SWACHH ANDHRA

मेरा भारत

स्वచ్ఛ సంకల్పం CLAP Clean Andhra Pradesh

GREEN AP

20th September, 2025 (3rd Saturday)

MONTH & THEME	ACTIVITY	OUTCOMES
SEPTEMBER 2025 " GREEN AP " Concept communication : Promote Green cover through afforestation	• Plantation Drives • Urban & Terrace gardening programs • Home composting workshops on different types of home composting. • Mixed inter-cropping methods for better earning for farmers in rural areas	• Increased Green cover in State • Local climate change by reduced urban heat island effect. • Home grown Organic produce. • Mixed cropping yields better returns to armers

SVCET NSS Unit No : 90214105

SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

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(Approved by AICTE, New Delhi, Affiliated to JNTUG, Vizianagaram)
Etcherla - 532 410, Srikakulam (Dist) - Andhra Pradesh

"Green AP Swachh Andhra" refers to the integration of green initiatives within the state's ongoing cleanliness program, aiming to enhance the environment through afforestation, urban and terrace gardening, and sustainable practices, all part of the larger goal to build a clean and green future for Andhra Pradesh. For September 2025, the theme is "Green AP," with a focus on expanding green cover, implementing home composting, and promoting inter-cropping to benefit farmers and enhance environmental sustainability across the state.

Aerobic vs. Anaerobic

Two ways to home compost are through the aerobic and anaerobic method. Aerobic composting involves the decomposition of organic materials using oxygen and is the recommended method for home composting. There are several benefits of aerobic (with oxygen) composting over anaerobic (without oxygen) composting such as less harmful byproducts. While aerobic composting does produce some carbon dioxide, anaerobic composting releases methane, which is a greenhouse gas significantly more harmful than carbon dioxide.[6] Aerobic compost is a faster process due to availability of oxygen allowing for growth of composting microorganisms.[5] Aerobic composting calls for larger bins, oxygen, moisture, and turning (only if without worms).

Organic Waste

- Home composting pile with added kitchen waste
- There are various types of organic waste that can be used to compost at home. Composting requires two types of organic materials: "green" waste and "brown" waste. This is due to organic waste requiring four elements to decompose: nitrogen, carbon, oxygen, and water. A proper carbon-to-nitrogen ratio must be maintained along with proper oxygen and water levels in order to create compost. An effective ratio is 25-30 parts carbon to 1 part nitrogen.

All compostable material has carbon, but have different levels of nitrogen. Greens have a lower carbon-to-nitrogen ratio. Greens refer to leafy or fresh organic ingredients and are generally wet. Browns are richer in carbon and are generally dry ingredients. Too

much carbon will result in a drier compost pile that will take more time to decompose while too much nitrogen will result in a more moist, slimy, and pungent pile. To obtain an effective ratio for decomposition, include two to four parts brown compost to one part green compost in the pile.

Why Compost?

Landscape, garden wastes and kitchen food wastes can account for up to 20 percent of the materials often disposed of in Montana landfills. As harmless as these materials may seem, they add unwanted moisture to the landfill and can create landfill gases that are explosive. These materials also take up a lot of valuable space in a landfill. With fewer landfills in Montana and the difficultly and expense of siting new facilities, it just doesn't make sense to dispose of these beneficial organic materials. Compost is very similar to organic matter found in high quality, productive soils and when incorporated into the garden, increases soil quality. It adds decomposed organic material that slowly breaks down, providing nutrients to plants. Organic matter also holds water in the soil, an important reason for adding compost to sandy soils with rapid drainage. With organic matter added, clayey soils drain better and become less sticky and easier to work. Composting garden and kitchen wastes means smaller demand on shrinking landfill space. With compost providing soil nutrients, fewer fertilizers are required, saving money and energy.

Volume of Materials

The volume size of the organic material is critical. While a larger pile of material will break down faster than a smaller pile, larger piles are also more difficult to manage. To maintain optimum moisture and temperature levels, create a pile size of 3 feet wide by 3 feet deep by 3 feet high at a minimum. In locations with widely varying daily temperatures, the volume could be increased, but for easy turning it should not exceed 4 feet by 4 feet by 4 feet

What to Compost at Home

Greens	Browns
Fresh grass clippings/leaves	Dead leaves
Fruits and vegetables	Branches

Fruit and vegetable peels and rinds	Twigs
Food scraps	Nut shells (except walnuts)
Cooked rice/pasta	Paper (stationery, newspaper, toilet paper, napkins, etc.)
Stale bread	Plain cardboard (not glossy)
Egg shells	Paper egg cartons
Coffee grounds	Used paper coffee filters
Tea bags	Lint
Hair, fur, and nail clippings	Pet bedding (from hamsters and such)

What Not to Compost at Home

Materia	Reason
Meat or fish (including bones)	Creates odor and attracts pests
Dairy products (eggs, milk butter, etc.)	Creates odor and attracts pests
Fats and oils	Creates odor and attracts pests
Pet feces	Might have harmful parasites, bacteria, viruses, etc. to humans
Coal ash	Might have harmful substances to plants
Yard trimmings with pesticides	Might have harmful substances to plants

Home Composting:

Materials required:

- A perforated container.
- **Brown matter (for carbon):**Dried leaves, cardboard pieces, saw dust, coco peat, dry soil, sand, peanut shells, rice husk etc.
- **Green matter(for nitrogen):**Fresh vegetable peels and fruit peels (Avoid strong acidic peels like citrus, lemon, garlic and ginger)
- Peels must be chopped evenly before adding it to the compost. This helps quicken the process of breakdown of the organic matter.
- Eggshells can be added by crushing it before adding them to the compost.
- Coffee grounds, tea powder works well with composting too.

Never add cooked food, dairy products, meat and bones or heavily coated paper. You may add white papers but not printed papers as it may contain lead.

Procedure:

1. Put a layer of carbon/brown matter (twigs, coconut fibers etc.) to form the bottom most layer of the perforated container.
2. To the wet kitchen waste (that is drained of all excess water), add half its volume of ‘browns’. Mix well and make sure that the resulting matter is moist but not soggy.
3. Add this to the container and cover with thin layer of browns and close the lid. This layer prevents flies and other insects from visiting the pile.
4. Repeat the step 2 and 3 every day.
5. Stir the pile as often as you can to allow a lot of air.
6. When the first container gets full, start in a new container and follow the same procedure.
7. Keep stirring the compost pile in the first container throughout the process. The pile will become hot in its initial phase.

8. By the time the second container becomes full, it is possible that the first pile cools down and the contents look dark and half composted. You can transfer the partly composted matter into a jute sack/rice sack for further composting making the container available for a fresh batch. Or, if you have more containers to spare, keep using newer ones to start the process and retain the compost in the bin until all of it is completely done.
9. It might take 2 to 3 months for the compost to get ready. You will see black powdery matter when it is fully ready.
10. Sieve the contents and add the big pieces that need to break down further to a next batch of waste for composting.


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Reduce Waste

Food waste contributes to the hunger crisis, in which 690 million people in the world are undernourished and households are the reason behind a significant fraction of food waste. A food chain waste study of Melbourne demonstrated that 40% of waste occurs post-consumer. This adds to the wastage of energy, emissions, and cost of production and supply. Almost an equal amount of food that is produced is disposed of (approximately 40%). .

Outcomes -

- Afforestation & Greenery: The program emphasizes increasing green cover through plantation drives and encouraging urban and terrace gardening to improve the environment.
- Sustainable Practices: Activities include home composting workshops to manage waste and promote sustainable practices, along with mixed inter-cropping methods for farmers to enhance their earnings and the local environment.
- Student Involvement: Educational institutions, such as polytechnics, are directed to conduct these green activities, and students are encouraged to participate in these initiatives and projects related to cleanliness and environmental sustainability.
- Community Engagement: Participation from villagers and various officials in activities like plantation drives and beach cleaning under the Swachhata Hi Seva program helps build community involvement.
- Integration with Larger Vision: The Green AP focus is part of a larger "Swachh Andhra" movement, which also includes improved sanitation practices, waste management systems, and efforts to integrate ragpickers into an organized framework to manage waste collection efficiently.

NSS PO

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