



# About this Handbook Rationale

The Foundation for Restoration of National Values (FRNV) is a group of inspired and committed citizens concerned about the well-being of the Nation, and passionate about its wholesome transformation. It is a National, Registered Society founded in June 2008.

As a National, Registered Society, FRNV strives to restore our time-tested National Values so that people, individually as well as collectively, find an abiding inner persuasion to be truthful, ethical, patriotic, and committed to the wholesome development of the Nation.

The state of cleanliness and hygiene is in such a deplorable condition in the country that a drive to induce cleanliness was started by the current Government. Rapid urbanization, development and lack of awareness on the part of people are some reasons for generation of huge waste that contributes to environmental degradation and spread of endemic diseases.

Cleanliness is not the responsibility of the Government alone. We as citizens generate a lot of waste and we as citizens are equally responsible for efficient waste management and its disposal.

This souvenir, being released on the 9th Foundation Day of FRNV, is a compendium of good practices on solid waste management. Sharing of good practices is one of the most important means of knowledge exchange. Equally important is the availability of innovative projects for reference.

In this souvenir we have tried to put together projects and innovations in improving the quality and efficiency of solid waste management in different cities in the country. It also strives to study examples of people's participation in different projects for overall enhancement of services and quality of life.

We hope that this souvenir becomes a useful resource for the practitioners and officials and is used as a knowledge sharing tool.

Anupama Jha  
07.06.2017

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



**SWACHH BHARAT  
ABHIYAAN**  
EK KADAM SWACHHATA KI ORE

**Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:** The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan launched by the Government in 2014 is a good beginning to make the country clean and hygienic. Citizens were invited to become part of this national cleanliness movement which created awareness and active participation. It also created a sense of responsibility in the people to keep the country clean. The celebrities too pitched in. The Prime Minister's website has evidence of a vibrant participation from the enthusiastic public. This is also heartening.

The beginning was good, but the challenges of cleanliness remains. Open, exposed and overflowing drains with garbage, which have been like that for years, still abound. Heaps of garbage, a perpetual eyesore.

**Reality bytes:** Here are some other factors that make our surroundings 'unclean' and 'unhygienic':

1. *People spitting wherever they feel like (including from moving vehicles)*
2. *Almost every corner becomes an open, exposed urinal*
3. *Ill-maintained urinals in public places including railway stations, bus stations, etc.*
4. *Public conveniences are not easily spottable (standard signs, colour etc. that makes it easy to identify)*
5. *Public conveniences along highways*
6. *People feel free to throw whatever they want, wherever they want, whenever they want.*
7. *Open garbage dumps in localities*
8. *Open garbage pickup trucks which move across the city even spilling some part of the garbage collected*
9. *Stray, uncared for dogs and other animals who do their bit wherever they can*
10. *People throwing food items on the roads from speeding cars (fancier the car, more junk food gets thrown)*
11. *Spitting of chewed beetle leaves, paan-masala etc. disfigures so many places in our country*
12. *Strewn plastic wrappers of eatables are everywhere*
13. *No organized solid waste management by residences*
14. *Eatables cooked and sold in open places. The cooking is carried out in the most unhygienic conditions*
15. *Open drains in various places with near-stagnant water*
16. *Polluted rivers (passing through Delhi, the Yamuna river water looks like used engine oil)*
17. *Disfiguring of walls, sign boards and road signs by election posters and slogans*

**Action Plan:** What is needed is a holistic plan of action that will lead to a cleaner country and improved environment. The **action plan** has the following four

components:

1. **Cleanliness:** *To ensure that all places are clean and tidy. This includes cleaning of the rivers, which are the backbone of any civilization.*
2. **Hygiene:** *To make sure that we prevent diseases and create a healthy environment.*
3. **Beautification:** *To provide a pleasant experience to the tourist by beautifying places. Develop tourism.*
4. **Waste Management:** *This is a very important component of the 'cleanliness drive', so that we have a long-term and sustainable plan to manage waste.*

In order to address the above, we need the following:

1. *Facilities like proper garbage dumps, public conveniences, etc. (importantly, these should get maintained regularly);*
2. *Awareness campaigns to create sensitive citizens (without citizen participation, cleanliness and hygiene can only remain distant dreams);*
3. *Strict law enforcement;*
4. *Proactive and prompt municipal corporations;*
5. *Alert and participating businesses, other establishments, housing societies, etc.*

And most importantly, we need these to be sustained forever.

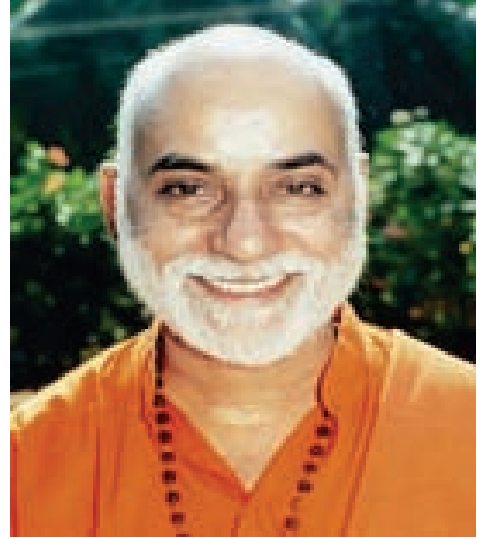
**Role of FRNV:** The unclean setting we see all around us is not only pointing a finger at the lack of hygiene, but also to the rapidly declining values and debilitating culture! FRNV aims at stimulating the consciousness of the citizens, so that they are fired by the zeal to create healthy, hygienic, garbage free, environment friendly community, conducive to holistic individual and community health.

FRNV will focus on the following areas in the times to come:

1. *Promoting awareness and civic sense in the community.*
2. *Promoting waste segregation, collection, management and effective disposal of non bio degradable waste.*
3. *To introduce and maintain a system for the collection, segregation and effective disposal of non bio degradable waste.*
4. *Sensitisation and prevention of vector and water borne diseases.*
5. *Work with Municipal Corporations and other civic agencies tasked with keeping the city clean.*
6. *Work with RWAs for awareness building.*
7. *Promote re-cycling of waste.*
8. *Share best practices on Waste management.*

# INSPIRATION & GUIDE

## Swami Bhoomananda Tirtha



*Poojya Swamiji's interactions with the Corporate Executives has helped management thinkers increasingly shift their focus to incorporating spiritual values into the organizational culture. Poojya Swamiji says, "Indian values, tried and tested over millennia, have a strong relevance and effectiveness in this scenario. A proper assessment of the abundant potential of the human mind, which is the source of every performant skill, becomes paramount."*

*Poojya Swami Bhoomananda Tirtha, a knower of the Supreme Truth, is a well-known Saint of the "Tirtha" lineage of Adi Sankara. For over 50 years, Poojya Swamiji has been traveling throughout the world like a moving university, enthralling and exposing the audiences to a rational interpretation of our spiritual treasures like the Bhagavad geeta, Sreemad Bhagavatam, the Upanishads and other spirituo-philosophical works.*

*One significant aspect of Swamiji's mission is the religio-cultural revolution brought about in Kerala by organizing mass movements to stop some of the age-old derogatory and illegal practices prevailing in the name of religious rituals and festivals. Some famous temples were freed from barbarous and vulgar indulgences, and some others from unfair caste discrimination.*



# ADVISORY BOARD



## **SRI M. N. VENKATACHALIAH**

*(Former Chief Justice of India)*

Sri M.N. Venkatachaliah was the twenty fifth Chief Justice of India. He served from 1993 to 1994. Retirement did not stop him from continuing working towards human rights. He pro actively supported the launch of IC Centre for Governance and has worked as Chancellor of Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning. Relentlessly committed towards restoring National Values, Dr. Venkatachaliah was awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 2004.

## **SRI RATAN N. TATA**

*(Former Chairman, Tata Group)*

Sri Ratan Naval Tata is the former Chairman of the Tata Group. Among the many achievements to his credit are, in recent times, the acquisition by Tata Steel of the Corus Group to become the fifth largest steel producing entity in the world, and the launch of the 'people's car', Tata Nano. Sri Ratan Tata was honoured with the Padma Bhushan in 2000 and with the Padma Vibhushan in the year 2008.



## **DR. E. SREEDHARAN**

*(Principal Advisor, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited)*

Dr. E. Sreedharan is a technocrat, known for completing both the Konkan Railway and Delhi Metro projects within budget and ahead of schedule. He was awarded Padma Shree in 2001, Knight of the Legion of Honour by the Government of France in 2005, and Padma Vibhushan in 2008.

# ADVISORY BOARD

## **SRI N. VITTAL**

*(Former Central Vigilance Commissioner)*

Sri N Vittal, IAS, has held several appointments in his tenure including Chairman at the Telecom Commission, Secretary in Department of Telecommunication, and the Central Vigilance Commissioner. Among the numerous honours he received are Honorary Fellow, CSI and IETE, and Dataquest IT Man of the Year 1993.



## **SMT. VIBHA PARTHASARATHI**

*(Consultant in Education and Gender Issues)*

Smt. Vibha Parthasarathi is a prominent Indian educationalist. She was the Chairperson of the National Commission for Women from 1999 to 2002. Educated at Cambridge University and Boston University, she has remanded the Principal of Sardar Patel Vidyalaya, New Delhi.

## **SRI T. S. KRISHNAMURTHY**

*(Former Chief Election Commissioner)*

Sri T.S. Krishnamurthy was the Chief Election Commissioner of India. He started his career as an Indian Revenue Service Officer. He served the government at various levels. He has held the post of Secretary at the Department of Company Affairs. Also, he was the first Indian Revenue Service officer to become Secretary to the Government of India. He has also served as an IMF advisor in Ethiopia, Georgia.



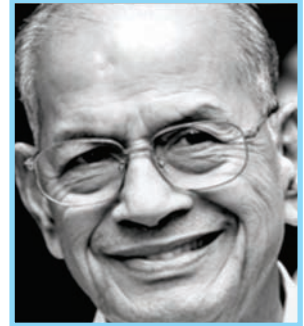
# OFFICE BEARERS

## **DR. E. SREEDHARAN**

*(Principal Advisor, DMRC)*

Founder President

Dr. E. Sreedharan, the famous “Metro Man of India”, is a retired Indian Engineering Services officer who has made immense contributions for the development of public transport in India. He was the Managing Director of Delhi Metro from 1995-2012. He is a recipient of the Padma Shri Award in 2001 and the Padma Vibhushan Award in 2008. He has also been honoured with the Chevalier de la Legion d’honneur (the highest French order for military and civil merits) in 2005. He was also named as one of Asia’s Heroes by TIME Magazine in 2003.



## **DR. GOPAL GANESH**

*(Former Chairman, Ghaziabad Development Authority)*

Vice-President

Dr. Gopal Ganesh is a retired IAS Officer of the Uttar Pradesh Cadre. He joined the IAS in 1967 and he worked on various important assignments both in the Centre and the State of Uttar Pradesh. He retired in 2003. He subsequently worked as Adviser to the Twelfth Finance Commission. He was awarded PhD by the Jawaharlal Nehru University in 2004. He is an avowed expert on Privatisation of Public Sector Enterprises. He has authored several books on Privatisation and Working of Public Sector Enterprises. He has travelled extensively and represented the Country in many international conferences.



## **SRI ANAND S. KRISHNAN**

*(Chairman, Fidelis World Advisors DMCC)*

Vice-President

Anand Krishnan has 30 years of experience in Entrepreneurship, Controllershship, Internal Audit, Investment Banking and Private Equity. He was Involved in sovereign restructurings in the late 80’s, Asian Crisis restructuring in the late 90’s and the Global meltdown with emphasis of restructuring in the UAE. He has an undergraduate business degree from Delhi University, MBA from Fairleigh Dickinson, USA, has been a participant in several leadership courses across JPMorgan and DIC in Asia and the US, and was named a “Top Indian Leader in the Arab World” in 2015 by Forbes Middle East.



# OFFICE BEARERS

## **SRI BHARAT WAKHLU**

**(President, The Wakhlu Advisory)**

General Secretary

Sri Bharat Wakhlu is the Former Director (India) for the Connecticut based Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation {a Lockheed Martin Company} having joined them in 2014. Prior to his current assignment with Sikorsky, he served as the Resident Director for the Tata Group, in New Delhi, India, and the President of Tata Incorporated, New York. He has considerable experience in the areas of Manufacturing, Total Quality, Supply Chain Management, Performance Improvement and other areas. His first novel, Close Call in Kashmir was released by Penguin India, in December 2010. Thereafter, he has published many more novels. Bharat is a First Class Mechanical Engineer from BITS-Pilani India, with a post graduate Diploma in Management from the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore. He volunteers his time for the Foundation for Restoration of National Values, helping individuals and corporations function with Integrity and Ethics.



## **SRI ASHWANI KUMAR**

**(Former Director, Telecom MNC)**

Joint Secretary

Sri Ashwani Kumar is the Joint Secretary of FRNV. He is also the convener of the National Value Education Task Force of FRNV. He was previously the director of UT Starcom Network and has over 26 years of experience in the communication industry.



## **SRI PREM ARORA**

**(Director, Asian Re-surfacing of Road Agency Pvt. Ltd.)**

Treasurer

Sri Prem Arora is the director of Asian Re-surfacing of Road Agency Pvt. Ltd. He did his B.Tech. in Mechanical Engineering from I.I.T., Delhi in 1981 and is in the business of developing infrastructure i.e. Road, Highways, Buildings, Residential Group Housing, Premium Residential Apartments, Small Hydroelectric Power Projects, etc.



# OFFICE BEARERS

## **SRI RAVI PRAKASH MEHROTRA**

**(Advocate, Supreme Court of India)**

Management Committee Member

Sri Ravi Prakash Mehrotra is an Advocate of Supreme Court of India. He did his graduation (B.A) from University of Allahabad in 1984 and degree in LLB from Campus Law Centre (D.U) in 1988. He is a holder of cambridge Commonwealth Trust and Pegasus Scholarships (University of Cambridge, England). He has practised at the Bar for 28 years. He is an Amicus Curiae and Panel Counsel in the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee (SCLSC). Also, he is an Advocate-on-Record/Standing Counsel for the State of Uttar Pradesh in the Supreme Court of India since 2001 and Advocate-on-Record for the U.P. State Election Commission.



## **SRI SUNIL KUMAR SINHA**

**(Director / HR / SPMCIL)**

Management Committee Member

Sri Sunil K. Sinha, Director / HR / SPMCIL ( Security Printing & Minting corporation of India limited ) , a Schedule A Mini- Ratna CPSE , under Ministry of Finance, GOI, originally belongs to Civil Services(1992) .He is a Graduate in English Literature and Bachelor in Law, and has done Post Graduate Diploma in Human Resource Management. He is having about 24 years of experience in HR management of Railways and Rail based MRTS and has worked earlier in Indian Railways and DMRC. He has also represented DMRC and worked as an International Consultant on Organization and HR, for Jakarta MRTS, a JICA funded consultancy.



## **MS. ANUPAMA JHA**

**(CEO)**

Ms. Anupama Jha is the CEO of FRNV. She has earlier served as the Executive Director of Transparency International India. She has been a journalist, a communications specialist, a consultant and has handled diverse assignments. She has worked with grassroots NGOs as well as the private sector. Her expertise span across the areas of policy and programme design, risk management and evaluation.





# FRNV Vision and Activities

FRNV will strive to restore our time-tested National and cultural values, so that people, individually as well as collectively, find an abiding inner persuasion to be truthful, ethical, patriotic, and committed to wholesome development of the Nation.

## OUR NATIONAL VALUES

The solution to the value crisis lies in the inspiration provided by the three stable pillars on which independent India has vouched to rest firmly:

1. **National Motto;** ‘Satyam eva Jayate’; signifying that ‘truth shall prevail’, which we chose for ourselves, in the wake of independence.
2. **National Flag;** that proclaims ceaselessly the message of inner sacrifice, inmost purity, preservation of natural abundance, and vitality of the Earth.
3. **Fundamental Duties in the Constitution;** enjoining each one of us to value and uphold the composite culture of our country, and to be inspired by the great ideals that led our national struggle for independence.

Our National Values consist of discipline, restraint, and the ideal to stimulate the consciousness of all, to achieve:

- *Eradication of inner constrictions born out of selfishness and greed;*
- *Imbuement of a warm fondness for society and concern for the collective good; and*
- *Building of sufficient inner strength and character, in the individual, family and society as a whole.*

In short, we talk of the following values:

- ❖ Truth
- ❖ Purity
- ❖ Compassion
- ❖ Discipline
- ❖ Self-Restraint
- ❖ Togetherness
- ❖ Abundance of Nature and Earth
- ❖ Stimulating the Consciousness

## How to achieve our vision?

# FRNV Vision and Activities

## ***Values Based Education:***

Talks of universal values of compassion, truth and purity which we wish our school children, parents and teachers to develop by delving inside, stimulating their consciousness and bringing these qualities to the fore, and using them in their daily

lives. For this, we will work with various stakeholders; encourage them to establish a 'culture' of value orientation in the school, which is nurtured over time and sustained. The stakeholders and FRNV have to understand that values are a process of continuous improvement.

## ***Police Reforms:***

Police projects such as **Police Complaints Authority (PCA)** and Police Pacts are dependent on values such as compassion and self-restraint, advocating for PCA to enable police to understand that victims of crime have to be viewed compassionately. Police Pacts work on simple dictum of 'together we can'. It is a joint project of the community, police and local elected and opinion leaders in a neighborhood. We are also working with CHRI to create ethical leaders in police personnel.

## ***Sanitation, Hygiene & Cleanliness:***

Observance of standards of sanitation, hygiene & cleanliness in India is extremely poor. Decline of values and hygiene are closely linked to each other. FRNV will address the following areas: Awareness raising on waste segregation and Management. Sharing best practices on Waste Management.

## ***Corporate Integrity:***

Focuses on corporate leaders to enable them to stimulate their focus on corporate leaders to enable them to stimulate their consciousness, to assure them that there is plenty for everyone's need, but not for their greed. The idea is to work with them to help them in exercising restraint and building inner strength so that they conduct business with fairness and transparency. FRNV could be a standard setting organization for bringing together those companies that conduct business ethically. We could set certain criteria to bring together those companies which clearly articulate and demonstrate high-level strategic commitment to ethical business.

# Contents

## **1.“My City Project”:**

*An initiative by the citizens of Kowdiar ward, Trivandrum, supported by HLL*

## **2.“Poster Hatao Campaign”:**

*A citizen centric initiative to prevent defacement of property in public view*

## **3. Plastic Recycling and its Power Generation Potential:**

*A case study by CII Young Indians*

## **4. Waste segregation at Source:**

*A people's initiative led by Tirunelveli Municipal Corporation*

## **5. Scientific initiative in waste disposal:**

*Zero waste and Landfill-free city*

## **6. “One Lakh Hands”:**

*An Innovative school engagement initiative in Hyderabad*

## **7. Initiative in Solid Waste Management**



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The principle:

"...What came from the people has gone back to the people, many times over."

- JRD Tata



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# “My City Project”

- An initiative by the citizens of Kowdiar ward, Trivandrum, supported by HLL

When the CSR wing of Hindustan Lifecare Limited (HLL) set out to promote awareness on waste segregation and to promote eco-friendly and affordable options of waste management to the residents of Kowdiar ward of Trivandrum, little did they expect that the people of the area would accept it so whole heartedly and make it a part of their regimen.

Four years down the line, the “My City” project initiated by HLL has become self sustainable. It is now run by the Residents of this ward who get 300 kg of plastic waste processed each week, process manure out of the waste and successfully run solid waste management system.



The project was initiated in 2013. HLL took the residents of Kowdiar ward into confidence. Several rounds of meetings were held. Mechanisms for collecting the processing the waste was discussed. Ten persons were engaged to carry out the actual work.



*Kudumbasree Workers in Kowdiar Ward*

Young volunteers from NSS from schools and colleges were also roped in. They helped with campaigning on Solid Waste Management by going door to door of each resident in the area. The residents were taught to segregate the waste, keep plastic waste separately. They were also given seeds and saplings for plantation. Messages on waste management were put up on hoardings and banners. Surveillance cameras were installed and flower pots were placed along the road side for beautifying the area. Waste material is not longer duped on the roadside. Waste burning plant has also been installed. Regular maintenance work is being carried out.

HLL also maintains the Gopala Pillai Park and Kowdiar Boat Club.



*A Pipe Compost in a household*



*A Bucket Compost in a household*



*Kowdiar Boat Club*



# “Poster Hatao Campaign”

-A citizen centric initiative to prevent defacement of property in public view

When 52 year old Col Shivraj, retired from the army, little did he know that one day he would take the politicians head on, and challenge their authority to mindlessly paste pictures and hoardings on walls in the city. He had hoped to lead a quiet family life, perhaps work for some companies to keep himself busy. But providence had other things in store for him. In March 2009, 'The Delhi Prevention of Defacement of Property' Act became effective. According to this Act, “defacement” includes impairing or interfering with the appearance or beauty, damaging, disfiguring, spoiling or injuring any property in public view”. And “property” includes any property including public, private, static or moving; this includes building, hut, structure, wall, tree, fence, post, pole or any other erection.

Five months after the Act came into being, Col Shivraj and his wife, Mrs. Laxmi Kumar, and the team from 'Citizen-Centric Initiative' organised an event in Punjabi Bagh to tear away posters from the walls, and bring down hoardings, and remove unsightly banners. They named the campaign 'Poster-Hatao'.

It became so effective, that they soon identified other areas in the city to carry out this exercise. The walls of Vasant Enclave, Munirka Vihar, Gurgaon, Dwarka and Green Park are few places that comes to the mind immediately.

Col Shivraj was so infused with a zeal to keep the city clean, long before 'Swachh Bharat' came into being that he spent lot of his time planning the exercise out. It might sound very simple, but in reality it is not. It takes effort to motivate citizens to contribute their time to a social cause, liaise with local MCD councillor, the police, local MCD staff and the RWA of the area, and convince them of the importance of the work. Not only that, to get people out of the comfort of their homes for public good, is never easy.

On the day of the 'event' of Poster Hatao, the enthusiastic group start early. The area of operation is identified in advance and the group of 100 odd people spread themselves out in the area, walk up to the poster/banner/hoarding and start tearing them down. Legally, of course, in the presence of local police, RWA members and MCD staff. Walls in the public view, letter boxes.



***BSES Pillar before cleaning***



***BSES Pillar after cleaning***

# *'Poster hatao'* *Campaign* *at Munirka*



electric poles, trees, building – any structure plastered with posters are their hunting ground. Young and old, everyone joins in. His 'Poster Hatao' campaign was also carried out successfully by different groups of people and RWAs in Mumbai, Chennai, Bengaluru and Mysore.

“Posters and hoardings are made of paper and countless trees are saved when posters will be banned. Aside from that, when permission is taken from MCD for the posters, then MCD will also earn revenue from it”, says Col Shivraj candidly.

In 2012, Col Shivraj stopped this exercise because he was deterred by new posters that came up for every poster that he and his group removed. He was at his wits end. So, he moved the Delhi High Court and filed a PIL complaining that the Delhi Prevention of Defacement of Property Act 2007, was being violated with impunity. The High Court ordered that all the three Municipal Corporations would fully comply with the Delhi Prevention of Defacement of Property Act 2007 in letter and spirit. It went on to say that the hoardings on top of buildings, hoardings on unipoles, bipoles, wall-raps and advertisements on footpaths would be removed. In fact the direction by the court was that the Municipal Corporation of Delhi would ensure full implementation of the Outdoor Advertisement Policy 2007 and they would ensure that there is no hoarding advertisement, wall rap etc. which is contrary to the Delhi Prevention of Defacement of Property Act 2007.

Col Shivraj says that MCD has not complied with the order of the Court and he is still battling it out.

FRNV wishes him all success in his endeavour!

# Introducing Cleanliness in Urban Slums



*A girl digging a small pit by  
using 'khurpi' before  
defecation*

As the Board Member of Delhi Slum Dwellers Federation, Ashok Malik was so moved by the pathetic, unhygienic living condition of the slum dwellers, which he decided to do something about it. Cramped houses, overflowing drains, mounds of garbage and polythene bags are a common sight in most slums. Bhairon Mandir slums are no different.

He registered an NGO, got four five well meaning friends together, each one of whom shelled out some money, and decided to train the residents in hygienic living. With Rs 40,000 in their kitty, he purchased drums for depositing garbage, a spud or khurpi for makeshift pit latrines to cover their faeces, and gave them tips to keep their drains from choking. Today, the colony is much cleaner than it used to be.

It took lot of coaxing, cajoling and convincing the residents to keep their colony clean was no easy feat, says Malik. Women folk would complain that the garbage dumped on the road was done by the 'other' women.

“I had to tell them that whosoever did it, the germs are not bothered. They disregard boundaries and spread disease all over’.

Malik has discontinued his NGO, but often visits the slum colony. “It is maintained much better now”, he says with satisfaction.



*Children picking up rags with the volunteers of Swayam Sewa Samiti*





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# Plastic Recycling and its power generation potential

## - A case study by CII Young Indians

On 2nd Oct last year, volunteers from the Delhi chapter of CII Young Indians, in association with Keep India Beautiful, a Delhi based NGO, set on a cleanliness drive which emphasised on plastic recycling and reducing plastic pollution.

This drive was supported by Pom Pom, a Delhi based company, which recycles plastics back into raw form which in turn can be used to create different products.

The 30 odd volunteers, included college students, YI volunteers, volunteers from Yuva, picked plastic cups, glasses, plates, cans, bottles, bags and other litter strewn on the roads in front of tea shops, Gurdwara on Lodhi Road, India Habitat Centre and collected it. They handed over 20 kg of plastic waste to Pom Pom, an Okhla based company, that recycles the trash.

According to Census 2011, Delhi has population of 1.68 Crores. A report (2014) by the Waste-to-Energy Research and Technology Council (WTER), shows that Delhi generates about 0.65kg of garbage/ Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) per capita every day of which plastic constitutes 10.14% (CPCB, 2014).



Figure: Plastic waste generation in the NCT of Delhi  
Note: Numbers in green boxes indicate plastic wastes generated per year in metric tons (MT).

### Analysis of Plastic Recycling data

Population of Delhi	16,70,771 persons
MSW (MT/yr)*	39,82,939
Plastic Waste (MT/yr)	4,03,870
Current scenario!! (MSW)	
Disposed in open dumping sites (81%) (MT/yr) (WTER, 2014)	32,261,81
Plastic to energy conversion-Case	
Energy content of mixed plastics	9585 KW h/Tonne
Power generation potential (MW/yr) from plastic waste conversion	1,29,036**
No. of street lights (250 W, 12 hours per day) that can be lit with saving of energy from recycling plastic trash	1,17,842***

\*MT-metric tons.# Data to be used for indicative purpose only.

\*\*  $(4,03,870 \times 0.80 \times 9585) / (24 \times 1000) = 1,29,036$  (approx)

\*\*\*  $(1,29,036 \times 106) / (250 \times 365 \times 12) = 1,17,842$  street lights/yr



## Quick overview of the dangers of using plastic

While a lot has been reported about the ill effects of the use of plastics, its usage continues to be rampant all over the country. Despite a ban on usage of plastics by the government of Delhi, Chandigarh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, it is still being used on a daily basis in most of the towns and cities. The centre has also planned to ban the use of plastic bags less than 50 microns throughout the country within 6 months with stringent rules.

However the effective implementation of some of these regulations remains lax and the use of plastics continues unabated. Plastics take 500 to 1000 years to degrade due to the presence of complex polymers. Some of the harmful effects of plastic and plastic trash are as follows:

1. *Human bodies absorb chemicals added to plastics. Some of these compounds have been found to alter hormones or have other potential human health effects. On the other hand, the plastic containers, which are heated in microwave ovens, generate harmful chemicals that are probable carcinogens.*
2. *Plastic buried deep in landfills can leach harmful chemicals that spread into groundwater. Also plastic trash in landfills, which can survive there for thousands of years, releases poisonous greenhouse gases, which gets absorbed in the atmosphere.*
3. *The animals may swallow the food along with the polythene bags lying at roadsides, which so many times, becomes fatal.*
4. *Plastics clog the drains due to improper disposal habits of inhabitants resulting in water logs during rains.*

## Conclusion

The purpose of this exercise by CII Young Indians and Keep India Beautiful was to highlight the humungous amount of plastic waste spilled all around us and the dramatic rate at which it is increasing. However by using effective waste management techniques this plastic can be used to generate and conserve energy. However what we lack is the infrastructure and the civic sense of urgency to address this huge problem that's growing like a ticking time bomb. Plastics are truly a curse of the modern society!



*Images of Waste collection by CII YI and Keep India beautiful team*

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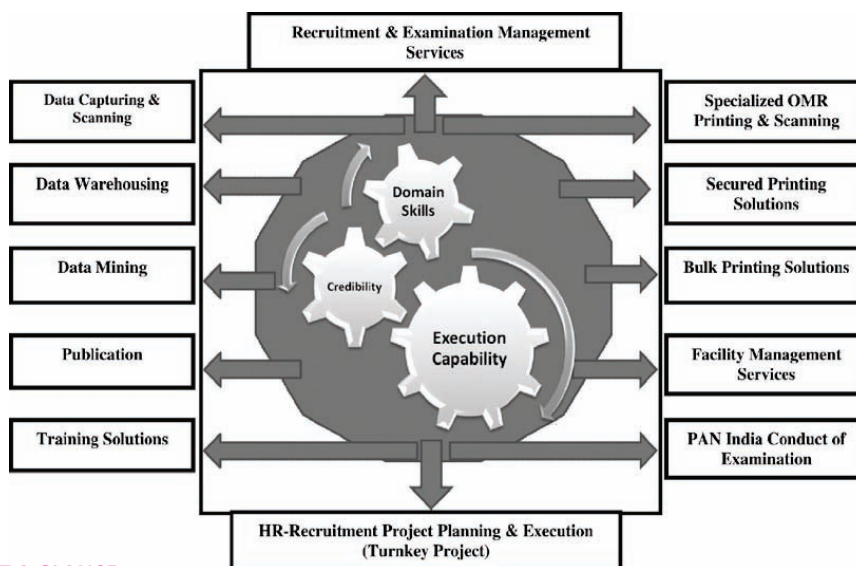
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# Waste segregation at Source

- A people's initiative led by Tirunelveli Municipal Corporation

## ‘Total source segregation by Tirunelveli

Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu has a population of five lakh and has about 159628 households.

It has become the first city in the country (among those with a population of 4 Lakhs), to achieve 100% segregation of waste at source across all its households and establishments. The city started with an aggressive information, education and communication campaign in April 2016 about Municipal Solid Waste Rules and achieved the ambitious target by 21st December 2016.



The Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 makes it mandatory for all waste generators to segregate the bio-degradable and non-biodegradable waste before disposal, and hand over the segregated waste to authorized waste pickers / waste collectors.

Every household and business establishments are mandated to segregate and store the waste generated by them, and handover segregated waste to waste collectors. They are prohibited from throwing, burning or burying the solid waste generated, on streets, open public spaces outside the premises or in the drain or water bodies.

Workers from the Tirunelveli Municipal Corporation (TMC) visit door to door and collect segregated solid waste from all households. For this task they also collect a user fee from the households and business establishments. They also direct waste generators not to litter and provide training on Solid waste management to waste pickers.

How did TMC achieve this collective behavioural change by the people of this city? The Corporation ascribes it to a rigorous IEC activity undertaken by TMC, to encourage and motivate the general public to participate in the Litter Free Tirunelveli (LIFT) movement of the city. TMC spent lot of time in conceptualising IEC initiative for LIFT. Later, when the waste got segregated, the Municipal Commissioner himself went with the waste collection cart to supervise the team on the first Wednesday of collection, 21st December 2016. Seeing the commitment and involvement of the Commissioner, people were inspired and supported him. A strong contingent of 340 municipal staff went with vehicles in the first few weeks to supervise the process of waste collection and segregation. The collected dry waste was given to waste recyclers at Rs two per kg and the amount collected was distributed as reward to the sanitary workers. For Bio degradable waste TMC has started doing composting and treatment of the waste.

The IEC activities comprised the following:

**Letter to all households:** It all started with a letter from TMC stating the measures that would be taken by the Municipal Corporation to make the city have 100% segregation at source. Further, the municipal staff went door to door covering all households and got an undertaking of participation signed by them.



*IEC Initiatives and awareness drives by Tirunelveli Municipal Corporation to achieve the collective behavior change*

**Campaign about Municipal Solid Waste Rules:** There was an extensive campaign across media to make the public aware of the MSW Rules 2016 and the responsibilities of the waste generator mentioned therein. All media such as, radio, local TV channels etc. were used to disseminate the messages.

**Participatory planning meetings with stakeholders:** Several participatory planning meetings were held with various stakeholders such as Doctors, Self-help groups, Religious representatives, Waste recyclers, media representatives, RWA, sanitary workers, school administration etc.

**Lead by Example:** All key personalities of the city, beginning with the Municipal Commissioner started segregating their waste before disposal. These individuals after doing the needful clicked and circulated the pictures of them segregating waste to share their example.

**Involvement of religious leaders:** Efforts were made by the municipal corporation to include the religious leaders in the movement so that they could preach the message of cleanliness to their followers Targeting school children to spread the message : To motivate the 'change agents' of the society, their teachers along with their school administration were roped in for disseminating the messages in school assemblies. The messages spread included importance of segregation at source and display of right behaviour towards cleanliness. The messages were also circulated in the WhatsApp groups of parents by the school authorities.

**Launch of a multi-media campaign:** A multimedia campaign was launched to address the problem of low segregation in Tirunelveli. For radio advertisement the housewives were particularly targeted, and the advertisement's slot was kept in between 10-4 pm, when they listen to radio. Messages such as 'My waste is my responsibility', Charity begins at home etc. were displayed across the city.

**Announcement for 21st December, 2016:** The Municipal Corporation decided to make Wednesday, the only day where dry waste will be collected. Hence, it was made necessary to segregate waste by the corporation. Starting 21st December 2016, dry waste was collected only on Wednesday. The announcements of the same were made through several media channels.



like radio, on autos, through letters, etc. to make the public aware of it. Wednesday was made non-biodegradable waste collection day. The non-biodegradable and dry waste (plastic, metal etc.) were collected only on Wednesdays by the Municipal Corporation.



*Treatment of Waste*

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\*Source: Data from NACE International.

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# Scientific initiative in Waste disposal

## - Zero waste and Landfill-free city

Panaji, the picturesque capital of Goa, lies in an idyllic location flanked by the River Mandovi on one side, lined with mangroves along its estuaries, the lush green hills as its crown, in the center; a city beach overlooking the Arabian sea, fringed with coconut palm trees, gardens and heritage squares.

The city has an area of 7.56 sq. kms and population of approximately 59,000. However, being a popular tourist spot, in the peak tourist season, lot of visitors come to the city. In addition it has a large population that visits the city for employment or transit.

Like most municipalities, the city Corporation of Panaji (CCP) started waste management with open community bins in different localities. When it was full, it was collected manually by municipal workers and transported in closed dome shaped Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) trucks to a landfill where crude dumping was done.

In 2003, CPP started a new waste management campaign called the 'Bin Free in 2003' Campaign. This new system involved improved management of MSW and proposed the elimination of all open community bins in the city numbering above 1000.



**Segregation at Residential/  
Housing Colonies**



***Segregation at Commercial Establishments (Hotels)***



The reason for the 'bin free' campaign was because open community bins gave out unbearable stench. Also, stray animals searching for food would gather around these bins. Also the presence of pests in the bins, increased the risk of diseases like malaria, typhoid. Citizens started treating the community bin as trash. CPP decided to invest time and money with bin manufacturers, Sintex, in designing and developing two different bins with a holding capacity of 20 and 50 litres. A special design modification was the spill proof lid with a locking mechanism to prevent stray animals from getting to the waste inside. Since 2003, citizens of Panaji have been asked to maintain two bins in their homes instead of just one. These bins are being provided by CCP to its citizens at a subsidized rate. The two new bins are colour coded, green for wet waste and black for dry waste and citizens have been asked to segregate waste at source.

Not only the resident colonies, but also business establishments – hotels and restaurants, have been asked to segregate their waste into minimum 5 fractions which include one wet waste

fraction and four dry waste fractions (namely plastic, paper/ cartons, metal/ glass and non-recyclable fractions). The dry waste is transported to the centralized dry waste processing facility where it is further segregated. Wet waste is either processed at their own facility or is collected by sanitation workers at a specified time to be transported to a centralized wet waste processing facility in the city. Each bulk generator is given a number tag. Number tagging of wet waste is done to identify generators sending mixed waste to the waste processing facility. CCP collects anywhere between INR. 600-11,000 per month for the waste collection and processing facility provided.

Aside from this, the old system of waste collection was replaced by a door to door collection system, with trained sanitation workers picking up waste from the doorstep of each household in the city at a fee of Rs. 1/- per day. After collection, the workers deposited the waste fractions into appropriately colored and larger 240 litre capacity trolley bins. These new trolley bins replaced the open community bins, and were selected after having a look at a number of trolley bins of similar design and size. The two most important features of this bin were that it was easily movable and it had a lid that isolated the waste inside it once it was closed. When the trolley bin was filled to capacity, or collection completed, whichever first, the trolley was rolled onto marked pickup points on the preplanned route of the dry and wet Municipal Solid Waste compactor trucks. The truck, on arrival picked up its correct fraction. When the last trolley bin was unloaded into the truck, the truck proceeded to a landfill where each fraction was disposed. The compactor truck fleet was also modified to cope with the increasing and improved MSW collection system through trolley bins.

However, despite adequate door to door campaigning for waste segregation at source, it was not implemented properly, and as a result, mixed fractions were collected from houses. To add to it, Panaji's only landfill site was mismanaged by the increase in crude dumping and reduction in recycling and composting of its fractions. As a result in July 2005, villagers in the surrounding villages objected and forcefully closed down the landfill site after reports of alleged leachate seepage out of the landfill site. This meant that Panaji city now had no access to its landfill site.

Undaunted by the problem on hand, CPP rejigged the Segregation at Source (SAS) system. Sanitation workers were re-educated and the SAS method was restarted. Information was passed on to the citizens through an SAS information sheet generated by CPP. Schedules were now made to collect household wet waste daily and household dry waste 2 times a week. Dry Hotel waste was collected at a different schedule 2 times a week while their wet fraction was collected daily. 12 supervisors were appointed to make sure that the segregation in the city was maintained and to make sure that its citizens would cooperate with the new SAS initiatives taken up by CPP. As a temporary measure, CPP located a temporary site within the city limits and presently conducts sanitary land filling of dry waste.

The **wet waste** collected from the residential colonies is transferred to the decentralized compost stations present within these colonies. With 65 such composting stations set up in the city, the city composts over 70% of the Wet waste generated. Further residential colonies are encouraged to set up kitchen gardens and composting stations (with a capacity to process 100-150 kgs. of wet waste) within the colony campus. About 120 colonies are covered in this way.

It is mandatory for all newly constructed colonies to have a composting/dry waste segregation facility. The maintenance of these decentralized units is done by the municipal corporation with the understanding that the responsibilities will be transferred to the colony management in due course. CCP collects 1Rs/day per household for the waste collection and processing facility provided.

All **dry segregated waste** collected is transported to the material recovery facility. A Material Recovery system has been put into place where waste is segregated into recyclable and non-recyclable waste at the sorting and segregation station at St Inez. The recyclable waste is further segregated into 20 fractions and auctioned off every week. The non-recyclable material is sent to cement kilns. So far close to 2464 tons of non-recyclable waste has found its way to cement kilns. Every week 3 trucks carrying 8-10 tonnes of waste each, ply between the dry waste facility and the cement kilns, located 600 kms away from the city.

The city will soon be landfill – free city.



***Centralized Dry Waste Processing Facility in St. Inez-The only processing facility in Panaji City***

In addition to this, a number of **waste reduction measures** have been enforced within the city. These include the use of:

- *Steel, ceramic or biodegradable plates by street stalls and vendors over paper plates and the reduction of use of sachets for condiments.*
- *Mandatory segregation of waste for stalls coming up during Exhibition/events (into 6 Fractions- Wet waste, plastic pet bottles, Metal/Glass, Tetrapak and Hard plastic)*
- *Training sessions on Segregation, MSW guidelines, etc by the Waste Management Cell of the organization for Event management Agencies to ensure a minimum quantity of waste gets generated during event periods.*
- *Mandatory segregation of waste by commercial establishments, hotels, cafeterias, etc. at source as DRY and Wet waste in green and black bins/containers within their premises (Green and Black Trolley bins can be purchased at Rs. 3000 per bin.)*
- *Collection of construction Waste for a fee on prior intimation. Wayside dumping punishable with a fine.*
- *IEC-Innovative School Engagement programme and other activities: With an understanding that the maximum impact to create awareness on garbage management can be achieved through the student community, The CCP partnered with the Waste Wise Foundation to launch.*



- *an innovative School Engagement Program. Aimed at creating awareness on segregation at school level, this programme saw the participation of 1500 students from 15 schools. Through this programme about 2.9 tonnes of waste was collected.*



*Snapshots from Waste Wise-School Engagement programme*



# “One Lakh Hands”

## - An innovative school engagement initiative in Hyderabad

In order to harness the motivating power of school students, an innovative initiative “One Lakh Hands” was piloted in Hyderabad during January 2016. The project – community activation platform was aimed at sensitising young students on various urban issues, and making them a part of the solution.

### The behaviour change happens through stages:

The children are encouraged to write directly (through a poem, painting etc) to a person who is guilty of littering, briefing him/her about problems about garbage/dirty



*Samples of some letters written by school students are given.*

roads / dirty places and importance of Swachh Bharat. The letter requests the person to Reduce, Reuse and Recycle, and to not throw garbage. The letter ends with a hand print of the child, and a plea to take the swachhata pledge on [swachhbharat.mygov.in](http://swachhbharat.mygov.in).

The children are also encouraged to go home and tell their parents about this, with similar requests to Reduce, Reuse and Recycle, and to not throw garbage.



## Thematic cleanliness drives in the last one year.

### 1. Underpass, Flyovers and Main Roads

During the fortnight of 1st – 15th January 2016, the focus of cleanliness drives was on underpasses, flyovers and main roads. Some pictures from across the country are given below:



*Volunteers working with the workers of Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation, all geared up for the clean-up drive*

## 2. Cantonment Boards

As part of the cleanliness drive during 16th – 31st January 2016, the Ministry of Defence appealed to all residents of cantonments to conduct cleanliness drives to keep the residential areas clean.



*Workers of Mysore City Corporation, Volunteers and Citizens coming together for a walk-a-thon and to pledge for a Clean India*



*Cleanliness drive in outskirts of Srinagar at Bagh-i-Mehtab area*



*Bhiwandi Municipal Corporation and volunteers cleaning areas under the city's flyovers*



*Workers of East Delhi Municipal Corporation cleaning up a foot-over bridge*

# Initiative in Solid Waste Management

Bengaluru, the Capital of Karnataka, hailed first as the country's Garden City and then its Silicon Valley, drawing in multinational IT firms and their monied executives, is today paying a heavy price for its success. It is a city overflowing with garbage, its infrastructure and waste collection services unable to keep up with decades of unchecked growth.

Bengaluru drew in a raft of multinationals, after marketing itself as India's tech hub. Its population soared from three million at the start of the 1990s to in excess of eight million. The growth of the city was haphazard and unplanned. Large IT parks were established on the fringes of the city with limited access to basic services and transport infrastructure. Servicing such a large area became increasingly challenging for the urban local body and the service delivery began to suffer. The pressure on its municipality, the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) mounted, which stands accused of inadequate urban planning and, in particular, of failing to cope with the accompanying rise in waste volumes.

The BBMP is divided into 198 electoral wards, each represented by an elected councillor. The Municipal Commissioner is the administrative head of BBMP. The solid waste management (SWM) cell is responsible for all functions concerned with municipal waste collection.

The city generates 3,500 tonnes of rubbish every day.

The BBMP carries out collection, street sweeping, transportation, processing and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste from generators. The steps taken by BBMP to streamline waste management in the city include Door to Door collection of household waste. SHG's and RWA's are also involved in Door to Door collection, segregation and decentralized composting in some parts of the city. At present collection of waste from households is 85%.

## Collection of Waste

For collecting waste from vegetable and fruit market, there is a separate system of waste collection. Vendors are directed to store the waste in their premises. These are collected by waste collectors who transport this waste to compost plants.

For collection and disposal of construction and debris (C&D) waste, there is yet another system. In order to streamline the collection of construction waste, BBMP has identified 7 sites and has taken authorization for disposal of construction and debris waste. Draft guidelines on C&D waste have been prepared. It is also proposed to arrange for collection and transportation of debris through appointed contractors who will be allowed to charge the generators a predetermined rate for collection and transport. It is mandatory for citizens to get their debris removed through the helpline system.

A separate system has been put in place to collect waste from bulk waste generators like hotels, restaurants, marriage halls, markets, offices, etc. As per the high court, BBMP has notified bulk generators to segregate waste into different categories and manage their waste either in-situ



or to utilize the services of BBMP Empanelled Service Providers. In this regard BBMP is facilitating Bulk Generators with options of authorized services providers who they can engage with for the collection, transportation and processing of MSW. SWM Service provider Empanelment program aims to create a platform for solid waste service providers to enlist themselves. It will also ensure that Bulk Generators can meet the requirement of segregated waste processing in a responsible decentralized way. 60 service providers have been empanelled in this way.

Also as a novel initiative BBMP has entered into an agreement with Bruhat Bangalore Hoteliers Association for setting up a Bio-methanization unit of 250 MTPD of wet waste generated in hotels. As per the agreement five acres of land has been handed over to Bruhat Bangalore Hoteliers Association on permissive use basis for a period of 20 years. The plant will start receiving the waste in phases from April 2015 to June 2015. All waste generators are covered by door to door except Bulk generators. At present 85% of the waste is collected from households.

### **Segregation of Waste**

Households are required to segregate their waste into two categories: Wet & Dry waste. At a later stage household hazardous waste like discarded medicine, sanitary napkins, batteries, paints, etc. is proposed to be collected separately. About 185 Dry Waste Collection Centres have been established by BBMP. It is one of a kind and first time in a metro a DWCC concept is established. These DWCC-called Kartavya (meaning Duty) will remind public about their duty to recycle waste they have created. This will be in their own neighbourhood and over a period of time the Kartavya centres will become part of their local community fabric. DWCC's have been established on municipal/govt. /Pvt. Lands and various NGOs have been roped in for effective functioning. A separate MoU has been entered into by the BBMP with the operator. In addition corporates have been encouraged to provide gap funding under the EPR (Extended Producer Responsibility) of such centres. The DWCC will pay waste pickers who bring the waste to the centres. Also as part of the dry waste centre is earmarked to store e-waste collected from the households. At present about 30% of waste is segregated at source.

### **Processing of Waste**

As many as 2000, Municipal bodies are responsible for processing of waste and only rejects are sent to landfill site. Bio-methanization-To process wet waste, 5 ton capacity bio-methanization plants are being established at 16 locations out of which 4 have been made functional. The bio-gas generated from these plants is being used to light up streets in the locality.

Pelletisation-A 40 MTPD unit to convert organic waste into bio fuel through pelletisation at Ward No. 94 by M/s CIPL Resurge Pvt. Ltd. (CRPL) has been set up. This was commissioned from Dec 2014. Organic Waste Converters are being used in a decentralized way to process small quantities of wet waste. A proposal to establish 10TPD capacity plant to process plastic waste into crude oil has been approved by the government and the agreement execution is in process. Dry waste generated in wards is collected and further segregated and sent for recycling from DWCC. After carrying out all the above about 3000 TPD of waste is received by BBMP processing centres. These are managed at 7 different sites. Out of this landfill without processing is being done only by two sites. To achieve 100% processing of waste the govt. has sanctioned six new facilities. It is targeted to make these facilities operational in six months .A proposal has been sent to the government for carrying out bio-remediation process in old dump sites.



## Other Initiatives of BBMP

Street sweeping is performed both manually and mechanically. In some highly commercial areas, street sweeping is done in the night. SWM cess (user fees) is being collected from the year 2011-12. This is collected from properties along with property tax. Burning of leaves is prohibited in the city. Instructions have been given to compost leaf litter in nearby parks and open spaces. Penalties are being levied for littering. For improving livelihoods of rag pickers SAMARTH project has been initiated. BBMP has taken up a waste picker enumeration project under which 6000 rag pickers have been identified and ID cards have been issued. They have gained employment in DWCC. Plastic bags of less than 40 microns in thickness have been banned in the BBMP jurisdiction from March 2011. BBMP has fixed the minimum price for carry bags depending on size and quality. Waste plastic is being used in the construction of pavement roads as per the Indian Road Congress guidelines.

Bangalore is a bin-less city and litter bins are placed only in commercial areas. The waste collected day to day is brought to a common point from where the waste is transferred to the disposal sites through compactors and tipper lorries. About 670 MSW transportation vehicles including 240 compactors & 430 lorries, dumper placers & Mechanical sweepers both BBMP and contractors are used for transportation of MSW to processing and landfill sites.



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- A Friend of FRNV expresses his/her solidarity with the FRNV objectives in word, action, and deed.
- A Friend wholeheartedly commits himself/herself to imbibing our National Values.
- Friend of FRNV is a citizen dedicated to the Value Inculcation movement in our country.
- A Friend will consciously work towards spreading the word about this movement amongst other citizens.
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- To restore the National and Cultural Values of the country, so as to enrich and empower the Administration as well as its citizens.
- To institute and propagate, ethical knowledge and disciplines, especially Value-based insights, as applicable to all sections of people without any distinction of gender, caste, creed or religion, with a view to promote and preserve individual, social and universal well-being, development, collective wisdom and peace.
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- To work towards the strengthening of ethical standards in the Executive, Judiciary as well as people's bodies and representatives, and all other agencies that interface with citizens, and endeavour to inculcate standards, so as to enhance their ability to understand and serve the needs of society in a way that upholds and fosters the Greater Good.
- To stimulate awareness among all members of society, about the importance of the Duties of Indian citizens.

## Our National Values

- The primary value is: Do not do to another what you would not like to yourself.
- Non-hurting, truthfulness, non-stealing, hygiene and sensory regulation are the epitome of our National Values and virtues, to sustain all-fold, welfare and growth.
- Human embodiment is meant to gain the treasure of values. Preserve the body with
- nourishing food, exercise and rest, employing it more in the service of others than for your own needs.
- The Noble employ their wealth to serve others.
- Your family does not consist of relations of blood and matrimony alone. Embrace the whole society in your heart- “The whole of the earth constitutes our family” is the adage. Knowledge is the supreme Wealth and Strength. Unbridled prosperity and ostentation are debilitating to the mind intelligence.

- Do not use Nature's resources injudiciously. Guard against their undue depletion. Do not pollute earth, water and air. Preserve and bequeath the treasure to succeeding generations.
- Earth's greenery is vital to life. Preserve forests , gardens and fields. Remember: "One tree is equivalent to ten children".
- " Mother and Motherland are greater than even heaven". So do not entertain or allow any thought , word or deed harmful to the Nation.

\*\*\*

# VICHARASETU

## The Path of Introspection

**Sanga (attachment) is a wrong identification that grips our mind since birth. It is born of ignorance and is extremely afflicting and binding if left untreated. Whenever sanga creeps in, it begins to taint the mind making it dense and distorted. Treated with discrimination and enlightenment the mind, freed of sanga, grows light, joyful and expansive. It verily becomes the self – transparent, unaffected and blissful. Should not the seeker then look watchfully into the mind relieve it of the attachments?**

**- Swami Bhoomananda Tirtha**





## Foundation for Restoration of National Values

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(NOTE: Please fill this form (page 1 & 2) and send it to the address given at the end or pass it on to the nearest Regional Chapter coordinator)

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NOTE: The Information you have provided would be used for the Foundation purposes ONLY, and will not be shared with anyone outside of FRNV. For additional information use another sheet.

Secretariat: A-59, Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110 017, Phone: -011-26686630, 9599697643

Email: [frnv@outlook.com](mailto:frnv@outlook.com) ; Web: <http://www.valuefoundation.in>

Registered Office: M-75, Greater Kailash – I, New Delhi-110 048



## Foundation *for* Restoration of National Values

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### Declaration

I, \_\_\_\_\_, wish to become a "FRIEND OF FRNV" and participate in fulfilling the objectives of the Foundation for Restoration of National Values.

Please tick on the below and sign the document below:

1. Yes, I have gone through the Aims and Objectives of the Foundation;
2. Yes, I am interested in volunteering for some of the activities of the Foundation;
3. Yes, I would like to be informed of the different activities of the Foundation by Email. (if yes, please specify email id)

Place: \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Applicant

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# Foundation for Restoration of National Values

## Membership Form

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5. I am sending herewith a Cheque/DD for Rs 10,000, towards membership Cheque/DD no: \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_, drawn on bank \_\_\_\_\_.

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Date: .....

Signature of the Applicant