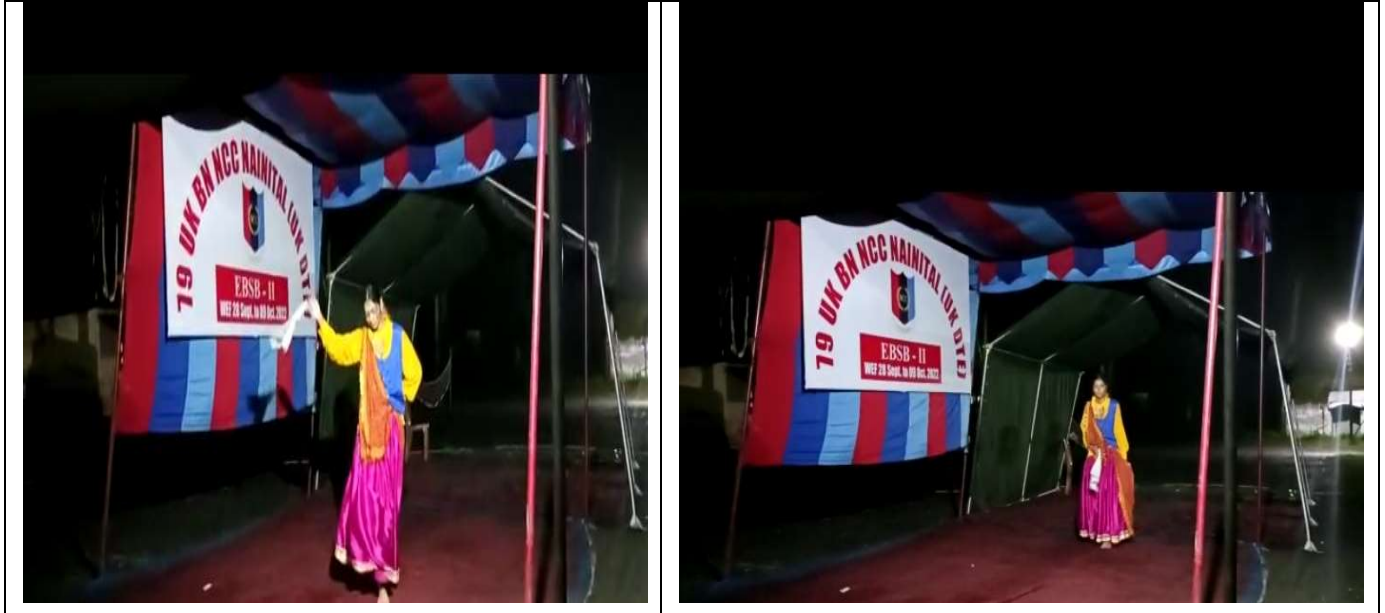
All cadets were adequately exposed to the richness of the Uttarakhand State in terms of its geography, loc, flora & fauna, history, culture & traditions. The medium was through interactions, Vis, treks, excursions & presentations. Theme based social service was carried out in the camp & three best cadets of guest state was selected for the award. Among them a SW from Gokul global university “KINJAL ACHARYA” got selected and awarded a trophy in quiz competition under guidance of 7 GUJ B.N. N.C.C. MEHSANA. Gokul Global University congratulate her for this achievement.



Gujarat Dte presented below presentation of one-hour duration covering fwg aspects: -

- (a) Historical & cultural importance of Gujarat State.
- (b) Customs & traditions of the State.
- (c) Imp leaders & their achievements.
- (d) Geographical development & natural resources of the state.
- (e) Community development & village adm.
- (f) National integration & cultural heritage.
- (g) Places of interest in the state & their historical imp.

Among all mention above our university cadets Kinjal Acharya participated in Historical & cultural importance of Gujarat State theme based dance.



Conclusion.

The Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat Camp-II was unique camp in which cadets of different states got opportunity to interact. It provide an opportunity to acquire knowledge of the Country's rich Cultural Heritage, History, Customs & Traditions, Developmental activities etc. Success of the camp was depend upon co-operation, enthusiasm & willing hard work put in by the ANOs, cadets & all the participants of the Camp. All participants were well motivated, interested & properly guided to make the Camp "A GREAT SUCCESS".

Gokul Global University N.C.C. Unit express him hearty gratitude to 7 Guj. Battalion N.C.C. Unit, Mehsana for giving and opportunity to participate in this camp. We are thankful to Lt. Col. Prabhat Kohli sir for his guidance towards this camp. We except many more vacancies like this from the headquarter. We are also thankful to Sub. Suresh Kumar Sir for his valuable instructions and guidance for this camp. We felt our hearty gratitude towards a NCC Directorate, Gujarat for giving an opportunity to us.

“An online session on Bio medical waste management”

An Online lecture was organized by N.S.S. Gokul global university and faculty of ayurveda on Bio medical waste management. In this session our dean of ayurveda Dr. Sunil Joshi was a speaker of this session. N.S.S. Volunteer student of university, staff and principal of various stream were present on this session by Google meet. Dr. Sunil Joshi gave a useful knowledge about bio medical waste management.

- In this session there are following points are included by the speaker:
 - ❖ Issues and challenges
Now a day we all know about issues and challenges for storing and recycle a bio medical waste some people threw it on road or in unused places. So, it may become harmful for us.
 - ❖ Bio medical waste rules- 1998
Protection Act 1986 on 20/7/98 and appeared in official gazette of India on 27/7/98. Waste. These rules apply to all persons who generate, collect, receive, store, transport, treat, dispose or handle bio-medical waste in any form.
 - ❖ COLOUR CODING AND TYPE OF CONTAINER FOR DISPOSAL OF BIO-MEDICAL WASTES

| Colour Coding | Type of Container -I | Waste Category | Treatment options as per Schedule I |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Yellow | Plastic bag | Cat. 1, Cat. 2, and Cat. 3, Cat. 6. | Incineration/deep burial |
| Red | Disinfected container/plastic bag | Cat. 3, Cat. 6, Cat.7. | Autoclaving/Microwaving/ Chemical Treatment |
| Blue/White translucent | Plastic bag/puncture proof Container | Cat. 4, Cat. 7. | Autoclaving/Microwaving/ Chemical Treatment and destruction/shredding |
| Black | Plastic bag | Cat. 5 and Cat. 9 and Cat. 10. (solid) | Disposal in secured landfill |

Notes:

1. Colour coding of waste categories with multiple treatment options as defined in Schedule I, shall be selected depending on treatment option chosen, which shall be as specified in Schedule I.
2. Waste collection bags for waste types needing incineration shall not be made of chlorinated plastics.
3. Categories 8 and 10 (liquid) do not require containers/bags.
4. Category 3 if disinfected locally need not be put in containers/bags.

❖ Transportation & storage of bio medical waste

Dedicated wheeled containers, trolleys or carts should be used to transport the waste to the site of storage. Care should be taken to ensure that the segregated waste, handed over by the health care units, reach the storage site without any damage and spillage.

❖ Basic principle

Rule 4 says that It shall be the duty of every occupier of an institution generating bio medical waste which includes a hospital, nursing home, clinic, dispensary, veterinary institution, animal house, pathological laboratory, blood bank by whatever name called to take all steps to ensure that such waste is handled.

❖ Issues on bio medical waste

The improper management of bio-medical waste causes serious environmental problems in terms of air, water and land pollution. Water pollution can either be caused due to biological, chemicals or radioactive substances. The pathogens present in the waste can reach out and contaminate the ground water or surface water.

❖ Bio medical waste – responsibilities

Our responsibilities are to divide and manage a bio medical waste keep them in given container by mbw- rules 1998.

Dr. Sunil joshi advised N.S.S. volunteer to keep in mind about bio medical waste management and help a society to be clean, guide people among your areas. Let them know different types of bio medical waste and how to manage it by using a different container and colour.

In last, our program officer Dr. Prashant joshi thanked Dr. Sunil joshi for such a fruitful session. N.S.S. volunteer and students asked a question on different topics and Dr. Sunil solved a doubt of them.

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ADDRESSING THE ISSUES

1. Need to build-up of a comprehensive system, address responsibilities, resource allocation, handling and disposal
2. This is a long-term process, sustained by gradual improvements.
3. Specific personnel need to be assigned to monitor the bio-medical waste management in the hospital.
4. Man power needs and other resources for the BMWW of hospital to be addressed.
5. Quality assessment of bio-medical waste management should be done from time to time.

V M Kaladi Ayurveda

Schedule I

CATEGORIES OF BIO-MEDICAL WASTE

| Option | Waste Category | Treatment & Disposal |
|----------------|--|--|
| Category No. 1 | Human Anatomical Waste (human tissues, organs, body parts) | incineration @/deep burial |
| Category No. 2 | Animal Waste (animal tissues, organs, body parts, carcasses, bleeding parts, fluid, blood and experimental animals used in research, waste generated by veterinary hospitals, colleges, discharge from hospital, animal houses) | incineration @/deep burial |
| Category No. 3 | Microbiology & Biotechnology Waste (Wastes from laboratory cultures, stocks or micro-organisms live or vaccines, human and animal cell culture used in research and infectious agent from research and industrial laboratories, wastes from production of biologicals, toxins, dishes and devices used for transfer of cultures) | local incineration/micro-waste incineration @ |
| Category No. 4 | Waste Sharps (needles, syringes, scalpels, blades, glass, etc. that may cause puncture and cuts. This includes both used and unused sharps) | autoclave/chemical treatment and metal sharps shredding |
| Category No. 5 | Discarded Medicines and Cytotoxic drugs (Waste comprising of bottles, contaminated and discarded medicines) | incineration @/destruction and drugs disposal in secured landfill. |

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Schedule II

COLOUR CODING AND THE TYPE OF CONTAINER FOR DISPOSAL OF BIO-MEDICAL WASTES

| Colour Coding | Type of Container | Waste Category | Treatment options |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| Yellow | Plastic Bag | Categories 1, 2, 3 & 6. | Incineration / deep burial |
| Red | Disinfected container/Plastic bag | Categories 3, 6, 7 | Autoclaving / Micro-waving / Chemical treatment |
| Blue/White Translucent | Plastic Bag / puncture proof containers | Cat. 4, Cat. 7 | Autoclaving / Micro-waving / Chemical Treatment & Destruction / shredding |
| Black | Plastic Bag | Categories 5, 9, 10 | Disposal in secured landfill. |

Notes:
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 2. Waste collection bags for waste types needing incineration shall not be made of chlorinated plastics.
 3. Categories 6 and 10 (liquid) do not require containers/bags.

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Basic Principles

- Bio-medical waste shall not be mixed with other wastes.
- Segregation at source – both at ward and unit level
- Color coding to support segregation at source
- Bio-medical waste shall be segregated into containers/bags at the point of generation in accordance with Schedule II (BMW Rules 1998) prior to its storage, transportation, treatment and disposal.

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Biomedical Waste Management - Issues

- Not considered important
 - Lack of interest from senior management
 - No ownership of the process
 - Awareness of problems
 - Appreciate the need for constant monitoring

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Challenges

- Establishing robust waste management policies within the organization
- Organization wide awareness about the health hazards
- Sufficient financial and human resources
- Monitoring and control of waste disposal
- Clear responsibility for appropriate handling and disposal of waste.

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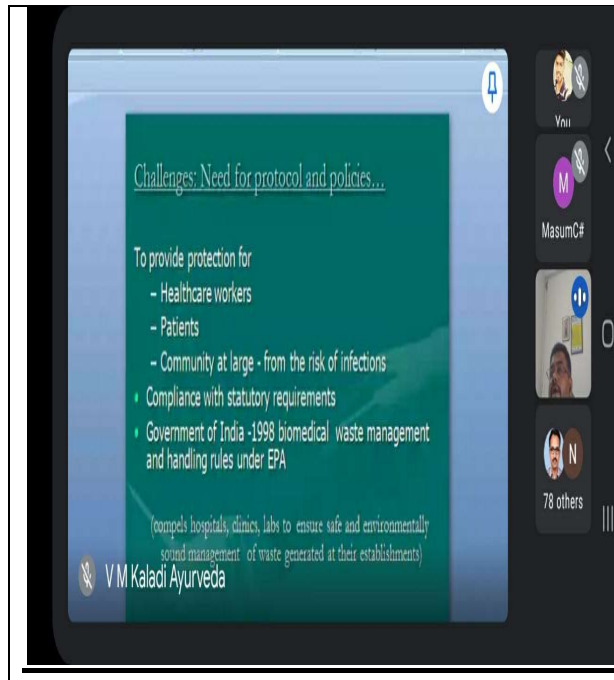
Challenges: Need for protocol and policies...

To provide protection for

- Healthcare workers
- Patients
- Community at large - from the risk of infections
- Compliance with statutory requirements
- Government of India -1998 biomedical waste management and handling rules under EPA

(compels hospitals, clinics, labs to ensure safe and environmentally sound management of waste generated at their establishments)

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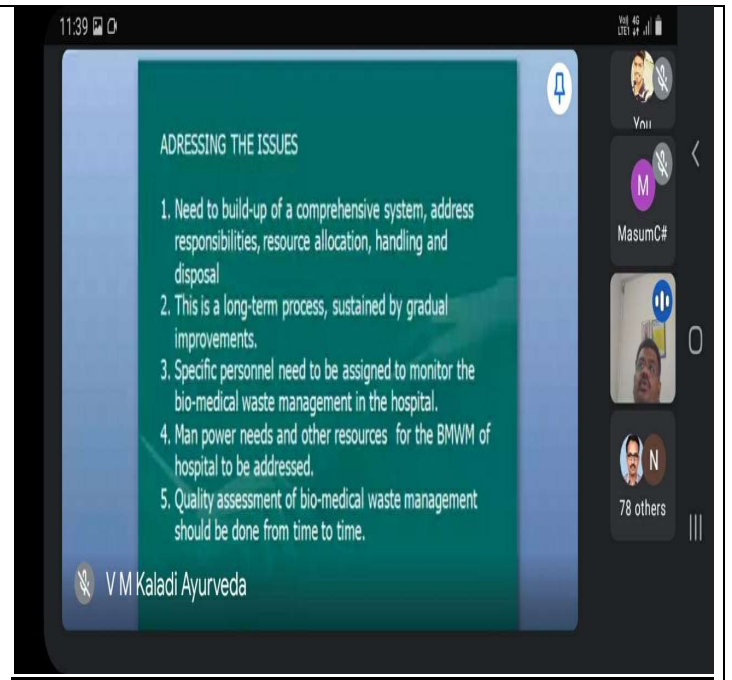


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Health day celebration by N.C.C. Gokul Global University

In collaboration with Gokul Ayurvedic College & N.C.C. unit of Gokul University, organized a seminar & training session on the "Basic life support & first aid skills" required for the medical & other students. To treat the emergencies. In this seminar Dr. Ravi Barot, Dean Faculty of nursing have demonstrated various skills required for students to provide basic life support to the client for emergency situations.

➤ What is BLS?

Basic Life Support, or BLS, generally refers to the type of care that first-responders, healthcare providers and public safety professionals provide to anyone who is experiencing cardiac arrest, respiratory distress or an obstructed airway. It requires knowledge and skills in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), using automated external defibrillators (AED) and relieving airway obstructions in patients of every age.



