

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 734**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.02.2022**

**Solid Waste Disposal System**

734. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

- the details of solid waste disposal system in the city of Delhi in light of the increasing air pollution in the winter months, district-wise;
- whether the Ministry is looking at introducing any new innovations to tackle the same considering municipal solid waste accounts for the majority of air pollution in the neighbouring States of Delhi, if so, the details thereof;
- the details of any comprehensive studies undertaken in the last three years to ascertain the sources of such waste and its disposal, State/UT-wise; and
- whether the Ministry has introduced any programmes focused on effectively tackling solid waste?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE  
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a) The details of solid waste disposal system in the city of Delhi, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)-wise are as under:

ULBs of Delhi	MSW Generated (in TPD)	Waste Processing (in TPD)
South Delh Municipal Corporation	3,500	2,000
New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)	273	273
Delhi Cantonment Board	72	42
East Delhi Municipal Corporation	2,600	1,300
North Delhi Municipal Corporation	4,500	2,300
Total	10,945	5,915

(b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy under Waste to energy Programme has recognized incineration/gasification/pyrolysis as waste to energy conversion technologies for treatment of municipal solid waste and biomethanation process for wet waste

(c) Annual Reports on status of implementation of SWM Rules,2016 in States/UTs have been prepared, which are available on CPCB website <https://cpcb.nic.in/status-of-implementation-of-solid-waste-rules/> .

(d) As per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, local bodies and village panchayats shall facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilization of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology including the following technologies and adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board. Preference shall be given to decentralized processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts such as:

- bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilisation of biodegradable wastes;
- 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 solid waste in the waste to energy plants. It has been mentioned that (i) non recyclable waste having calorific value of 1500 K/cal/kg or more shall not be disposed of on landfills and shall only be utilised for generating energy, (ii) High calorific wastes shall be used for co-processing in cement or thermal power plants.

The plastic waste invariably forms the part of solid waste. Therefore, for the plastic waste, the 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).

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