



पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



Plastic Waste Management

Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen supports Gram Panchayats (GPs) to create awareness on curbing the use of single use plastic and effective management of plastic waste. As per the 4 R's, the first three R's – refuse, reduce and reuse – are responsibilities of the households. For the fourth R – recycle – the recyclable plastic will be handed over to scrap dealers for further recycling and non-recyclable waste, having shredded/separated into combustible fractions, will be recovered at cement industry or used for road construction or any other recovery method.

Planning for Plastic Waste Management

Each village shall prepare a village action plan led by the Sarpanch/Panchayat Secretary and supported by VWSC for implementation of SLWM. Plastic waste management shall be a distinct component of this plan. This will be included in the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP).



Actions to be undertaken for PWM planning at GP level



Assessment of waste (type and quantity) generated at various levels viz. household level, institutions, health care centres, commercial areas and market areas.



IEC activities to raise awareness regarding harmful impact of plastic waste and regarding roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders involved



Identification of persons for door to door collection for solid waste (plastic)



Identification of plastic scrap dealers /recyclers



Identification of place in a common village shed where collected plastic waste shall be stored



Segregation of waste in every household, commercial centres, institutions, etc.



All forward linkages to be established for plastic recycling

Steps for Plastic Waste Management at GP Level



Step 1: Segregation at source

Households, institutions and commercial centres should segregate the plastic waste at source before handing them over to the collector.



Step 2: Collection

There will be door-to-door collection of plastic waste from households, institutions and commercial centres. The collection can be done by authorized collectors.



Step 3: Setting up of a village level shed

A common shed for bio degradable and non-biodegradable waste will be constructed in villages if not already existing.



Step 4: Secondary segregation and storage of plastic waste

The plastic waste collected from the households, institutions, businesses and public places can be further segregated into various types of plastics for its further processing and disposal. Different categories of recyclable plastic waste can be handed over to the appropriate authorized recycler.



Step 5: Transportation to plastic waste mangment unit

GP shall coordinate with the District/Block officials to ensure timely transportation of the collected plastic waste from the village level shed to the plastic waste management unit (PWMU).

Recycling Plastics

Plastic recycling is one of the most important actions currently available to make plastic waste into a useful product.

Funding Provision

Based on the convergence, a comprehensive plan for Plastic Waste Management as a part of gram panchayat development plan (GPDP) shall be prepared. Available financial assistance for solid waste management (SWM) under SBM (G) is mentioned below.

Population	Financial provision
Upto 5000 population	Solid waste management Upto Rs. 60 per capita
Above 5000 population	Solid waste management Upto Rs. 45 per capita
Note: - 30% of this amount will be borne by the GPs from their 15th Finance Commission grants Each village can utilise a minimum of total Rest. 1 Lakh based on their requirements for both solid waste and grey water management	
Plastic Waste Management Unit (one in each block/District)	Upto Rs. 16 lakh per unit

GPs can source additional fund from other sources besides SBMG-II such as 15th Financial Commission grants MPLAD/MLALAD/CSR funds or through convergence with MNREGS or other schemes of the state or Central Government, etc.

Wages, where needed to be paid for collection of waste from the household, can be sourced from 15th FC and construction of shed from SBMG, 15th FC, SFC or other sources.

Why Open Burning is Not a Good Idea!

Hazards of burning garbage



Particle pollution: It can aggravate asthma and bronchitis, and has been associated with heart attacks



Dioxins: It is highly toxic and can damage the immune system, and cause reproductive and developmental problems, and cancer



Carbon monoxide and volatile organic compounds: It causes headache, fatigue, nausea, and vomiting. VOCs cause damage to liver, kidney and central nervous system



Ash: It contains toxic metals such as mercury, lead chromium and arsenic. Rain can wash it into ground surface water, contaminating drinking water and food

IEC and Capacity Building

Dos

- Use jute bags, paper bags, cloth bags, glass jars for storage
- Segregate the plastic waste
- Make sure that the bottles, food containers or cans are all free from food residue before disposing them
- Stuff multiple plastic bags into one to prevent them from flying away and causing litter

Don'ts

- Use single-use plastic
- Dump plastic waste in open/litter public places
- Indulge in open burning of plastic waste
- Send non-recyclable plastic for recycling
- Recycle toxic plastic material such as paint cans, pesticide containers, etc.
- Mix e-waste, glass, metal, etc. with plastic waste



Plastic Waste Management Cycle



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एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर