

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2043  
TO BE ANSWERED ON DECEMBER 11, 2025**

**WASTE COLLECTION AND SOURCE SEGREGATION  
UNDER SBM - U 2.0**

**NO. 2043. DR. D. PURANDESWARI:**

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

- (a) the details of the progress on achieving hundred per cent door-to-door waste collection and source segregation under Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U) 2.0, State-wise;**
- (b) the total quantum of legacy waste (in million tonnes) remediated and the amount still present at dumpsites, State-wise;**
- (c) the number of Waste-to-Energy and bio-methanation plants currently operational and under construction;**
- (d) the steps being taken to formalise the informal waste-picker (Safai Mitra) ecosystem and integrate them into the formal waste management chain; and**
- (e) the measures in place to enforce Extended Producer Responsibility for plastic waste and e-waste in urban areas?**

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

**(a)& (b): Government of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) on October 2, 2014 with the objective of making urban areas of the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) and for scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated in the urban areas of the country. To carry forward the progress made, 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 including safe disposal in scientific landfills and remediation of all legacy dumpsites. Used Water Management (UWM) is also a new component under SBM-U 2.0 to holistically deal with faecal sludge & septage in cities having less than 1 lakh population as per ...2/-**

**census 2011. As reported by States/UTs on Swachhattam portal, 100% door to door collection is practiced in 96.64% of the wards i.e. 94,405 out of the total 97,684 wards and source segregation is being practiced in 88.08% of the wards i.e. 86,043 out of total 97,684 wards.**

**A total of 2478 dumpsites (with more than 1000 tonne of waste) having 25.04 Cr. Metric Tonnes (MT) of waste have been identified for remediation. So far, 1096 dumpsites have been remediated completely and 986 sites are under progress. A cumulative of 15.20 Cr. MT (61%) of waste has been remediated and 7903.47 Acres (52%) land has been reclaimed. State-wise legacy dumpsites remediation and land reclaimed in the urban areas of the country under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) 2.0 are available on website at <https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progress>.**

**(c): Under SBM-U 2.0, central assistance is provided for setting up all type of waste management projects including Waste to Energy Plants/ bio-methanation plants. So far, action plans for setting up Waste to Electricity plants of 4462 TPD and Bio-methanation plants of 8701.50 TPD have been received from State/UTs and approved with total project cost of ₹2318 Cr having central share of ₹698.29 Cr. As per reports received from State/UTs, 16 Waste to Electricity plants (18,900 TPD) are functional at present and 6 plants (5,550 TPD) are under construction.**

**As per the budget announcement 2023-24, 500 new “Waste to Wealth” plants under the Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBARdhan) are to be established for promoting circular economy. Accordingly, a total of 145 Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) plants which includes 53 plants under SBM-U 2.0, 65 plants taken up by Oil and Gas Marketing Companies and 27 state funded plants are being set-up with cumulative capacity of 20,155 TPD under GOBARdhan scheme. At present, 17 Bio-methanation plants with designed capacity of 1,910 TPD are operational.**

**(d): SBM-U has nudged the creation of an ecosystem encouraging entrepreneurship in the sanitation and waste management space and empowering women led self-help groups (SHGs) through convergence with other government programs such as National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM). Specifically, self-help groups (SHGs), informal sector waste pickers and sanitation workers have a scope for new engagement prospects through their association with the program, becoming waste managers and waste entrepreneurs.**

**Further, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (MoSJE) through the National Safai Karamchari Finance Development Corporation (NSKFDC) provides loans (@ Rs.15 lakh for individual and Rs.50 lakh for Self Help Group) to the Safai-Mitras and Sanitation workers under its Swachhta Udyami Yojna to procure equipment and vehicles for cleaning sewers and septic tanks so as to create sani-preneurs. Concessional loans are also provided under Green Business Scheme of NSKFDC for procurement Battery electric vehicle (E-rickshaw), Compressed air vehicle, Solar energy gadgets and Poly houses.**

**(e): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified regulations for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for five waste streams viz. plastic packaging, E-waste, battery waste, waste tyre and used oil, in order to ensure environmentally sound management of waste and operationalization of circular economy.**

**The EPR regulations prescribe mandatory targets for recycling of wastes and also focus on reuse and use of recycled content depending on the type of waste stream. Mandatory targets have been prescribed for reuse of rigid plastic packaging as per EPR Guidelines on plastic packaging. The EPR regulations on E-waste, battery waste and tyre waste also promote refurbishment for further use. The implementation of extend producer responsibility regulations will lead to further development of waste management infrastructure and recycling industry, reduction in pollution caused by littered and unmanaged waste and recovery of valuable material through recycling. Thus, leading to environmental protection and resource conservation.**

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