विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

सत्यमेव जयते

CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

Nature Protects if She is Protected

LiFE
Lifestyle for Environment

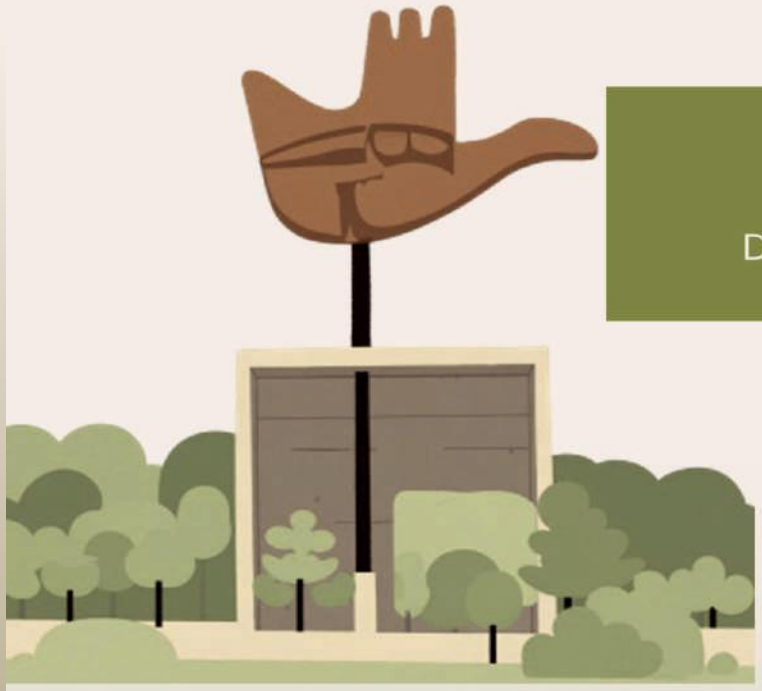
PAHAL

PROMOTING AWARENESS FOR A HEALTHY & ACTIVE LIFESTYLE

OUR TEAM

SUPERVISION, DIRECTION, AND GUIDANCE

- Sh. Saurabh Kumar, IFS (Director, Environment)
- Sh. Anup Kumar Soni, IFS (Additional Director, Environment)
- Dr. Vivek Pandey (Scientist - 'SD')



CONTENT & DESIGN

Dr. Priyanka (Senior Project Associate)

CLIMATE CHANGE CELL,
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT,
CHANDIGARH ADMINISTARTION

FOREWORD

Waste management has become one of the important environmental challenges of the present time. The way waste is managed reflects our civic responsibility and our commitment towards a clean and sustainable environment. Chandigarh, known as "The City Beautiful," has always taken pride in its cleanliness. This pride also brings with it the responsibility to continuously improve the way we manage our waste.

The Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2026 place greater emphasis on segregation at source, scientific processing and the shared responsibility of citizens and institutions. Chandigarh has already adopted four-stream segregation at source, which is an important step towards effective waste management.

This edition of PAHAL (Promoting Awareness for a Healthy & ACTIVE Lifestyle) highlights the salient features of the SWM 2026 Rules and steps being taken in U.T. Chandigarh for scientific management of solid waste, including the bioremediation of Dadumajra landfill, the ARPAN initiative for utilisation of floral waste, and the dedicated efforts of our Safai Mitras.

Waste management begins at every household. Proper segregation, home composting and following the 5Rs, namely Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Repair and Recycle, can make a meaningful difference in keeping our city clean and reducing the amount of waste going to disposal sites.

I hope this edition of PAHAL encourages every citizen to take the PAHAL pledge and contribute towards a cleaner, greener and more sustainable Chandigarh.

(Saurabh Kumar, IFS)

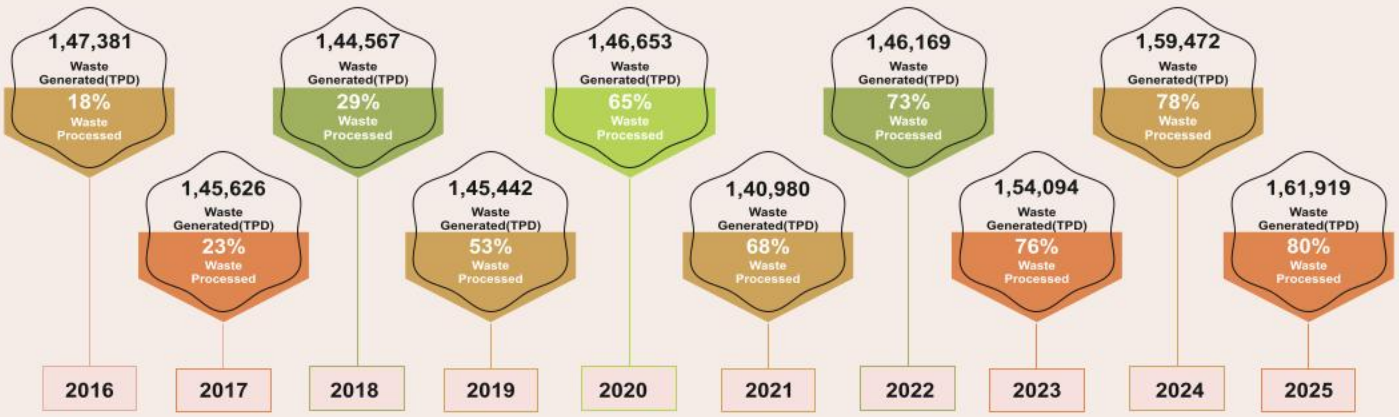
Director
Department of Environment
Chandigarh Administration

Reduce Waste, Reuse Resources, Build a Sustainable Chandigarh.

What is Waste?

Waste is any solid, liquid, or gaseous material or by-product that is discarded, unwanted, or surplus, and which poses actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment if improperly managed

TYPE OF WASTE



Solid Waste Generated & Processed in India

(Source:Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India)

Why it matters to us

- **Public health:** Rotting, unsegregated waste breeds mosquitoes and flies, spreading dengue, malaria and diarrhoeal disease.
- **Groundwater & Soil:** Leachate from mixed dumps seeps into the ground and contaminates water sources.
- **Air quality:** Open burning of garbage releases toxic smoke and adds to the city's winter smog.
- **City image:** As "The City Beautiful" and a former Swachh Survekshan topper, Chandigarh's cleanliness is central to its identity.
- **Resource loss:** Every tonne of dry waste dumped instead of recycled is a tonne of paper, metal, glass and plastic wasted forever.

Did You Know? Chandigarh's green cover of 51.54% is far above the national urban average and includes 36.41% forest cover within the Union Territory.

Source: Swachhattam Portal, CPCB & Greening Chandigarh Action Plan (GCAP), 2026

SEGREGATION AT SOURCE: THE FOUR WASTE STREAMS

Segregating waste correctly at home is the first and the most important step

Under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026, every household, shop and office in the country must segregate its daily waste into four separate streams before handing it over to the collection vehicle. Chandigarh has been practising this four stream system for some years already, and it remains the base on which the entire city's waste management system is built.

The Four Streams

Stream	Bin Colour	What Goes In	Where It Goes
Wet Waste (Biodegradable)	Green	Vegetable and fruit peels, leftover food, tea leaves, flowers, garden waste	Windrow composting or bio methanation, generating compost and bio CNG
Dry Waste (Recyclable)	Blue	Paper, cardboard, plastic, metal, glass, rubber, packaging	Material Recovery Facility for sorting, then recycling or Refuse Derived Fuel
Sanitary Waste	Red	Diapers, sanitary napkins, incontinence sheets, soiled masks and bandages	Wrapped separately in a paper or newspaper packet and sent for incineration
Domestic Hazardous (Special Care)	Black	Used batteries, CFL and LED bulbs, expired medicines, old paint, e-waste, syringes from home	Handed over separately for authorised, specialised disposal, never mixed with other waste

Did You Know? A single sanitary item or battery thrown into the green bin can spoil an entire batch of compost, making it unfit for use on farms and in parks.

Source: Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026, MoEFCC

Tulsi (Ocimum sanctum) *grown in almost every Indian home, is traditionally used to relieve cough and cold and is considered a support to general immunity.*

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2026

Notified by	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
Gazette nofification	27 January 2026
In force from	1 April 2026
Applies to	All urban & rural local bodies, government & private entities, Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Industrial Areas, Railways, Airports, Defence Establishments, Public & Private Organisations, Religious & Historical Places, landowners, and domestic, institutional & commercial waste generators. Excludes: industrial, hazardous, biomedical, electronic, battery & radioactive waste.

The Big Shift

2016 RULES

Collection-centric. Local bodies bore near-total responsibility; enforcement on generators was weak; two-stream (wet/dry) segregation.

2026 RULES

Segregation and accountability-centric. Generators, bulk waste producers and industries share responsibility; four-stream segregation; digital tracking; financial penalties.

Guiding Principles

- **Circular Economy:** waste is treated as a resource for composting, recycling and energy recovery, not simply something to dump.
- **Extended Producer / Generator Responsibility:** the entity that creates waste shares the cost and duty of managing it.
- **Polluter Pays:** non-compliance attracts Environmental Compensation, not just a warning.
- **Decentralisation:** processing is pushed closer to the source, easing pressure on municipal systems and landfills.

Did You Know? Landfilling is now legally meant to be the very last option under the SWM Rules, 2026; reserved only for inert waste that truly cannot be recycled or recovered.

Source: SWM Rules, 2026

Mandukparni (Centella asiatica): used in Ayurveda for supporting wound healing and skin health.

SWM RULES 2026 – BULK WASTE GENERATOR & EBWGR

Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR)

An entity is a Bulk Waste Generator (BWG) if it meets any one of these conditions:

≥ 100 KG	≥ 40,000 L	≥ 20,000 Sq.m
Solid waste generation per day	Water consumption per day	Built-up area

This covers large residential societies, malls, hospitals, hotels, educational institutions and government offices — together, around 30% of all municipal waste. BWGs must process wet waste on-site (composting / bio-methanation) or get it done by local body and obtain an EBWGR certificate, reducing the load on the city's own collection system.

Who counts as a Bulk Waste Generator in Chandigarh?

Category	Examples
Institutional users	Central/State Government departments or undertakings, local bodies, PSUs/private companies, educational institutions, community places.
Commercial users	Commercial establishments, industrial units/areas, malls/multiplexes, hotels, hospitals / nursing homes, hostels, wholesale markets, stadiums/ sports complexes, community/convention halls, marriage/banquet halls, conference/Expo centres, exhibition areas and tourist spots.
Residential societies	Residential societies.

Did You Know? Under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026, organisers of events or gatherings involving more than 100 persons at an unlicensed place must inform the local body at least three working days in advance, ensure segregation of waste at source, and hand over the segregated waste to the waste collector or agency specified by the local body.

Source: SWM Rules, 2026

Bhringraj (Eclipta prostrata): commonly used in traditional Indian hair oils for scalp health.

OTHER WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES OF INDIA

One Ministry, one Act, and a family of rules for different kinds of waste

Besides the Solid Waste Management Rules, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has notified several other rules under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Each one governs a particular kind of waste, because plastic, e-waste, hospital waste, hazardous waste and construction debris all cannot be handled in the same way.

Rule	Year	What It Covers
Plastic Waste Management Rules	2016 (as amended)	Waste from plastic carry bags, plastic sheets, multilayered packaging and other plastic products.
Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules	2016	Waste from hospitals, clinics, laboratories, veterinary institutions, health camps and other healthcare activities.
Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules	2025	Waste such as building materials, debris and rubble generated from construction, renovation, repair and demolition.
Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules	2016	Hazardous and other specified wastes generated from industrial and other regulated activities.
E-Waste (Management) Rules	2022 (as amended)	Waste from electrical and electronic equipment, including their components, parts and spares.
Battery Waste Management Rules	2022	Waste from all types of batteries, including electric vehicle, portable, automotive and industrial batteries.

Did You Know? Bio-medical waste rules apply equally to a single doctor's clinic, a school health camp or a vaccination drive, not only to large hospitals.

Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India (PIB)

Neem (Azadirachta indica) leaves and bark have long been used in Indian households for their natural antibacterial and antifungal properties, and neem oil is a common ingredient in traditional pest control.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY – TURNING WASTE INTO WEALTH

KEEPING MATERIALS IN USE FOR LONGER

A "linear economy" takes raw material, makes a product, and throws it away. A circular economy instead tries to keep materials in use for as long as possible through repair, reuse, remanufacturing and recycling before anything is finally discarded.

MCC's One Rupee Store

Waste to Wonder Park

Chandigarh is turning waste into resources, products and livelihoods.

- MCC's Waste to Wonder Park transforms scrap metal and C&D waste into sculptures, gates and benches.
- Initiatives like One Rupee Store, Prarambh and Naya-Sa resell donated household items, giving them a second life instead of sending them to landfill.

Did You Know? The Government of India recognised Chandigarh as the best-performing Union Territory in the Safai Mitra Suraksha Challenge 2021

Source: Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh Administration; European Parliament Research Service

Chandigarh → From Waste to Product

RUBBLES BECOMES BRICKS

MCC's automated, ISO-certified C&D waste plant (150 TPD) turns broken concrete and bricks into pavers, tiles and kerb stones. At least 30% of government works now use them

FLOWERS TO INCENSE: ARPAN

Floral waste from 40 temples, florists and banquet halls is collected separately and turned into incense sticks and cones under the brand ARPAN, creating local livelihoods

GARDEN WASTE BECOMES FUEL

Chandigarh runs one of the very few dedicated horticulture waste processing plants of its kind in India. It converts pruned horticulture waste, branches, leaves and garden trimmings, into bio-briquettes, pioneering the concept of waste-to-fuel and circular economy in the city. These bio-briquettes are now being used as industrial fuel.

Did You Know? ARPAN is recognized as a practical example of convergence between the Swachh Bharat Mission–Urban (SBM-U) and DAY-NULM, demonstrating how urban cleanliness initiatives can be effectively linked with livelihood opportunities for local communities.

Source: Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh Administration

DADUMAJRA: FROM DUMP TO GREEN ZONE

From 2019

July, 2026

For years, Dadumajra was known for accumulated legacy waste and foul odour. Since 2019, Municipal Corporation Chandigarh has been undertaking biomining and bioremediation to clear the waste and reclaim the land

From Legacy Waste → Reclaimed Land → Green Zone

▶ VAN MAHOTSAV 2026

During Van Mahotsav 2026, Sh. Gulab Chand Kataria, Hon'ble Governor of Punjab and Administrator of UT Chandigarh, led a plantation drive at the reclaimed Dadumajra site under "Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam 3.0". The 133 Eco Task Force (Western Command), Chandigarh Administration departments and school children jointly planted thousands of saplings on the ground once occupied by the legacy dump.

Sh. Gulab Chand Kataria, Hon'ble Administrator of the UT called the site's transformation "a remarkable example of scientific planning and sustained efforts" while reminding everyone that a plantation real success is how many saplings survive, not just how many are planted.

Did You Know? Chandigarh generates around 500 tonne of municipal solid waste every day and the entire daily waste is being processed

Source: Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh Administration

Brahmi (Bacopa monnieri): used in Ayurveda for centuries to support memory and mental alertness

Dadumajra

The numbers behind Chandigarh's landfill transformation

Before

For over a decade, this 45-acre site situated on the outskirts of the city accumulated legacy municipal sold waste.

During

Bioremediation and mechanical processing were carried out to clear the accumulated waste in the a phased manner

After

The reclaimed land now houses waste processing facilities and has been taken up for plantation activities

45 acres
Total area of the Dadumajra landfill site

13 lakh MT
Quantity of legacy waste bioremediated at the site

5 LMT bioremediated from the first 20 acres stretch and apprx. 8 LMT from 8.28 acre landfill area

300 TPD
Wet waste processing capacity commissioned on the reclaimed land

Land Utilisation at Dadumajra

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">45 acres -Total Landfill Site</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">20 acres
(Previously used for waste dumping. Now cleared; 5 LMT waste bioremediated and has wet waste processing facilities)</td><td colspan="2">25 acres</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.28 acres
(Previously used for sanitary landfill. Now cleared; 8 LMT legacy waste bioremediated)</td><td>16.72 Acres
(Capped and Covered)
7.41 Acres
(Now utilised as a landfill for inert matrial)
9.31 Acres
(Utilised for plantion)</td></tr>
</table>

Did You Know? In June 2026, a team from Chandigarh University received a Government of India patent for a solar-powered, touch-free robot that collects garbage and automatically segregates it, helping reduce manual waste sorting.

Source: Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh Administration

Sandalwood/Chandan (Santalum album): the wood and its paste are traditionally used in Indian skin care for their cooling properties

CHANDIGARH'S WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid Waste: Facilities and Processing Capacity

500 TPD
Average municipal solid waste generated in Chandigarh

523
GPS-enabled, coverd and compartmentalised collection vehicles

Ensures citywide door-to-door collection

100%
Installed treatment capacity against waste generated across all MSW categories

Facility	Quantity	Capacity
Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) *(Secondary segregation of collected waste before processing)*	3	75 tonnes per shift each/ 225 tonnes/shift total
Dry Waste Processing Plant (RDF Plant) *(Converts non-recyclable dry waste into Refuse Derived Fuel)*	1	200 TPD
Wet Waste Processing Plant (Compost Plant) *(Convert wet waste into compost through windrow composting)*	1	300 TPD
Mixed Waste Processing Plant *(Mechanically segregates mixed waste for further processing)*	1	100 TPD
Horticulture Waste Processing Plant & Parks Composting	1	62 TPD
Bio-methanation Plant *(Processes mandi waste)*	1	5 TPD
Coconut Shell Shredder *(Dedicated facility for coconut shell waste)*	1	10 TPD
Cloth and Mattress Shredder *(Dedicated facility for cloth, seat covers, and mattress waste)*	1	10 TPD

Did You Know? Chandigarh's sanitary waste is processed through designated incineration facilities, while domestic hazardous waste (special care waste) is transported to the authorised TSDF at Nimbua, Derabassi, for safe disposal.

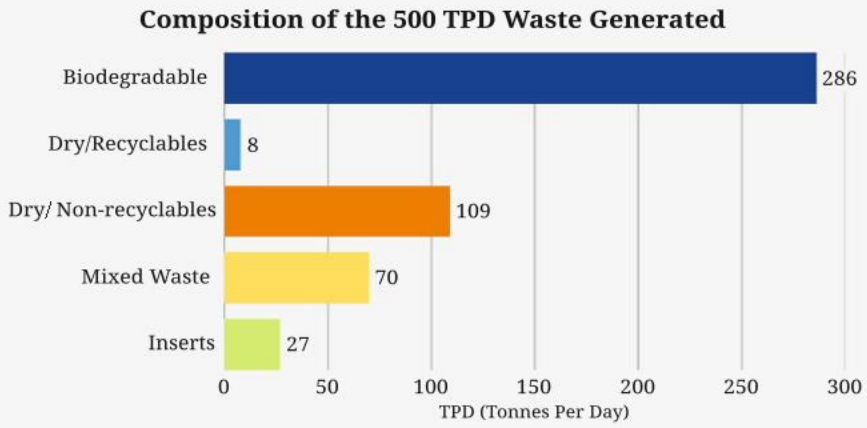
Source: Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh

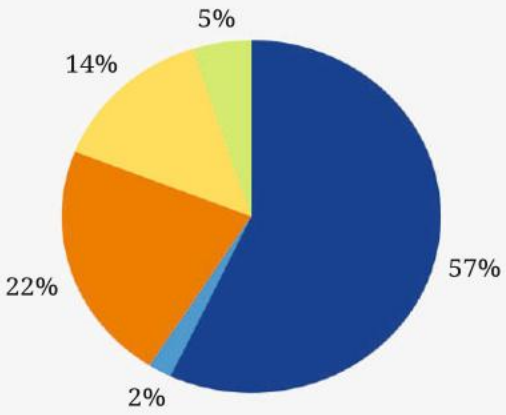
Arjun (Terminalia arjuna): its bark has been used in Ayurveda for generations in preparations traditionally associated with heart health.

CHANDIGARH'S WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid Waste: From Generation to Processing

Solid Waste Processing Facilities





Waste Stream	Quantity	Processing Facility	Output/Disposal
Dry waste, non-recyclable	109 TPD	Dry Waste Processing Plant (RDF)	82 TPD RDF sold to industry, 2 TPD inert to landfill
Wet waste	190 TPD	Wet Waste Processing Plant (Compost)	7 TPD compost sold to farmers, 17 TPD inert to landfill
Mixed Waste	70 TPD	Mixed Waste Processing Plant	Segregated for further processing, 8 TPD inert to landfill
Horticulture waste	96 TPD	Horticulture Plant & Parks Composting	100% processed, used in parks and green belts
Dry waste, recyclable	8 TPD	Material Recovery Facilities (MRF)	Sold to registered reyclers
Mandi Waste	~1 TPD	Bio Methanation Plant	Processed on site
Sanitary waste	~1 TPD	Incinerator	Disposed as prescribed under the rules
Domestic hazardous waste	~0.1 TPD	Authorised TSDF, Nimbua, Punjab	Scientific Disposal

Did You Know? Chandigarh earned approximately ₹70 lakh from the sale of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) to paper and cement industries between April and August 2025.

Source: Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh

Ashwagandha (Withania somnifera): a well known Ayurvedic herb, often described as an adaptogen that helps the body cope with everyday stress.

CHANDIGARH'S WASTE MANAGEMENT

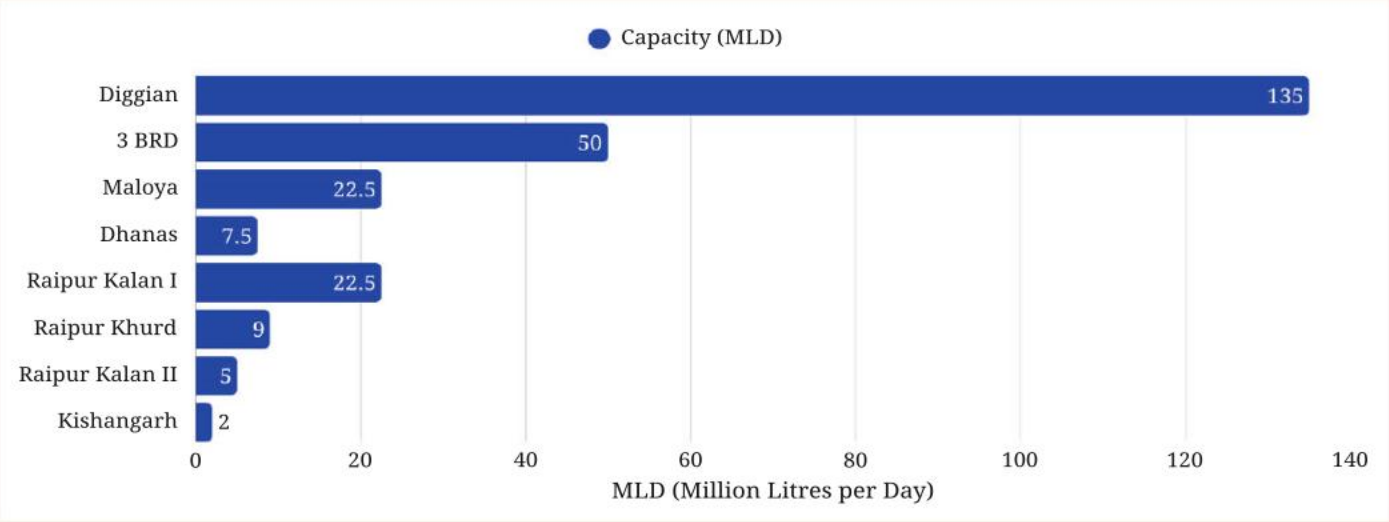
Liquid Waste: Sewage Treatment Capacity and Utilisation

232 MLD

Average sewage generated in Chandigarh

253.5 MLD

Combined installed treatment capacity across 8 STPs



- **Modernised STPs**: Chandigarh's STPs have been upgraded with modern treatment technologies, including SBR technology at several plants.
- **NGT Compliance:** The STPs are designed to meet NGT-prescribed wastewater quality standards, including limits for BOD, COD, TSS, nitrogen and faecal coliform.
- **Class-A Sludge:** Sludge from Chandigarh's STPs is processed to produce Class-A quality sludge for potential beneficial use as an organic soil amendment/fertiliser.
- **Sewage Network Management:** Chandigarh's public sewage network is connected to Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs). In case of any disruption or issue in the sewage system, the Municipal Corporation Chandigarh undertakes timely corrective measures to address the issue and minimise the risk of untreated sewage entering storm-water drains/choes.

Did You Know? Treated sewage from Chandigarh's STPs also yields about 58 MT of Class A sludge, and all treated effluent meets tertiary level standards with disinfection by gas chlorination before reuse or discharge.

Source: Municipal Corporation Chandigarh; Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee

Giloy (Tinospora cordifolia): a climbing shrub used in Ayurveda for centuries, commonly associated with supporting immunity and managing fever.

CHANDIGARH'S WASTE MANAGEMENT

Liquid Waste: Network, Interception and Reuse

100%
Household connectivity to the sewerage network

(2,41,171 household connected)

4 Drains
Stormwater drains, kept separate from the sewerage network
(Sukhna Choe, N Choe, Patiala Ki Rao and Faidan Choe)

45 to 90 MLD
Tertiary-treated water reuse

Status of Storm Water Drains

Drain	Origin	Flow/discharge	Status
Sukhna Choe	Originates within Chandigarh	Flow into the river Ghaggar	Fully intercepted, no untreated discharge
N Choe	Originates within Chandigarh	Merges with Patiala Ki Rao Choe	Fully intercepted, no untreated discharge
Patiala Ki Rao Choe	Enters Chandigarh from Punjab	Flow back into Punjab	Fully intercepted, no untreated discharge
Faidan Choe	On the Chandigarh, Punjab Boundary	Approx. 1 to 2 MLD untreated flow	Being addressed through two modular STPs of 750 KLD each

Tertiary Treated Water: Reuse

45 MLD
Tertiary-treated water is currently reused for lawns, roadside vegetation and dust mitigation

165 km
Of tertiary treated distribution network being laid

Did You Know? Chandigarh is expanding its treated-wastewater reuse from 45 MLD to 90 MLD, enabling treated water to replace freshwater for irrigation, watering greenery, dust suppression and other suitable non-potable uses, thereby helping conserve the city's freshwater resources

Source: Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh

Vacha (Acorus calamus): the rhizome is traditionally used in Ayurveda for digestive suppor

OUR SAFAI MITRAS

The City's Frontline: The People Behind Every Stream, Rules and Target

DOOR TO DOOR COLLECTION

Drive and ride the vehicles that pick up segregated bins every day

MANUAL SORTING AT MRFS

Sort dry waste by hand, slower and riskier when it arrives unsegregated

STREETS, MARKETS AND TOILETS

Sweep public spaces and clean toilets, often handling hazardous waste

THE PINK MRF: DIGNITY, NOT JUST EMPLOYMENT

Women workers at Chandigarh's Pink MRF, formalised from earlier rag picking work

33
Women formally employed

75 TPD
Capacity of this MRF

PF+ Leave
Health checkups and gear

Did You Know? The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs runs the Safaimitra Surakshit Shehar awards, recognising cities that improve safety and dignity for sanitation workers, including mechanised handling of manholes, protective gear and health check-ups.

Source: Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh

Aloe Vera: the gel inside its leaves is traditionally used to soothe minor skin irritation and burns

COMPOST AT HOME IN 5 STEPS

TURN KITCHEN SCRAPS INTO GARDEN GOLD

01 SELECT A COMPOSTING CONTAINER

Choose a suitable compost bin or ventilated container with adequate air holes for proper aeration.

02 ADD ORGANIC KITCHEN WASTE

Collect fruit and vegetable peels, tea leaves, coffee grounds, and other biodegradable kitchen waste.

03 ADD DRY/BROWN MATERIALS

Layer the wet waste with dry leaves, shredded paper, cardboard, or other carbon-rich materials to maintain a balanced compost mixture.

04 MAINTAIN MOISTURE AND AERATION

Keep the compost moist but not waterlogged. Turn or mix the material regularly to allow adequate oxygen circulation and support decomposition.

05 ALLOW COMPOST TO MATURE

Allow the material to decompose for approximately 2–4 months. Mature compost will be dark, crumbly, and have an earthy smell. It can then be used to enrich garden soil and support healthy plant growth.

Amla (Phyllanthus emblica): one of the richest natural sources of Vitamin C, widely used in Indian households as food and in traditional remedies

HELPLINES AND APPS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT IN CHANDIGARH

For This Problem	Helpline / App	Contact Details
General garbage collection, waste, water or sewerage complaints	Municipal Corporation Chandigarh (MCC) Complaint Number	0172-278720
Sampark related payment or technical issues	e-Sampark Helpline	1800-180-1725 (9 AM to 6 PM)
Garbage dump, garbage vehicle not arrived, dustbins not cleaned, sweeping not done	Swachhata-MoHUA App (Android and iOS), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	Take a photo, mark the location, and submit. Helpline 1969, WhatsApp 8800 4064 49
Household waste collection support within Chandigarh	Clean Chandigarh App	Available on Google Play Store
E-waste such as old phones, laptops, chargers and batteries	Karo Sambhav, a CPCB authorised Producer Responsibility Organisation serving Chandigarh	Toll free 1800-2121-434, WhatsApp +91 9289236008
Plastic waste, hazardous waste and industrial pollution complaints	Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee (CPCC)	cpcc.chd.gov.in
Any other civic grievance	Chandigarh Administration e-Services Porta	eservices.chd.gov.in

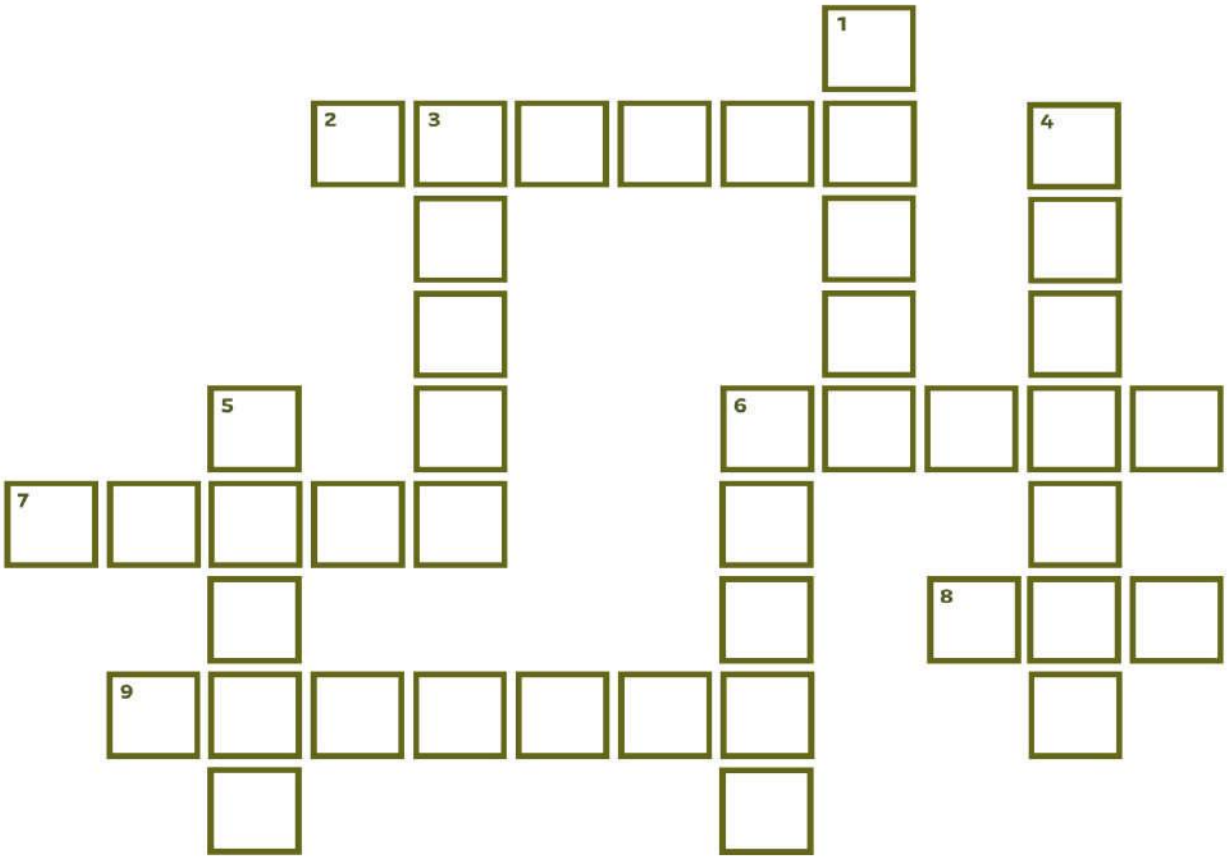
Did You Know? The Swachhata-MoHUA app uses your phone's location to mark exactly where a complaint was raised, so the concerned Sanitary Inspector can be assigned and can act on it quickly.

Source: Municipal Corporation Chandigarh; e-Sampark, Chandigarh Administration; Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (Swachhata-MoHUA); Karo Sambhav; Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee

Harad (Terminalia chebula), one of the three fruits of Triphala, has been used in Ayurveda for generations to support digestion.

Recycling Day

Read the clues and complete the grid.



ACROSS

2. Use less to create less waste.

6. A clear, breakable material.

7. Things we throw away.

8. A container for trash or recycling.

9. Use old things to make new things.

DOWN

1. A strong material used for cans.

3. The planet we live on.

4. A material used for bottles & bags.

5. Material made from trees.

6. A color that means helping nature.

WORD SEACRH: WASTE WISE

FIND ALL 10 WORDS - ACROSS, DOWN AND DIAGONAL

F	E	A	Z	H	W	E	O	D	C	U	E
V	Z	I	M	C	I	N	A	G	R	O	Z
I	A	A	B	U	R	E	C	U	D	E	R
C	R	E	L	L	A	N	D	F	I	L	L
O	J	S	S	E	G	R	E	G	A	T	E
M	A	U	T	L	U	S	O	T	Q	X	P
P	M	E	H	C	F	A	B	B	E	R	A
O	U	R	M	Y	F	H	F	B	S	Y	D
S	D	A	T	C	R	V	G	E	U	N	G
T	A	Q	T	E	U	Q	U	U	F	N	T
F	D	Q	J	R	C	J	U	B	E	X	Z
C	I	T	S	A	L	P	P	W	R	R	A

- SEGREGATE
- COMPOST
- RECYCLE
- ORGANIC
- LANDFILL
- DADUMAJRA
- PLASTIC
- REFUSE
- REDUCE
- REUSE

Bonus Challenge: Once you've found all 10 words, pick any three and use them in a single sentence describing what you personally will do differently at home this month. Share it with a classmate!

YOUR PLEDGE: WHAT EVERY CITIZEN CAN DO

Rules and infrastructure work best when every household plays its part

Do

- Segregate waste at home into the four streams, Wet, Dry, Sanitary and Special Care, before handing it to the collection vehicle
- Compost kitchen and garden waste at home, or use a community composting facility where available
- Carry a cloth or jute bag while shopping instead of asking for a plastic carry bag
- Deposit e-waste, batteries, and CFL or LED bulbs only at an authorised collection centre
- Give away old clothes, books and household items to reuse initiatives such as One Rupee Store, Prarambh or Naya-Sa, instead of throwing them away
- Report open dumping or garbage burning to the Municipal Corporation

Do Not

- Do not burn leaves, plastic or household garbage in the open
- Do not mix sanitary or hazardous waste with wet or dry waste
- Do not throw batteries, medicines or e-waste into the regular dustbin
- Do not use banned single use plastic items such as plastic cutlery, straws or thin carry bags

My PAHAL Pledge

I, _____, pledge to segregate my waste at source, and to reduce, reuse and recycle wherever I can, at home and in my school or workplace.

Signature: _____ *Date:* _____

Ashwagandha (Withania somnifera) is a well known herb of Indian traditional medicine, often described as an adaptogen that helps the body adjust to everyday stress.

“ A clean Chandigarh does not begin at Dadumajra;
it begins at your own dustbin”