Quality Mantra June 2015
A Newsletter of International Certification Services

SPECIAL ISSUE ON WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY 2015

WED

स्वच्छ भारत
एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

World Environment Day

5th JUNE 2015

Quality Mantra June 2015
A Newsletter of International Certification Services

Dear Friends

International Certification Services is joining hand with you all in celebrating "World Environment Day" on 5th June 2015.

The main theme this year is to raise environmental issues, small islands and climate change. The nations around the world particularly venerable to climate change, natural disasters and rising seas. However they have come up with some amazing solutions to cope with these problems with only limited sources.

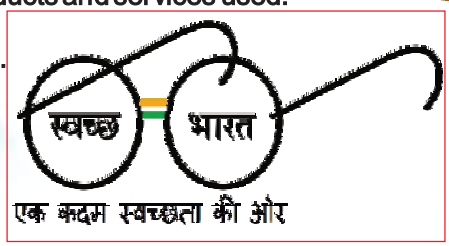
World Environment Day is celebrated on 5th June every year to raise Global Awareness of the need to take positive environmental issues and actions. A climax of environmental activities could be undertaken by the organization, institutions and individual around the world.

ICS being part of WED celebrations gives you an opportunity to share your ideas and activities for making our world cleaner, greener, brighter and safer place to live comfortably.

Lets join hand with our honorable Prime Minister mission towards "Swatch Bharat" with safeguarding environment towards wellness of our citizen fellows and nation at large.

The following 11 steps could be initiated by us:

1. Visit the World Environment Day website.
2. Focus WED-2015 Environmental Theme
3. Activities already planned in your area, region and country.
4. Consider holding your own environmental events.
5. Choose an eco-friendly and sustainable lifestyle.
6. Check environmental logo and follow the instructions as the products and services used.
7. Save natural resources by using Public Transport.
8. Involve – conservation, restoration and eco-community projects.
9. Contribute towards safe and tree plantation.
10. Follow Refuse, Reduce, Re-use, Recycle.
11. Learn more about safe and sound environment.



Enclosed herewith more detail about above steps.

We will be pleased to extend our support to your esteem organization in joining hand to celebrate World Environment Day – 2015

Please write to us for any support, assistance and advice on the matter to make WED event successful.

This World belongs Tomorrows Generation that you are enjoying today and please protect and do not abuse the natural resources and environment.

Thanks & Regards

Dr. Sundar Kataria
International Certification Services

World Environment Day
Swachh Bharat Mission

स्वच्छ भारत
एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

We at International Certification Services has join hands with the Nation to Celebrate World Environment Day on 5th June, 2015 by having number of programme that covered

- Increase Environment Awareness
- Plantation of Tress
- Swachh Bharat for Schools

Plantation by our honorable Prime minister Narendra Modi and the Environment Minister Shri Prakash Javdekar at 7 Race Course, New Delhi

Plantation of Tress at Mumbai By Dr. Vikramaditya and Dr.P. Poddar along with ICS CMD Dr Sundar Kataria.

The eminent personalities shared their views on the protection of environment and issues being faced by world over today, covering the environmental spikes has taken toll of life, property and safety of human.

LET'S WORK TOGRTHER TO SAVE OUR MOTHER EARTH.

WED Day – 5th June 2015 – 11 Steps :

1) Visit the World Environment Day website. Spend some time having a look around at the information provided there to see what's of most interest to you. The site is at: http://www.unep.org/wed/ some of the things you might be interested in doing through this site include:
   - Registering an activity that you, your school, business, or workplace, or your community group are doing for WED. The great thing about registering your activity is that you can inspire others who learn about what you're doing.
   - Take the WED Challenge at http://www.unep.org/WED/wedchallenge/
   - Read "Tree-a-Day" for 2011. This daily changing page about a tree will introduce you to different trees around the world and gives you details about the importance of the tree to us, the environment, and its surrounding habitat. You can also learn about "Forest Facts" under one of the tabs offered on the site.
   - Take a moment to check out the latest news added to the site regularly.

2) Find out what the WED environmental theme is internationally for the year you're celebrating WED. For example, in 2011, it is the International Year of the Forest, hence a front page focus on forests and trees on the site. If the theme inspires you, consider planning your celebratory event around the theme. If you have another environmental theme that you're really into, that's okay too!
   - Also check out which country is the host country for WED for the year. For example, in 2011, India is the host country for WED. If you live in the host country, expect extra exciting activities to be planned!

3) Check out the activities that are already planned in your area, region, or country. You might like to join in what has been planned, or even help out if you're early enough to become a part of the volunteers for the event. Use the internet to search for WED events near you.

4) Consider holding your own WED event. If you don't mind a little planning and effort, why not hold your own event for WED? You could enthuse your neighborhood street, your friends, your local community, your school, a group of businesses, or the media to become involved too. Some ideas for your own event include
   - Arts and crafts exhibitions with a WED theme/focus
   - A film festival focused on eco-issues
   - Ceremonies; you could even tie in celebrities offering awards to local members of the community who have done great environmental acts or who have inspired many to take positive environmental actions
   - Competitions – you could make lots of different eco-themed competitions, from painting competitions to online eco-poetry.
   - Concerts – this can be a cool way to get lots of people together in the spirit of WED
   - Demonstration activities
   - Drama and poetry
   - Environmental education and awareness-raising
   - Flash mobs
   - Information kits
   - Online and social media activities
   - Publicity and media coverage
   - Sports activities
   - Other ideas you think would work really well.

5) Make today that you choose to adopt an eco-friendly, sustainable lifestyle. Do an inventory of your energy usage, your consuming habits, and your reliance on unsustainable products and make a list of ways you intend to curb your unsustainable activities and habits and replace them with sustainable ones. Set yourself a timeline to meet, with harder changes coming at the end of the timeline.

6) From today, start reading the labels of origin and manufacture of your goods. Are they certified as sustainable (for example, all forest products with the FSC logo are logged using sustainable forestry practices), are they organic (for example, organic cotton clothing causes much less environmental damage than conventional cotton-growing methods), are they sustainably obtained (such as with obtaining fish), are they locally made (less travel miles), are they Fair Trade (ethically produced), etc. There are lots of things a label can tell you if you choose to read it. Also, if you don't find what you're looking, email or post a message on Facebook to the company, retailer, or manufacturer responsible. Facebook is a great method because lots of other people will check out your question and be waiting for the answer!

- Be aware of the fact that some labels and practices compete with others. That is part and parcel of being in a complicated human system. You need to make an informed choice, not simply argue that since one label cancels out another that the game's up and you simply can't be bothered trying; that's a total cop-out and changes nothing! For example, Fair Trade retailers know they have the conundrum of supplying far-shipped products but they are doing their best to ensure that the supply chain is fair, ethical, and as ecologically considerate as possible and they continue to rework their approaches to take new technology and possibilities into account. Don't shoot down the people who are trying to make improvements; instead, get involved and help them!

7) Take public transportation today. Make a choice to take it more often than you do already. On the other hand, if you already take it often, get your bike out for the weekend, or walk. Or, spend time gently persuading a car-lover of the benefits of catching the bus now and then!

8) Get involved in a conservation, restoration, or local eco-community project. Today is a great day to sign up and get involved with people who are doing rather than talking or reading.

9) Visit your garden space and plan what to do with it. Things you can do that will make the most of your garden include:

- Compost your scraps. Use this compost to boost the garden's production.
- Create a part of it that is edible, and plant seasonal crops. For those of you with merely a balcony or a tiny plot, you can still grow food such as a potato in a bag and small sprout gardens in your windowsill. Or join a community gardening project.
- Grow herbs and spices that add flavor to your food, look beautiful in the garden and that also have medicinal, beauty, healing, spiritual, and other usages. Borrow a book from the library to learn more about herb and spice use.
- Encourage beneficial and friendly wildlife to your garden through careful planting and shelter creation.
- Learn to make your own garden sprays using items that are toxic to bugs and mildew but not to people and pets!

10) If you're not already into the refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle, habit, choose today to slip into it and make it a part of your daily life. All that clutter has to go somewhere, so make a choice not to bring in into the house to begin with and if it has to leave, make good choices about where it's going to end up!

- Think about borrowing, sharing, donating, time-sharing, etc., instead of buying for keeps. Or pass it on after you've read/used/watched/worn/enjoyed it.

11) Learn more. There are many activities you can do to live in harmony with the environment and to benefit it. The choice of how you go about this is really up to you, provided the end result is a lessening of your personal impact on the planet. Learning the ways in which you can make changes to your lifestyle, improve your home's energy efficiency, be more mindful of the resources you use personally, and demanding more of the products and services you use by telling retailers and manufacturers what you want in the way of greening their output are all important ways to be truly involved. And more than this, take time to help others to learn from you.

HSSE

Health, Safety, Security, Environment

Dr. Sundar Kataria
(Chairman & Managing Director)
International Certification Services Pvt. Ltd.

India has been focusing on the Occupation Health & Safety and Environment. As a part of 'Swachh Bharat" Campaign, Government has emphasize to help MSME'S to adopt Environment assessment, risk assessment, Control and best practices to enhance occupational health, Safety, Security and protection Environment.

Government has already drafted National Chemical Policy, suggesting classification of Chemical Substances into Tier I and Tier II Chemicals in the policy Hazardous Substances in the Tier I category could be Subjected to more stringent classification norms and onerous requirement. This system can be easily implemented and understood which is cost effective. The companies must engage in responsible manufacturing processes, industry associates can assist by sharing recommendations and industrial best practices .Government should provide necessary policy framework and guidelines.

The effective Chemical policy will focus on the protection of human health and the Preservation of environment with a mechanism to ensure Competitiveness, strict , specific compliance Measures for non-discrimination and effective implementation framework, while encouraging substitution of most hazardous chemicals.

India loses nearly 25000 lives per year due to fire accident alone. MSME'S need to be complies with health and safety standards, Lack of sufficient standards and regulation for these fatalities.

Therefore National Chemical policy involving industry to come up with relevant suggestion for consideration that may be simple and effective policies are required to achieve global standards in the regulation of the very large chemical industry in India .

Today, India is part of the Global village and cannot isolate from the world as such we are being watched by global players who have been interested to invest in India. Therefore the manufactures whether large corporate world or MSME'S has to be responsible and focus on "Corporate Social Responsibility" towards safety of the human life, Property and environment.

Dr. Sundar Kataria

SWACHH BHARAT OF SCHOOL ...!

We learn cleanliness and hygiene at our home and later in school. Therefore it is utmost necessary for the school to have good and effective housekeeping so as to have lovely, safe and healthy atmosphere in the schools towards our national mission for Swachh Bharat.

Why and what is it, where it has to be implemented and when, who are involved and how it can be achieved?

The main objectives are:

- National building start at school
- To increase cleaning awareness
- To have good hygiene practices
- Use of good housekeeping tools
- Wellness of the student
- Effective system of standardization
- Involvement of students, teachers, staff and parents
- Safety of students and interested parties
- Recognition and Reward system
- Environment Protection – conservation of natural resources

School housekeeping, cleanliness and hygiene start right from the entrance gate, school board, approach and excess to the classrooms and other facilities. Infrastructure covering building, furniture and the equipments maintenance and timely repair is essential.

How the school facilities like water supply, electricity and waste garbage is managed including cleaning of drainage system.

How safety, security and emergency preparedness are taken care in the school.

5 S is very effective international standard developed by Japanese covering 5S Protocol

1. SET
2. SORT
3. SHINE
4. STANDARDIZE
5. SUSTAIN

The Swachh Bharat will require a good plan, training, implementation, periodic audits and certification including recognition and reward system to sustain the 5S management system.

The criteria will basically look into following important aspects like

- Physical Environment
- Education and Ccreation of Awareness
- Promoting Team-work, improve Quality and Productivity
- Promoting Innovation (new methods)
- Include Good Values
- Contribution to Society & Nation

The say:

"QUALITY PEOPLE ARE NOT A MATTER OF CHANCE BUT A CONSTANT AND CONSCIOUS EFFORT TO GROOM THEM"

"PEOPLE WITH COMMITMENT, POSITIVE OUTLOOK, LEADERSHIP ABILITIES AND A DESITE TO EXCEL HAVE TO BE TRAINED FROM THE BEGINNING WITH QUALITY CONSCIOUSNESS AS THEIR SECOND NATURE"

Benefits of Program:

The bottom line is that a Swachh Bharat program will improve both quality and safety results into better education service. It does this by:

- Reducing waste time and materials
- Improving daily start up time
- Reduce maintenance work
- Improving efficiency and productivity
- Improving the safety & security
- Improving students / teachers / parents / stake holder morals
- Simplifying enhancing school atmosphere
- Improving healthy environment

How can it be done?

- Through change management
- Change of Attitude
- Belief in 5S
- Commitment by all level
- Dedication

Schools have to launch a Swachh Bharat program by reducing garbage through

- Reduce
- Reuse
- Recycle

The success of Swachh Bharat in school will depend upon number of critical areas like:

- Build an awareness how important it is
- Allow enough time for these activities
- Have Principal's support and good effort to acknowledge, leadership and adequate resources.
- Reward, recognize and reward students and staff
- To develop a sense of satisfaction and excitement
- To improve moral and safety culture
- Showcase your organization in the society

Mr. Ramakant Prasad
(Vice President - Marketing)
INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION SERVICES PVT. LTD.z

In most of the cases, we inherit property, resources, wealth & credibility etc. from our forefathers & we try to add to the list of inheritance by our best efforts for our children & grand children.

In this process we generally forget the fundamental requirement of our next generation in general like, unpolluted air, good greenery, enough water, plenty of food etc.

We also forget the fact that we today are only custodian of this globe and we have to handover (leave the world) this planet to next generation without abusing its values for them to live, prosper & generate new generation further.

This can happen only when we keep this planet away from bad to worse.

As it is, we have amply affected this world by rapid industrialization, deforesting, loving carbon economy, consuming resources more than necessary, unchecked wastages, etc etc, resulting acid rains, undesired climate change, rising sea level, scarcity of food & water etc.

We have already been doing some wrongs and it is high time now to check ourself & motivate other ignorants to behave better with this planet which is not owned by any one or by all the people living at this moment.

We can reverse deterioration of globe or at least retard the deterioration process by more than 5 ways.

- We can practice Recycle of product for getting elongated values – Old Shirt to duster etc.
- We may afford a product w.r.t our present earning but thinking twice before discarding a product. Whether Re-using is possible viz Faded sarees for charity.
- We may be offered by our host, more commodity than necessary but we must learn to Refuse & cut down wastages (humble persuasion to eat more).
- We should Reject all such proposals which directly or indirectly affect environment viz excess packaging, using paper for Communication all the time (Paper manufacturing involves deforestation etc).
- We should React to this pathetic situation by discussing in Seminar, motivate a gathering, raising this issue in publication which will induce others to save and behave better. Water Bath using Bucket as against using shower, to plant saplings, to keep environment cleaner, to distract people from wastages in food, paper, water etc.

Through this periodical, I expect & hope that my appeal for better love & respect for environment & future generation, would be considered & actioned upon.

With best wishes to one & all.

Nature is sending "SOS"

Mr. Dilip Negi
(ADMIN / HR)
INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION SERVICES PVT. LTD.

Nature is sending "SOS", please respond as early as possible else, we all will perish. Some of the major "SOS" (Natural Disasters) we have received from Mother Nature in recent past in India are as follow:

1- 1839 The Coringa Cyclone in Andhra Pradesh in which around 20000 people killed.
2- 1979 Lahaul Spiti avalaunches buried 200 people under 20 feet snow.
3- 1998 Malpa landslide killed around 380 people, washed entire village in Pthoragarh of Uttrakhand along many pilgrims of Kailash Mansrovar Yatra.
4- 1999 Odisha Cyclone caused almost death of 15000 people and made extreme damage.
5- 1999 on 26th January Gujarat earthquake killed around 20000 people.
6- 2002 heat wave killed more than 1000 people in south India, mostly in Andhra Pradesh. The heat was so intense that birds fell from sky and water bodies dried up.
7- Indian Ocean earthquake and Tsunami in 2004, Bihar flood in 2007-2008, Maharashtra flood including Mumbai in 2005, Maharashtra drought in 2013, Uttrakhand flash floods in June 2013 and recent earthquake on April 25, 2015 in Nepal and north India are few major "SOS" which Mother Nature has given in our region. Similar kind of Natural Disasters are taking place in other parts of planet.

Drought

Floods

In the growing race of modernization we have ignored our environment. Today we are growing at rapid rate neglecting the damage we are causing to our environment. In the blind race of modernization we have over exploited our natural resources – land, water, air. Rapid construction has led to large land areas covered with concrete jungle and natural forest cover shrinking from catchments area of rivers, which means flow of water becomes very strong, and runoff from water cannot be absorbed by soil anymore, so it keeps collecting and rushing down, getting heavier and faster, which may ultimately lead to much bigger floods.

The main problem is global warming which is increasing the temperature of Earth's oceans and atmosphere, leading to more intense storms all types, including hurricanes and floods due to melting permanent snow line. The Great Himalayan glaciers are shrinking every year so is with Antarctica.

Unplanned urbanization is at its peak, no one is really caring about the environmental risk and everyone is busy making money. There are a lot of construction coming up in flood prone regions which has increasing the likelihood that their town and village would be affected by flash flood and costal flood. A recent flood in Uttrakhand is one such example. Human greed is increasing day by day and people are not hesitant in ignoring the environmental laws. The great civilization which once upon of time evolved in the banks of these rivers will today probably struggle to survive by drinking its water. As per law all industries need to treat the waste before disposing of into environment. But most of the time the industry owners neglect these laws for their personal gains and even authorities are also quite relaxed and do not take a prompt action against the culprits. The dual force of global warming as well as poor human management in field of land, water and air resources combine to the causes of natural disaster.

Volcano

Tornado

Earthquake

It is not primarily a decision of politicians or of a government. Everyone has to make a personal decision. It is in our own interest to induce fundamental changes in our attitude and behavior towards Nature.

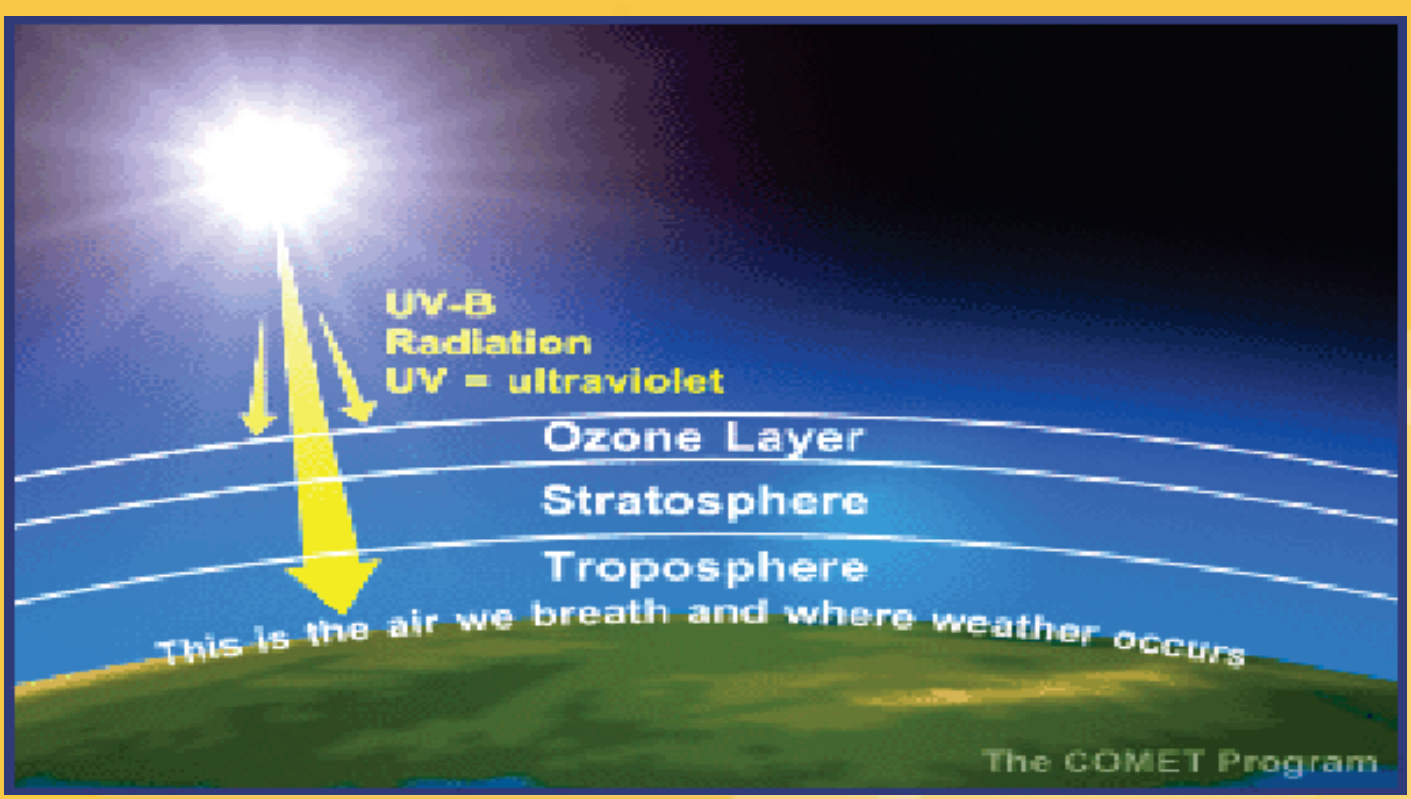
Dr. Purshottam Poddar
(Quality Safety Health Environment Management Lead Auditor)
B.E. Mech., Dr.–Ing. (Germany)

Ozone layer

More than 16 kilo-meters above the surface of the Earth is a part of the atmosphere called ozone layer. One cannot see the ozone layer because it is made of invisible gases. Earth's atmosphere is made up of many gases. One of them is oxygen O_2, which people and animals need to breathe. Ozone O_3 is a type of oxygen that forms high in the atmosphere, but is not a kind of oxygen that we can breathe,

The ozone layer does an important job. It absorbs many of the sun's harmful rays, keeping them from reaching the surface of Earth. One could say the ozone layer is like sunscreen for our planet.

Not all ozone is created high in Earth's atmosphere, and not all ozone is beneficial. Some ozone forms near the ground when pollution from cars and factories mixes with oxygen and sun-light. This low-down ozone is a type of air pollution – that sooty air that forms over cities. It is bad low-down ozone. Bad ozone can harm plants and animals. It even causes rubber to wear out faster. People who have trouble breathing because of lung disease are most harmed by bad ozone. The ozone layer helps protect health of all living things. Without the protecting ozone layer, you would sunburn more easily. Many people would get diseases such as skin cancer. Some plants and animals might not be able to live any longer.

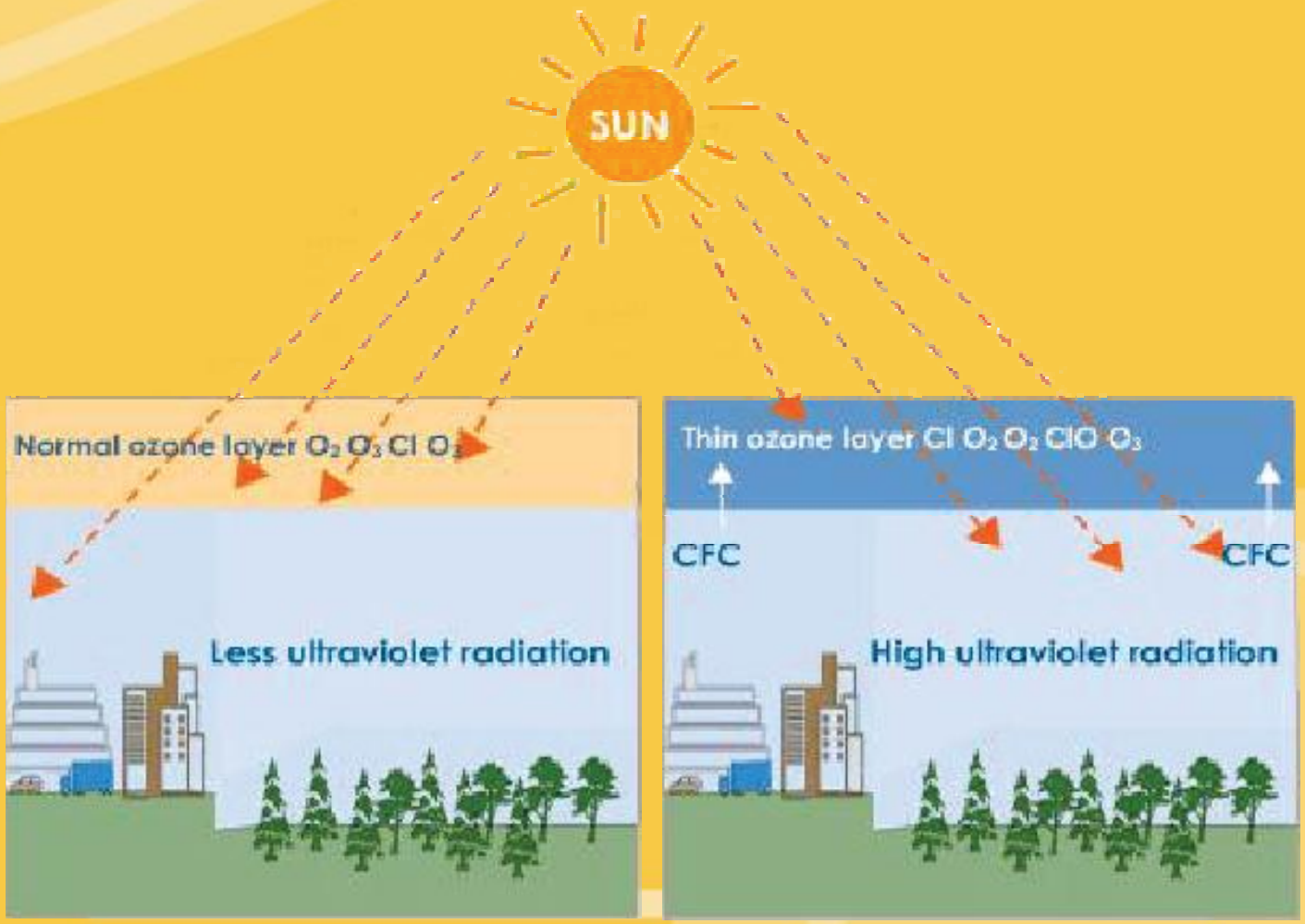


Seeing the invisible

With a little help from a satellite that circles the Earth, instruments on a satellite can measure the amount of ozone in the atmosphere. That helps scientists make picture of what the ozone layer may look like. With the help of an ozone measuring device called TOMS, scientists found a hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica – a hole that has grown larger and larger over the past 30 years.

Ozone forms naturally in the atmosphere miles above the Earth. After a time, ozone disappears, but more is created all the time.

If man-made chemicals had never been produced, there would always be enough ozone to protect the Earth. Sadly, chemicals called CFCs (chloro-fluro-carbons) were developed, and they are ozone busters. CFCs used in spray cans, manufacturers of packaging such as polystyrene foam used CFCs to make the foam. Factories have used CFCs to clean things like computer parts. Other ozone bursting chemicals are those that help make refrigerators and air-conditioners cold as refrigerant, and halons, which one can find in some fire-extinguishers and pesticides.



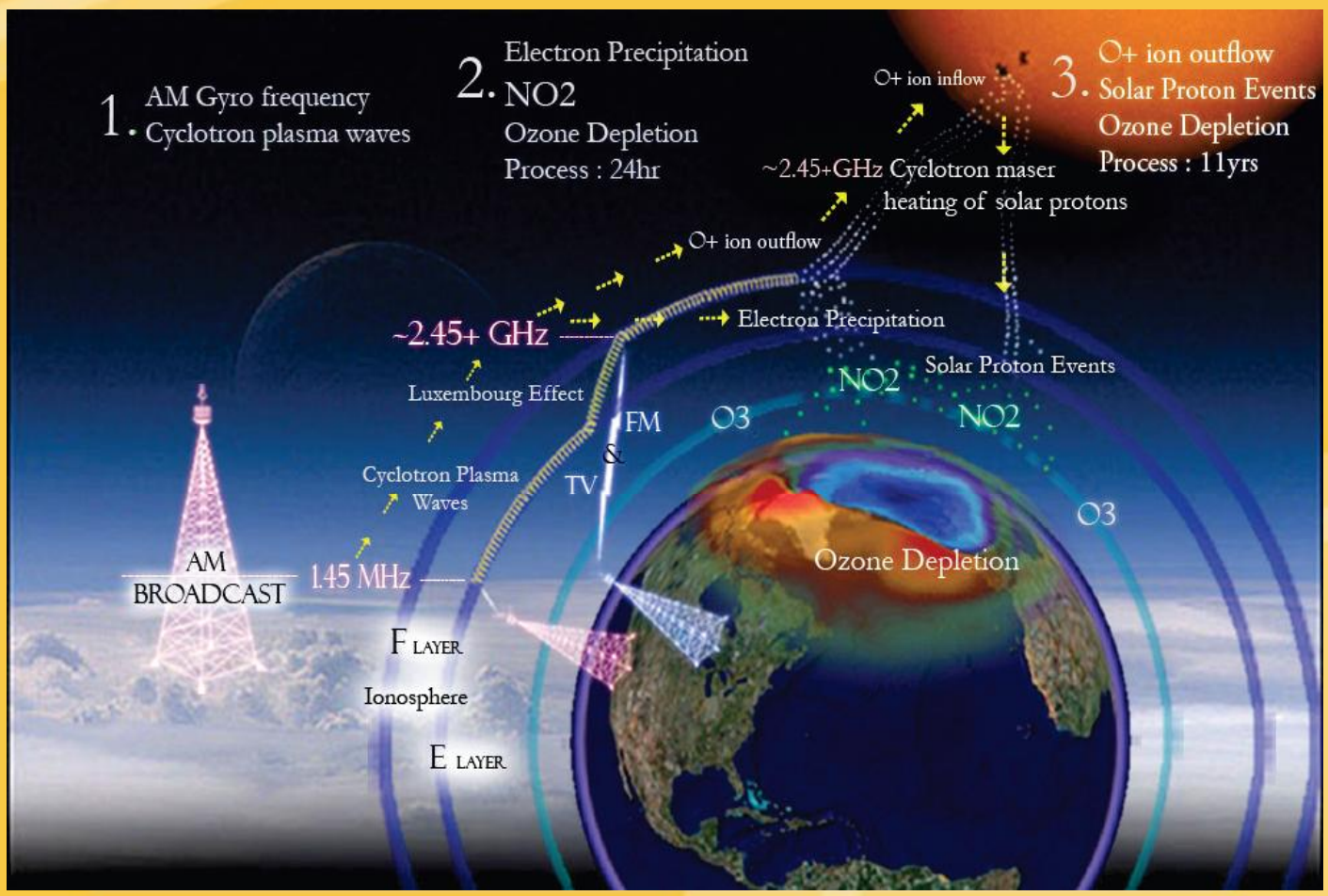
Ozone Layer Depletion

Ozone bursting chemicals rise up into the atmosphere. When they reach the ozone layer, the sun's energy breaks them into molecules that eat up ozone. One ozone bursting molecule can gobble up 1,00,000 ozone molecules. And nature cannot replace the ozone fast enough to keep up with the ozone-bursting molecules. The ozone layer is, therefore getting thinner. In the atmosphere over Antartica – the continent at Earth's South Pole - there is already a huge ozone hole. The ozone layer is not really empty. Rather, it is an area where the ozone layer is very thin. Although thin, but it is big. It is nearly 10 million square miles (nearly 27.3 million square kilometers) i.e. as big as North American Continent. Another ozone hole has formed over the Arctic at Earth's North Pole. Arctic ozone hole could cause environmental problems for all the people of Europe.

Ozone holes are forming at the ends of the Earth because the super cold temperatures and blasting winds at the poles speed up the creation of ozone-bursting molecules.

The loss of ozone layer could also lead to more bad ozone on Earth. Without the good ozone layer above our planet, there could be more bad ozone down below.

Protecting the ozone layer is very important to all life on Earth.



Protecting the Ozone Layer

In 1989 leaders in more than 150 countries knew that they had to work together to stop ozone destruction. These leaders came up with ways to keep ozone harming chemicals from getting into atmosphere.
One important way was to stop using CFCs. United States banned CFCs in spray cans long before in 1978, and other countries agreed to stop using CFCs altogether by 1995.

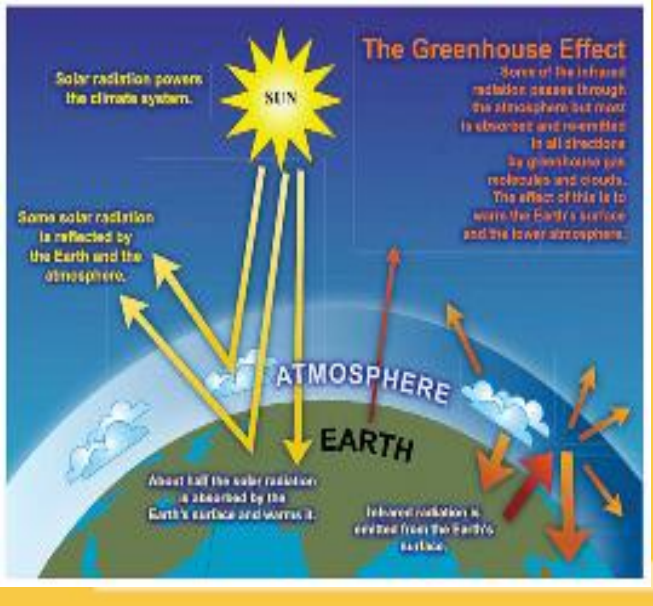
Healing the ozone layer will take some time. It takes several years for ozone busters to move through the atmosphere and reach the ozone layer. CFCs used five years ago may now be damaging the ozone layer.

If countries do away with CFCs and halons and take other steps to protect the ozone layer, it should begin to heal itself by the middle of this century.

Healing the Ozone layer-How?

1. Check home /office/car air conditioners for chemical leaks & have them fixed, if any.
2. Be sure those who repair air conditioners and refrigerators do not let any harmful chemicals leak out. Technicians safely collect and recycle CFCs.
3. Old refrigerators should be disposed of properly.
4. Look for fire extinguishers that contain halons (look for 'Halon' or 'Halon 1211' on the label & do not use them / have them exchanged from suppliers / manufacturers.
5. Keep cars tuned up.

If everyone is alert to protect the ozone layer, it will always be around to do its job as sunscreen for our planet Earth.



Environmental Management Process

Dr.Vikramaditya Narayan PhD
Yoga Psychology
Bhartiya Janta Party
Vandemataram

The three modes of nature shed light on the underlying causes of substandard environmental practices.

It may be safe to say that deterioration of the global natural environment is today no longer a contested issue. All nations acknowledge pollution, salination, deforestation, desertification, depletion of the ozone layer, the prevalence of toxic waste dumps, and more, as tangible, problematic issues. What remains a contested issue, however, is the exact factors that underpin this ruining of the Earth's splendour. Factors labelled as root causes include meat-eating, industrialization, economic instability, and ignorance of sustainable and energy-efficient agricultural practices.

With such an array of opinions as to why the Earth's good health has waned, it is easy to see why society struggles to pinpoint the best approaches to environmental care. As a Yoga Psychoanalyst, I decided to investigate the underlying causes of such degradation from the perspective of the Vedas. When the opportunity to do a research Ph.D. through the Bihar School of Yoga became available, I decided to employ the concept of the three modes of material nature to investigate the quality of consciousness of environmental scientists.

Understanding the Three Modes

The Bhagavad-gita and the Srimad-Bhagavatam both contain extensive descriptions of the three material modes, also referred to as the three qualities of material nature. Fundamentally, the three qualities compose a tripartite system of influence on all materially embodied beings, as well as on all aspects of the material creation. This includes the bodies and the mental and intellectual capacities of human beings, demigods, and all other living beings.

In the Bhagavad-gita (3.27) Lord Krishna says, prakriteh kriyamanani: one acts according to the particular modes of nature he has acquired. "As long as the living entity remains conditioned by material nature, he has to act according to his particular mode of nature." The influence of the three material qualities on the materially embodied individual is both psychological and biological. But while the three modes influence the body and mind of the embodied soul, they never change the soul itself.

Within the hierarchy of the three, (sattva-guna), the mode of goodness, is superior to the modes of passion (raja-guna) and ignorance (tamo-guna). The mode of ignorance is inferior to the mode of passion. This hierarchy is necessarily so, as the characteristics of the mode of goodness enable a person to peacefully focus on higher spiritual goals. In the mode of passion, one fervently endeavours to attain material prosperity to increase one's sense gratification, thus to focus on spiritual goals is extremely difficult. In the mode of ignorance there is no interest in spiritual goals, what to speak of any favourable circumstances within which to cultivate such interest. As such, characteristics of the material mode of goodness endow one with a higher quality of consciousness than do the modes of passion and ignorance.

While the characteristics and symptoms of each mode are too numerous to list in this article, following is a concise listing. The mode of goodness: happiness, honesty, cleanliness, compassion, purity, humbleness, simplicity, greater knowledge, interest in spiritual life, and control of the mind and senses. The mode of passion: lust, misery, false pride, great attachment, sense gratification, knowledge based on duality, the seeking of honour and recognition, unsteady perplexity of the mind, and intense endeavour to advance materially.
The mode of ignorance: nescience, madness, depression, laziness, violence, delusion, hypocrisy, intolerant anger, false expectations, acting whimsically, and a lack of interest in spiritual life.

Results of Acts in the Modes

In Bhagavad-gita its described, activities carried out in the mode of passion are destined to end in misery, anxiety, and struggle, while activities carried out in the mode of ignorance are destined to end in violence, foolishness, and helplessness. Activities carried out in the mode of goodness, on the other hand, are destined to end in peace, prosperity, satisfaction, and real knowledge.

The results of such sattvic activity enable one not only to progress toward higher spiritual goals, but also to attain immediate material goals with less difficulty. From the mode of goodness, therefore, environmentalists can most easily achieve the goals of global environmental management, such as minimizing pollution, achieving environmental sustainability, improving the quality of edible crops, and preserving all species of life. By adopting characteristics from the mode of goodness and working within their boundaries, environmentalists can expect a higher rate of success in attaining environmental management goals than those who maintain characteristics from the modes of passion and ignorance.

Although the three material qualities are present everywhere within the material universes, they manifest themselves in different ways and in different proportions to each other according to different mundane circumstances. For example, in a liquor outlet or a brothel the mode of ignorance is the most prevalent of the three, as its characteristics of irreligion, degradation, intoxication, and uncleanliness are prominent. In the business world the mode of passion is the most prominent, with its focus on material gain through hard labour. Characteristics such as intense endeavour, sense gratification, and hard work to acquire prestige and fortune are typical in such settings. In religious and ethically-focused organizations the mode of goodness is the most prevalent due to the abundance of the characteristics of virtue, piety, purity, greater knowledge, and faith directed toward spiritual life. Therefore, according to the prevalence of different characteristics from the different modes within each mundane setting, one or two modes will typically predominate over the other one or two.

An essential lesson from the Vedas is that the three material qualities manifest themselves within a particular material setting according to the consciousness of those taking part in it. As such, the material modes reveal themselves within environmental management practices according to the consciousness of environmental scientists, managers, and policy-makers, as well as other persons instrumental in environmental management programs.

The Study Sample

For my study sample I chose scientific community, made up of several scientists. Their research fields include geophysics, biology, astronomy, geology, human impacts, glaciology, meteorology, palaeontology, oceanography, and space and atmospheric sciences. My official research objective was "To investigate if there exists a need for scientists to raise the qualitative level of their consciousness, for the purpose of enhancing outcomes of environmental management activities." I defined "consciousness" as an individual living being's awareness. It followed that "quality of consciousness" would be determined by "The degree to which an individual's conscious awareness is afflicted by material desires and material characteristics. The greater the affliction, the poorer the quality."

This definition proposed that materialism is the root cause of poor quality of consciousness in general. I stipulated at the outset of my thesis that if my investigations found that scientists predominate within either the mode of passion or ignorance, then they would be considered to be suffering from a poor quality of consciousness.

I organized the characteristics of each mode according to their anticipated relevance to environmental science. I asserted that by collecting data on such things as scientists' research activities, workplace relations, and professional motivations, and by analysing these data against the characteristics of each mode, I could gain an accurate picture of how environmental scientists are situated within the triguna. I also asserted that by identifying which material mode and which specific characteristics were the most prevalent within the scientific community, I could build a fairly accurate profile of the current quality of consciousness of scientists.

Designed models for data collection and processing. The main data-collection item was an inventory based on the three material modes, in which each of sixty statements represented either the mode of goodness, passion, or ignorance. For example, the statement "It is very important to me to be thoroughly honest in all of my work as a scientist" represented the mode of goodness, as honesty is a sattvic characteristic. The statement "I am proud to be an Antarctic scientist" represented the rajasic characteristic false pride. And the statement "I usually procrastinate in my daily schedule" represented the tamasic characteristic procrastination.

I asked scientists to respond to each statement by marking one of six Likert-scale options on their papers, ranging from "I strongly agree" to "I strongly disagree." Other data-collection items included an examination of Australian Antarctic science publications and interviews with scientists.

Looking at the Results

The overall results revealed that Australian Antarctic scientists predominate within the mode of passion. Prominent rajasic characteristics included sense gratification, intense endeavour, seeking honour, and creating theories and doctrines through logic and speculation.

Particularly prominent was sense gratification, in the form of scientists' seeking mental stimulation from their work, the mind as the sixth and chief material sense. Scientists' desires to satisfy their minds through interesting, challenging, or pleasurable scientific activities thereby constitute one type of sense gratification, regardless of how sophisticated such activities may be.

The mode of goodness received the second highest support from scientists, with the sattvic characteristics of mercy, honesty, cleanliness, and careful study of the past and future being the most prevalent.

The mode of ignorance received the least support. Most prevalent were the tamasic characteristics of speaking (publicizing) without scriptural authority, acquiring knowledge without any higher purpose, and being uninterested in and unconcerned about spiritual matters.

A typical response: "It's fraught with all sorts of problems, but I think it's the best system we can use at the moment." That scientists are aware of the defective nature of the peer-review system but still use it to deliver scientific knowledge to other scientists, academics, and the public suggest tamasic characteristics such as hypocrisy, irresponsible work, indulgence in false hopes, speaking without scriptural authority, and acting in illusion, without regard for scriptural injunctions or concern for future bondage for oneself or for violence or distress caused to others.

The sattvic characteristics of speaking words that are truthful, pleasing, beneficial, and not agitating to others, and regularly reciting Vedic literature, may thereby manifest themselves within environmental science policy and publications. If such changes could be instigated, management programs might also come to address spiritual needs, not just material ones.

'O Mother Bhumi', as a Yoga Disciple would certainly be pleased by such changes appearing within current environmental management practices.

RAINWATER HARVESTING

Mr. Milind Shah
(AUDITOR)
INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION SERVICES PVT. LTD.

In the present scenario management and distribution of water has become centralized. People depend on government system, which has resulted in disruption of community participation in water management and collapse of traditional water harvesting system.

As the water crisis continues to become severe, there is a dire need of reform in water management system and revival of traditional systems. Scientific and technological studies needs to be carried out to assess present status so as to suggest suitable mitigative measures for the revival to traditional system/wisdom. Revival process should necessarily be backed by people's initiative and active public participation.

Living creatures of the universe are made of five basic elements, viz., Earth, Water, Fire, Air and Sky, Obviously, water is one of the most important elements and no creature can survive without it. Despite having a great regard for water, we seem to have failed to address this sector seriously. Human being could not save and conserve water and it sources, probably because of its availability in abundance. But this irresponsible attitude resulted in deterioration of water bodies with respect to quantity and quality both. Now, situation has arrived when even a single drop of water matters. However," better late than never", we have not realized the seriousness of this issue and initiated efforts to overcome those problems.System of collection rainwater and conserving for future needs has traditionally been practiced in India. The traditional systems were time-tested wisdom of not only appropriate technology of Rainwater Harvesting, but also water management systems, where conservation of water was the prime concern. Traditional water harvesting systems were Bawaries, step wells, jhiries, lakes, tanks etc. These were the water storage bodies to domestic and irrigation demands. People were themselves responsible for maintenance to water sources and optimal use of water that could fulfill their needs.

Various Regulations State and City wise has been established few of them are as follows:

Mumbai Reform

• The State Government has made rainwater harvesting mandatory for all buildings that are being constructed on plots that are more than 1,000 sq m in size. The deadline set for this was October, 2002.
• By 2007, the same provision became mandatory to buildings with plot area of 3,000 square meters and above and now it is 5,000 square meters.

Gujarat Reform

• The state Roads and Buildings Department has made rainwater harvesting mandatory for all government buildings.
• Under the Gujarat Development Control Regulations, buildings with area between 500 and 1500 sq.m.; the owner or developer shall have to undertake Rainwater Harvesting as per the Authority Specifications. For buildings with area between 1500 to 4000 sqm., owner/developer has to provide percolation wells with rain water harvesting system @ one percolating well for every

Haryana

•Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) has made rainwater harvesting mandatory in all new buildings irrespective of roof area.
•In the notified areas in Gurgaon town and the adjoining industrial areas all the institutions and residential colonies have been asked to adopt water harvesting by the CGWA. This is also applicable to all the buildings in notified areas having a tubewell, deadline was for March 31, 2002.
•The CGWA has also banned drilling of tubewells in notified areas.

Daman & Diu

• Administration of Daman & Diu has issued instructions to the local PWD for construction of roof top rainwater harvesting structures and accordingly, PWD has initiated action. Administration of Daman & Diu has also advised the local bodies such as Municipality & District Panchayat to make provision for construction of roof top rain water harvesting structures, however, local bodies has already initiated action in this regard.

Goa

•PWD, Goa has been asked to take up rainwater harvesting structure for Government buildings. Rainwater harvesting already implemented at Government Engineering College at Farmagudi, Ponda, Goa by the PWD. The PWD, Goa is studying various designs of roof top rain water harvesting for taking up other existing large Government buildings and for any new coming Government buildings under construction.

Kerela

•Roof top rainwater harvesting has become mandatory as per Kerala Municipality Building (Amendment) Rules, 2004 for all new buildings.

Himachal Pradesh

•Installation of rainwater harvesting system has been made mandatory for all buildings to be constructed in urban areas of the state and no building plan without rainwater harvesting system can be approved. Construction of rainwater harvesting system has also been made mandatory for all schools, govt. buildings and rest houses, upcoming industries& bus stands.

Karnataka

• Action to amend building byelaws in major cities having population of more than 20 lakh to make rainwater harvesting mandatory has been initiated. Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Department has issued orders for implementation of roof top rainwater harvesting in all Government buildings. State has also extended help to the individual people also to the tune of 20% rebate on tax payment for 5 years duration. A massive programme to implement roof top rainwater harvesting in rural schools has been taken up by Rural Development & Panchayati Raj.

What is Rainwater harvesting?

The term rainwater harvesting is being frequently used these days, however, the concept of water harvesting is not new for India. Water harvesting techniques had been evolved and developed centuries ago.

Ground water resource gets naturally recharged through percolation. But due to indiscriminate development and rapid urbainzation, exposed surface for soil has been reduced drastically with resultant reduction in percolation of rainwater, thereby depleting ground water resource. Rainwater harvesting is the process of augmenting the natural filtration of rainwater in to the underground formation by some artificial methods. "Conscious collection and storage of rainwater to cater to demands of water, for drinking, domestic purpose & irrigation is termed as Rainwater Harvesting."

Why harvest rainwater ?

This is perhaps one of the most frequently asked question, as to why one should harvest rainwater. There are many reasons but following are some of the important ones.

- To arrest ground water decline and augment ground water table
- To beneficiate water quality in aquifers
- To conserve surface water runoff during monsoon
- To reduce soil erosion
- To inculcate a culture of water conservatio

How to harvest rainwater:

Broadly there are two ways of harvesting rainwater:
(i) Surface runoff harvesting
(ii) Roof top rainwater harvesting

Surface runoff harvesting:
In urban area rainwater flows away as surface runoff. This runoff could be caught and used for recharging aquifers by adopting appropriate methods.

Roof top rainwater harvesting (RTRWH):_It is a system of catching rainwater where it falls. In rooftop harvesting, the roof becomes the catchments, and the rainwater is collected from the roof of the house/building. It can either be stored in a tank or diverted to artificial recharge system. This method is less expensive and very effective and if implemented properly helps in augmenting the ground water level of the area.Components of the roof top rainwater harvesting system

The system mainly constitutes of following sub components:

- Catchment
- Transportation
- First flush
- Filter

Methods of Roof Top Rainwater Harvesting Storage of Direct useIn this method rain water collected from the roof of the building is diverted to a storage tank. The storage tank has to be designed according to the water requirements, rainfall and catchment availability. Each drainpipe should have mesh filter at mouth and first flush device followed by filtration system before connecting to the storage tank. It is advisable that each tank should have excess water over flow system.Excess water could be diverted to recharge system. Water from storage tank can be used for secondary

purposes such as washing and gardening etc. This is the most cost effective way of rainwater harvesting. The main advantage of collecting and using the rainwater during rainy season is not only to save water from conventional sources, but also to save energy incurred on transportation and distribution of water at the doorstep. This also conserve groundwater, if it is being extracted to meet the demand when rains are on.
Recharging ground water aquifers Ground water aquifers can be recharged by various kinds of structures to ensure percolation of rainwater in the ground instead of draining away from the surface. Commonly used recharging methods are:-

a) Recharging of bore wells
b) Recharging of dug wells.
c) Recharge pits
d) Recharge Trenches
e) Soak ways or Recharge Shafts
f) Percolation Tanks

Do's and Don'ts

Harvested rainwater is used for direct usage or for recharging aquifers. It is most important to ensure that the rainwater caught is free from pollutants. Following precautionary measures should be taken while harvesting rainwater:-

- Roof or terraces uses for harvesting should be clean, free from dust, algal plants etc.Roof should not be painted since most paints contain toxic substances and may peel off.
- Do not store chemicals, rusting iron, manure or detergent on the roof.
- Nesting of birds on the roof should be prevented.
- Terraces should not be used for toilets either by human beings or by pets.
- Provide gratings at mouth of each drainpipe on terraces to trap leaves debris and floating materials.
- Provision of first rain separator should be made to flush off first rains.
- Do not use polluted water to recharge ground water.
- Ground water should only be recharged by rainwater.
- Before recharging, suitable arrangements of filtering should be provided.
- Filter media should be cleaned before every monsoon season.
- During rainy season, the whole system (roof catchment, pipes, screens, first flush, filters, tanks) should be checked before and after each rain and preferably cleaned after every dry period exceeding a month.
- At the end of the dry season and just before the first shower of rain is anticipated, the storage tank should be scrubbed and flushed off all sediments and debris.

SAVE THE VALUALBE RESOURCE OF MOTHER EARTH -" WATER", EVERY ORGANISM HAVE EQUAL RIGHT.

Environment

"Lets Not make it a MEMORY!!!"

REUSE
REDUCE
RECYCLE

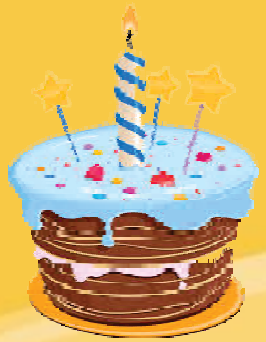
MS. Janhavi N. Jamadar
(JR. OFFICE EXECUTIVE)
INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION SERVICES PVT. LTD.

Environment is the source of life. It is the only natural gift in our today's world. The quality of our social life depends mostly on the quality of natural environment. Environment includes the entire range of external influences both physical and biological that affects the life and death of each organism.

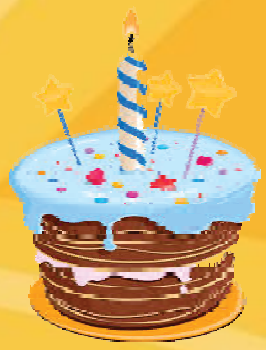
We say "Save Environment", but the fact is we are the one to destroy it.

Our day to day luxurious life is taking us away from the environment. Hence, to save our environment lets take out 10 minutes from our busy schedule on the World Environment Day i.e. On 5th June 2015 and plant at least one tree, so that our Generations Next be able to live a healthy and happy life.

Thanks & Good wishes



Happy Birthday



Sr.No.	Name	DOB	Station	Dept.
1	Bashipangu Anjaneyulu	8-Apr	Hyderabad	TPI
2	Jyoti Ranjan Nath	7-Apr	Mum-ECD	TPI
3	Jayakumar Shetty	19-Apr	Mum-CO	Marketing
4	Ankur Kushwaha	1-Apr	Pune	TPI
5	Arjun Adhikari	6-Apr	Mum-Admin	Admin
6	Arun Modak	12-Apr	ICS-Tech	TPI
7	Bashir Ahmad	30-Apr	Kanpur	TPI
8	Dorcus Mukite	14-Apr	Uganda	TPA
9	Edwin Mariadasan	7-Apr	Mum-TPI	TPI
10	Kusuma Rudraiah	14-Apr	Bangalore	Admin
11	Qasim Ansari	12-Apr	Mum-Insp Cell	TPI
12	Mitesh Patel	28-Apr	Ahmedabad	TPI
13	Musafir Yadav	5-Apr	New Delhi	TPI
14	Nagaraju Etikala	20-Apr	Hyderabad	SM
15	Pragnesh Kher	29-Apr	Ahmedabad	TPI
16	Pravin Yadav	1-Apr	Mum-TPI	TPI
17	Rahul Gupta	18-Apr	New Delhi	TPI
18	Rajendran Shunmugavel	12-Apr	Dubai (UAE)	TPA
19	Rohit Kumar	22-Apr	New Delhi	TPI
20	Ruchir Gaur	27-Apr	New Delhi	TPI
21	Rushab Shah	1-Apr	Surat	TPI
22	Sachin Birwadkar	23-Apr	Mum-TPA	TPA
23	Sajeev Maniyalil	25-Apr	ICS-Assure	TPI
24	Saravanan Ramaswamy	12-Apr	Bangalore	TPI
25	Shamshuddin Momin	21-Apr	Pune	TPI
26	Shreyas Acharya	8-Apr	ICS-Assure	Admin
27	Sunil Datar	22-Apr	Belgaum	SM
28	Suresh Pulidindi	8-Apr	New Delhi	TPI
29	Unuch Ali Molla	3-Apr	Kolkata	TPI
30	Vikas Ahire	7-Apr	Nashik	SM
31	Vinit Prajapati	13-Apr	Ahmedabad	TPI
32	Vinod Kewat	10-Apr	Indore	TPI

BEST WISHES FOR BIRTHDAY

Sr.No.	Name	DOB	Station	Dept.
1	Sanjivkumar Kumbar	1-May	Mum-Dombivali	TPI
2	Aman Srivastava	1-May	New Delhi	TPI
3	Ankur Mathur	1-May	Udaipur	Admin
4	Sameer Lokhande	2-May	ICST-Mira Road	Marketing
5	Chiranjeeb Jena	2-May	New Delhi	TPI
6	Vilas Patare	4-May	Mum-Colnsp	Cell
7	Rajesh Mane	4-May	Mum-Technology	HR
8	Mohammed Akram	4-May	New Delhi	TPI
9	Jibin Jose Fernandeze	5-May	ICS-Assure	TPI
10	ChannaMallikarjuna G.M.	6-May	Mum-Insp Cell	TPI
11	Poonam Maurya	6-May	Mum-Technology	Admin
12	Anand G.	6-May	Chennai	TPI
13	Prashant Patil	7-May	ICS-Assure	Admin
14	Narayanan V.	7-May	Chennai	TPI
15	Sebin Mathews	7-May	New Delhi	TPI
16	Shyama Chatterji	8-May	ICS-Assure	Admin
17	Ajeet Singh	8-May	Mum-Technology	TPI
18	Mehul Kumar Patel	8-May	Ahmedabad	TPI
19	Subhash Lendave	9-May	Mum-Admin	Admin
20	P. Sakhi Thalavai	10-May	Mum- Insp Cell	Admin
21	Jigensh Varma	11-May	Mum- Finance	Finance
22	Harshal Suthar	11-May	Ahmedabad	Marketing
23	Naresh Vankudotu	13-May	New Delhi	TPI
24	Snehal Bhambale	14-May	ICS -Assure	Admin
25	Tejaskumar Pipaliya	14-May	Ahmedabad	TPI
26	Kiran Bhanushali	16-May	Mum- Ecd	TPI
27	Aanchal Chhabria	19-May	Mum- Co	Finance
28	AzhagendranParsuraman	19-May	Mum - TPI	TPI
29	Anil Yadav	20-May	New Delhi	TPI
30	Libin Cheruvathoor	20-May	ICS - Assure	TPI
31	Srikanthi Manukonda	20-May	Hyderabad	Admin
32	Dr. Satish Kanojia	22-May	ICS- Assure	TPI
33	Manish Gulati	22-May	New Delhi	TPI
34	Vikram Jangam	23-May	Pune	TPI
35	Sheetal Thomas	23-May	USA	Director
36	Som Thapa	25-May	Mum- Finance	Finance
37	Thejas John	26-May	ICS- Assure	TPI
38	Mitul Patel	27-May	Surat	TPI
39	Arjun Nair	28-May	Mum- TPI	TPI
40	Cristina Cueto	29-May	Dubai (UAE)	Marketing
41	Prashantha Pattanaik	29-May	Pune	TPI
42	Kalpesh Surati	30-May	Surat	TPI

Welcome

NEW JOINEE

Sr.no.	Name	DOJ	Station	Department
1	Bava Sayed Sahabudeen	Apr-15	Madhurai	Marketing
2	Ramchandra Shiralkar	15-Apr	Belguam	Marketing
3	Krunal Patel	15-Apr	Baroda	Marketing
4	Ramij Akram	15-Apr	Jaipur	Marketing
5	Narayan Choudhary	6-Apr	Udaipur	Marketing
6	Bashipangu Anjaneyulu	13-Apr	Hyderabad	TPI
7	Awayz Fazil Mohd	13-Apr	Hyderabad	Marketing
8	Thejas K. John	13-Apr	ICS - Assure	TPI
9	Rohan Mistry	22-Apr	Vapi	Marketing
10	Mohammed Azhar Shah	6-Apr	ICS Tech	TPI
11	Sachin Pagare	6-Apr	ICS Tech	TPI
12	Pardeepkumar Vadher	15-Apr	Ahmedabad	Marketing
13	Prasad Kulkarni	13-Apr	Kolhapur	TPI
14	Madhu Mohan Reddy	20-Apr	Rajahmundry	TPI
15	Ramesh Chander	21-Apr	Ahmedabad	TPI
16	Jyoti Ranjan Nath	16-Apr	Mum - ECD	TPI
17	Vaishnavi Jadhav	22-Apr	Kolhapur	Admin
18	Jaykumar Shetty	24-Apr	Mum - CO	Marketing
19	Avinash Mujgude	25-Apr	Ahmednagar	TPI
20	Sushmita Singh	23-Apr	Mum - Admin	Admin
21	Ankish Garg	1-May	Ludhaina	TPI
22	Nikin Patel	2-May	Ahmedabad	TPI
23	Selvam Subburaj	6-May	Chennai	TPI
24	Siddhika Rane	4-May	Mum - Admin	Admin
25	Ravi Solanki	11-May	Surat	TPI
26	Vikram Narwade	11-May	Mum - CO	Marketing
27	Rajesh Patel	16-May	Surat	TPA
28	Sagar Gond	8-May	Nashik	Marketing
29	Mahesh Singh	19-May	Mum - ECD	Admin
30	Subhash Lendave	9-May	Mum - Admin	Admin

International certification services pvt. Ltd.
"Your trusted partner in quality & management system"

Corporate office

22 /23, Goodwill Premises, Swastik Estate, 178 CST road, Kalina, Santacruz (E), Mumbai - 400 098, Maharashtra.
Tel : +91-22-26507777-82, 42200900, 30608900-4 **Fax** : 42200933 **E-mail** : info@icspl.org / info@icsasian.com

Oversea office

UAE, Nepal, Oman,Turkey, Sri Lanka, Qatar. Ukraine, Romania, USA, China. Iran, Uganda, Bangladesh, pakistan

Branch office

▪ Ahmedabad ▪ Aurangabad ▪ Bangalore ▪ Baroda ▪ Belgaum ▪ Chennai ▪ Coimbatore ▪ Gandhidham ▪ Goa ▪ Guwahati ▪ Hyderabad ▪ Indore ▪ Jaipur ▪ Kanpur ▪ Kerala ▪ Kolhapur ▪ Kolkata ▪ Ludhiana ▪ Mumbai ▪ Nagpur ▪ Nashik ▪ New Delhi ▪ Orissa ▪ Pune ▪ Surat ▪ Udaipur ▪ Vapi .

Web : www.icsasian.com / www.icspl.org

Acknowledgement:
Dr. Sundar Kataria, Chairman & Managing Director
Dr. Purshottam Poddar, QHSE Lead Auditor
Mr. Ramkant Prasad, VP Marketing
Mr. Dilip Negi, DGM – Admin/HR
Mr. Milind Shah – Technical Officer
Ms. Janhavi Jamadar – Office Executive