

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2850
TO BE ANSWERED ON AUGUST 05, 2021**

DISPOSAL OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

No. 2850. SHRI RITESH PANDEY :

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

- (a) the details of cities practising scientific disposal of municipal solid waste as cities have been mandated under the Municipal Solid Waste Rules 2016 for scientific disposal of municipal solid waste;**
- (b) the details of the quantity of treated and untreated waste in the country, State-wise;**
- (c) the kind of infrastructure being developed to treat solid waste in the country;**
- (d) the details of funds and support given to municipal corporations for Solid Waste Management; and**
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the abolition of manual scavenging and inclusion of manual scavengers in current programmes?**

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE)**

(a) and (b): All the 4,372 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Cities are practising scientific disposal of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) as per the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Rules, 2016. The details are as under :

Type of Solid Waste Management (SWM) activity	Practicing wards	Total wards	Percent progress
Door-to-door collection of waste.	86,228	88,803	97.10 %
100 % Source segregation of waste.	72,493	88,803	81.63 %

Out of 1,40,980 Tonnes Per Day (TPD) of municipal waste being generated in the country, 68% i.e., 96,259 TPD, is being processed in a scientific manner.

The state-wise details of the quantity of treated and un-treated waste are at Annexure.

(c): The infrastructure for treating the MSW in the country includes adoption of the practice of door-to-door collection of waste, 100% segregation at source and scientific processing of the waste. Various methods for scientific processing of waste include production of compost and electricity from waste, bio-methanisation, material recovery facilities and recycling of Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste, etc.

(d): Under SBM-U, 35% of the total approved cost of SWM projects is released as Central Assistance (CA), which in turn is transferred by the States/ Union Territory Administrations to the respective Municipal Corporations/ ULBs, after adding the State Share.

(e): As informed by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, identified manual scavengers and their dependants are provided following benefits for their rehabilitation :

(i) One Time Cash Assistance of ₹40,000/- to one identified manual scavenger in the family.

(ii) Skill Development Training to identified manual scavengers and their dependants with stipend @ ₹3,000/- per month.

(iii) Concessional loan for self employment projects with capital subsidy upto ₹5.00 lakhs.

(iv) Under Swachhta Udyami Yojana of National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation, concessional loans with capital subsidy upto ₹5.00 lakh are provided to safai karamcharis, manual scavengers & their dependants for procurement of sanitation related instruments/vehicles for mechanized cleaning of sewers and septic tanks.

Annexure referred to in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.2850 due for reply on 05.8.2021 regarding “Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste”

S. No.	States	Municipal Solid Waste Management			
		Total waste generation metric tonnes per day (MT/D)	Waste Processed (MT/D)	Total percentage of waste processed	Untreated Waste (MT/D)
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,141	3,930	64%	2,211
2	Andaman and Nicobar	90	86	95%	5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	199	50	25%	149
4	Assam	1,011	637	63%	374
5	Bihar	2,272	1,318	58%	954
6	Chandigarh	499	459	92%	40
7	Chhattisgarh	1,650	1,535	93%	116
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu UT	121	113	93%	8
9	Delhi	10,650	5,858	55%	4,793
10	Goa	250	245	98%	5
11	Gujarat	9,073	7,894	87%	1,179
12	Haryana	5,463	2,895	53%	2,568
13	Himachal Pradesh	377	369	98%	8
14	Jammu and Kashmir	1,359	231	17%	1,128
15	Jharkhand	1,846	1,181	64%	665
16	Karnataka	10,000	6,400	64%	3,600
17	Kerala	2,696	2,022	75%	674
18	Ladakh UT	50	25	50%	25
19	Madhya Pradesh	6,424	5,782	90%	642
20	Maharashtra	18,825	15,625	83%	3,200
21	Manipur	185	130	70%	56
22	Meghalaya	129	84	65%	45
23	Mizoram	236	189	80%	47
24	Nagaland	361	245	68%	116
25	Odisha	2,102	1,682	80%	420
26	Puducherry	322	42	13%	280
27	Punjab	4,108	3,122	76%	986
28	Rajasthan	6,523	5,023	77%	1,500
29	Sikkim	75	53	71%	22
30	Tamil Nadu	15,437	10,806	70%	4,631
31	Telangana	8,801	6,865	78%	1,936
32	Tripura	266	168	63%	98
33	Uttar Pradesh	14,100	9,588	68%	4,512
34	Uttarakhand	1,639	918	56%	721
35	West Bengal	7,700	693	9%	7,007
	Total/Average	1,40,980	96,259	68%	44,721