

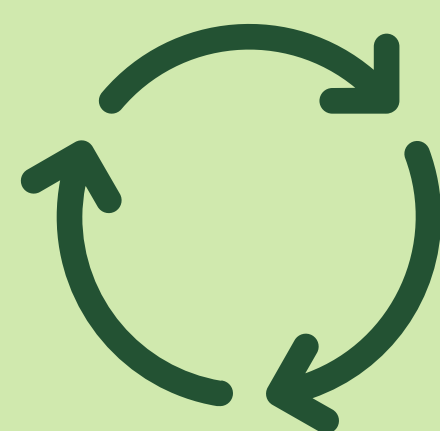
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT



Refuse
usage of single use plastic



Reduce
high amount of waste

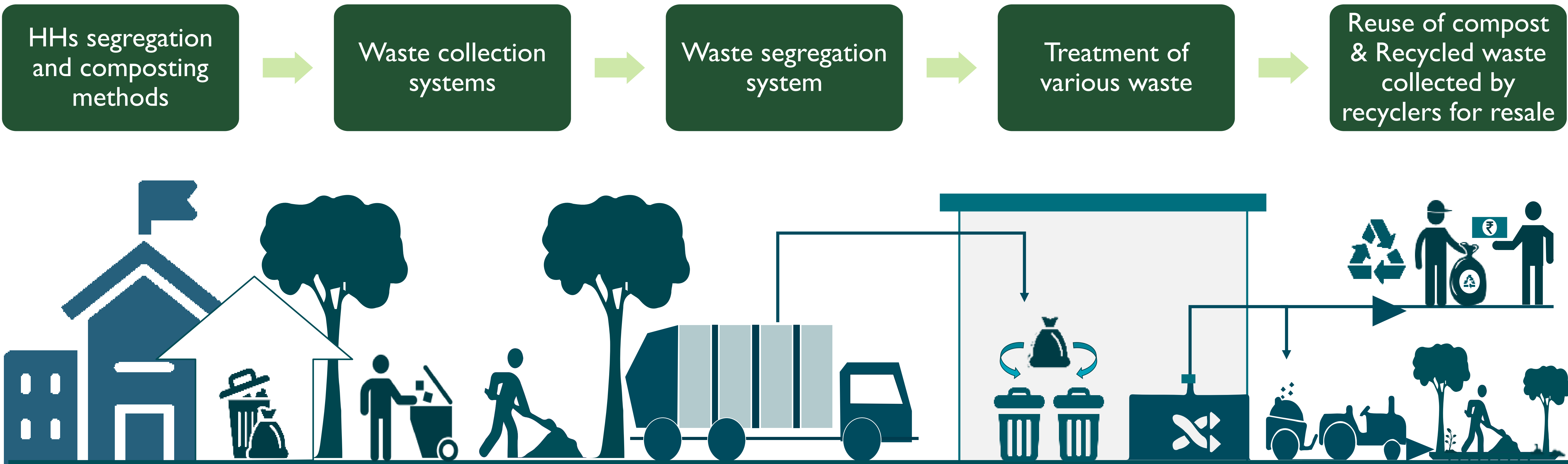


Reuse
materials



Recycle
waste

Value Chain of Solid Waste



Dos and Don'ts for Solid Waste Management

Do's for SWM



Separate dry, wet, and hazardous waste at home.



Always dispose of waste in the correct bin.



Use kitchen scraps and garden waste for composting.



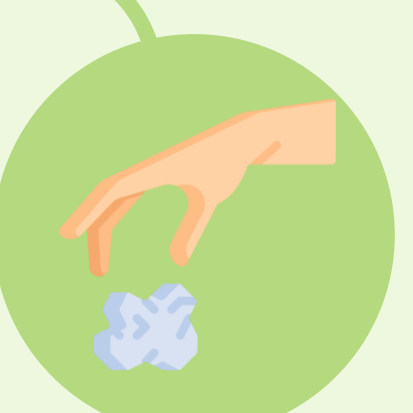
Collect recyclable items like plastic, glass, and metal, and send them to recycling centers.



Work together to keep your surroundings clean.

Don'ts for SWM

Do not throw waste on roads or in public spaces.



Do not burn waste in open areas



Avoid mixing wet and dry waste; it makes recycling and composting harder.



Never dispose of harmful items like batteries, chemicals, or medical waste in regular bins.



Every step towards cleanliness – waste segregation is essential

Village-level actions to improve the solid waste management



segregate waste at source into wet and dry.



Use Boro bags for storing and collecting dry waste.



Different coloured bins at homes and commercial areas.



Convert wet waste like food scraps at home to natural fertilizer.



Use tricycles for collecting waste from narrow lanes.



Involve Self-Help Groups (especially women) in waste segregation.

MRF – Material Recovery Facility

- MRF is a place where all dry waste is brought.
- Waste like plastic, paper, glass, and metal is sorted.
- Useful items are sent for recycling, and the rest is managed properly.



RRR Centre – Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

- RRR Centre is a place where you can give old things you don't need—like clothes, toys, books, and electronics.
- Good items are reused or repaired, and damaged ones are sent for recycling.



Special waste Management

Pooja (Temple) Waste Management

Why Pooja (Temple) Waste Management matters?

- Daily offerings at temples generate large amounts of flowers, coconuts, leaves, and other organic waste.
- We can turn this sacred waste into something useful – like compost or incense sticks!



Incense Sticks



Candles



Composting

“

પૂજા પછી કચરાની યોગ્ય વ્યવસ્થા
– પર્યાવરણની સાચી આરાધના!

”

Hazardous Waste Management

- Hazardous waste includes items like used batteries, paints, cleaning chemicals, and expired medicines.
- Harms our health and the environment if thrown with regular waste.
- Always keep hazardous waste separate and hand it over to proper collection centers.



Electronic Waste Management

- E-waste includes old mobile phones, chargers, bulbs, TVs, and computers.
- Give e-waste only to authorized recyclers to ensure safe and proper disposal.



Let's separate dry and wet waste and take a step towards cleanliness!

Why should we segregate waste?

Segregation means separating waste into different categories like wet, dry, and hazardous at the source itself. This helps in proper disposal, recycling, and keeping our surroundings clean.

“ Keep waste apart – it's a smart start! ”



Dry Waste

In case it is dirty, wash it with water, dry it and then dispose it.



Wet Waste

Do not wrap the plastic in foil and dispose it separately



Domestic Hazardous Waste

Wrap it in newspaper and put it separately.



It's not wet waste; it's opportunity – let's use it properly!

What is Composting?

- Composting is the process of breaking down organic waste with the help of bacteria, turning it into a nutrient-rich material called compost.
- Ex: Taking food scraps and garden waste and letting them break down into rich soil.

Types of composting at Household level



Pit Composting

Dig a small pit in your backyard, add kitchen waste, and cover it with soil.



Single pot

Use a clay pot to collect food scraps and let them decompose naturally.



Kitchen bin

Use a basket with small holes to collect and decompose food waste indoors.



Tripot

Stack three pots with holes, add waste in the top pot, and compost forms at the bottom.



Pipe composting

Insert a pipe with holes into the ground, add waste, and let it turn into compost.

Types of composting at Community level



Pile Composting

Make a heap of organic waste, turn it regularly, and let it break down.



NADEP Composting

Use a brick-lined compost pit to decompose waste with layers of soil and dry leaves.



Windrow Composting

Spread waste in rows on open ground and turn it frequently to decompose.



Drum Composting

Use a rotating drum to mix and speed up composting.



Vermi Composting

Add earthworms to food waste in a compost bed to create nutrient-rich compost.

Step-by-Step Guide

Choose a composting method (pit, bin, pile, etc.)

Collect organic waste daily

Maintain a balance between wet and dry waste

Turn or mix regularly for aeration

After 4-6 weeks, compost is ready to use

Do's and Don'ts of Composting



Add only vegetable peels, fruit scraps, dry leaves, and coffee grounds



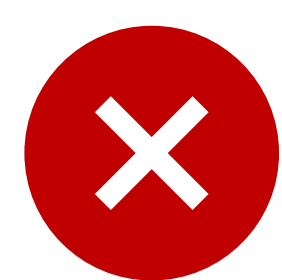
Chop large waste into smaller pieces to speed up decomposition.



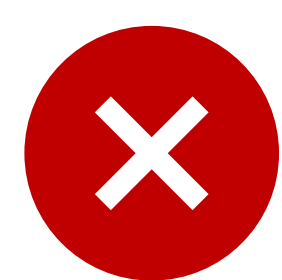
Keep compost moist, like a damp sponge, but not too wet.



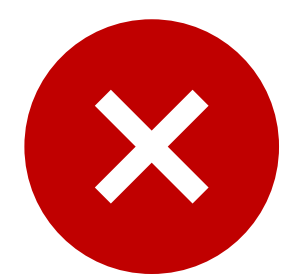
Cover food scraps with dry leaves or soil to avoid attracting pests.



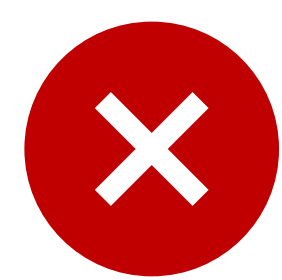
Avoid adding glossy paper, plastic, oily food or synthetic materials.



Avoid adding citrus peels in large amounts, as they slow down composting.



Don't add diseased plants or weeds that can regrow in your garden.



Don't let compost dry out completely—keep it slightly moist for microbial activity.

