

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2461
ANSWERED ON 11/08/2025**

**CHALLENGES OF URBAN SANITATION AND
WASTE MANAGEMENT UNDER SBM 2.0**

2461. SHRI K.R.N. RAJESHKUMAR:

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

- (a) the steps being taken to address the challenges of urban sanitation and waste management under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) 2.0, particularly concerning solid waste processing and waste water treatment; and
- (b) the extent of private sector involvement and technological innovation being leveraged to achieve the ambitious targets of a "Garbage-Free" India?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(SHRI TOKHAN SAHU)**

(a) : Sanitation is a State subject under 7th schedule of the constitution and by the 74th amendment of the Constitution of India the devolution of power has been made to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for water and sanitation services. It is the responsibility of State/ULBs to plan, design, execute and operate sanitation projects in the urban areas of the country. Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing policy directions, financial and technical support by sharing Manuals/Standard of Procedures (SoPs) on Solid Waste Management (SWM) & Used Water Management (UWM) and issue various Advisories & Guidelines time to time for choosing appropriate technologies to manage solid and liquid waste.

To support States/UTs with adequate sanitation and solid waste management systems Government of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) on October 2, 2014 with the objective of Open Defecation Free (ODF) cities and for scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated in all 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.

Under SBM-U 2.0, financial assistance is provided to all States/UTs to attain 100% scientific processing of municipal solid waste for setting up waste processing facilities such as Waste-to-Compost (WtC) plants, Waste-to-Energy (WtE) plants, Material Recovery Facility (MRF), Construction & Demolition (C&D) Waste processing plants, bio-methanation plants, transfer stations, Sanitary scientific landfills & remediation of legacy dumpsites municipal waste etc. Central Share (CS) assistance under UWM component of SBM-U 2.0 is allowed for cities with less than 1 lakh population for setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)/Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs), Interception & Diversion (I&D) drains networks and procurement of mechanical desludging vehicles for safe sanitation. Financial assistance is also provided for Information Education and Communication (IEC) - to ensure awareness creation alongwith large scale citizen outreach to intensify 'Jan Andolan' and institutionalize swachh behavior and related set of actions and Capacity Building (CB) - to create institutional capacity to effectively implement programmatic interventions to achieve mission objectives.

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(b) : The Swachh Bharat Mission Urban leverages technology to enhance sanitation and waste management across urban India. The selection of treatment technologies is open to ULBs/State Governments, allowing them to choose any proven technology as outlined in the Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) Manual and advisories issued from time to time. As per Clause 15 (v) of Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, ULBs may adopt suitable technologies including following technologies for scientific processing of municipal solid waste:

- (i) Bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilization of biodegradable wastes;
- (ii) Waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste-based power plants or cement kilns.

Under SBM-U 2.0, projects under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode are encouraged to invite private capital in urban infrastructure as well as to bring in private sector efficiency in delivery of urban services and Operation & Maintenance (O&M).
