

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO. 38
TO BE ANSWERED ON JULY, 24, 2023

WASTE PROCESSING RATES AND IMPROVEMENT IN PROCESSING OF WASTE

NO. 38. SMT. SULATA DEO:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the waste processing rates and per centage of municipal solid waste (MSW) being processed, for each State in the country;
- (b) the initiatives implemented by Government to tackle the lower waste processing rates in certain States;
- (c) whether Government has identified the specific obstacles faced by the States in achieving higher waste processing rates; and
- (d) if so, the actions which are being taken to overcome these challenges?

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

(a) to (d) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SBHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 38 FOR 24.07.2023 REGARDING “WASTE PROCESSING RATES AND IMPROVEMENT IN PROCESSING OF WASTE”

(a) : Government of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) on October 2, 2014 with the objective Open Defecation Free (ODF) and for scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated in the urban areas of the country. To carry forward the progress made, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-U) 2.0 has been launched on October 1, 2021 for a period of five years with a vision of achieving Garbage Free Status for all cities through 100% source segregation, door to door collection and scientific management of all fractions of waste including safe disposal in scientific landfills. It also aims at remediation of all legacy dumpsites and converting them into green zones. As on date, out of total waste generated i.e. 1.5 lakh MT/D, approximately 76% is processed. The State-wise detail of the waste produced and processed is annexed.

(b) to (d) : Sanitation is a State subject under 7th schedule of the constitution. The 74th constitutional amendment mandates the setting up and devolution of powers to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) as the lowest unit of governance in cities and towns. However, in view of the various challenges faced by cities in efficient municipal solid waste management (MSWM), various forms of support is being provided by Government of India, inter-alia:

- (i) Additional Central Assistance (ACA) at varying rates of 25%, 33% and 50% for different population category of cities for setting up of waste processing facilities such as compost, bio-methanation, waste-to-energy, Material Recovery Facility (MRF), Construction & Demolition Waste processing, etc to increase the waste processing rates.
- (ii) Technical support is being provided by way of manuals, advisories, designs, protocols covering all aspects of SWM including planning, designing and operation and maintenance.
- (iii) The Mission also encourages adoption of locally innovated, cost-effective solutions and business models in sanitation and solid waste management by small scale and private entrepreneurs and start-ups, through investments in R&D, technology challenges, and facilitation for inclusion in GeM, etc.
- (iv) The ‘Swachh Survekshan’ launched by Government has encouraged a spirit of healthy competition between cities to compete for achieving improved cleanliness in cities.
- (v) Funds for Capacity Building (CB) is provided to State and cities to create institutional capacity to effectively implement programmatic interventions to achieve mission objectives.
- (vi) Funds for IEC is also provided to State and cities to ensure awareness creation along with large scale citizen outreach to intensify ‘Jan Andolan’ and institutionalize swachh behavior and related set of actions, towards achieving the vision of Garbage Free cities.

Annexure

Annexure referred in reply of part (a) of Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 38 due for reply on 24.07.2023 regarding “Waste processing rates and improvement in processing of waste”

| S. No. | State/UT | Waste Generation (in TPD) | Waste Processed (in TPD) |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Chandigarh | 526 | 526 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 1,645 | 1,645 |
| 3 | Madhya Pradesh | 6,678 | 6,669 |
| 4 | Delhi | 10,181 | 9,398 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 9,942 | 9,139 |
| 6 | Telangana | 10,238 | 9,404 |
| 7 | Karnataka | 9,514 | 8,654 |
| 8 | Andaman and Nicobar | 52 | 47 |
| 9 | Maharashtra | 25,296 | 22,514 |
| 10 | Andhra Pradesh | 6,604 | 5,681 |
| 11 | Uttar Pradesh | 18,020 | 15,361 |
| 12 | Odisha | 1,745 | 1,447 |
| 13 | Goa | 175 | 142 |
| 14 | Uttarakhand | 1,552 | 1,251 |
| 15 | Manipur | 221 | 176 |
| 16 | Himachal Pradesh | 430 | 340 |
| 17 | Jammu and Kashmir | 705 | 534 |
| 18 | Kerala | 2,131 | 1,598 |
| 19 | Haryana | 5,650 | 4,042 |
| 20 | Assam | 1,141 | 808 |
| 21 | Tamil Nadu | 14,372 | 9,776 |
| 22 | Tripura | 103 | 70 |
| 23 | Dadra and Nagar | 81 | 54 |
| 24 | Punjab | 3,579 | 2,326 |
| 25 | Jharkhand | 2,156 | 1,342 |
| 26 | Ladakh | 17 | 10 |
| 27 | Rajasthan | 6,172 | 2,537 |
| 28 | Sikkim | 71 | 25 |
| 29 | Arunachal Pradesh | 242 | 77 |
| 30 | Bihar | 6,106 | 1,306 |
| 31 | West Bengal | 7,876 | 786 |
| 32 | Puducherry | 381 | 35 |
| 33 | Nagaland | 37 | 2 |
| 34 | Meghalaya | 3 | 0 |
| 35 | Mizoram | 176 | 0 |

(Source: Reports bt ULBs on Swachhatam Portal, of MoHUA)