

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS**

LOK SABHA

**STARRED QUESTION NO. *287
TO BE ANSWERED ON JANUARY 01, 2019**

PROCESSING OF SOLID WASTE

**No. *287 SHRIMATI VASANTHI M:
SHRI G. HARI:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that about 11,625 tonnes of solid waste is generated from cities and towns along the river Ganga and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether it is also a fact that less than one third of the municipal solid waste generated in the 97 cities and towns along the said river is processed, posing a major challenge to clean the river and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether the Government proposes to focus on segregating wet and dry waste to deal with the crisis rather than waiting for new waste processing plants to be ready and if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to decentralise composting of wet waste in the said cities and towns which would take care of about 40-60 per cent of the total municipal refuse being generated daily; and**
- (e) if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)**

- (a) to (e): A statement is laid on the table of the House.**

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.
*287 FOR 01.01.2019 REGARDING PROCESSING OF SOLID WASTE.**

(a) & (b): Total waste generation from 97 Ganga towns is around 11,729 Tonnes per day. Capacity of the available waste processing plants in these towns is around 32% of the generated waste. Additional waste processing capacity of around 26% of generated waste has been approved by the States. Details of waste generated and processing capacity State-wise in Ganga towns are at Annexure-I.

(c): Government has advised States, Union Territories (UTs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to comply with the provisions of the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016, which *inter-alia*, mandates waste segregation at source in three streams, namely bio-degradable (wet), non-bio-degradable (dry) & domestic hazardous waste and preference for on-site (decentralised) processing of bio-degradable (wet) waste.

(d) & (e): 40 to 60 percent of total municipal waste comprises of wet waste, which can be converted into compost by using various aerobic methods such as windrow composting, vermi-composting, pit-composting, pile-composting etc. Decentralized processing is considered a sound and economical option in most cases because it obviates transportation costs of waste, need of large pieces of land for the plants and the public resistance for establishment of such large plants in their area. However, sanitation is a State subject and specific decision on centralised/ decentralised processing of waste is taken by concerned State/UT/ULB.

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 287 FOR 01.01.2019
REGARDING “PROCESSING OF SOLID WASTE”**

Ganga Towns – SWM Status as reported by States

S. No.	State	No. of Ganga towns	Waste Generation in Tonnes/day	Total available waste processing capacity in Tonnes/day (% of generated waste)	Additional waste processing capacity approved for construction, in Tonnes/day (% of generated waste)	Processing capacity available and additional approved for construction in Tonnes/day (% of generated waste)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Uttarakhand	16	350	175 (50%)	44 (13%)	219 (63%)
2	Uttar Pradesh	21	3,275	1,637 (50%)	557 (17%)	2,194 (67%)
3	Bihar	18	1,940	82 (4%)	1,840 (95%)	1,922 (99%)
4	Jharkhand	2	32	10 (31%)	22 (69%)	32 (100%)
5	West Bengal	40	6,132	1,882 (31%)	595 (10%)	2,477 (41%)
	Total	97	11,729	3,786 (32%)	3,058 (26%)	6,844 (58%)
