

AS INTRODUCED IN THE RAJYA SABHA
ON THE 5TH DECEMBER, 2025

Bill No. LI of 2025

THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BILL, 2025

A

BILL

*to provide for the segregation and re-cycling of municipal solid waste,
use of re-cyclable waste in waste-energy plants for generation
of energy and transportation of non-recyclable waste
into landfills and for matters connected
therewith or incidental
thereto.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

- 1.** (1) This Act may be called the Solid Waste Management Act, 2025.
(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Short title and
commencement.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "appropriate Government" means in the case of a State, the Government of that State and in all other cases, the Central Government;

(b) "large manufacturing facility" means any manufacturing facility with an investment of more than rupees twenty crore; 5

(c) "municipal authority" means Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, Municipality, Nagar Palika, Nagar Nigam, Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council including Notified Area Committee (NAC) or any other local body constituted under the relevant statutes and entrusted with the responsibility of management and handling of municipal solid wastes; 10

(d) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(e) "segregate" means separation of municipal solid wastes into organic, inorganic, bio-degradable, non-biodegradable, recyclable and non-recyclable waste and hazardous wastes; 15

(f) "waste-energy plants" means plants where solid waste is treated using different techniques to produce any form of energy; and 20

(g) "waste generating unit" means any entity, household or large manufacturing facility where waste is generated and which require waste disposal.

Duty of waste generating unit and large manufacturing facility.

3. (1) The appropriate Government shall ensure that every waste generating unit within its jurisdiction segregates waste before its disposal. 25

(2) In case of large manufacturing facility, the owner or the in-charge of the facility shall, as the case may be—

(a) ensure that the waste is segregated, re-used and re-cycled at source; and

(b) undertake transportation of re-cyclable waste to waste-energy plants and the non-recyclable and non-biodegradable waste to the notified landfills, as the case may be. 30

(3) The appropriate Government shall ensure that the waste generating units are liable to pay for the waste generated by them that is sent to the landfills on the basis of the weight of the waste in such manner as may be prescribed. 35

Duty of the municipal authority.

4. It shall be duty of the municipal authority to—

(a) collect the segregated waste from the waste generating units;

(b) ensure that the segregated waste collected and transported is not mixed with any other waste or any material, to the extent that mixing would hamper its re-use, re-cycle, further treatment or its use in waste-energy plants; 40

(c) undertake treatment of organic waste through bio-degradation such as vermin composting, mechanical composting, by window method or any other suitable method as approved by the Central Pollution Control Board or the State Pollution Control Board, as the case may be; and 45

(d) transport the non-recyclable waste, non-biodegradable waste to the notified landfills. 50

	5.	Whoever violates the provisions of this Act shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months and with fine which may extend to rupees twenty thousand.	Penalty.
5	6.	The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, provide requisite funds to the State Governments for carrying out the purposes of this Act.	Central Government to provide funds.
	7.	The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other law, for the time being in force.	Act not in derogation of any other law.
10	8.	(1) The Central Government in consultation with the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.	Power to make rules.
15		(2) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both the Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without	
20		prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.	

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Solid waste management (SWM) is a major problem for many urban local bodies (ULBs) in India, where urbanization, industrialization, and economic growth have resulted in increased municipal solid waste (MSW) generation per person. Effective SWM is a major challenge in cities with high population density. Achieving sustainable development within a country experiencing rapid population growth and improvements in living standards is made more difficult in India because it is a diverse country with many different religious groups, cultures, and traditions. It is estimated that more than ten lakh tonnes of waste is generated in our country. The waste is largely composed of bio-waste, metals, plastics, paper, food, glass and presently majority of the waste is sent to the landfills with only a portion being used in waste-energy plants or recycled or reused. For this every Municipal Corporation should be provided with incinerators of different capacities depending upon the waste generated. This energy from waste can be used as an alternative to the depleting petroleum products and it would also keep the environment safe and clean. Waste is not a waste until it is wasted.

The Bill seeks to ensure that waste from landfills is segregated and recycled, reused as input to waste-energy projects. Non-recyclable waste and hazardous waste can be dumped in the notified landfills. Proper handling and disposal of municipal waste could result in generating employment and serve as an opportunity for entrepreneurs in the waste-energy sector. In various countries there are laws for proper disposal of waste.

Hence, this Bill.

R. GIRIRAJAN.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 6 provides that the Central Government shall provide adequate funds to the State Governments for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

This Bill, therefore, if enacted would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is estimated that an annual recurring expenditure of about rupees five hundred crore would be involved from the Consolidated Fund of India.

A non-recurring expenditure of about rupees five hundred crore is also likely to be involved.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 8 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Bill. As the rules will relate to matters of detail only, the delegation of legislation power is of a normal character.

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(Shri R. Girirajan, M.P.)