

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION No. *98
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07/02/2020

Waste Management

*98. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARASWATI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the challenges faced by the Panchayats with regard to waste management and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to impart training to members of Panchayats for effective management of waste and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government is aware of any specific use of waste which could be made possible with the aid of technology and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

**MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)**

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

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (c) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 98 to be answered on Friday, the 7th February, 2020 on “Waste Management” by Shri Sumedhanand Saraswati.

(a) In order to ensure environmentally sound management of solid waste in the country, the Ministry, in supersession of Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, has notified Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016. The Rules enumerate, inter alia, the duties and responsibilities of local authorities, village panchayats of census towns and urban agglomerations.

(b) Local bodies and village panchayats in association with the Village Panchayat or Rural Development Department in the States, have been mandated to ensure compliance of various provisions of the SWM Rules 2016. Local bodies are mandated to provide training on solid waste management to waste-pickers and waste collectors. Capacity building of local bodies or panchayats in managing solid waste, segregation and transportation or processing of waste is to be undertaken by the State Governments by involving self-help groups and civil societies at village panchayat level.

(c) Regarding specific use of waste with aid of technology, local bodies in State/UTs are responsible for setting up of material recovery facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials; collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market and promote setting up of decentralized compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations; facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure including the following:

- 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;

The Rules stipulate specific criteria to encourage the use of high calorific contents in solid waste to energy plants. Non-recyclable waste having calorific value of 1500 K/cal/kg or more should be utilized for generating energy only. Further, high calorific wastes prescribed to be utilized for co-processing in cement or thermal power plants.

Plastic waste also forms a part of solid waste and key technologies prescribed are (i) utilization of plastic waste in road construction, (ii) Co-processing of plastic waste in Cement Kilns, (iii) Conversion of plastic waste into liquid RDF (Oil) and (iv) Disposal of plastic waste through Plasma Pyrolysis Technology (PPT).
