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A Project Proposal  
**Plastic Pollution Free India**

India Youth For Society  
May 31, 2018

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## Executive Summary

Improper handling of solid waste and indiscriminate disposal in open spaces, road margins, tank beds, and etcetera, give rise to numerous potential risks to the environment and to human health. Direct health risks mainly concern those working in the field without using proper gloves, uniforms, and etcetera; a high percentage of waste workers and individuals who live near or on disposal sites are infected with gastrointestinal parasites, worms, and related organisms. For the public, the main risks to health are indirect and related to poor water, land, and air quality. In addition, infrequent collection of waste provides an attractive breeding ground for flies and rats. Consuming food wrapped in coloured plastic has adverse effects on health; municipalities routinely receive reports of death of cows and other animals from ingesting plastic bags.

In this light, India Youth For Society (IYFS) proposes a Recycling Project with the following three effects:

- 1) Awareness about the hazards created by discarded plastics; the team defines 'awareness' as behavioural change of plastics consumption (plastics consumption to be reduced).
- 2) Available Alternatives to the Disposable Plastics would be highlighted through various activities involving citizens and enforcement agencies. Cloth bags, paper bags, and steel items to be available and promoted.
- 3) Collection and Proper Handling of Plastic Waste, Recycling Process & Production of New plastic Items.

It is a service to the environment, public health and at the same time, it is revenue generate model. The unit shall create a source of livelihood initially for about 48- 52 women who are under poverty line and help rag-pickers. In addition to this, any number of Self-Help Group women can be a part of this project.

IYFS is a committed organization for awareness about hazards by plastics waste and to educate residents, tourists and the stakeholders involved in urban bodies. It would be great if there is good mechanism for recycling of waste generated by the residents and tourists - a proper handling of plastic would greatly improve the local environment and at the same time, offer continuous employment to individuals from socially and economically disadvantaged groups.

The Urban Local Body provided us space. The team could support itself with the basic machinery. Now the project organization seeks financial aid for Extrusion Machinery with wash-line. We felt that we could approach Global Giving for Crowd funding.

Thanking you, sir

Yours Sincerely

Appala Reddy Y

Vice President, India Youth For Society

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## **Introduction: Plastic Menace at Overview**

### **1.1. Introduction**

Plastics are amazing and since its inception, plastic enabled countless advances in our industry and way of the life. Created to be light, durable, chemically resistant, non-reactive to outside influences, and easy to manufacture, plastic was a perfect building material for countless articles that are used not only by ordinary users in their daily affairs but also in aeronautics, construction industry, electronics, packaging, transportation, energy conservation, scientific components and other.

But there is a threat with ‘throwaway plastics’ (disposable plastics, single-use products, kick-off items etc). As per Ministry of Environment, India generates 16000 ton/day out of which only 9000 ton/day being collected and the remaining pollutes the soil, clogs drains, pollutes waters and kills the animals with its indigestive nature.

The Society started an awareness campaign (P4) about the hazards created by disposable plastics on March 9, 2014. Initially, it was only an awareness campaign. As many lessons were learned over the four years and passion for reducing the pollution made us setting up a recycling unit and running the project.

The aim of the project is to give new life (recycle or reprocess) post-consumer mixed plastics waste into a new product.

### **1.2. Problem with Waste Plastics**

It is known that “Discarded plastics pose a threat to human health and environment; due to its non-biodegradable nature, littering of plastics causes irreversible damage to the environment; plastic wastes hinder the natural aeration process of the surface water bodies, choke municipal sewer lines and storm water drains and clog the bar-screens of sewage treatment plants; they interfere with various agricultural operations, prevent natural recharge of underground water and contribute to visual pollution. Consuming food wrapped in coloured plastic has adverse effects on health; municipalities routinely receive reports of death of cows and other animals from ingesting plastic bags.

#### **a) Environmental Degradation, Threat to Human Health & Animals**

Improper handling of solid waste and indiscriminate disposal in open spaces, road margins, tank beds, and etcetera, give rise to numerous potential risks to the environment and to human health. Direct health risks mainly concern those working in the field without using proper gloves, uniforms, and etcetera; a high percentage of waste workers and individuals who live near or on disposal sites are infected with gastrointestinal parasites, worms, and related organisms. For the public, the main risks to health are indirect and related to poor water, land, and air quality. In addition, infrequent collection of waste provides an attractive breeding ground for flies and rats.

## **b) Plastics Handling Challenges Across India: Landfill & Damage to Agriculture**

Throughout the country, Waste Management has become a challenge to Municipal Staff. Highest portion of the solid waste including plastics have been subjected to landfill. However, disposing of the waste to landfill is becoming undesirable due to (1) Legislative pressures (where waste to landfill must be reduced by 35% by 2020) (2) Rising Costs (3) The generation of explosive greenhouse gases (such as methane) (4) The poor biodegradability of commonly used packaging polymers. In light of these hazards, the improvement in federal regulations for land filling are carried out by normalizing the use of liners in the landfill bed, ground water testing for waste leaks, and post landfill closure care. However, since waste plastics have a high volume to weight ratio, appropriate landfill space is becoming both scare and expensive.

Rapid urbanisation, consumption patterns, and a growing population lead us jointly to landfills. Plastic wastes represent a considerable part of municipal wastes, while huge amounts of plastic waste arise as a by-product or faulty product in industry and agriculture.

## **c) Challenges to City/ GVMC, Visakhapatnam**

Despite the challenges, GVMC is doing well in collection but was not able to handle plastic 100% it properly. On the other hand, the plastics create marine debris. The following table is a rough estimation (not official but a rough calculation as per CPCB report)

Visakhapatnam City	As per 2011 Census	Nov 2017 As per a website
Population	20,91,811	25 Lakh Approximately
Area	681.96 sq.km	681.96 sq.km
Zones	4 + Municipality Idealistic	6 + 2 + 2 (Proposed)
MSW as per CPCB (490 grams by individual)	334 tonnes / day (as per 2012–13 Report)	30.17 tonnes / day (as per 2012–13 Report)
Plastic Waste as per IYFS (50 grams by an individual roughly)	10 – 18 tonnes / day approximately	19-23 tonnes/day (only domestic). Industrial-waste is not calculated here. About 50% is picked up by scrap vendors & rag pickers

## Section-II

### **Project: New Life to Used Plastics**

#### **2.1 Statement of Purpose**

Both residents and Indian Industry has a responsibility to address the difficult problem of disposing of mixed plastics packaging waste in an environmentally responsible manner. In so doing, another area of waste will be reclassified as raw material and reduce dependence on finite natural resources. A range of plastics products will be produced for the construction for roads (8% plastic chips is mandatory by GVMC) and related industries.

#### **2.2 Mission**

The Vision of the Project Organization is to handle Municipal Plastic Scrap through mechanical recycling process (extrusion process). The aim of the project is to improve the local environment and offering continuous employment to individuals from socially and economically disadvantaged groups. Here is the model that is proposed for reprocessing: Segregation at Source, Collection from doorstep, Segregation, Washing & Drying, Milling, Floatation, Contaminant Separation, Crushing/ Shredding/ Processing, Extrusion, Cooling & Cutting. Moulding is another process to get it scaled-up.

#### **2.3 The Service**

“The service is designed to reduce the requirement for the landfill disposal of plastics packaging waste, which until now, has been the option for country like India. Landfill disposal is already overburdened in Visakhapatnam City and subject to increasingly tight environmental legislation. These increasing restrictions make landfill disposal less financially viable and less attractive to the waste generator. The aim is to encourage, initially at commercial locations, the segregation of the waste at source and deliver this to the facility with the minimum of inconvenience to all involved parties. The waste suitable for reprocessing at the facility includes all plastic packaging products manufactured from a wide range of secondary materials including:

- a) Polythene
- b) High Density Polyethylene
- c) Low Density Polyethylene
- d) Polystyrene
- e) PET
- f) Polyurethane
- g) Polypropylene

“The waste itself goes through a series of processes prior to the final moulding stage at which point the products are recovered. The products take a wide variety of forms, ranging from timber and concrete alternatives to intricate designs, which in many cases can be created to meet with specific customer requirements. The goal at all times is to create an opportunity for the communities, both domestic and commercial, to make a significant contribution towards protecting the environment and creating a more sustainable future”.

## Section-III

### **Sources: Throwaway to Recycling Unit**

A comprehensive business plan was prepared to cover the start up period 2018 -2030. The business plan showed that the facility would come into profit by October 2018. Currently, waste is being collected from all available sources and being sent through ‘dusting process.’

#### **3.1. Sources of Plastic Waste**

Plastic waste can be mainly classified as: (1) Municipal Waste (2) Industrial Waste Plastic wastes represent a considerable part of municipal wastes, while huge amounts of plastic waste arise as a by-product or faulty product in industry and agriculture. Of the total plastic waste, over 78 wt% of this total corresponds to thermoplastics and the remaining to thermosets.

##### **3.1.1 Plastic Products include:**

(1) Domestic Waste (food containers, packaging foam, disposable cups, plates, cutlery, CD and cassette boxes. fridge liners, vending cups, electronic equipment cases, drainage pipe, carbonated drinks bottles, plumbing pipes and guttering, flooring. cushioning foams, thermal insulation foams, surface coatings, etc.)

(2) Municipal Waste (mulch films, feed bags, fertilizer bags, and in temporary tarpaulin-like uses such as covers for hay, silage, etc.)

(3) Wires and Cables

(4) Automobile Wrecking: The MSW collected plastics waste is mixed one with major components of polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene terephthalate etc.

(5) Industrial Plastic Waste Industrial plastic wastes (so-called primary Waste) are those arising from the large plastics manufacturing, processing and packaging industry. The industrial waste plastic mainly constitute plastics from (1) Construction and Demolition companies (e.g. polyvinyl chloride pipes and fittings, tiles and sheets) (2) Electrical and Electronic Industries and Industrial Plastic Waste (e.g. switch boxes, cable sheaths, cassette boxes, TV screens, etc.) (3) The automotive industries spare-parts for cars (such as fan blades, seat coverings, battery containers and front grills). Most of the industrial plastic waste have relatively good physical characteristics i.e. they are sufficiently clean and free of contamination and are available in fairly large quantities

#### **3.2. Disposable Plastics**

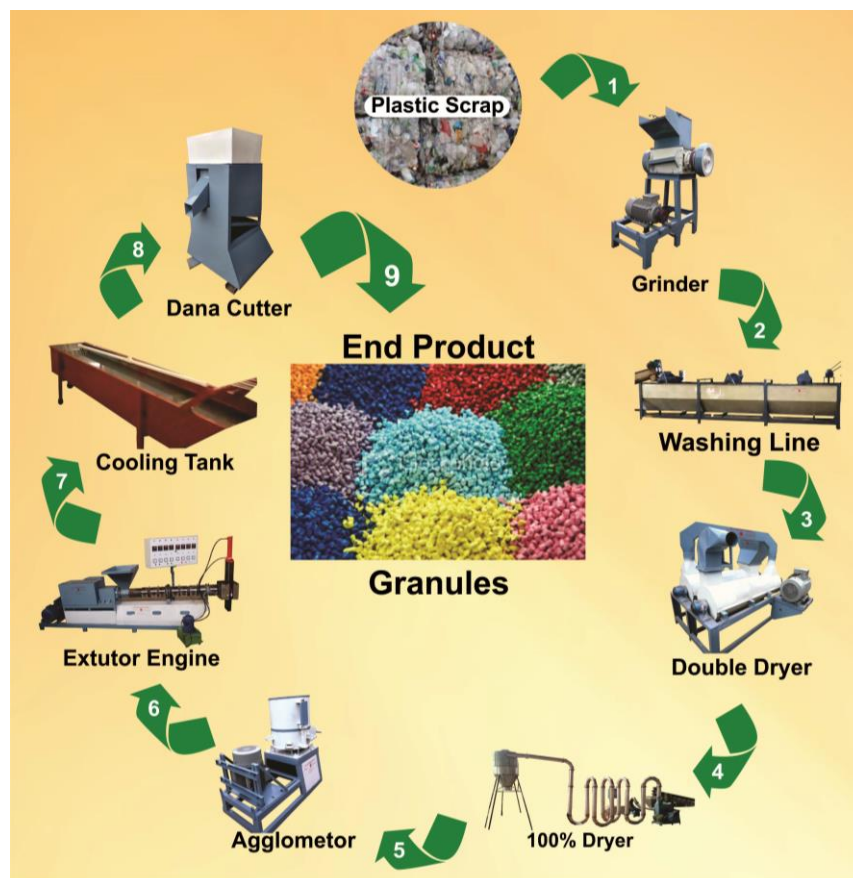
- a) Coffee cups
- b) Soft drink bottles
- c) Toiletry containers, i.e. shampoo, shower gel, etc
- d) Thread protectors for oil drilling tubes
- e) Carrier bags
- f) Bread bags
- g) Car bumpers

- h) Chemical drums
- i) Chemical bags
- j) Shrink wrap
- k) Cling film
- l) Food packaging
- m) Cooking oil containers
- n) Yoghurt pots
- o) Milk bottles
- p) Our Stakeholders

Major source of plastics waste is Scrap from GVMC and Segregated Plastics by supporters of India Youth for Society (IYFS), residents, apartments, hotels, schools, parks, shops, university, shopping malls etc and it is estimated that about 3-4 tonnes/ day would be collected. Another objective of the project is to collect dry waste from the source itself.

As per the new Plastic Waste Management Rules (2016), all the public, vendors, brand owners, manufacturing units, controlling authority, urban & rural local bodies, judiciary etc have role in it. Community participation in SWM is the key to a sustainable and integrated project. Therefore, the applicant organization shall participate in all the awareness programmes in connection with segregation of waste.

### 3.3. Figure Description: Segregation to Granulation





## Budget for Infrastructure, Machinery & Working Capital

A) Awareness about Plastic Pollution	5 States	5000000=00
B) Alternatives to Plastics	2 Districts	2000000=00
C) Action Plan for Recycling	1 City	7700000=00

### In Detail

#### Machinery

50 HP AGG50	1 unit	2,86,000=00
Automated Plastic Washing Machine	1 unit	9,18,000=00
LCB & Spares for Washing Unit	1 set	1,04,000=00
Extruder EXTS200	1 unit	7,75,000=00
Moulder	1 Unit	34,00,000=00

#### Infrastructure

Electrification/ Installation	1 time	3,00,000=00
Basement for Unit & Civil Work	1 time	2,00,000=00
Water Tank	1 unit	1,00,000=00
Office Cabin/ Cabin for Staff/ Toilets	1 set	5,00,000=00
Safety Tools / Shoes/ Uniforms	15 pairs	75,000=00
Drums / Tins / Packaging Material	10 Sets	50,000=00
Waste Water Pipe Line	1 time	1,00,000=00
Industrial Trolley	4 units	24,000=00
Weighing Machine	2 units	16,600=00

#### Mobility

Tempo / Mini Van (New / Used) /	1 unit	3,00,000=00
Motorcycle (New / Used)	1 unit	71,000=00

#### Work Force for 6 Months

1 Manager	25,000 x 6 months x 1	1,50,000=00
1 Supervisor(work)	15,000 x 6 months x 1	90,000=00
1 Marketing Manager	10,000 x 6 months x 1	60,000=00
2 Machine Operators	12,000 x 6 months x 2	1,44,000=00
1 Helper to Operator	9,000 x 6 months x 1	63,000=00
4 Labourers	9,000 x 6 months x 4	2,16,000=00
1 Accountant	14,000 x 6 months x 1	84,000=00

## Section-IV

### **Business: Dusting to Chips & Granules**

#### **4.1. Proposed Business Activity**

Many efforts are made by the technologists to recover materials from waste plastics suitable for second use. Practical experience has shown that reprocessing of mixed contaminated plastics produces polymer polyblends that are inferior mechanically and lacking in durability (which is explained due to peroxidation) compared with those produced from virgin polymers. Although at first sight mechanical recycling of plastic wastes appears to be a 'green' operation, the re-processing operation is not cost effective.

Recycling is reprocessing of the used plastics to form new similar products. The proposed type is a type of primary and secondary recycling of plastic where the homogeneous waste plastics are converted into products with nearly same or less performance level than the original product. Thermosets (Non-Recyclable) once set cannot be remoulded /softened by applying heat. Thermoplastics (Recyclable) become soft when heated, can be moulded or shaped with pressure when in plastic state.

#### **4.2. Reprocessing through Extrusion Process**

Washing, Drying, Extrusion and Processing into granules would be the model of working: 1) Introduction of Plastic waste to the reactor 2) Closing the lid of the reactor (air-tight) and apply heating 3) Increase the heating gradually so that sudden temperature rise may not burn certain waste 4) Collect the generated fumes on water. After Extrusion and Granules would be the outcome product in the processing. Washing generates waste water having high pollution load. The project organization is preparing plan for waste water treatment plant.

#### **4.3. Short Note on By-Products**

Through this reprocessing, the final products are Chips / Granules. They are raw-materials to for the plastics moulding (making new products). Virgin plastics are mixed products of used plastic granules. Units buy in large quantity from this unit as there is a good demand and virgin plastics chips or granules are expensive. In future, the organization has plans to scale up for moulding.



## **Beneficiaries: Rag Picking to Professional Dignity**

### **5.1. Revenue to Organization**

- 1) Besides its service to a clean local environment, the project has viability. Detailed report has been attached.

### **5.2. Direct Beneficiaries**

- 1) The project would give a good platform for 110 rag pickers, 50 settled rag pickers and their families. This project will bring them a good price for their waste.
- 2) Hopefully, 11 – 15 people would be employed directly.
- 3) As a part of the project, it is aimed to launch a weekly mobile clinic for the rag pickers and nearby people.
- 4) They would have training about the plastics and hazardous waste handling and safety measures will be taught. Safe Sex & HIV counseling sessions are also planned for this community. Once the project makes business with them, there would be access to them. They don't usually trust everyone.

### **5.3. Indirect Beneficiaries**

- 1) Rivers, Seas & Mother Earth are also indirect beneficiaries as they would not get polluted wherever collection and reprocessing takes place.
- 2) Local Environment: This proposed PW Handling & Recycling Project will contribute to a cleaner local environment, maintaining pure surface and ground water, healthy soils, and clean air. Noteworthy, a clean local environment will immediately benefit the most vulnerable groups of society whose livelihoods often depend on the natural resources available locally.
- 3) Micro-Entrepreneurship: There will also be opportunities for the start-up of micro-enterprises in recycling, e.g. recycling of paper, Tetra Pak cartons, Pet bottles, and etcetera. IYFS will here utilize existing organisational capacities to train unemployed youths.
- 4) The first and foremost benefit of recycling plastic is conservation of petroleum, which is getting scarce. Large amount of petroleum is needed for making new plastic products, and around 40% of the petroleum consumption can be reduced by recycling old and discarded plastic.
- 5) The benefits of recycling plastic include a reduction in the emission of greenhouse gases. In other words, greenhouse gases are emitted while burning petroleum, and if the amount of petroleum used in making plastic is reduced through recycling, the emission of these gases will also reduce.
- 6) Even the landfill space can be saved through recycling. It is said that removal of one ton of plastic for recycling spares a landfill space of around 7.5 cubic yards.
- 7) One of the important environmental benefits of recycling plastic bags and bottles is that, it saves animals, birds, and a wide range of aquatic creatures from death due to ingestion of plastic. The chemicals in plastic can also pollute the soil as well as water.

## Section-VI

### **Market: Existing Orders & Buyers of the Granules**

#### **6.1. Products**

The final products of the proposed project are Chips / Granules. They are raw-materials to for the plastics moulding (making new products). Virgin plastics are mixed products of used plastic granules. Units buy in large quantity from this unit as there is a good demand and virgin plastics chips or granules are expensive.

#### **6.2. In Building and Construction Industry**

From the moment famous Bakelite appeared in the first decade of 20th century, plastic became one of the most used building blocks of modern construction industry. This is only surpassed by packaging industry, which uses more plastic than construction industry. The most common uses for plastic in construction is in pipes, valves, bathroom units, flooring, siding, panels, insulation, plumbing fixtures, windows, doors, railings, glazing and gratings. They are used so much because of their awesome abilities to resist corrosion, natural elements and are also very light and easy to handle.

#### **6.3. In Packaging Units / Plastics Manufactures**

Versatile, durable, flexible, rigid, and light plastic was embraced by packaging industry with both hands. By employing various manufacturing techniques plastic can be shaped and molded into any desirable form, have any color, or any physical property. Plastic transport containers are not only used for household items such as shatterproof bottles and child resistant packages, but also in medicine (biohazard waste disposal, sensitive containers, transport molds that hold their cargo in firm grip), research, and countless other fields.

#### **6.4. In Roads Construction**

A range of plastics products will be produced for the construction for roads (8% plastic chips is mandatory by GVMC) and related industries.

## Section-VII

### **Experience: Awareness Campaign to Capable Unit**

A comprehensive business plan was prepared to cover the start up period 2018 -2030. The project is began with the resources available. Urban Local Body provides water, electricity and premises. Basic machinery for dusting plastic waste is contributed by a doctor. The collection of waste & dusting process is going on. Machinery is required to go for extrusion process (chips and granules reprocessing). In fact, there is no time bound of the project. The project will be taken in large in 15 days if there is a loan or grant.

Actually, the Society started an awareness campaign (P4) about the hazards created by disposable plastics on March 9, 2014. Initially, it was only an awareness campaign. As many lessons were learned over the four years and passion for reducing the pollution made us setting up a recycling unit and running the project.

On Dec 10, 2017 this proposed project is established with Dusting and Grinding Process (Step one as shown in the picture below). The proposal was to start up a Municipal Plastic Scrap Handling & Recycling Process at Kapuluppada Dump Yard, under GVMC limits, Visakhapatnam and envisions it as a Model for other Municipalities by 2020. Therefore, the project is partially successful but the complete project to be implemented (Washing to Granulation). Actually, the final idea is to go for moulding (manufacturing dustbins or an innovation product). Investment Plan / Funding is mentioned in the budget.

#### **7.1. Mechanism Capacity of Unit**

The Proposed Unit shall handle all kinds of plastic upto 480 – 600 kgs per hour. The plant shall run 8 – 9 Hrs / day and 325 working days during the first year. On and average, the unit can handle 3.4 – 4.8 Metric Tonnes per a day. It is estimated that there shall be 8% - 11% increase in the profit by the project. The proposal shall achieve the best results.

The project shall have sustainability in the long run. As per the minimum capacity, the estimated Profit (income after expenditure) is Rs.3,26,400/- 4,00,000/- per first year besides salaries and miscellaneous. It is estimated that the project will have growth in the second year as the team get expertise in the market and shall try to increase capacity building.

- 1) Grinder (1)
- 2) Washing & Drying Unit (1)
- 3) Agglomerator (1)
- 4) Extrusion with Cooling Tank (1)
- 5) Dana Cutter with Colour Mixing Unit (1)

#### **7.2. Approvals**

The project organization collaborated with GVMC in implementation of CPCB Plastic Waste Guidelines & Recommendations, Sep 2017 (PWM Rules, 2016). The Urban Local Body provides water and electricity besides premises. As per the norms of PWM Rules (2016) (13) (3), the project organization shall abide by the rules and regulations of APPCB. APPCB has approved Consent for Establishment this entity (A copy has been attached).

### **7.3. Conclusion**

As the issue is serious matter and challenging, expertise with passion requires for the processing. India Youth For Society feels that it can deal with the handling 100% efficiently. It is not just a unit but a service to the public health and mother earth. Upon having sources and assistance, surely, the organization could achieve the best results in the recycling.

### **References have been mentioned**

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## Organization Profile

Name of the Organization	India Youth For Society [IYFS]
Regd No / Year	331 / 2011
Registered Location & Operations	India Youth For Society MIG 154, Sector-4 MVP Colony Visakhapatnam – 530017  Hyderabad, Eluru, Guntur & Lucknow
Phone Number	9703489797 8985377300
Email	<a href="mailto:indiayouthforsociety@gmail.com">indiayouthforsociety@gmail.com</a>
Website	<a href="http://www.plasticfreeindia.org">www.plasticfreeindia.org</a> <a href="http://www.sustainindia.org">www.sustainindia.org</a>
Contact Person	Appala Reddy Phone: 9703489797 yendreddi@gmail.com
Vision & Mission	India Youth For Society [IYFS] primarily works on protecting the environment by improving the civic sense. Its objectives include road safety, child rights, education, health and good governance, malnutrition and physical activities in Govt schools. Our team is educating and involving children & youth in various environmental awareness programs as well as personal development programs. Regular campaigns, literature, seminars, rallies are major activities of the mission. It is also to provide advocacy and field The Society achieves its objectives through working on Sustainable Development Goals.
Campaigns & Projects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. PFI - 'Plastic Free India.'</li><li>2. SMART - Safety Means Alert on Road in Traffic</li><li>3. MESSAGE - "Make Each School Student Aware of Green Environment (MESSAGE</li><li>4. HELP - Humanitarian Assistance for Education &amp; Livelihood Project</li></ol>
Board	IYFS has grown from few nominal members to 66 active and efficient group members including volunteers. IYFS has four principal organs: Executive Committee, Patrons Group, Working Committee and Review Committee. AAAAI4602H
PAN	
GST	37AAAAI4602H1D8
VAT	VPIN00837E
Income 12A Certificate	Yes
Income 80G Certificate	In Process
Savings Bank	HDFC Bank A/c No: 00501110000172 IFSC: HDFC0000050