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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(2020-2021)**

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

**ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS
CONTAINED IN THE TWENTY FIFTH REPORT (SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA) OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT ON THE SUBJECT, 'SOLID
WASTE MANAGEMENT INCLUDING HAZARDOUS WASTE, MEDICAL WASTE AND
E-WASTE'**

SEVENTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2021/Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)

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'SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT INCLUDING HAZARDOUS WASTE, MEDICAL
WASTE AND E-WASTE'**

Presented Lok Sabha on 17.03.2021

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 17.03.2021



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2021/Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2020-21)**

Shri Jagdambika Pal* - *Chairperson

MEMBERS

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2. Adv. A. M. Ariff
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4. Shri Sanjay Kumar Bandi
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SECRETARIAT

1. Shri V.K. Tripathi - Joint Secretary
2. Shri A.K. Shah - Director
3. Shri Mukesh Kumar - Asstt. Executive Officer

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2020-21) having been authorized by the Committee, present this Seventh Report (17th Lok Sabha) on the subject, 'Solid Waste Management including Hazardous Waste, Medical Waste and E-Waste.'

2. The Twenty Fifth Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 12th February, 2019 and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on same date. The Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations contained in the Report were received on 05.07.2019.

3. The Committee considered and adopted the Draft Report at their Sitting held on 12.02.2021.

4. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Twenty Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given at Annexure-II.

5. The Committee would also like to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

6. For facility of reference, the observations/recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the body of the Report.

***New Delhi;
16th March, 2021
25 Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)***

***JAGDAMBIKA PAL,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on
Urban Development***

CHAPTER I

REPORT

This Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2020-21) deals with the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject, 'Solid Waste Management including Hazardous waste, Medical waste and E-waste' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs which was presented to Lok Sabha on 12th February, 2019.

1.2 Action Taken Notes have been received from the Government in respect of all the 37 recommendations contained in the Report. These have been categorized as follows:

- (i) Recommendations/Observations, which have been accepted by the Government:
Recommendation Serial Nos. 3,6,7,15,18,19,20,21,24,27,28,29,31 and 36

(Total - 14)
(Chapter-II)
- (ii) Recommendations/Observations, which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies:
Recommendation Serial No. Nil

(Total -0)
(Chapter-III)
- (iii) Recommendations/Observations, in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee:
Recommendation Serial Nos. 1,2,4,5,8,9,10,11,12,13,17,22,23,25,26,30,32,33,34,35 and 37

(Total - 21)
(Chapter-IV)
- (iv) Recommendations / Observations, in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:
Recommendation Serial No. 14 and 16

(Total - 2)
(Chapter-V)

1.3 The Committee desire that specific replies to the Comments of the Committee as contained in Chapter-I of this Report may be furnished to them at the earliest and in any case, not later than three months from the presentation of this Report.

1.4 The Committee will now deal with the action taken by the Government on some of their recommendations in the succeeding paragraphs.

Review of SWM in a holistic manner, evolving a national perspective, setting up robust infrastructure and bringing about reliable data and reiterated

(Recommendation Serial Nos.1,2,8,9 and 17)

1.5 The Committee had recommended as under:

(i) “Government asked to review the issue of Solid Waste Management in the country in a holistic manner

Waste generation is intrinsic to human existence. In the Indian context, it is largely due to reasons like over population, rapid industrialization, introduction of new gadgets and equipments, changing consumption patterns, etc. in urban areas. The Committee are perturbed to note that as per Ministry of Environment & Forests and Climate Change, annually 65 million tonnes of waste is generated in India out of which as high as 62 million tonnes is Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) that includes organic waste, recyclables like paper, plastic etc, 45-50% of which is biodegradable, 20-25% is recyclable and 30-35% as inert/debris.

The Committee are also deeply concerned to note that only 75-80% of the MSW is collected and as high as 22-28% remains untreated/unprocessed and is deposited indiscriminately in dumping yards and landfill sites. The Committee apprehend that the problem may increase many fold in years to come, posing a serious health and environmental hazard apart from increasing demand of land for dumping untreated/unprocessed waste which the country can ill-afford. The projections of solid waste generation submitted by the Government to the Committee viz., 165 million tonnes in 2031 and 436 million tonnes in by 2050 bear ample testimony to the Committee's gravest apprehensions.

After carefully examining the prevailing scenario and on the basis of documents and evidence placed before them, the Committee are constrained to conclude that in spite of its potentially devastating ramifications solid waste generation and its management has not received due attention from the Government. Thus SWM, although it is a part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by UN General Assembly in September, 2015 does not appear to be an immediate priority of the Government. It may be pertinent to mention here that SDGs are to be achieved by 2030 i.e. just a decade plus later. The Committee

are also concerned to note that due to this apathy at Government level, Urban Local Bodies have not been getting requisite funds for SWM purposes as 60-70% of their expenditure goes for street sweeping and 20-30% goes towards for waste transportation purposes. The Committee are also perturbed to note that waste collection efficiency in India is also very low as it ranges between 70-90% in Metros and below 50% in small cities. It is highly disconcerting to note that Door to Door Collection has reached only upto 82% and source segregation has not moved beyond 48% in the country. With as high as 22-28% of waste remaining untreated/unprocessed in the country and hardly any funds available for SWM with ULBs, the Committee recommend that the entire issue of SWM needs to be looked into immediately in a comprehensive manner at the highest level by a multi-disciplinary mechanism consisting of all stake holders. The Committee further recommends that once a roadmap is laid out by such a multi-disciplinary mechanism, the Government should make provisions for necessary funds and manpower for Solid Waste Management to ULBs in a time bound manner particularly on Waste disposal with utmost promptitude and keeping in mind the overall threat to the human health and environmental degradation.

(Rec. SI. No.1)

- (ii) Government asked to open up national initiative for addressing the problem of Solid Waste in association with different stakeholders like Central Ministries/State Governments and ULBs

The Committee's examination has revealed that different kinds of Solid Wastes like Municipal waste, Bio-Medical Waste, e-Waste, etc. are major contributors in India. The Committee also found that as per NITI Aayog, solid waste can be categorized on the basis of origin, contents and hazardous potential, whereas Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has broadly categorized Solid Waste in Wet and Dry Wastes. The Committee find that various constituents of solid wastes like plastic waste, C&D Waste, e-Waste, bio-Medical Waste etc, are causing a big challenge as a large part of the same remains untreated/unprocessed. For instance, out of the total garbage of 5.6 million tonnes annually in India, only 25% is recycled and 10% of total garbage is plastic waste alone. In the case of major metropolitan cities, the Committee found that waste generation is as high as 690 mt. in Delhi, 408 mt in Mumbai and 314 mt in Bengaluru on a daily basis. Similarly, for C&D waste due to progressive pace of construction in cities, the C&D waste could be as high as one third of urban waste that needs to be recycled. Likewise, for e-waste that include computers, entertainment devices, mobile phones, etc. the major concern is that recycling is done by non-formal units by unscientific, unhealthy and non-environment friendly methods. About Bio Medical Waste, the Committee are constrained to note that as per Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Bio-Medical Waste, that constitutes 15-25% of total waste generated in hospitals, has the propensity to cause transmission of dreaded HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C viruses requiring due care while handling and their disposal. As per Review Report prepared by the Expert Group the Directorate of Government Health Services submitted before the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change (MOE&F&CC) on the

Direction of National Green Tribunal (NGT) there is a need for more Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CMWTF) in the country, as 200 CMWTFs in 750 district hospitals are grossly inadequate.

The Committee's examination has also revealed that as per Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, the wet waste like kitchen waste, vegetable fruit market waste, etc and dry waste like sanitary napkins and diapers, Material Recovery Facility (MRF) waste like plastic, glass etc, Refused Derived Fuel (RDF) are also causing major problems.

In this context, NITI Aayog has admitted before the Committee that ULBs and State Governments being major stakeholders have to come forward for efficient collection and segregation at source for Solid Waste Management including Municipal Solid Waste. It has also opined that there are large opportunities in the area of Solid Waste Management. The Committee find that since 'Water Supply' and 'Sanitation' are 'State' subjects under the Constitution and role of MOH&UA is about formulation of policies and assisting States/UTs by providing financial assistance for creation of necessary infrastructure, the Committee recommend that a country-wide full fledged inter-Ministerial initiative be opened with ULBs, State Governments etc., to address the problem of Solid Waste in the country in a wider perspective.

(Rec. SI. No.2)

(iii) Lack of critical infrastructure for Solid Waste Management at ULB level criticized and need for robust infrastructure for SWM purposes recommended

The Committee's examination of various shades of opinion like ASSOCHAM, prominent NGOs engaged in the field of Solid Waste Management like Swachh Pune and Center for Science & Environment has revealed that there is a need for critical infrastructure for Solid Waste Management in the country. For instance, it has been opined by ASSOCHAM before the Committee that urban solid waste management not only posed great risk to environment and to society but also gave an opportunity for resource conservation and ULBs do not have necessary wherewithal for that purpose. In this context, it has also been brought out before the Committee that in European and North American countries waste conversion into useful products is working well with proper motivation of business people with local and federal Governments and are encouraging investment in Solid Waste Management business by giving them tax incentive free land for processing etc. It has also been submitted before the Committee by ASSOCHAM to completely privatise the collection of Solid Waste from municipalities. On the contrary, Swachh Pune has opposed the same and have come up with the idea of handing over the primary waste collection to informal sector and to cooperatives that are doing well mainly in Pune and have advocated that private sector, if need be, be given secondary level depending upon the model of the city. In this connection, the Ministry of Urban Development has 'Not Agreed' to the suggestion of ASSOCHAM of completely privatizing collection of Solid Waste from Municipalities and have opined that all

models of collections including SHGs, private contractors and collection by ULBs can be followed and private partners will be selected as per tender conditions. The Committee also find that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has 'Agreed' to the ASSOCHAM suggestions of free of cost land for setting up processing plants and encouraging best technologies for waste processing. The Committee also notice that in regard to ASSOCHAM's suggestion of cost sharing with entrepreneurs, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has left the issue at the discretion of State Governments. About the idea of tax holiday for waste processing business, the MOH&UA 'Partially Agreed' and have left it to Ministry of Finance to comment upon the same and have opined that GST at lower rate be applied on activities of waste management to enable vendors to claim impact credit. In this context, the Ministry of Environment & Forests and Climate Change (MOE&F&CC) quoting Rule 22 and Rule 15 of SWM Rules, 2016 providing for timelines to be adhered to by local bodies and Panchayats and other concerned agencies for creation of infrastructure, identification of sites for SWM purposes, besides Urban Development Department of States/UTs are mandated to design policy for minimizing waste going to landfills.

The Committee have also been informed by Swachh, Pune about ameliorating the condition of Scrap Dealers who are working in very unhygienic conditions so that recycling of waste progresses on desired lines. In view of the above facts and since these issues are of far reaching ramifications, the Committee recommend that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs should sit together with concerned Ministries specially MOE&F&CC, Health, Finance, Power etc., State Governments/ULBs, other stakeholders for setting up/creation of necessary infrastructure and mechanism for Solid Waste Management in the country in shortest possible time.

(Rec. SI. No.8)

- (iv) Government asked to concretizing integrated mechanism of industry/ informal sector for Solid Waste Management in the country

The Committee are glad to learn that both ASSOCHAM and prominent NGOs have underlined the need for joint efforts by Corporate, Recyclers, etc. with Governments/ULBs for tackling the problem of Solid Waste Management especially recycling of waste. In this context, the MOH&UA has submitted before the Committee that Solid Waste and Liquid Waste are handled separately and the same is planned at the Town Planning stage itself. In this context, the Committee also note submission of the MOE&F&CC that under Rule 15 and Rule 22 of SWM Rules there is a well laid down provision for creation of infrastructure for different implementing agencies like Panchayats and ULBs also and for framing a policy. State UD Departments and implementing agencies have been given timelines for infrastructure creation. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Government should work out an integrated mechanism of SWM with industry and informal sector expeditiously.

(Rec. SI. No.9)

- (v) Absence of accurate data of waste generation about criticized and Government asked to make available tentative five years data of waste generation vis-à-vis compost creation in the country

The Committee are constrained to note that as per Member-Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board who appeared before the Committee, there is no reliable data of waste generated in the country. As per Central Pollution Control Board, it is 1.20 lakh tonnes to 1.40 lakh tonnes per day. The Committee note that Central Pollution Control Board has expressed its helplessness before the Committee that non-availability of accurate data is biggest handicap. The Committee have also been informed by CPCB that over the last 50 years, the composition of waste had changed a lot and currently 9 percent of total waste is of plastic waste alone, alongwith other components. The Committee have been informed that after understanding the composition of waste the technology for waste processing be accordingly designed. In this context, the Committee have also been informed that with a view to get clear picture about waste generated vis-à-vis waste composition every ULB should workout for a perspective plan of 5 years seeking partnership with non-voluntary organizations and the same may be uploaded on public domain for the benefit of common man and for the use of policy makers. The Committee, therefore, recommend MOH&UA to proceed on the above lines in consultation with and in coordination with all State Governments and ULBs for getting a clear perspective on the issue.

(Rec. Sl. No.17)

- 1.6 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated as under:-

- (i) “The Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules 2016 have clearly laid down the end-to-end roadmap for the scientific management of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) keeping in view the threat to human health and environmental degradation.

The roadmap given in the SWM Rules needs to be implemented in letter and in spirit by the States/UTs and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) who are constitutionally responsible for the subject and for carrying out the functions.

Further, the funding required for such MSWM has to be arranged by the States/UTs and ULBs whereas the Central Government may provide certain Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under various centrally sponsored schemes run from time to time such as Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)- Urban, as per guidelines.

The processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) as on date has increased to 54% from 19% in 2014 due to the focus brought by Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) upon door-to-door collection of segregated waste which is about 90% as on date, integration of informal waste pickers, collection of user fee, anti-littering directions, setting up of material recovery facilities,

in house processing of wet waste by bulk waste generators, processing of biodegradable waste into compost and bio-methanation, non-biodegradable (dry) waste into energy and Refused Derived Fuel (RDF), setting up of scientific and land fill for residual waste etc.”

(Reply to Rec. SI. No.1)

- (ii) “Water supply and sanitation are State subjects and functions of the ULBs. MoHUA has issued several Advisories, Manuals and Guidelines for the scientific management and administration of water supply and sanitation functions by the States/UTs and ULBs after due consultations with other Ministries. There is also coordination among the Ministries in providing additional support to the States/UTs & ULBs in these functions as exemplified in the various centrally sponsored schemes and central sector schemes such as SBM-U, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transportation (AMRUT) and the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG).”

(Reply to Rec. SI. No.2)

- (iii) “As sanitation is a state subject, Ministry is in coordination with all the central ministries, State/UTs and ULBs and all stakeholders for management of Municipal Solid Waste and supporting the ULBs by issuing manuals, guidelines, advisories and motivating their efforts through the annual Swachh Survekshans and the Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities.”

(Reply to Rec. SI. No.8)

- (iv) As stated in SI. No. 8 above, Ministry is advising the States/UTs & ULBs in carrying out their statutory responsibility in scientific solid waste management through their own Sanitation Staff, through Self-Help Groups (SHGs), NGOs, Integration of rag pickers and informal sector, contracting to private agencies and also the mix of different options in different wards of the ULBs etc.

(Reply to Rec. SI. No.9)

- (v) Action taken by CPCB in compliance of above is as given below:

1. “Annual Report on implementation of SWM Rules,2016: -

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) as mandated under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 coordinates with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) regarding implementation of the Solid Wastes Management Rules. CPCB also follows up with SPCBs/PCCs for timely submission of Annual Reports on

implementation of the SWM Rules, 2016. The Consolidated Annual Report for the year 2017-18 was prepared & submitted to the MoEFCC along with recommendations.

2. Initiatives taken for effective management of SWM Rules, 2016

- **Guidelines on Legacy Waste: -**

CPCB prepared Guidelines on “Disposal of Legacy Waste (old MSW)”. The guidelines have been submitted to Hon’ble NGT as well as all SPCBs/PCCs for implementation and uploaded on CPCB website.

- **Guidelines on Buffer Zone: -**

CPCB amended Guidelines on “Provision on Buffer Zone around waste processing and disposal facilities and submitted to all SPCBs/PCCs for implementation and uploaded on CPCB website.

- CPCB prepared “**Guidelines for management of sanitary waste** “ and uploaded on its website.
- CPCB prepared “**Selection Criteria for Waste Processing Technologies**” and uploaded on its website.

3. **Directions Issued:-**

- CPCB issued Directions dated 16.01.19 under Section 31A of air (Protection) Act, 1981 to East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC), South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), North Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) and imposed Environment Compensation for violations of SWM & PWM Rules, 2016.
- CPCB issued Directions on 19.03.19 u/s 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to all SPCBs/PCCs for setting up of Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) prior to WtE plant/energy recovery system.”

(Reply to Rec. SI. No.17)

1.7 The Committee had recommended for comprehensive look on SWM issue in the light of rising waste generation with hardly any funds available with ULBs for the intended purpose. The Committee had also recommended national

perspective on SWM covering various types of wastes and for creating of critical infrastructure for SWM purpose in consultation with Assocham, State Governments/UTs, NGOs etc. in the light of views expressed by ASSOCHAM / NGOs etc. The Committee had also asked for collection of necessary data of waste generation vis-à-vis compost creation also. In the action taken replies the Committee are constrained to note that all the prominent recommendations of the Committee have not been fully addressed and Ministry has largely termed those as 'State Subject' or functions of ULBs.

The Committee are unhappy to note that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has not made available to Committee, the data of waste generation vis-à-vis compost creation and have merely furnished the various guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board. In the light of the foregoing, the Committee reiterate their aforesaid recommendations and urge the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to furnish detailed and comprehensive replies thereto for arriving at logical conclusion.

B. Drawing up Phase-wise Time Table for achieving full source segregation and accelerating the process of source segregation reiterated.

(Rec. Sl. Nos. 5 and 10)

1.8 The Committee had recommended as under:

- (i) “Drawing up a phase-wise time table for achieving of source segregation by October, 2019 recommended

The Committee are dismayed to note that scenario of source segregation is also dismal and whatever progress has been done is limited to few States/UTs only. For instance, 48% work done on source segregation is mainly in three States of Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and UT of Puducherry with 100% source segregation, followed by Andhra Pradesh with 88%,

J&K with 83%, UT of Chandigarh with 81% and Tamil Nadu with 80%. Other States are experiencing still lower level of source segregation. The Committee are also constrained to note that in most of the States, it is very low. For instance, in large States of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, it is as low as 65% and 41% respectively and similar is the position of other large States. The Committee are also constrained to learn that in States of Assam, Bihar and many other States/UTs it is in single digit. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have also expressed their helplessness before the Committee that in spite of robust monitoring by Ministry and hand holding of States/UTs/ULBs, the matter is taking time due to reasons like existing behavioral patterns and failure of the authorities in imposing existing rules and so on. The Committee apprehend that with this pace of work, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs may not be able to achieve the mandate of scientific waste management by 2nd October, 2019. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that a time table in a phased manner be drawn up for achieving the aforesaid goal by making concerted all out efforts for uniform source segregation across the States specially those which are lagging far behind.”

(Rec.SI.No.5)

(ii) “Government asked to accelerate the process of source segregation in the country”

The Committee have been informed by NITI Aayog that estimated Municipal Solid Waste generation in the country is 1.45 lakh tonnes per day, which may go still higher, posing a gigantic challenge to the Government. In this connection, NITI Aayog has also opined that different contributors of Waste pose a problem for its management also. It came out during the course of examination that various suggestions from ASSOCHAM and NGOs like proper method of segregation/recyclable waste at primary or secondary level, scientific compositing, colour coding etc., have come up and these have already been 'agreed to' by MOH&UA. In this context, as per MOE&F&CC these are mandatory within the Solid Waste Management Rules. The Committee also recall that prominent NGOs have also highlighted the need for segregation at source on the pattern of Panjim in Goa and Thiruvananthapuram and Alleppe in Kerala thereby stopping desegregated waste collection completely. The Committee, therefore, recommend that MOH&UA take up source segregation and its disposal also in a big way, in a time bound manner, across the States/UTs specially in those which are lagging behind.”

(Rec.SI.No.5)

1.9 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken reply have stated as under:

(i) “The timeline for segregation of waste at source has been laid down in the SWM Rules 2016 for the States/UTs & ULBs to follow. MoHUA is also motivating the States/UTs & ULBs in Mission mode approach under the SBM-U with target completion date of 02.10.2019. Ministry is engaging and supporting the States/UTs & ULBs in the matter. However, source segregation depends upon behaviour change also for which various programs of IEC and public awareness have been undertaken.”

(Reply to Rec.SI.No.5)

(ii) “Ministry is continuously engaging with the States/UTs and ULBs through interactive Video Conferences conducted on regular basis in advising and motivating them for accelerating the source segregation of waste. It is also made part of the assessment for awards under Swachh Survekshan and certification of Garbage Free Star Rating Cities which motivate them in accelerating source segregation of waste.”

(Reply to Rec.SI.No.10)

1.10 The Committee are constrained to note that in response to prominent recommendations of the Committee regarding drawing up a time table in phased manner for full source segregation in the country and speeding up the pace of progress in the light of uneven progress of source segregation across States/UTs, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has furnished a routine action taken reply saying that Ministry is engaging supporting States/UTs and the issue depended upon behavior change/holding of video conferences etc. The Committee do not appreciate the same as it does not spell out any time table for source segregation as suggested by the Committee. The Committee, therefore, reiterate that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs should frame out a time table for the intended purpose and submit the same before the Committee for arriving at a logical conclusion.

C. Compulsory registration of rag-pickers for waste collection and promoting Door to Door Collection by subsidizing it by ULBs reiterated

(Rec. Sl. Nos. 11 and 13)

1.11 The Committee had recommended as under:

“Compulsory registration of rag-pickers at State/UT level recommended

The Committee note that both ASSOCHAM/ Swachh, Pune have suggested for registration of rag pickers for twin purposes of reduction in municipal solid waste handling costs and diverting large quantity of wastes away from landfills thereby saving the environment. The Committee also note that it has been done in Pune city and even Kerala Government already has a website on kabariwalas. The Committee have also been informed that an alliance of ragpickers is already working in the country. The Committee also find that MOH&UA has also 'agreed' for such a move and Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change has confirmed that States/UT, Urban Development Department are also mandated to start a scheme for registration of rag-pickers and waste dealers. In view of the foregoing, the Committee strongly recommend that a system of compulsory registration of rag-pickers be started for desired purposes at States/UTs level by Municipalities expeditiously.”

(Rec.SI.No.11)

“Promoting Door to Door collection of waste by subsidizing Waste Collection by ULBs recommended

An issue has come up before the Committee that whether Door to Door Collection can be done by subsidizing waste collection by ULBs. In this connection, ASSOCHAM as also prominent NGOs like Swachh Pune have been unanimous before the Committee that user charges be taken from households for waste collection. In this context, the Committee have been informed by Swachh Pune that their Members are recovering users charges from 3 lakh household including 28,000 slum households and have suggested before the Committee that waste collection in slums has to be subsidized by municipalities. The Committee have also been informed by MOH&UA that it should be as per SWM Rules. The Committee find that the relevant Rules stipulate that Generator would have to pay user fees for waste collection, the Committee recommend that Door to Door Collection of Waste by charging users for waste collection be started by all ULBs across the States/UTs. As regards sections like slum dwellers the local bodies may include as appropriate measure of subsidy to take care of the matter.”

(Rec.SI.No.13)

1.12 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated as under:

“Ministry also engages with the States/UTs and ULBs in the integration of rag pickers in waste management and has issued advisories also. The integration is also made part of the assessments under Swachh Survekshans and the certification of Garbage Free Star Rating of Cities. However, the actual registration of rag pickers is to be carried out by the States/UTs and ULBs concerned.”

(Reply to Rec.SI.No.11)

“Door to Door collection of waste is the fundamental action given in the SWM Rules 2016 to be complied with by the States/UTs and ULBs. It needs to be carried out in sustainable manner for which user fees have to be implemented by the ULBs as given in the Rules. Ministry is motivating and encouraging the ULBs in levying of user charges through the assessments carried out under Swachh Survekshans and the protocol of the Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities in which it is advised to collect affordable, differential and sustainable model of user fees for door to door collection. Ministry has also issued a detailed guidelines regarding user charges from bulk generators and other households.”

(Reply to Rec.SI.No.13)

1.13 The Committee are constrained to note that on two aspects of expeditious compulsory registration of rag pickers for waste collection by Municipalities and promoting Door to Door Collection by subsidizing by ULBs, the action taken replies furnished thereto are of routine nature by mentioning about issuing of advisories to States/UTs and required registration is to be done by States/UTs and ULBs and quoting the Rule provision of levying user charges by ULBs on subsidizing of waste collection by ULBs. The Committee find that full sweep of the recommendation made by them has not been addressed in action taken replies furnished before them. They, therefore, reiterate that their aforesaid

recommendations should be well understood and addressed fully in final action taken reply of the MOHUA.

C. Adequate funds for handling sanitary waste and higher utilization of funds for Solid Waste Management reiterated.

(Rec.SI.Nos. 12 and 32)

The Committee had recommended as under:

- (i) “Need for tackling sanitary waste by adequate allocation of funds for its appropriate handling

The Committee's examination has revealed that as per Swachh, Pune as high as 2000 tonnes of sanitary waste per day is generated in India and is improperly segregated and disposed off by informal recycling workers, making them vulnerable to dreaded diseases like HIV, Hepatitis B, C and even Ebola virus, requiring allocation of huge funds for their appropriate handling and disposal. In this connection, the Committee find that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have 'agreed' before the Committee that waste pickers living in poor conditions by roadside near waste dumps are poorest, most marginalized, neglected, vulnerable sections in society. Further, the Committee have been inter alia informed by Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change that manufacturers or brand owners or marketing companies of sanitary napkins and diapers shall explore the possibility of using all recyclable materials in their products. The Committee treat the matter as grave and recommend that appropriate measures be taken for tackling the issue in coordination and consultation with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and also at the level of Hospital/Dispensaries and even at PHC level by allocating adequate funds for the purpose.”

(Rec.SI.No.12)

- (ii) “Lower utilization of funds under Solid Waste components under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) criticized and Government asked to impress upon States/UTs for utilizing the available funds complying with different conditions laid down by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

The Committee are constrained to note that there have been huge gap between Mission Allocations vis-à-vis Releases and Utilization Certificates (UCs) due vis-à-vis UCs received as on 30.09.2018 in Solid Waste component under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) period (2014-19) so far. For instance, as against the Mission allocations of Rs.7,365.82 crore, the releases were as low as Rs.3,284.79 crore. Similarly, as against Rs.1490.65 crore of UCs due, the total UCs received were as low as

Rs.1,116.83 crore. The Committee's examination has revealed that in major beneficiary States of Solid Waste Management funds, the scenario of allocation vis-à-vis releases is grim. In Maharashtra, out of allocations Rs.1081.84 crore, the releases were as low as Rs.290.34 crore. Similar was the position in other States of Uttar Pradesh (Rs.940 crore/Rs.427.73 crore), Tamil Nadu (Rs.690.00 crore/Rs.205 crore), Gujarat (Rs.536 crore/Rs.268.11 crore), Karnataka (Rs.512.52 crore/ Rs. 99.18 crore) and West Bengal (Rs.487.79 crore/Rs.199.80 crore). The Committee have also noticed that a few States have faired well as well. These are Andhra Pradesh (Rs.308.54/Rs.308.54), Rajasthan (Rs.363.46 crore/Rs.344.26 crore), Madhya Pradesh (Rs.434.01/Rs.301.75 crore), Chhattisgarh (Rs.131.53 crore/Rs.93.99 crore), Jharkhand (Rs.122.68 crore/Rs.92.38 crore), Goa (Rs.9.29 crore/Rs.5.93 crore), Himachal Pradesh (Rs.15.22 crore/Rs.9.10 crore). The Committee also find that majority of North Eastern States have also faired well. On the issue of gap between Utilisation Certificates (UCs) vis-à-vis UCs received, the Committee are constrained to note the prominent States from where the due UCs have not been received are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Rajasthan. Various reasons like failure on the part of States/UTs in not furnishing timely UCs as well as not furnishing physical and financial progress of funds released under Istinstallment have been attributed as reasons for lower releases by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. Besides, various procedural issues like compliance of conditions like preparation of bankable DPRs by ULBs for SWM in consultation with State Governments duly approved by State High Powered Committees (HPCs) within the norms of MOH&UA etc have also been outlined for lower release of funds by MOH&UA. In view of the foregoing, the Committee feel that lessons may be learnt by the slow moving States including Delhi from good performing States of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Goa and Himachal Pradesh in Solid Waste Management so that actual workdone is visible at ground level. The Committee therefore recommend the MOH&UA that necessary interactive exercise be opened between good performing States and slow moving States expeditiously for getting the desired results. The Committee also recommend that concerned States from whom required UCs are pending be asked to submit the same expeditiously.”

1.14 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken replies have stated as under:

- (i) Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject, the provision of healthcare services is the primary responsibility of the respective State/UT Governments. Under National Health Mission, GoI supports States/UTs to strengthen their health systems to provide health care services to the citizen. This includes support for Bio- Medical Waste Management at public health facilities based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs

in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIP) within their overall resource envelop.

Further, Bio- Medical Waste Management is an elementary part of quality assurance. Under NHM, financial support is being provided to States/UTs for management of Bio Medical Waste under Quality Assurance and Infection Management & Environment Plan (IMEP) which includes training, supplies, equipment, operationalization of IMEP services at public health facility and also specifically for Bio- Medical Waste Management / Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility, etc.

Details of financial support approved under NHM in FY 2019-20 for Quality Assurance and Infection Management & Environment Plan (IMEP)/ Bio Medical Waste Management (BMWM) is as per table below:

S. No.	State/ UT	Quality Assurance and Bio Medical Waste Management FY 2019-20		
		Quality Assurance	Infection Management & Environment Plan (IMEP)/ Bio Medical Waste Management (BMWM)	
		Amount Approved (Rs in Lakhs)	Amount Approved (Rs in Lakhs)	Remarks
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0.50	0.00	
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,128.10	32.59	Rs 32.59 lakhs for Supplies
3	Arunachal Pradesh	175.65	190.38	Rs 172.44 lakhs for BMWM & Rs 17.94 lakhs Supplies
4	Assam	1,332.10	299.89	Rs 203.63 lakhs for CBMWTF, Rs 14.25 lakhs for IMEP training & Rs 82.01 lakhs for Supplies
5	Bihar	1,208.86	909.17	Rs 292 lakhs for IMEP equipment procurement, Rs 97.17 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 20.00 lakhs for IMEP training & Rs 500.00 lakhs for BMWM
6	Chandigarh	12.00	0.00	
7	Chhattisgarh	618.34	63.13	Rs 49.63 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 13.50 lakhs for IMEP training
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.15	0.00	
9	Daman and Diu	1.75	2.72	Rs 1.60 lakhs for IMEP equipment procurement, Rs

				1.12 lakhs for Supplies
10	Delhi	0.00	8.25	Rs 8.25 lakhs for Supplies
11	Goa	51.76	0.60	Rs 0.50 for IMEP training, Rs 0.10 lakhs for BMWM
12	Gujarat	3,658.47	122.10	Rs 59.66 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 62.44 lakhs for BMWM
13	Haryana	394.43	68.49	Rs 25.92 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 42.57 lakhs for IMEP training
14	Himachal Pradesh	248.53	3.18	Rs 3.18 lakhs for Supplies
15	Jammu & Kashmir	612.96	13.49	Rs 13.49 lakhs for Supplies
16	Jharkhand	2,311.46	609.65	Rs 300 lakhs for Operationalising Infection Management & Environment Plan at health facilities, Rs 40.65 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 269 lakhs for BMWM
17	Karnataka	2,426.00	67.76	Rs 57.72 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 10.04 lakhs for IMEP training
18	Kerala	2,226.83	30.00	Rs 30 lakhs for IMEP training
19	Lakshadweep	18.50	0.00	
20	Madhya Pradesh	6,363.38	1,095.95	Rs 931.80 lakhs for Operationalising Infection Management & Environment Plan at health facilities, Rs 148.85 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 15.30 lakhs for BMWM
21	Maharashtra	1,893.48	291.59	Rs 121.28 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 29.18 lakhs for IMEP training, Rs 46.23 lakhs for liquid waste management, Rs 94.90 lakhs for BMWM
22	Manipur	195.14	3.49	Rs 1.89 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 1.60 lakhs for IMEP training
23	Meghalaya	142.87	16.38	Rs 12.24 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 4.14 lakhs for IMEP training
24	Mizoram	158.08	1.24	Rs 1.24 lakhs for Supplies
25	Nagaland	220.25	2.80	Rs 2.80 lakhs for Supplies
26	Odisha	1,428.75	49.62	Rs 49.62 lakhs for Supplies
27	Puducherry	134.77	1.17	Rs 1.17 lakhs for Supplies
28	Punjab	767.25	1,047.20	Rs 1040 lakhs for ETP, Rs

				7.20 lakhs for Supplies
29	Rajasthan	7,707.17	145.23	Rs 66.38 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 78.85 lakhs for IMEP training
30	Sikkim	41.03	3.13	Rs 0.90 lakhs for IMEP equipment procurement, Rs 1.23 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 1 lakhs for IMEP training
31	Tamil Nadu	1,092.20	415.63	Rs 250 lakhs for Operationalising Infection Management & Environment Plan at health facilities, Rs 131.22 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 34.41 lakhs for IMEP training
32	Telangana		25.50	Rs 25.50 lakhs for Supplies
33	Tripura	182.56	77.68	Rs 4 lakhs for IMEP equipment procurement, Rs 23.55 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 50.13 lakhs for BMWM
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,126.88	20,620.11	Rs 20421.73 lakhs for IMEP services, Rs 151.83 lakhs for Supplies, Rs. 46.55 lakhs for BMWM Plant and Sterilization System for 100 bedded MCH Wing at Gorakhpur
35	Uttarakhand	247.29	19.73	Rs 19.73 lakhs for Supplies
36	West Bengal	914.93	43.29	Rs 43.29 lakhs for Supplies
Total		39,043.42	26,281.14	

(Reply to Rec.SI.No.12)

- (ii) “Under Swachh Bharat Scheme, Solid Waste Management projects are capital intensive with a completion time range of 1-3 years. Further the utilisation certificates are required to be submitted within 12 months of the closure of the financial year in which the grant has been released. Till date Rs. 9008.17 Crores have been released to the States/UTs and against the due amount of Rs. 6338.21 Crores for utilisation certificates (UCs), actual UCs for an amount of Rs. 5,401 Crores were received in the Ministry. This figure also includes some UCs which was due in next financial year i.e. 2020-21.”

(Reply to Rec.SI.No.32)

1.15 The Committee deprecate that action taken replies on their elaborate and comprehensive recommendations on arrangement of funds for appropriate handling of sanitary waste management and full utilization of SWM funds have been very brief and as such incomprehensive. Moreover they also are constrained to that instead of properly dealing with subject matter on suggested lines by the Committee, the MOHUA has termed it as 'State Subject' and giving State-wise funds given for FY-2019-20 on full utilization of SWM funds also the action taken reply is silent on opening interactive exercise between good performing and slow moving States for getting desired results. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their aforesaid recommendations so that comprehensive final action taken replies are submitted before them for coming to logical conclusion.

D. Need for PAN India Licence promoting Waste to Compost (WTC) Plants and utilizing available technological options reiterated

(Rec. Sl. Nos. 22, 23 and 25)

1.16 The Committee have recommended as under:

- (i) "Need for PAN India Licence, Ware Housing fertilizers nutrient based subsidy for city compost and inclusion of city compost under NIL category under GST recommended"

Various other aspects related with Waste to Compost that came up before the Committee through ASSOCHAM include need for pan India licence for city compost in place of time consuming State specific licence currently prevailing, need for warehousing facilities for storing city compost as thousands of bags of city compost is lying unsold in various WTC plants, introduction of nutrient based subsidy for city compost in the name of Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM), which is not available currently, and need for inclusion of city compost under Nil category under GST. In this context, on the inclusion of city compost under NIL category under GST, the Committee find that the Ministry of Housing and Urban

Affairs have left the issue to Ministry of Finance to comment upon. The Committee recommend that MOH&UA should take up the aforesaid issues with appropriate Ministries for making the procedure for WTC simple, conducive and workable for WTC composting facilities in the country to flourish which would be in the interest of environment. On the GST issue, the Committee would like the Ministry of Finance to take a positive view in the matter.”

(Rec.SI.No.22)

- (ii) “Project, Planning and implementation of Waste to Compost (WTC) plant criticized and Government asked to open WTC Plants in all States in the country in a big way

The Committee are constrained to note that there are only few functional Waste to Compost (WTC) Plants in the country and these too are running much below their annual installed capacity. For instance, out of a total of 145 WTC Plants in the country with per annum installed capacity of 62.32 lakh tonnes, the per annum compost production is as low as 13.11 lakh tonnes. From the State-wise details, the Committee are also constrained to note that WTC plants are largely concentrated in a few States viz. Karnataka and Maharashtra with 19 plants each, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu with 14 plants each, besides Gujarat with 12 such plants. The Committee are glad to note that twin States of Karnataka and Kerala are moving towards cent percent decentralized composting. The Committee however find that in the remaining States, the number is in single digits. In this Connection, the MOH&UA have candidly admitted before the Committee that more number of plants are needed to process the waste effectively. As regards projects under construction, the Committee find that 150 WTC Plants with capacity of 33.48 MTPA are under construction and / or tendering, and majority of these WTC already have been planned in States where such Plants are already working namely 29 Plants in Andhra Pradesh, 20 Plants in Gujarat, 19 Plants in Tamil Nadu, 14 Plants in Maharashtra and 16 Plants in Rajasthan.

On the issue of making Waste to Compost Plants a pan India presence, the Committee have been informed by MOH&UA that a drive for segregation of waste has already been on in all 4041 cities/towns to produce good quality of compost and many States like Assam, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, WTC Plants are already set up or in the process of being set up. The Committee, however, find from the State-wise data placed before the Committee that number of WTC Plants in aforesaid States are quite few. The Committee would like an explanation from MOH&UA in this regard. In this connection, the Committee have been informed by NITI Aayog that vast opportunities might emerge for expansion of Solid Waste Management in the country. Member-Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board has also outlined the need for preparing a roadmap of total waste generated vis-à-vis city compost likely to be generated in coming five years from now in

the country and the Committee feel that in all the States project, planning and implementation of WTC Plants be uniformly chalked out in the country expeditiously.”

(Rec.SI.No.23)

- (iii) “Government asked to utilize available technological options for SWM with desired level of investment from affluent section of society in a comprehensive manner

The Committee's examination of Waste to Energy (WTE) aspect linked with Solid Waste Management has revealed various issues. These inter alia include use of appropriate Waste to Energy technologies for proper waste processing, need for dis-incentivising landfills, promoting scientific landfills and their conversion into parks, need for capacity creation of Waste to Energy Plants, augmenting R&D and capacity building in Solid Waste Management, use of plastics for road construction and various 'C' and 'D' Waste related issues. On the issue of appropriate technologies for WTE the Committee find that NITI Aayog has outlined four technologies for WTE processing of (i) Hydrothermal (conversion of wet to green coal), (ii) Catalytic Thermo Chemical process (shell technology), converting Bio-mass and Bio-degradable MSW to liquid fuel (iii) Plasma Gasification (WC Technology) which gasify all kinds of waste to energy at 3000 degree centigrade and (iv) The Thermal De-polymerisation which can generate methane and oil from unsegregated MSW etc. In this context, MOH&UA has observed before the Committee that there are no separate suitable methods for metropolitan cities and smaller cities and all processing methods are suitable for entire quality of waste with suitable quantity however segregation of waste in different streams is key for efficient and economical processing. The MOH&UA has also submitted before the Committee that considering typical composition of waste, composting is highly relevant in India, however, in certain categories of bulk generators like hotels and restaurants etc. bio-methanisation process proves to be better and an economic option. Further, segregation and recycling of various streams is best method for dry waste in large cities or cluster basis involving many smaller cities are better suited for methods of processing dry waste like plastic waste. In this context, NITI Aayog has observed that there is a positive co-relation of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generation with economic development and accompanying affluence. In this context, NITI Aayog has quoted that as per study by Columbia University, New York, a higher standard of living results in more waste and also a greater ability to invest in waste management system. The Committee thus finds that technologies options are already available and there is an apparent need for higher investment in such technologies from affluent section of society. The Committee, therefore, recommend the MOH&UA to go for use of available technologies for SWM, with equivalent investment from affluent sections of society in the area of SWM, in the country in a

comprehensive manner. The Committee also recommended that all out efforts should be made to make use of bio gas from organic waste.”

(Rec.SI.No.25)

1.17 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their action taken reply have stated as under:

- (i) “The GST rates are decided on the recommendations of the GST Council and the Council has granted exemption from GST to Municipal Solid Waste, sewage sludge and clinical waste vide S.No. 110 of notification No. 2/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017. Compost has also been granted an exemption from GST if not packed in a unit container and not bearing a brand name vide S.No. 108 of notification No. 2/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017. Compost packed in unit container and bearing a brand name attracts GST rate of 5%.”

(Reply to Rec.SI.No.22)

- (ii) “The Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules 2016 have clearly laid down the end-to-end roadmap for the scientific management of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) keeping in view the threat to human health and environmental degradation.

The roadmap given in the SWM Rules needs to be implemented in letter and in spirit by the States/UTs and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) who are constitutionally responsible for the subject and for carrying out the functions.

Further, the funding required for such MSWM has to be arranged by the States/UTs and ULBs whereas the Central Government may provide certain Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under various centrally sponsored schemes run from time to time such as Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)- Urban, as per guidelines.

The processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) as on date has increased to 54% from 19% in 2014 due to the focus brought by Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) upon door-to-door collection of segregated waste which is about 90% as on date, integration of informal waste pickers, collection of user fee, anti-littering directions, setting up of material recovery facilities, in house processing of wet waste by bulk waste generators, processing of biodegradable waste into compost and bio-methanation, non-biodegradable (dry) waste into energy and Refused Derived Fuel (RDF), setting up of scientific and land fill for residual waste etc.

Ministry is advising the States/UTs & ULBs to take up decentralised processing of wet waste as a corollary to door to door collection of segregated wet waste.”

(Reply to Rec.SI.No.23)

- (iii) “The States/UTs & ULBs are constitutionally mandated to carry out the functions of municipal solid waste management on whole town basis including decentralised processing, and for such activities, Ministry is advising to collect affordable, differential and sustainable user charges depending upon the different economic status / conditions prevalent in the society.”

(Reply to Rec.SI.No.25)

1.18 The Committee are constrained to note that important aspects concerning Waste to Compost (WTC) like PAN India Licence for WTC, opening warehouses for its storage, expeditious setting up of WTC plants etc have hardly been addressed in action taken replies by the Ministry. The Committee, therefore, treat the same incomplete and do not accept. In the light of the above, they reiterate their above recommendations and urge for submission of complete final action taken before them for arriving at logical conclusion.

E. Strict enforcement of available provision for Solid Waste Management enhancing available mechanism and speeding up implementation of e-Waste Management Rules framing of roadmap for proper treatment and disposal of hazardous waste reiterated

(Rec. SI. Nos. 4, 34, 35 and 37)

1.19 The Committee had recommended as under:

- (i) “Strict enforcement of available provision for Solid Waste Management recommended

The Committee find it deplorable that waste source segregation and waste processing is far lower than Door to Door Collection in urban areas of the country leading to health and environmental hazards. For instance, as against the 82% 'Door to Door Collection of Waste', the 'Waste Source Segregation' is as low as 48% and 'Waste Processing' is a dismal

37.23%. As regards, 82% Door to Door Collection, the Committee are alarmed to note that it is still at very low levels in several States. For instance, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Sikkim are the only States alongwith UTs of A&N Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu with 100% Door to Door Collection whereas States with higher level of Door to Door Collection are Rajasthan (99%), Tamil Nadu (90%), Arunachal Pradesh (96%) etc. The Committee are concerned to note that NCT of Delhi is still far behind at 86%. The Committee are also concerned to note that large States viz. Assam, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are slow moving with 43%, 62% and 65% Door to Door Collection respectively. In this connection, the Committee recall that in January, 2018, the overall Door to Door Collection was 68.4% which has gone upto 82%. However, looking at prevailing scenario, the Committee feel that a lot more needs to be done in this area especially in big States like Assam, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and in other States too by accelerating the coverage with available mechanism like Star Rating protocol for Garbage Free Cities, IEC activities etc.”

(Rec.SI.No.4)

- (ii) “Inadequate mechanism available for implementation of e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 criticized and Government asked to enhance the available mechanism and speed up implementation

The Committee are constrained to note that as per Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, e-Waste creates global crisis due to environmental degradation and may affect human health, soil and even may contaminate ground water. E-Waste means wastes from electrical and electronic equipment whole or part or rejects in the form of Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Chromium etc. from their manufacturing process that are intended to be discarded. In this connection, the Committee also notice that as per Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the level of e-Waste generation of 1.45 lakh tonnes in 2005 may go as high as 8.00 lakh tonnes by 2020, whereas as per NITI Aayog, India happens to be one of the largest producer generating 18.5 lakh tonnes of hazardous waste and importing items yielding e-waste of 13.5 lakh tonnes annually which ends up in landfills/incinerators releasing cancer causing toxins. The Committee are dismayed to notice the media report, quoting UN Report, that out of 44.7 million tonnes of electronic waste in 2016 equivalent to some 45 Eifel Towers, India's contribution is as high as 2 million tonnes and despite e-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 as high as 80% of e-Wastes like old lap tops, cell phones, TV etc. continue to be broken at huge health and environmental cost by informal sector. The Committee note that the country is currently undergoing an exciting and unprecedented phase of development and economic transformation with heavy dependence on import of electronic goods to meet its domestic demand.

The Committee also find that since recycling of e-waste is difficult and complex in nature, the e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 were notified which inter-alia provide for prohibiting and separating e-waste from entering into the Municipal Solid Waste stream, depositing domestic e-waste such as tube light, CFL lamps, computer hardware at nearest Material Recovery Facility (MRF), providing for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) etc. and so on. The Committee also find that unsatisfied with implementation of 2011 Rules the e-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 were notified which inter-alia included elaborate EPR, setting up of Producers Responsibility Organisations and e-waste exchange assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers of electronic products for safe disposal, making mandatory for every producer to apply before CPCB for EPR authorization, making the producers responsible for providing contact details to consumers and bulk consumers through their websites, spreading of awareness etc. The Committee also find that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs while outlining Physical and Chemical process of recycling of e-waste in details has also outlined that 178 authorised recyclers and dismantlers are currently working in India. In view of the above, the Committee feel that like Solid Waste Management, implementation of e-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 is far from satisfactory and whatever good intentions that are behind these rules, all these are only on paper, as common man as well as, the producer of e-waste and even the CPCB are not honest in implementation of these Rules. The Committee also feel that 178 authorised recyclers and dismantlers for the vast country like India are too less and need to be suitably enhanced to broaden the scope of recycling and dismantling of e-waste properly in the country.”

(Rec.SI.No.34)

- (iii) “In the light of good workdone in developed and developing countries especially of Europe, very less workdone on e-waste management and disposal in the country criticized and Government asked to make use of available provisions in e-waste (Management) Rules for desired level of work at ground level.

The Committee are constrained to note that many developed countries like Japan, Netherland, some other countries of Europe and some developing countries also are far ahead in the area of e-waste management in the spheres of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) through Producers Responsibility Organisation (PROs), setting up mechanism for public awareness etc., whereas the workdone in India is almost nil and whatever works on R&D for e-waste recycling that has been taken up by Ministry of Electronics and IT and Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change is at Pilot stage only besides mechanism for public awareness is almost nil. The Committee are also constrained to note that in the name of providing necessary training on e-waste management, the Committee have been informed by the MOE&F&CC that

a programme is designed to be implemented in 68 cities of the country in first phase in association with CPCB within the umbrella framework of Swachh Bharat Mission. The Committee feel that all these facts reveal that virtually no work is undertaken by different Ministries in the field of e-waste management which may cause havoc to environment, degrade soil and contaminate ground water also.

The Committee also note that e-waste (Management) Rules contains many good things like convergence of stakeholders including manufacturers, dealers, e-retailers etc. simplification in registration/authorization for dismantling under one system, withdrawing or recall of product from market in case of non-compliance, making State Governments responsible for ensuring safety, health and skill development of workers involved in dismantling and recycling operations, assigning the ULBs the duty to collect and channelize the orphan products to authorized dismantlers or receivers etc. The Committee however feel that their implementation is not visible at ground level and is only on paper. The Committee, therefore, recommend the MOE&F&CC and allied Ministries to pull up their socks and make use available provisions under e-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 for treatment and disposal of e-waste in an effective and comprehensive manner.”

(Rec.SI.No.35)

- (iv) “In view of challenging scenario of Hazardous Waste in the country, States/UTs have been asked to frame a roadmap by 2020 for proper treatment and disposal of hazardous waste in consultation and coordination with registered recyclers, Cement Plants industries etc.

The Committee note that as per Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change, hazardous waste means any waste which by reason of characteristics such as physical, chemicals, biological, reactive toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive causes danger or is likely to cause danger to health or environment whether alone or in contact with other wastes or substances. It basically comprises of waste generated during manufacturing process of commercial products such as industries involved in petroleum, refining, production of pharmaceuticals paint, electronic products like Lead, Acid Batteries, Waste tyres, paper wastes, have been categorized as hazardous wastes by MOE&F&CC whereas Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has informed that with development of modern electronic gadgets such as Cell phone iPod, Palm Top, Lap Top computers etc. also result in high use of different hazardous substances that are harmful for environment and human body. In this connection, the Committee are constrained to note that MOE&F&CC has also highlighted the issue of unscientific disposal of hazardous waste and have underlined the need for systematic management of hazardous and other waste in an environmentally sound manner by way of prevention, minimization, re-use, recycling, utilisation including co-processing and safe disposal of waste. In this connection,

Committee find that as per CPCB the annual hazardous waste generation in 2018 was 7.46 million tonnes from 44,000 industries and for re-cycling and reuse, there are currently 1080 registered recyclers, 47 Cement Plants permitted for co-processing and about 108 industries permitted for utilization of hazardous waste. Besides, there are 40 Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) available in 17 States/UTs. Besides, the hazardous waste can be disposed off by setting up captive treatment plants. In this context, while perusing Hazardous and other Waste (Management and Transporting Movement) Rules, the Committee find that States/UTs have been given the responsibility for environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes like setting up of industrial space or sheds for recycling, pre-processing of hazardous waste, registering workers involved in recycling, pre-processing, undertaking skill development activities etc. In this connection, it came out during the course of evidence of the representatives of MOH&UA that some big cities such as Bengaluru has made sufficient storage/sorting facilities. The Committee apprehend that hazardous waste management may not be working well in different States/UTs. MOH&UA was also candid in their admission before the Committee that monitoring hazardous waste management is essential and the Ministry is encouraging States/UTs to adopt this approach. The Committee feel that since the State Governments/UTs Administration have been made responsible for environmentally sound management of hazardous waste and other wastes like setting up of industrial space or sheds for recycling, registering or workers involved in recycling for their skill development, the Committee recommend that State Governments/UTs Administration should sit together with 1080 registered recyclers, 47 Cement Plants permitted for co-processing and 108 industries permitted for utilization of hazardous waste and after understanding their views chart out a roadmap by 2020 for treatment and disposal of hazardous waste at States/UTs level itself by suitably enhancing the current level of 40 common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) available in 17 States/UTs or by encouraging captive treatment plants in a big way.”

(Rec.SI.No.37)

1.20 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their Action Taken replies have stated as under:-

- (i) “Being a State subject and function of the ULBs, MoHUA continues to engage with the States/UTs & ULBs in providing various advisories and guidelines and motivating and guiding their efforts through the annual Swachh Survekshans and the Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities. Star rating protocol for Garbage Free Cities has been made integral part of Swachh Survekshan to have pan India coverage.”

(Reply to Rec. SI. No.4)

- (ii) “Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is the nodal agency for policy, planning, promoting and coordinating the environmental programmes and has notified the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016. The E-Waste Rules, 2016 mandate Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to prepare guidelines on implementation of E-Waste Rules, which includes specific guidelines for extended producer responsibility, channelization, collection centres, storage, transportation, environmentally sound dismantling and recycling, refurbishment, and random sampling of EEE for testing of RoHS parameters.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), being the nodal ministry for Electronics and IT, is promoting R&D to develop technological solutions for e-waste management in environment friendly manner. The e-waste has various components like, printed circuit boards (PCBs), plastic, metal etc. The process for recovery of precious metals from PCB under a project jointly implemented by C-MET, Hyderabad and E-Parisara, Bengaluru has yielded two exclusive PCB recycling processes, 1000Kg/ day capacity and 100Kg/batch, with acceptable environmental norms first time in India.

The e-waste also contains plastics, nearly 25% of its weight. Novel recovery and conversion of e-waste plastics to value added product had also been successfully developed. The developed process is capable to convert majority (76%) of the waste plastics to suitable master batch, which could be used for virgin plastic products. The toxicity and environmental tests were carried out on the developed products from the master batch, showed acceptable standard.”

(Reply to Rec.SI.No.34)

- (iii) “The major concern of e-waste management in India is lack of awareness amongst various stakeholders about the hazards associated to the end-of-life products. In this direction, MeitY has been implementing an “Awareness Programme on Environmental Hazards of Electronic waste” since March 2015 to create awareness among the public about the hazards of e-waste recycling by the unorganized sector and to educate them about alternate methods of disposing their e-waste. The programme has created training tools, content materials, films, printed materials, videos and jingles etc. for every strata of the society which are freely available on the dedicated website (www.greene.gov.in). Further, social media platforms (Twitter handle and Facebook page), app has also been created to provide online status of the activities and show-case the activities/ workshops/ carnivals etc. conducted under the programme.”

(Reply to Rec.SI.No.35)

- (iv) “Hazardous Wastes are handled broadly under two categories (i) Domestic Hazardous Waste and (ii) Industrial Hazardous Waste. Local bodies are required to establish various collection centres so that domestic hazardous waste from houses, premises, colonies etc. can be deposited into the collection centre and it is channelized for further recycling and processing. For this urban local bodies have to develop a mechanism under the State Waste Management Policy framed by State/UT department under the overall guidance of Waste management Policy of MOH&UA.

For Industrial Hazardous Waste, the Industrial Hazardous Waste are covered by Hazardous & other waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 in which authorisation is provided by the State Pollution Control Boards for generation, handling, collection, reception, treatment, transport, storage, reuse, recycling, recovery, pre-processing, utilisation including co-processing and disposal of hazardous wastes by various industrial units. These permissions are granted keeping in view the adequate recycling facilities available in different cities/Urban Areas for which the State and UT departments have to work closely for setting up various recycling units including TSDF.”

(Reply to Rec.SI.No.37)

1.21 The Committee are considered to find that prominent recommendations regarding strict enforcement of SWM laws, utilizing good provisions in e-waste Management Rules like convergence of stakeholders making State Government responsible for ensuring safety and skill development of workers etc. enhancing available mechanism for ‘e waste’ management etc. have not been properly addressed on desired lines in action taken replies furnished thereto. The Committee are constrained to note that on the aspect of strict enforcement of SWM laws, the MOHUA has taken the shelter of ‘State Subject’ whereas on issue of e-Waste management has left the same to be handled by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and Environment and Forests & Climate Change. The Committee, therefore, reiterate the MOHUA to furnish a

comprehensive final action taken reply covering all aspects raised by them be conveyed before them for their consideration.

F. Disincentivising landfills, promoting extensive use of plastic for road construction and initiating remedial steps for strengthening the finances of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) reiterated.

(Rec.SI.Nos.26, 30 and 33)

1.22 The Committee had recommended as under:

(i) “Disincentivising landfills and their conversion into Parks recommended

The Committee are dismayed to note that as per NITI Aayog the country is going to lose as large as 1240 hectares of additional land every year for accommodating processed/unprocessed MSW seriously threatening the environment through ground water and air pollution. In this connection, Center for Science & Environment has informed the Committee that land as a resource is too valuable to be wasted for landfills and have advocated for dis-incentivising it by charging high amount of tipping fee for bringing waste to landfills as has been done globally. In this context, the Committee have been informed by ASSOCHAM that the collection efficiency is as low as 50-60% in India, and where only 10% of plastic waste gets treated, unlike European and North American countries where no landfills are visible as whatever waste is available gets converted into products for further use.

In this connection, the Committee also find that public resistance for allotment of landfills due to Not In My Backyard (NIMBY) syndrome has been the reason behind delay in identification of land in Delhi for landfills also Finding a way out ASSOCHAM has pleaded for scientific landfills by way of converting the land fills into parks on the pattern of Mumbai. The Committee also find that on ASSOCHAM's suggestion of allotment of barren land for dump site the MOH&UA has observed that landfills site should be selected by ULBs/District Administration keeping in view siting conditions of landfills specified in SWM Rules and MOE&F have also observed on similar lines. In view of above, the Committee feel that landfills should be dis-incentivised by very high rate of tipping fee from waste deposition in landfills and the landfills be scientifically managed by way of converting these into parks on the lines of the one done in Mumbai, by impressing upon ULBs/Panchayats etc to take necessary steps in this regard.”

(Rec.SI.No.26)

(ii) “Extensive use of plastic for road construction recommended

The Committee are constrained to note that virtually no headway has been achieved in use of plastic for road construction between country's prominent road construction agency of NHAI and South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) even after an MOU was signed between the two and even after an affidavit was filed by the then Municipal Corporation of Delhi way back in 2012 before Hon'ble Supreme Court stating that Ghazipur dump site has reached its saturation point and no dumping can be done there. The Committee are constrained to note that status quo is still prevailing on the issue as a representative of MOH&UA during his deposition before the Committee has promised the Committee to take up the issue with the level of Hon'ble Minister for Housing and Urban Affairs. The Committee feel that in the case of Delhi, there is a need for resolving the deadlock on the issue between NHAI and SDMC so that the eye sore of Ghazipur dump site is cleaned and plastic dumped therein is used for road construction purposes. The Committee also strongly recommend that issue of plastic for road construction purposes be promoted in a big way across States/UTs.”

(Rec.SI.No.30)

(iii) “Initiating remedial steps for strengthening the finances of ULBs like reviewing the funding pattern, generating resources through interest free bonds by ULBs recommended

The Committee's examination has revealed that inability of ULBs to arrange their two third share in SWM projects with one third available from Centre by reason of their poor financial position has been shown prominently before the Committee, with barely 5% funds available with ULBs for SWM purposes with as high as 60-70% funds deployed for street cleaning and remaining 20-30% funds deployed on transportation. In this connection, it has been apprehended before the Committee by Municipal Commissioner of South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) that financially poor Corporations might fail Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) in the country. At the same time, the Committee have also been informed by the MOH&UA that SWM projects are either completely or partially funded by Government of India and also by external agencies like JICA, ADB etc., or by private participation, user charges, Swachh Bharat Kosh and also through tax free Municipal bonds etc. The Ministry has also suggested that funds for SWM can also be generated through pooled financing. The Committee feel that although these avenues/options are still open and available with ULBs, yet the ULBs still lack requisite finances to run SWM projects on their own. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the issue of reviewing the funding pattern be examined with ULBs in the light of options/avenues available for resource generation and also in the light of experience of good performing States enabling them to make SBM(U) a success in the country.”

(Rec.SI.No.33)

1.23 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in their Action Taken Replies has stated as under:

- (i) The SWM Rules 2016, have laid down the management of landfills/dumpsites including their proper closure. States/UTs and ULBs need to implement the same. However, Ministry is encouraging them by the inclusion of the landfill/dumpsite assessment in the Swachh Survekshans and the protocol for Garbage Free Star Rating of Cities.

(Reply to Rec.SI.No.26)

- (ii) Ministry is encouraging the States/UTs and ULBs in plastic waste management including the use of waste plastic in road construction as brought out in the Ministry's Advisory on Plastic Waste Management containing the issues, solutions and case studies, as far as waste plastic is concerned.

(Reply to Rec.SI.No.30)

- (iii) As SWM is a State subject and function of the ULBs it is their responsibility to fund the sector. Ministry is only providing ACAs generic to all States and UTs as decided by the Cabinet. Hence, the recommendation is not agreeable.

(Reply to Rec.SI.No.33)

1.24 The Committee are constrained to note that their well reasoned recommendations regarding disincentivising landfills and their conversion into Parks, promoting extensive use of plastic for road construction and initiating remedial steps for strengthening the finances of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) like reviewing the funding pattern generating resources through interest free bonds by ULBs have not been as comprehensively answered commensurating with the sweep of recommendations while mentioning that management of landfills has been already provided under SWM Rules, use of plastic for road construction is being promoted by advisories / case studies with States/UTs and SWM being 'State Subject'. States/UTs are responsible for arranging funds. The Committee

feel that MOHUA have not even evaluated the valuable suggestions offered by the Committee on aforesaid issues and reiterate the same.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 3)

STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF AVAILABLE PROVISION FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDED

2.1 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

“The Committee while reviewing the implementation of different Waste Management Rules find that there are specific Rules for Solid Waste, Plastic waste, e-Waste, Bio-Medical Waste, Hazardous Waste. However, in the light of deposition of representatives of ASSOCHAM and prominent NGOs, the Committee find that their implementation is only on paper. The Committee's examination has also revealed that for Solid Waste Management, Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change (M/o. E&F&CC) is responsible for overall monitoring in the country under Central Monitoring Committee (CMC), headed by Secretary (MOE&F&CC), comprising officials from various Ministries. Similarly, the role of different Ministries have also been defined. The role of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is periodic review of measures taken by States and ULBs, formulating policy etc. for Solid Waste Management; role of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers is to provide market development assistance for city compost; role of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is to propagate utilization of compost on farm land; role of Ministry of Power is to decide tariff or charges for power generated from Waste to Energy plants and role of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy source is to facilitate infrastructure

creation for Waste to Energy Plants. Besides MOE&F&CC/Central Pollution Control Board issues guidelines for management of regular and other waste management. In this context, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has contended before the Committee that there is no lack of coordination between Ministries on Solid Waste Management and each Ministry has been

given separate mandate and jurisdiction. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs candidly admitted before the Committee that a lot more needs to be done on issues like anti-littering, segregation of waste at source, appropriate waste processing etc. since the task is related with behavior change of citizens. In this connection, the Committee have been informed by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs about three bin system for collection of waste i.e. Green Bin for Wet Waste, White for Dry Waste and Black Bin for Hazardous Waste. About disposal of waste, the Committee have been informed that, wet waste is preferably for compost preparation or bio-methanization (depending upon liquid content), dry waste for recycling and hazardous for depositing at designated collection centers. On services part, the Committee have also been informed that collection at primary level i.e. households level to storage depot and at secondary level i.e. picking up from storage to waste processing sites.

About monitoring part, the Committee have perused the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and have noticed that enough provisions are already available for making Solid Waste Management a success. These, inter alia, pertain to responsibility of generator of waste, payment of users

charges to waste collectors, 'Spot Fine' by ULBs for littering and for non-segregation, collection and disposal of sanitary wastes like sanitary pads etc. door to door collection by SHGs/ragpickers, infrastructure for Solid Waste Management, making Bulk and Institutional Generators like households, Market Associations, etc. accountable for segregating and sorting of wastes in association with ULBs, making Group Housing Societies accountable for in house waste handling and composting, promoting Waste to Energy, etc. Similarly, role of Central Pollution Control Board/ULBs have been sufficiently clear. In this context, the Committee have also been informed by MOH&UA that through IEC campaigns like Swachh Office, Swachh Parks, Swachh RWAs, Swachh Schools and also through standard operating procedures, citizens are being motivated to abide by above regulations. The Committee however are constrained to note that even after everything is available in the 'Rule Book' the progress on Solid Waste Management has not moved beyond 82% for door to door collection and 48% in segregation at source indicating that the entire well laid out mechanism is only on paper. The Committee feel that enough time and efforts have been wasted by now and it is time for taking coordinated steps on a war footing to tackle the menace of Solid Waste in the country and for strict enforcement of measures available in 'Rule Book'."

2.2 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Ministry agree with the recommendations of the Committee. With the close monitoring and coordination among various central Ministries, the processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) as on date has increased to 54% from 19% in 2014 due to the focus brought by Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) upon door-to-door collection of segregated waste which is about 90% as on date, integration of informal waste pickers, collection of user fee, anti-littering directions, setting up of material recovery facilities, in house processing of wet waste by bulk waste generators, processing of biodegradable waste into compost and bio-methanation, non-biodegradable (dry) waste into energy and Refused Derived Fuel (RDF), setting up of scientific and land fill for residual waste etc."

Recommendation (Serial No. 6)

A WIDE RANGING DIALOGUE RECOMMENDED WITH STAKEHOLDERS FOR ENHANCING WASTE PROCESSING IN THE COUNTRY

2.3 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee are dismayed to note that scenario of waste processing is quite dismal with overall waste processing being as low as 37.23% with only a few States doing well. These include Chhattisgarh with 84%, Sikkim with 66%, Telangana with 65%, Madhya Pradesh and Meghalaya with 58% each. The remaining States are lagging behind. The Committee find that large States viz. Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are lagging

behind at 35%, 27% and 20% respectively in waste processing. The Committee feel that the lower rate of waste processing speaks volumes about working of various line Ministries i.e. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Environment and Forests and Climate Change, Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare etc., for not creating conducive atmosphere for waste composting. Besides New and Renewable Energy is also largely responsible for creation of Waste to Energy Plants. The Committee, therefore, call upon all the concerned Ministries to sit with various stakeholders i.e. State Governments, ULBs and representatives of Industry/NGOs etc. for enhancing Waste processing at desired levels in the country."

2.4 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Ministry agree with the recommendations of the Committee. With the strict enforcement and coordination among various central Ministries, the processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) as on date has increased to 54% from 19% in 2014 due to the focus brought by Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) upon door-to-door collection of segregated waste which is about 90% as on date, integration of informal waste pickers, collection of user fee, anti-littering directions, setting up of material recovery facilities, in house processing of wet waste by bulk waste generators, processing of biodegradable waste into compost and bio-methanation, non-biodegradable (dry) waste into energy and Refused Derived Fuel (RDF), setting up of scientific and land fill for residual waste etc."

Recommendation (Serial No. 7)

STRICT IMPLEMENTATION AND REGULAR INTERACTION WITH PUBLIC FOR OPENING UP AWARENESS CAMPAIGN ABOUT GARBAGE COLLECTION AND SOURCE SEGREGATION AT SCHOOL LEVEL RECOMMENDED

2.5 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee's examination has revealed that various implementation constraints are coming in the way of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for achieving complete Door to Door Collection of Wastes, its source segregation and processing due to the common belief that garbage clearing is largely the responsibility of ULBs. Additionally, the general public is not habitual of source segregation of waste and as such usefulness of waste as source is lost. Besides problem of availability of land for setting up SWM facilities, need for waste management in land use planning and need for polluters to pay, cluster approach for Solid Waste Management have also been underlined before the Committee by MOH&UA. The Committee feel that all these implementation constraints can be resolved with stricter implementation and regular interaction with public at large within the wherewithal available with implementing agencies by bringing about awareness in garbage collection and source segregation in school curriculum for greater impact on the public at large. Focussed media campaigns with judicious use of social media platforms can also be utilised fruitfully for awareness generation."

2.6 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Ministry is advising States/UTs & ULBs to take necessary actions in SWM including brining about awareness through media & social media campaigns etc. The said campaigns are also part of the assessment under the Swachh Survekshans conducted by the Ministry. As regards to awareness in garbage collection and source segregation in school curriculum, Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MoHRD) has informed that the issues of cleanliness and hygiene are infused in chapters based on themes food, water, family and friends, shelter across all the stages. Further, the text in the form of stories, poems, travelogues, case studies draws their attention toward the issue of pollution, garbage, diseases, health, malnutrition and questions that encourage students to critically think and reflect as per their own context and weaved in."

Recommendation (Serial No. 15)

STRICT IMPLEMENTATION OF EXTENDED PRODUCERS RESPONSIBILITY (EPR), RECOMMENDED

2.7 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee find that some wastes such as CFLs, batteries etc. that are highly toxic and cannot be handled by municipalities are now the responsibility of companies manufacturing these so that the environment and public is safeguarded. In this connection, various issues pertaining to

EPR etc. have come up before the Committee from ASSOCHAM which include need for payment of fee for waste recycled for reducing landfills instead of collection of tipping fee from waste collected, need for bringing unrecognized sector within the EPR fold, increasing the thickness of plastic from 50 micron to 100 micron for making it of recyclable value and need for no ban on plastic without scientific basis, etc. In this context, on the collection of tipping fee issue, the Committee have been informed by MOH&UA that both models of tipping can be adopted. On other issue, the MOE&F&CC has inter alia informed that thickness of plastic from 40 micron to 50 micron has been done for making plastic of recyclable value. Further consultations with stakeholders are underway on three draft models on the subject which have been circulated to various stakeholders during Regional Workshop conducted by the Ministry and CII on 12th and 13th November, 2018 for comments and once the consultation process is over, the final EPR mechanism will be implemented. The Committee would await the latest position on the issue."

2.8 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"The MoE&F&CC has demonstrated the draft models to the stakeholders during Regional Workshops conducted by Ministry in coordination with CII on 12th and 13th November, 2018 at Bangalore. Further, two more regional workshops were

conducted in Ranchi on 19th and 20th December 2018 and on 20th and 21st January 2019 at Chandigarh. A visit was made by the Ministry to understand the Indore model of implementation of Waste Management Rules viz a viz a meeting was organized with Commissioner, Indore Municipal Corporation and their implementing agencies to work out if such model can be adopted under EPR. Further a stakeholders meeting specific to the industry (producers) was conducted in the Ministry on 31st May, 2019 to showcase the model and to receive the comments. The Ministry now is in the process of finalizing the guideline document on the 'EPR models' discussed with the stakeholders for implementation."

Recommendation (Serial No. 18)

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO MAKE USE OF OPPORTUNITIES IN GREATER SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE COUNTRY

2.9 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee's examination of waste processing reveals various aspects related with Waste to Compost and Waste to Energy. As regards waste to compost aspects like need for tapping opportunities in this sector,

waste to compost aspect at household level and policy issues like enforcement of mandatory offtake of a city compost by fertilizer companies, need for early payment of compost by ULBs to WTC plants, need for PAN India Licence for Waste to Compost, need for ware housing facilities for organic manure, need for nutrient based subsidy for organic fertilizer, inclusion of city compost under NIL category under GST, capacity creation and promotion of waste to compost etc., have come up before the Committee. Similarly on waste to energy involving need for dis-incentivising landfills, creating scientific landfills and their conversion into Parks, capacity creation, augmenting capacity building, use of plastic for road construction, and also issues related with C&D waste have also come up before the Committee.

On the issue of tapping opportunities in the area of waste to compost, the Committee have been apprised by NITI Aayog that current valuation of MSW Management in the country is around US\$8.5 billion which may go upto US\$ 20 billion by 2030 as per concept note prepared by Ministry of External Affairs (for Parvasi Bhartiya Diwas Conference on the Role of Indian Diaspora) in capacity building for Affordable Waste Management held in July, 2018 that would open up huge opportunities for public and private sector participation alongwith foreign collaboration with new technologies etc in the area of waste management. The Committee feel that both industry and informal sector should work together for utilizing the above opportunities in the area of waste management which will not only give employment opportunities but will also help in eradication of problem of solid waste in the country."

2.10 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Ministry is recommending that States/UTs and ULBs may adapt various models suiting to their own requirements in implementing solid waste management such as own Sanitation Staff, through Self-Help Groups (SHGs), NGOs, Integration of rag pickers and informal sector, contracting to private agencies and also the mix of different options in different wards of the ULBs etc."

Recommendation (Serial No. 19)

COMPREHENSIVE HOUSEHOLD COMPOSTING RECOMMENDED BY UTILIZING 50-60% OF ORGANIC WASTE

2.11 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The second issue concerning waste to composting that came up before the Committee on which both ASSOCHAM and prominent NGOs were unanimous was need for taking up household composting in a big way in the country by way of utilizing as high as 50-60% of available organic waste in the country. In this connection, the Committee have also been informed by a prominent NGO viz Chintan that another 20-25% of plastic waste can be recycled in available huge recycling market for serving twin purposes of reducing huge cost of collection and segregation on the part of municipalities on the one hand and diverting waste from going to dump sites on the other. In this context, the Committee have been informed by MOE&F&CC that waste processing facilities are mandated to include composting as one of the technologies for processing of Bio-degradable waste and standards of composting have been prescribed under Schedule II of the SWM Rules, 2016. In view of the foregoing, the Committee feel that household composting be promoted by MOH&UA in a big way in every nook and corner of the country in association with all stakeholder by utilizing the prominent models of Decentralised Waste disposal that have come up before the Committee and reflected in earlier Chapters of the Report."

2.12 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Ministry is encouraging the States/UTs and ULBs to pursue home composting and the ultimate decentralised processing facilities as the same is used in the assessment of Swachh Survekshans and the protocol for Garbage Free Star Rating of Cities as motivating factor."

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.31 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 20)

ENFORCEMENT OF MANDATORY OFFTAKE OF CITY COMPOST BY FERTILIZER COMPANIES RECOMMENDED

2.13 The Committee had recommended as under:

"On the aspect of waste to compost, need for enforcement of mandatory offtake of city compost by fertilizers companies, the Committee are constrained to find from the evidence of representatives of ASSOCHAM that over 200 tonnes of city compost is lying unsold, spread all over India, in various waste to compost plants because companies that were tagged to pick up the fertilizers did not honour their agreements. The Committee have also been informed that nearly half of the Waste to Compost plants are lying closed because there is no offtake of city compost, even after Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers is giving subsidy of Rs.1500 per tonne as Market Development Assistance to fertilizers market companies. In this connection, ASSOCHAM while expressing its helplessness before the Committee have informed that even the Department of Fertilizers has not been able to enforce the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court. In this regard the Committee have been informed by ASSOCHAM that both MOH&UA and Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers lack both market reach and financial wherewithal to avail direct subsidy from Government. ASSOCHAM have pleaded before the Committee that route of sale through fertilizer companies be continued and they be permitted to continue to procure city compost from MSW treatment plants. The Committee find that suggestions has 'not been agreed to' by MOH&UA saying that MOH&UA should be given the task of sale of compost in bulk. In this context, the Department of Fertilizers has claimed before the Committee that sale of city compost by marketing companies has risen during 2016-17 to 2017-18 from the level of Rs.6,584.00 MT to as high as 1.48 lakh MT. The Committee however do not subscribe to of city compost be enforced for making waste to compost industry viable the views of Department of Fertilizers and recommend that strict monitoring of offtake."

2.14 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Department of Fertilizer is monitoring mandatory offtake of city compost by giving targets to fertiliser companies for co-marketing of city compost at the beginning of every financial year and it is reviewed periodically through holding review meetings with fertilizer marketing companies and compost manufacturing. The review meeting with fertiliser marketing companies was organised on 26.12.2018 and review meeting with compost manufacturing companies was organised on 27.12.2018. Due to monitoring and efforts made by DoF the sale of the City Compost has gone up from 96584 MT (2016-17) to 199062 in the year 2017-18 and 3066301 MT in the year 2018-19."

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.34 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 21)

**EARLY PAYMENT OF SUPPLY OF CITY COMPOST BY ULB TO SUPPLIERS
RECOMMENDED AND GOVERNMENT ASKED TO EXAMINE THE IDEA OF
OPENING COMPOST BANK IN THE COUNTRY**

2.15 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee's examination has also revealed that non-payment of supply of city compost for years together by ULBs have led to closure of various Waste to Compost

Plants. In this connection, the Committee have been informed by MOH&UA that all closed Plants are being monitored by the States and efforts are being made to resolve the disputes. In this connection, it also came out before the Committee that since large number of RWAs are putting up decentralized composting machines, there could be a problem of surplus city compost production and for that purpose a compost Bank can be opened from where the regular bulk compost consumers like CPWD, State Horticulture Departments can take city compost as per their needs from time to time. The Committee feel that the idea be favourably examined in the interest of viability of city compost manufacturing plants. The Committee would await as update in this regard."

2.15 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"As sanitation is a state subject and setting up compost Banks is a further downstream infrastructural arrangement of composting facilities/plants and is to be examined at State/ULBs."

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.37 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 24)

LOW LEVEL OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PROMOTION OF CITY COMPOST CRITICIZED, GOVERNMENT ASKED TO TAKE UP THE PROMOTION OF CITY COMPOST IN A BIG WAY ACROSS THE COUNTRY

2.16 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

“Another issue that came up during the course of discussion on the aspect of WTC was need for promotion of composting in the country. In this connection, the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare) has laboured to convince the Committee by outlining various steps taken like dispensing with the requirement of obtaining certificate for manufacture of city compost under Fertilizers (Control) Order, 1985, permitting municipalities to sell city compost in bulk, introducing marketeer concept for facilitating city compost to identified markets in the area where there are no dealers' network, operationalising e-FMS for routing MDA, adoption of 384 villages by fertilizer

companies for use of city compost, constitution of State level Steering Committee in 11 States for promoting city compost etc. Similarly, the Committee have been informed by Ministry of Agriculture and Famers welfare about measures taken for propagating utilization of compost on farm land through advertisements through Krishi Darshan and other promotional advertisements in Doordarshan and other TV programmes, setting up labs for testing quality of city compost, developing waste decomposer by National Center of Organised Farming Ghaziabad (a Subordinate Office of the Ministry) that can be used for various purposes including quick composting of bio-waste with shelf life upto three months, *in situ* composting of crop residence by converting bio waste to organic manure etc. The Committee are, however, constrained to find that awareness

regarding city compost is almost nil among common public. Besides infrastructure for quality testing lab is quite less as only 6 labs belonging to the Central Organic Public Testing Lab are available for catering to the city compost requirement of the entire country. The Committee, therefore, feel that both infrastructure for testing of city compost and awareness for city compost be created in a big way in the country."

2.17 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

a. "Provide flexibility in Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985 for manufacturing and sale of City Compost

(i) Action taken (i) Under Clause 14-15 of the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985, it was earlier required for the Manufacturer of the organic fertiliser including City Compost manufacturer to obtain the Certificate of Manufacture for manufacture for manufacturing of organic fertiliser from the Registering Authority of the state government. IN order to facilitate entrepreneurs who enter in the business of manufacturing of city compost, this Ministry has dispensed with the requirement of obtaining certificate of Manufacture for manufacturing of organic fertiliser /city compost.

(ii) In the specification of city compost specified in Schedule IV, the value of moisture content is amended from the existing value of 15-25% to 25% maximum in order to take into account the tropical weather conditions in the quality parameters.

(iii) In clause 2 (f) of the FCO i.e. definition of dealer, the marketer concept is incorporated and the same is defined under the new clause "(ma). This would facilitate the manufacturer to sell the city compost through identified marketers in the area where he has no dealer network. This would also lead to increase in the consumption of city compost.

(iv) In order to encourage the sale of city compost at a competitive low price, the GoI under clause 22 (c) of FCO, has notified around 90 units for bulk sale of City Compost directly to farmers.

b. Propagate utilisation of city compost on farm land:

Action taken:

The Ministry is regularly pursuing the State Government to encourage the use of City Compost:

- i. Vide letter No. 8-2/2008 dated 15.02.2015 and 13th April 2016 advisories have been issued to the State Governments to encourage the manufacture, sale and distribution of the use of city compost.
- ii. Vide letter NO 8-2/2008 org. fmg. 18th April 2016, the State Governments were requested to educate farmers through their Extension machinery to educate the farmers on use of various organic fertiliser including city compost.
- iii. An advertisement on promotion of muse of City Compost in the daily local news paper was published.

- iv. Efforts are being made to disseminate the use of city compost through audio spot in Kisan Vani on FM Radio Net Work of AIR, publicity through video spot in Krishi Darshan & DD Kisan and print advertisement in news paper.
- v. The discussion on use of City compost on DD Kisan was done.
- vi. All the States in Zonal Conferences both Rabi and Kharif were perused to encourage the use of City Compost.
- vii. This Ministry has advised the State Government during Rabi Zonal conference advised to assess per annum requirement of organic fertiliser of about 3 tonne/hectare/per annum as per ICAR recommendation and States were also requested to evaluate all sources of organic fertiliser and bio-fertiliser available with them and to meet the balance requirement through City Compost.

(c) Set up laboratories to test quality of Compost produced by Local authorities or their authorised agencies; and

Action Taken:

There are 6 Central organic fertiliser Regional Centres of Organic farming at Bangaluru, Bhubneshwar, Imphal, Jabalpur, and Nagpur. These laboratories have the annual analysing capacity of 10,000 samples. Some of the States namely, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, have established their laboratory for testing of Organic Fertiliser/City compost. The present analysing capacity is adequate. However, States may acquire new laboratories/strengthen the existing laboratories under the National Mission on sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and RashtriyaKrish Vikash Yojna (RKVY)."

Recommendation (Serial No. 27)

SETTING UP WTE PLANTS WITH JUDICIOUS USE OF WTE TECHNOLOGIES RECOMMENDED

2.18 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee are constrained to note that as per NITI Aayog against 445 Waste to Energy (WTE) Plants in European Union (EU), 150 WTE Plants in China and 86 WTE Plants in USA, India is managing with only 8 such Plants on solid waste. The Committee also find that as per data made available by

Ministry of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, 3 such Plants are in Delhi, and 1 each in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The Committee also find that Plants with Agricultural waste and other Wastes are also functioning in different States. In this context, the Committee have been informed by the then Secretary, MOUD that object of setting up of WTE plant is nothing but to make the cities clean.

During the course of examination, various merits of WTE plants have come up before the Committee like resource recovery, power generation, etc. and demerits like technology being highly cost intensive, emission of toxic gas and ash from incinerators in atmosphere etc. Besides implementation constraints like land availability, single

window clearance etc. have also been outlined before the Committee by MOH&UA. In addition to this, Ministry of New and Renewable Source of Energy that is responsible for creation of WTE plants have also outlined major constraints as inefficient collection segregation, transportation and storage of requisite quality and quantity of feedstocks. The Committee recommend that all these pros and cons of WTE Plants have to be suitably and judiciously addressed in the light of composition of waste generated currently in urban areas. On the issue of implementation constraints, the Committee feel that enough provisions are already available with SWM 'Rules' at the level of ULBs/Distt. Administration to deal with the situation and way out has to be found out in coordination and consultation with all stakeholders and public at large."

2.19 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"As States/UTs and ULBs carry out the function of SWM, Ministry is recommending to them that Waste to Energy projects may be taken up in ULBs where the total waste generation is more than a certain extent, such as 1000-2000 TPD and also advised that WTE may be taken up as a **last option**, keeping in view the sustainability factors, both from input site i.e. the availability and essential characteristics of the waste as well as the output i.e. electricity sold through power purchase agreements is costly for DISCOMs causing financial stress other cheaper renewable electricity options such as solar and wind sources are available."

SBM-I, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No. H-11013/2/2019-SBM-I Dated 05 July, 2019.

Recommendation (Serial No. 28)

IN THE LIGHT OF PUBLIC PROTESTS AGAINST WASTE TO ENERGY (WTE) PLANTS IN CERTAIN PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND PHASING OUT OF SUCH PLANTS ALREADY UNDERWAY ACROSS THE GLOBE, THE GOVERNMENT ASKED TO SPARINGLY GO FOR WTE PLANTS COMPLYING THE AVAILABLE NORMS AND USING THE FOOLPROOF TECHNOLOGIES

2.20 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee are also dismayed to note that there is huge gap between overall potential of WTE and actual production. For instance as against the estimated 511 MW of overall potential, the actual WTE production is as low as 88.4 MW. In this connection, various remedial measures have been outlined by MOH&UA and NITI Aayog like 35% funds as Viability Gap Funding (VGF) by Central Government, mandatory power purchase by DISCOMS from WTE Plants, etc. The Committee are constrained to note that only in Andhra Pradesh and NCT of Delhi, WTE Plants are actually coming up where 14 Plants and 2 Plants have been planned. The Committee find that in remaining State of Maharashtra, the matter is at initial stage and States of

Punjab and Haryana are following cluster based projects. Similarly Uttar Pradesh is incentivizing WTE through State Budget. In this context, the Committee have also come across Press Reports highlighting large amount of public protests against the WTE Plants especially in Okhla and surrounding areas of Delhi complaining violation of NGT stipulations and pointing out that phasing out of such plants across the globe has already started, the Committee recommend that Government should sparingly go for such plants which comply with the available norms and use the foolproof technologies available."

2.21 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"As States/UTs and ULBs carry out the function of SWM, Ministry is recommending to them that Waste to Energy projects may be taken up in ULBs where the total waste generation is more than a certain extent, such as 1000-2000 TPD and also advised that WTE may be taken up as a **last option**, keeping in view the sustainability factors, both from input site i.e. the availability and essential characteristics of the waste as well as the output i.e. electricity sold through power purchase agreements is costly for DOSCOMs causing financial stress other cheaper renewable electricity options such as solar and wind sources are available."

Recommendation (Serial No. 29)

NEED FOR CAPACITY BUILDING OF ULBS AND PROMOTION OF R&D IN SWM SECTOR HIGHLIGHTED

2.22 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee are concerned to note that a lot more is to be done in the area of capacity building of ULBs and for promoting R&D in Solid Waste Management in the country. In this connection, the Committee are constrained to find that as low as 68 training workshops have been conducted by Central Pollution Control Board that too in 8 metro cities and as low as 24 exposure visits were done by National Institute of Urban Affairs. In this connection, the Committee have also been informed that 88 e-learning courses on best SWM practices, after completion, have been uploaded on SWM portal and 4.12 lakh ULB personnel have been registered therein. Similarly on promotion of R&D in SWM sector, the Committee find that Dr. R.A. Mashelkar Committee is at work for dissemination of information on viable SWM technologies, their replicability, scalability and sustainability for their possible implementation. In this connection, the Committee also find that MOH&UA has candidly 'agreed' before the Committee to the ASSOCHAM's suggestion of introduction of many innovative technologies for treatment of SWM. The Committee feel that in view of the challenging scenario of SWM in the country, the actual workdone shown above on the area of augmenting capacity creation of ULBs and also promoting R&D in SWM is thoroughly inadequate and be scaled up in a big way."

2.23 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Ministry is supporting the States/UTs and ULBs in capacity building through training of staff, workshops, e-learning modules, guidelines and advisories and exposure visits to best practices. A total of 80 workshops were conducted in 43 locations. a total of 3439 representatives from 1789 ULBs participated from 27 states and 4 UTs. Ministry also feels that all available technologies are being implemented in India and some new technologies are in still not having proven history. However, other global advancements can be adapted to Indian conditions after due diligence of waste quantity and quality."

Recommendation (Serial No. 31)

THE GOVERNMENT ASKED TO EXPEDITIOUSLY EXAMINE AND RESOLVE VARIOUS ISSUES RELATED WITH C&D WASTE FOR MAKING THE CEMENT PLANTS VIABLE

2.24 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee are constrained to note that various issues related with the role of Cement Plants involved in processing of C&D waste particularly REF, need examination and early resolution for making the functional Cement Plants financially viable. These inter alia pertain to giving Minimum Support Price (MSP) to RDF using Cement Plants with huge investment of Rs.15 to 20 crore for processing non-biodegradable Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) which comprise of plastics, clothes, textiles, wood pieces, etc. with good heat value, mandating Cement Plants to lift 5% of their fuel requirement from Solid Waste as is not being done currently, need for higher transport subsidy to Cement Plants located at a distance of 200-400 kms for RDF transportation purpose which is unavailable currently, need for exempting import duty on equipment like turbines for Waste To Energy Cement Plants for making their operations viable etc. The Committee find that since all these issues are related with various Ministries, the Committee recommend that all these issues be discussed with stakeholders and way out on each of these be found out at the earliest."

2.25 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"The issue of RDF has been discussed with other Ministries and the cement manufacturers association and the guidelines on usage of RDF in various industries have been brought out."

Recommendation (Serial No. 36)

INADEQUATE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF BIO-MEDICAL WASTE IN THE COUNTRY CRITICIZED IN VIEW OF RISING LEVEL OF BIO-MEDICAL WASTES AND GOVERNMENT ASKED TO OPEN A MEGA BIO-MEDICAL WASTE TREATMENT PROGRAMME ON THE LINES OF SWACHHTA SARVEKSHAN, 2018

2.26 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

“The Committee are also constrained to learn that like Solid Waste Management, e-Waste Management, the Management of Bio-Medical Waste is no better and is actually very pathetic in the country. In this context, the Committee find that as per NITI Aayog, India produces 551 tonnes of Bio-Medical Waste per day which may go upto 776 tonnes by 2022. In this context, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also outlined two challenges before the Committee, one inadequacy of Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBMWTFs) and second difficulty in setting up of Efficient Treatment Plants (ETPs) by less than ten bedded facility, as required by Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 in case the terminal sewage treatment is not available. With regard to Management of Medical Waste, the Committee find that the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 are applicable to all persons who generate, collect, release, store, transport, treat or dispose or handle bio-medial waste in any form including hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, dispensaries, pathology labs , blood Banks, ayush, medical camps, first aid rooms in schools, forensic labs, research labs and so on. These also inter alia provide for pre-treatment of lab waste, stool sample and stool bags through on site disinfection or sterilization, providing training for health care works etc. With regard to implementation of Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, the Committee are dismayed to note the findings of the Committee constituted byMOE&F&CC in January, 2017 as per direction of NGT to examine and inspect the Bio-Medical Waste generated and its treatment that visited prominent hospitals of Delhi viz., RML Hospital, Lady Harding Medical College and Hospitals, Palika Hospital, CharakPalika Hospital, Primus Hospital, Northern Railway Central Hospital and Lal Path Labs. The Committee are constrained to note that as per aforesaid Committee all these prominent Hospitals have been violating the prevailing law of the land. For instance, RML Hospital is discharging effluent in sewerage system of NDMC without proper treatment except giving hypochlorite treatment which is not adequate. Similarly, Lady Harding Medical College has also been discharging contractual effluent in sewerage. Likewise in Palika Maternity Hospital where Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) were installed but were found non-operational and in Charak Hospital untreated effluent was being discharged directly to the sewerage system. Similarly, in Primus Hospital storage rooms for storing red, yellow, blue and black bag were not properly ventilated as per Bio-Medical Waste Management Rule, 2016. In the case of Northern Railway Central Hospital and Lal Pathology Labs, there was a need for installation of ETP for providing collection system for effluents generated in these labs. In this connection, the need for setting up Toxic Substance Disposal Facility (TSDF) in Delhi was highlighted before the Committee byMOE&F&CC. In the light of blatant violation of law of the land by prominent Hospitals of Delhi, the Committee feel that the over-all scenario of treatment and disposal of bio-medical waste may be even worst in small town clinics and pathology labs also with no visible sign of supervision and monitoring. Meanwhile the Committee have been informed by the MOH&UA that MOE&F&CC has constituted a Central Monitoring Committee under Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare including Members from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Central/State Health Secretarial, State Pollution Control Board to review the implementation of Bio-Medical Waste Management (BMWM) Rule, 2016.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that a full-fledged campaign on the lines of SwachhataSarvekshan, 2018 be drawn up in a time bound manner for Door to Door Collection, segregation, treatment and disposal of Bio-Medical Waste in the country with

complete participation of public, hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, dispensaries, pathology labs, blood banks, medical camps, first aid room in schools, forensic labs, research labs in States/UTs for proper implementation of existing laws."

2.27 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"1. Just like 'SwachhtaSarveskshan' which is a cleanliness of survey of MoHUA, similarly MoHFW launched the Kayakalp Award Scheme in May 2015 for tertiary care hospitals/institutions of Central Government and under National Health Mission (NHM) for public health facilities in States/UTs. The scheme is intended to encourage and incentivize Public Health Facilities (PHFs) in the country to achieve a set of standards related to cleanliness, hygiene and infection control practices. High performing facilities are given cash awards and Certificate of Commendation bases on periodic assessments using the Kayakalp assessment criteria.

- Under the scheme assessment of health facilities is done using checklists.
- Currently assessment is being done for hospital / facility upkeep, sanitation and hygiene, waste management, infection control, support services, hygiene promotion, Kayakalp outside boundary/ patient Feedback.

2. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation have launched a joint initiative- Swachh SwasthSarvatra in 2016. The objective of the Swachh SwasthSarvatra is to maximize gains through convergence and collection, funding support and capacity building in:

- Enabling Gram Panchayats where Kayakalp awarded PHCs are located to become ODF.
- Strengthening Community Health Centers (CHC) in ODF blocks to achieve a high level of cleanliness to meet Kayakalp standards through a support of Rs. 10 lakhs under NHM.
- Building capacity through training in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) to nominees from such CHC and PHCs.

3. Guidelines for Management of Health Care Waste as per Bio-medical Waste Management Rules -2016, have been prepared by Dte.GHS and CPCB, in which include segregation, collection, pre-treatment, intramural transportation and storage of bio-medical waste. The Bio-medical waste segregated and collected from the health facilities is transported to common bio-medical waste disposal facilities. Currently, there are over 100 common bio-medical waste management facilities in country established and managed by CPCB, MoEF&CC. However, these facilities are not sufficient to cope with the problem and thus there is need for establishing more number of such facilities. The necessary comments may also be obtained from the CPCB."

CHAPTER III

**RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN
VIEW OF THE REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT**

-NIL-

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Recommendation No. 1

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO REVIEW THE ISSUE OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE COUNTRY IN A HOLISTIC MANNER

4.1 The Committee in their 25th Report had recommended as under:

"Waste generation is intrinsic to human existence. In the Indian context, it is largely due to reasons like over population, rapid industrialization, introduction of new gadgets and equipments, changing consumption patterns, etc. in urban areas. The Committee are perturbed to note that as per Ministry of Environment & Forests and Climate Change, annually 65 million tonnes of waste is generated in India out of which as high as 62 million tonnes is Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) that includes organic waste, recyclables like paper, plastic etc, 45-50% of which is biodegradable, 20-25% is recyclable and 30-35% as inert/debris.

The Committee are also deeply concerned to note that only 75-80% of the MSW is collected and as high as 22-28% remains untreated/unprocessed and is deposited indiscriminately in dumping yards and landfill sites. The Committee apprehend that the problem may increase many fold in years to come, posing a serious health and environmental hazard apart from increasing demand of land for dumping untreated/unprocessed waste which the country can ill-afford. The projections of solid waste generation submitted by the Government to the Committee viz., 165 million tonnes in 2031 and 436 million tonnes in by 2050 bear ample testimony to the Committee's gravest apprehensions.

After carefully examining the prevailing scenario and on the basis of documents and evidence placed before them, the Committee are constrained to conclude that in spite of its potentially devastating ramifications solid waste generation and its management has not received due attention from the Government. Thus SWM, although it is a part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by UN General Assembly in September, 2015 does not appear to be an immediate priority of the Government. It may be pertinent to mention here that SDGs are to be achieved by 2030 i.e. just a decade plus later. The Committee are also concerned to note that due to this apathy at Government level, Urban Local Bodies have not been getting requisite funds for SWM purposes as 60-70% of their expenditure goes for street sweeping and 20-30% goes towards for waste transportation purposes. The Committee are also perturbed to note that waste collection efficiency in India is also very low as it ranges between 70-90% in Metros and below 50% in small cities. It is highly disconcerting to

note that Door to Door Collection has reached only upto 82% and source segregation has not moved beyond 48% in the country. With as high as 22-28% of waste remaining untreated/unprocessed in the country and hardly any funds available for SWM with ULBs, the Committee recommend that the entire issue of SWM needs to be looked into immediately in a comprehensive manner at the highest level by a multi-disciplinary mechanism consisting of all stake holders. The Committee further recommend that once a roadmap is laid out by such a multi-disciplinary mechanism, the Government should make provisions for necessary funds and manpower for Solid Waste Management to ULBs in a time bound manner particularly on Waste disposal with utmost promptitude and keeping in mind the overall threat to the human health and environmental degradation."

4.2 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"The Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules 2016 have clearly laid down the end-to-end roadmap for the scientific management of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) keeping in view the threat to human health and environmental degradation.

The roadmap given in the SWM Rules needs to be implemented in letter and in spirit by the States/UTs and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) who are constitutionally responsible for the subject and for carrying out the functions.

Further, the funding required for such MSWM has to be arranged by the States/UTs and ULBs whereas the Central Government may provide certain Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under various centrally sponsored schemes run from time to time such as Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)- Urban, as per guidelines.

The processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) as on date has increased to 54% from 19% in 2014 due to the focus brought by Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) upon door-to-door collection of segregated waste which is about 90% as on date, integration of informal waste pickers, collection of user fee, anti-littering directions, setting up of material recovery facilities, in house processing of wet waste by bulk waste generators, processing of biodegradable waste into compost and bio-methanation, non-biodegradable (dry) waste into energy and Refused Derived Fuel (RDF), setting up of scientific and land fill for residual waste etc."

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.7 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No.2)

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO OPEN UP NATIONAL INITIATIVE FOR ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM OF SOLID WASTE IN ASSOCIATION WITH DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS LIKE CENTRAL MINISTRIES/STATE GOVERNMENTS AND ULBS

4.3 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee's examination has revealed that different kinds of Solid Wastes like Municipal waste, Bio-Medical Waste, e-Waste, etc. are major contributors in India. The Committee also find that as per NITI Aayog, solid waste can be categorized on the basis of origin, contents and hazardous potential, whereas Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has broadly categorized Solid Waste in Wet and Dry Wastes. The Committee find that various constituents of solid wastes like plastic waste, C&D Waste, e-Waste, bio-Medical Waste etc, are causing a big challenge as a large part of the same remains untreated/unprocessed. For instance, out of the total garbage of 5.6 million tonnes annually in India, only 25% is recycled and 10% of total garbage is plastic waste alone. In the case of major metropolitan cities, the Committee find that waste generation is as high as 690 mt. in Delhi, 408 mt in Mumbai and 314 mt in Bengaluru on a daily basis. Similarly, for C&D waste due to progressive pace of construction in cities, the C&D waste could be as high as one third of urban waste that needs to be recycled. Likewise, for e-waste that include computers, entertainment devices, mobile phones, etc. the major concern is that recycling is done by non-formal units by unscientific, unhealthy and non-environment friendly methods. About Bio Medical Waste, the Committee are constrained to note that as per Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Bio-Medical Waste, that constitutes 15-25% of total waste generated in hospitals, has the propensity to cause transmission of dreaded HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C viruses requiring due care while handling and their disposal. As per Review Report prepared by the Expert Group the Directorate of Government Health Services submitted before the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change (MOE&F&CC) on the Direction of National Green Tribunal (NGT) there is a need for more Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CMWTF) in the country, as 200 CMWTFs in 750 district hospitals are grossly inadequate.

The Committee's examination has also revealed that as per Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, the wet waste like kitchen waste, vegetable fruit market waste, etc and dry waste like sanitary napkins and diapers, Material Recovery Facility (MRF) waste like plastic, glass etc, Refused Derived Fuel (RDF) are also causing major problems.

In this context, NITI Aayog has admitted before the Committee that ULBs and State Governments being major stakeholders have to come forward for efficient collection and segregation at source for Solid Waste Management including Municipal Solid Waste. It has also opined that there are large opportunities in the area of Solid Waste Management. The Committee find that since 'Water Supply' and 'Sanitation' are 'State' subjects under the Constitution and role of MOH&UA is about formulation of policies and assisting States/UTs by providing financial assistance for creation of necessary infrastructure, the Committee recommend that a country-wide full

fledged inter-Ministerial initiative be opened with ULBs, State Governments etc., to address the problem of Solid Waste in the country in a wider perspective."

4.4 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Water supply and sanitation are State subjects and functions of the ULBs. MoHUA has issued several Advisories, Manuals and Guidelines for the scientific management and administration of water supply and sanitation functions by the

States/UTs and ULBs after due consultations with other Ministries. There is also coordination among the Ministries in providing additional support to the States/UTs & ULBs in these functions as exemplified in the various centrally sponsored schemes and central sector schemes such as SBM-U, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transportation (AMRUT) and the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG)."

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.7 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 4)

STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF AVAILABLE PROVISION FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDED

4.5 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee find it deplorable that waste source segregation and waste processing is far lower than Door to Door Collection in urban areas of the country leading to health and environmental hazards. For instance, as against the 82% 'Door to Door Collection of Waste', the 'Waste Source Segregation' is as low as 48% and 'Waste Processing' is a dismal 37.23%. As regards, 82% Door to Door Collection, the Committee are alarmed to note that it is still at very low levels in several States. For instance, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Sikkim are the only States alongwith UTs of A&N Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu with 100% Door to Door Collection whereas States with higher level of Door to Door Collection are Rajasthan (99%), Tamil Nadu (90%), Arunachal Pradesh (96%) etc. The Committee are concerned to note that NCT of Delhi is still far behind at 86%. The Committee are also concerned to note that large States viz. Assam, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are slow moving with 43%, 62% and 65% Door to Door Collection respectively. In this connection, the Committee recall that in January, 2018, the overall Door to Door Collection was 68.4% which has gone upto 82%. However, looking at prevailing scenario, the Committee feel that a lot more needs to be done in this area especially in big States like Assam, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and in other States too by accelerating the coverage with available mechanism like Star Rating protocol for Garbage Free Cities, IEC activities etc."

4.6 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Being a State subject and function of the ULBs, MoHUA continues to engage with the States/UTs & ULBs in providing various advisories and guidelines and motivating and guiding their efforts through the annual Swachh Survekshans and the Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities. Star rating protocol for Garbage Free Cities has been made integral part of Swachh Survekshan to have pan India coverage."

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.21 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 5)

DRAWING UP A PHASE-WISE TIMETABLE FOR ACHIEVING OF SOURCE SEGREGATION BY OCTOBER, 2019 RECOMMENDED

4.7 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee are dismayed to note that scenario of source segregation is also dismal and whatever progress has been done is limited to few States/UTs only. For instance, 48% workdone on source segregation is mainly in three States of Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and UT of Puducherry with 100% source segregation, followed by Andhra Pradesh with 88%, J&K with 83%, UT of Chandigarh with 81% and Tamil Nadu with 80%. Other States are experiencing still lower level of source segregation. The Committee are also constrained to note that in most of the States, it is very low. For instance, in large States of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, it is as low as 65% and 41% respectively and similar is the position of other large States. The Committee are also constrained to learn that in States of Assam, Bihar and many other States/UTs it is in single digit. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have also expressed their helplessness before the Committee that in spite of robust monitoring by Ministry and hand holding of States/UTs/ULBs, the matter is taking time due to reasons like existing behavioral patterns and failure of the authorities in imposing existing rules and so on. The Committee apprehend that with this pace of work, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs may not be able to achieve the mandate of scientific waste management by 2nd October, 2019. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that a time table in a phased manner be drawn up for achieving the aforesaid goal by making concerted all out efforts for uniform source segregation across the States specially those which are lagging far behind."

4.8 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"The timeline for segregation of waste at source has been laid down in the SWM Rules 2016 for the States/UTs & ULBs to follow. MoHUA is also motivating the States/UTs & ULBs in Mission mode approach under the SBM-U with target completion date of 02.10.2019. Ministry is engaging and supporting the States/UTs & ULBs in the matter. However, source segregation depends upon behaviour change also for which various programs of IEC and public awareness have been undertaken."

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.10 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 8)

LACK OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AT ULB LEVEL CRITICIZED AND NEED FOR ROBUST INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SWM PURPOSES RECOMMENDED

4.9 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee's examination of various shades of opinion like ASSOCHAM, prominent NGOs engaged in the field of Solid Waste Management like Swachh Pune and Center for Science & Environment has revealed that there is a need for critical infrastructure for Solid Waste Management in the country. For instance, it has been opined by ASSOCHAM before the Committee that urban solid waste management not only posed great risk to environment and to society but also gave an opportunity for resource conservation and ULBs do not have necessary wherewithal for that purpose. In this context, it has also been brought out before the Committee that in European and North American countries waste conversion into useful products is working well with proper motivation of business people with local and federal Governments and are encouraging investment in Solid Waste Management business by giving them tax incentive free land for processing etc. It has also been submitted before the Committee by ASSOCHAM to completely privatise the collection of Solid Waste from municipalities. On the contrary, Swachh Pune has opposed the same and have come up with the idea of handing over the primary waste collection to informal sector and to cooperatives that are doing well mainly in Pune and have advocated that private sector, if need be, be given secondary level depending upon the model of the city. In this connection, the Ministry of Urban Development has 'Not Agreed' to the suggestion of ASSOCHAM of completely privatizing collection of Solid Waste from Municipalities and have opined that all models of collections including SHGs, private contractors and collection by ULBs can be followed and private partners will be selected as per tender conditions. The Committee also find that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has 'Agreed' to the ASSOCHAM suggestions of free of cost land for setting up processing plants and encouraging best technologies for waste processing. The Committee also notice that in regard to ASSOCHAM's suggestion of cost sharing with entrepreneurs, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has left the issue at the discretion of State Governments. About the idea of tax holiday for waste processing business, the MOH&UA 'Partially Agreed' and have left it to Ministry of Finance to comment upon the same and have opined that GST at lower rate be applied on activities of waste management to enable vendors to claim impact credit. In this context, the Ministry of Environment & Forests and Climate Change (MOE&F&CC) quoting Rule 22 and Rule 15 of SWM Rules, 2016 providing for timelines to be adhered to by local bodies and Panchayats and other concerned agencies for creation of infrastructure, identification of sites for SWM purposes, besides Urban Development Department of States/UTs are mandated to design policy for minimizing waste going to landfills.

The Committee have also been informed by Swachh, Pune about ameliorating the condition of Scrap Dealers who are working in very unhygienic conditions so that recycling of waste progresses on desired lines. In view of the above facts and since these issues are of far reaching ramifications, the Committee recommend that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs should sit together with concerned Ministries specially MOE&F&CC, Health, Finance, Power etc., State Governments/ULBs, other stakeholders for setting up/creation of necessary infrastructure and mechanism for Solid Waste Management in the country in shortest possible time."

4.10 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"As sanitation is a state subject, Ministry is in coordination with all the central ministries, State/UTs and ULBs and all stakeholders for management of Municipal Solid Waste and supporting the ULBs by issuing manuals, guidelines, advisories and motivating their efforts through the annual Swachh Survekshans and the Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities."

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.7 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 9)

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO CONCRETIZING INTEGRATED MECHANISM OF INDUSTRY/ INFORMAL SECTOR FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE COUNTRY

4.11 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee are glad to learn that both ASSOCHAM and prominent NGOs have underlined the need for joint efforts by Corporate, Recyclers, etc. with Governments/ULBs for tackling the problem of Solid Waste Management especially recycling of waste. In this context, the MOH&UA has submitted before the Committee that Solid Waste and Liquid Waste are handled separately and the same is planned at the Town Planning stage itself. In this context, the Committee also note submission of the MOE&F&CC that under Rule 15 and Rule 22 of SWM Rules there is a well laid down provision for creation of infrastructure for different implementing agencies like Panchayats and ULBs also and for framing a policy. State UD Departments and implementing agencies have been given timelines for infrastructure creation. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Government should work out an integrated mechanism of SWM with industry and informal sector expeditiously."

4.12 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"As stated in Sl. No. 8 above, Ministry is advising the States/UTs & ULBs in carrying out their statutory responsibility in scientific solid waste management through their own Sanitation Staff, through Self-Help Groups (SHGs), NGOs, Integration of rag pickers and informal sector, contracting to private agencies and also the mix of different options in different wards of the ULBs etc."

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.7 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 10)

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO ACCELERATE THE PROCESS OF SOURCE SEGREGATION IN THE COUNTRY

4.13 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee have been informed by NITI Aayog that estimated Municipal Solid Waste generation in the country is 1.45 lakh tonnes per day, which may go still higher, posing a gigantic challenge to the Government. In this connection, NITI Aayog has also opined that different contributors of

Waste pose a problem for its management also. It came out during the course of examination that various suggestions from ASSOCHAM and NGOs like proper method of segregation/recyclable waste at primary or secondary level, scientific compositing, colour coding etc., have come up and these have already been 'agreed to' by MOH&UA. In this context, as per MOE&F&CC these are mandatory within the Solid Waste Management Rules. The Committee also recall that prominent NGOs have also highlighted the need for segregation at source on the pattern of Panjim in Goa and Thiruvananthapuram and Alleppe in Kerala thereby stopping desegregated waste collection completely. The Committee, therefore, recommend that MOH&UA take up source segregation and its disposal also in a big way, in a time bound manner, across the States/UTs specially in those which are lagging behind."

4.14 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Ministry is continuously engaging with the States/UTs and ULBs through interactive Video Conferences conducted on regular basis in advising and motivating them for accelerating the source segregation of waste. It is also made part of the assessment for awards under Swachh Survekshan and certification of Garbage Free Star Rating Cities which motivate them in accelerating source segregation of waste."

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.10 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 11)

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF RAG-PICKERS AT STATE/UT LEVEL RECOMMENDED

4.15 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee note that both ASSOCHAM/ Swachh, Pune have suggested for registration of ragpickers for twin purposes of reduction in municipal solid waste handling costs and diverting large quantity of wastes away from landfills thereby saving the environment. The Committee also note that it has been done in Pune city and even Kerala Government already has a website on kabariwalas. The Committee have also been informed that an alliance of ragpickers is already working in the country. The Committee also find that MOH&UA has also 'agreed' for such a move and Ministry of

Environment and Forests and Climate Change has confirmed that States/UT, Urban Development Department are also mandated to start a scheme for registration of ragpickers and waste dealers. In view of the foregoing, the Committee strongly

recommend that a system of compulsory registration of rag-pickers be started for desired purposes at States/UTs level by Municipalities expeditiously."

4.16 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Ministry also engages with the States/UTs and ULBs in the integration of rag pickers in waste management and has issued advisories also. The integration is also made part of the assessments under Swachh Survekshans and the certification of Garbage Free Star Rating of Cities. However, the actual registration of rag pickers is to be carried out by the States/UTs and ULBs concerned."

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.13 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 12)

NEED FOR TACKLING SANITARY WASTE BY ADEQUATE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR ITS APPROPRIATE HANDLING

4.17 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee's examination has revealed that as per Swachh, Pune as high as 2000 tonnes of sanitary waste per day is generated in India and is improperly segregated and disposed off by informal recycling workers, making them vulnerable to dreaded diseases like HIV, Hepatitis B, C and even Ebola virus, requiring allocation of huge funds for their appropriate handling and disposal. In this connection, the Committee find that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have 'agreed' before the Committee that waste pickers living in poor conditions by roadside near waste dumps are poorest, most marginalized, neglected, vulnerable sections in society. Further, the Committee have been inter alia informed by Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change that manufacturers or brand owners or marketing companies of sanitary napkins and diapers shall explore the possibility of using all recyclable materials in their products. The Committee treat the matter as grave and recommend that appropriate measures be taken for tackling the issue in coordination and consultation with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and also at the level of Hospital/Dispensaries and even at PHC level by allocating adequate funds for the purpose."

4.18 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject, the provision of healthcare services is the primary responsibility of the respective State/UT Governments. Under National Health Mission, Gol supports States/UTs to strengthen their health systems to provide health care services to the citizen. This includes support for Bio- Medical Waste Management at public health facilities based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIP) within their overall resource envelop."

Further, Bio- Medical Waste Management is an elementary part of quality assurance. Under NHM, financial support is being provided to States/UTs for management of Bio Medical Waste under Quality Assurance and Infection Management & Environment Plan (IMEP) which includes training, supplies, equipment, operationalization of IMEP services at public health facility and also specifically for Bio-Medical Waste Management / Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility, etc.

Details of financial support approved under NHM in FY 2019-20 for Quality Assurance and Infection Management & Environment Plan (IMEP)/ Bio Medical Waste Management (BMWM) is as per table below:

S. No.	State/ UT	Quality Assurance and Bio Medical Waste Management FY 2019-20		
		Quality Assurance	Infection Management & Environment Plan (IMEP)/ Bio Medical Waste Management (BMWM)	
		Amount Approved (Rs in Lakhs)	Amount Approved (Rs in Lakhs)	Remarks
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0.50	0.00	
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,128.10	32.59	Rs 32.59 lakhs for Supplies
3	Arunachal Pradesh	175.65	190.38	Rs 172.44 lakhs for BMWM & Rs 17.94 lakhs Supplies
4	Assam	1,332.10	299.89	Rs 203.63 lakhs for CBMWTF, Rs 14.25 lakhs for IMEP training & Rs 82.01 lakhs for Supplies
5	Bihar	1,208.86	909.17	Rs 292 lakhs for IMEP equipment procurement, Rs 97.17 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 20.00 lakhs for IMEP training & Rs 500.00 lakhs for BMWM
6	Chandigarh	12.00	0.00	
7	Chhattisgarh	618.34	63.13	Rs 49.63 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 13.50 lakhs for IMEP training
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.15	0.00	
9	Daman and Diu	1.75	2.72	Rs 1.60 lakhs for IMEP equipment procurement, Rs 1.12 lakhs for Supplies
10	Delhi	0.00	8.25	Rs 8.25 lakhs for Supplies

11	Goa	51.76	0.60	Rs 0.50 for IMEP training, Rs 0.10 lakhs for BMW
12	Gujarat	3,658.47	122.10	Rs 59.66 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 62.44 lakhs for BMW
13	Haryana	394.43	68.49	Rs 25.92 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 42.57 lakhs for IMEP training
14	Himachal Pradesh	248.53	3.18	Rs 3.18 lakhs for Supplies
15	Jammu & Kashmir	612.96	13.49	Rs 13.49 lakhs for Supplies
16	Jharkhand	2,311.46	609.65	Rs 300 lakhs for Operationalising Infection Management & Environment Plan at health facilities, Rs 40.65 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 269 lakhs for BMW
17	Karnataka	2,426.00	67.76	Rs 57.72 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 10.04 lakhs for IMEP training
18	Kerala	2,226.83	30.00	Rs 30 lakhs for IMEP training
19	Lakshadweep	18.50	0.00	
20	Madhya Pradesh	6,363.38	1,095.95	Rs 931.80 lakhs for Operationalising Infection Management & Environment Plan at health facilities, Rs 148.85 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 15.30 lakhs for BMW
21	Maharashtra	1,893.48	291.59	Rs 121.28 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 29.18 lakhs for IMEP training, Rs 46.23 lakhs for liquid waste management, Rs 94.90 lakhs for BMW
22	Manipur	195.14	3.49	Rs 1.89 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 1.60 lakhs for IMEP training
23	Meghalaya	142.87	16.38	Rs 12.24 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 4.14 lakhs for IMEP training
24	Mizoram	158.08	1.24	Rs 1.24 lakhs for Supplies
25	Nagaland	220.25	2.80	Rs 2.80 lakhs for Supplies
26	Odisha	1,428.75	49.62	Rs 49.62 lakhs for Supplies
27	Puducherry	134.77	1.17	Rs 1.17 lakhs for Supplies
28	Punjab	767.25	1,047.20	Rs 1040 lakhs for ETP, Rs 7.20 lakhs for Supplies
29	Rajasthan	7,707.17	145.23	Rs 66.38 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 78.85 lakhs for IMEP training
30	Sikkim	41.03	3.13	Rs 0.90 lakhs for IMEP equipment procurement, Rs 1.23 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 1

				lakhs for IMEP training
31	Tamil Nadu	1,092.20	415.63	Rs 250 lakhs for Operationalising Infection Management & Environment Plan at health facilities, Rs 131.22 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 34.41 lakhs for IMEP training
32	Telangana		25.50	Rs 25.50 lakhs for Supplies
33	Tripura	182.56	77.68	Rs 4 lakhs for IMEP equipment procurement, Rs 23.55 lakhs for Supplies, Rs 50.13 lakhs for BMWM
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,126.88	20,620.11	Rs 20421.73 lakhs for IMEP services, Rs 151.83 lakhs for Supplies, Rs. 46.55 lakhs for BMWM Plant and Sterilization System for 100 bedded MCH Wing at Gorakhpur
35	Uttarakhand	247.29	19.73	Rs 19.73 lakhs for Supplies
36	West Bengal	914.93	43.29	Rs 43.29 lakhs for Supplies
Total		39,043.42	26,281.14	

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.15 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 13)

PROMOTING DOOR TO DOOR COLLECTION OF WASTE BY SUBSIDING WASTE COLLECTION BY ULBS RECOMMENDED

4.19 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

“An issue has come up before the Committee that whether Door to Door Collection can be done by subsidizing waste collection by ULBs. In this connection, ASSOCHAM as also prominent NGOs like Swachh Pune have been unanimous before the Committee that user charges be taken from households for waste collection. In this context, the Committee have been informed by Swachh Pune that their Members are recovering users charges from 3 lakh household including 28,000 slum households and have suggested before the Committee that waste collection in slums has to be subsidized by municipalities. The Committee have also been informed by MOH&UA that it should be as per SWM Rules. The Committee find that the relevant Rules stipulate that Generator would have to pay user fees for waste collection, the Committee recommend that Door to Door Collection of Waste by charging users for waste collection be started by all ULBs across the States/UTs. As regards sections like

slum dwellers the local bodies may include as appropriate measure of subsidy to take care of the matter."

4.20 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Door to Door collection of waste is the fundamental action given in the SWM Rules 2016 to be complied with by the States/UTs and ULBs. It needs to be carried out in sustainable manner for which user fees have to be implemented by the ULBs as given in the Rules. Ministry is motivating and encouraging the ULBs in levying of user charges through the assessments carried out under Swachh Survekshans and the protocol of the Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities in which it is advised to collect affordable, differential and sustainable model of user fees for door to door collection. Ministry has also issued a detailed guidelines regarding user charges from bulk generators and other households."

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.13 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 17)

ABSENCE OF ACCURATE DATA OF WASTE GENERATION ABOUT CRITICIZED AND GOVERNMENT ASKED TO MAKE AVAILABLE TENTATIVE FIVE YEARS DATA OF WASTE GENERATION VIS-À-VIS COMPOST CREATION IN THE COUNTRY

4.21 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee are constrained to note that as per Member-Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board who appeared before the Committee, there is

no reliable data of waste generated in the country. As per Central Pollution Control Board, it is 1.20 lakh tonnes to 1.40 lakh tonnes per day. The Committee note that Central Pollution Control Board has expressed its helplessness before the Committee that non-availability of accurate data is biggest handicap. The Committee have also been informed by CPCB that over the last 50 years, the composition of waste had changed a lot and currently 9 percent of total waste is of plastic waste alone, alongwith other components. The Committee have been informed that after understanding the composition of waste the technology for waste processing be accordingly designed. In this context, the Committee have also been informed that with a view to get clear picture about waste generated vis-à-vis waste composition every ULB should workout for a perspective plan of 5 years seeking partnership with non-voluntary organizations and the same may be uploaded on public domain for the benefit of common man and for the use of policy makers. The Committee, therefore, recommend MOH&UA to proceed on the above lines in consultation with and in coordination with all State Governments and ULBs for getting a clear perspective on the issue."

4.22 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Action taken by CPCB in compliance of above is as given below

2. Annual Report on implementation of SWM Rules,2016: -

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) as mandated under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 coordinates with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) regarding implementation of the Solid Wastes Management Rules. CPCB also follows up with SPCBs/PCCs for timely submission of Annual Reports on implementation of the SWM Rules, 2016. The Consolidated Annual Report for the year 2017-18 was prepared & submitted to the MoEFCC along with recommendations.

2. Initiatives taken for effective management of SWM Rules, 2016

• Guidelines on Legacy Waste: -

CPCB prepared Guidelines on "Disposal of Legacy Waste (old MSW)". The guidelines have been submitted to Hon'ble NGT as well as all SPCBs/PCCs for implementation and uploaded on CPCB website.

• Guidelines on Buffer Zone: -

CPCB amended Guidelines on "Provision on Buffer Zone around waste processing and disposal facilities and submitted to all SPCBs/PCCs for implementation and uploaded on CPCB website.

CPCB prepared "**Guidelines for management of sanitary waste** " and uploaded on its website.

- CPCB prepared "**Selection Criteria for Waste Processing Technologies**" and uploaded on its website.

3. Directions Issued:-

- CPCB issued Directions dated 16.01.19 under Section 31A of air (Protection) Act, 1981 to East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC), South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), North Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB)and imposed Environment Compensation for violations of SWM & PWM Rules, 2016.
- CPCB issued Directions on 19.03.19 u/s 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to all SPCBs/PCCs for setting up of Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) prior to WtE plant/energy recovery system."

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.7 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No.22)

Need for PAN India Licence, Ware Housing fertilizers nutrient based subsidy for city compost and inclusion of city compost under NIL category under GST recommended

4.23 The Committee had recommended as under:

Various other aspects related with Waste to Compost that came up before the Committee through ASSOCHAM include need for pan India licence for city compost in place of time consuming State specific licence currently prevailing, need for warehousing facilities for storing city compost as thousands of bags of city compost is lying unsold in various WTC plants, introduction of nutrient based subsidy for city compost in the name of Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM), which is not available currently, and need for inclusion of city compost under Nil category under GST. In this context, on the inclusion of city compost under NIL category under GST, the Committee find that the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have left the issue to Ministry of Finance to comment upon. The Committee recommend that MOH&UA should take up the aforesaid issues with appropriate Ministries for making the procedure for WTC simple, conducive and workable for WTC composting facilities in the country to flourish which would be in the interest of environment. On the GST issue, the Committee would like the Ministry of Finance to take a positive view in the matter.

4.24 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

The GST rates are decided on the recommendations of the GST Council and the Council has granted exemption from GST to Municipal Solid Waste, sewage sludge and clinical waste vide S.No. 110 of notification No. 2/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017. Compost has also been granted an exemption from GST if not packed in a unit container and not bearing a brand name vide S.No. 108 of notification No. 2/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017. Compost packed in unit container and bearing a brand name attracts GST rate of 5%.

SBM-I, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/2/2019-SBM-I Dated 05 July, 2019.

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.18 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No.23)

PROJECT, PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF WASTE TO ENERGY (WTC) PLANT CRITICIZED AND GOVERNMENT ASKED TO OPEN WTC PLANTS IN ALL STATES IN THE COUNTRY IN A BIG WAY

4.25 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee are constrained to note that there are only few functional Waste to Compost (WTC) Plants in the country and these too are running much below their annual installed capacity. For instance, out of a

total of 145 WTC Plants in the country with per annum installed capacity of 62.32 lakh tonnes, the per annum compost production is as low as 13.11 lakh tonnes. From the State-wise details, the Committee are also constrained to note that WTC plants are largely concentrated in a few States viz. Karnataka and Maharashtra with 19 plants each, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu with 14 plants each, besides Gujarat with 12 such plants. The Committee are glad to note that twin States of Karnataka and Kerala are moving towards cent percent decentralized composting. The Committee however find that in the remaining States, the number is in single digits. In this Connection, the MOH&UA have candidly admitted before the Committee that more number of plants are needed to process the waste effectively. As regards projects under construction, the Committee find that 150 WTC Plants with capacity of 33.48 MTPA are under construction and / or tendering, and majority of these WTC already have been planned in States where such Plants are already working namely 29 Plants in Andhra Pradesh, 20 Plants in Gujarat, 19 Plants in Tamil Nadu, 14 Plants in Maharashtra and 16 Plants in Rajasthan.

On the issue of making Waste to Compost Plants a pan India presence, the Committee have been informed by MOH&UA that a drive for segregation of waste has already been on in all 4041 cities/towns to produce good quality of compost and many States like Assam, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, WTC Plants are already set up or in the process of being set up. The Committee, however, find from the State-wise data placed before the Committee that number of WTC Plants in

aforesaid States are quite few. The Committee would like an explanation from MOH&UA in this regard. In this connection, the Committee have been informed by NITI Aayog that vast opportunities might emerge for expansion of Solid Waste Management in the country. Member-Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board has also outlined the need for preparing a roadmap of total waste generated vis-à-vis city compost likely to be generated in coming five years from now in the country and the Committee feel that in all the States project, planning and implementation of WTC Plants be uniformly chalked out in the country expeditiously."

4.26 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"The Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules 2016 have clearly laid down the end-to-end roadmap for the scientific management of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) keeping in view the threat to human health and environmental degradation.

The roadmap given in the SWM Rules needs to be implemented in letter and in spirit by the States/UTs and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) who are constitutionally responsible for the subject and for carrying out the functions.

Further, the funding required for such MSWM has to be arranged by the States/UTs and ULBs whereas the Central Government may provide certain Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under various centrally sponsored schemes run from time to time such as Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)- Urban, as per guidelines.

The processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) as on date has increased to 54% from 19% in 2014 due to the focus brought by Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) upon door-to-

door collection of segregated waste which is about 90% as on date, integration of informal waste pickers, collection of user fee, anti-littering directions, setting up of material recovery facilities, in house processing of wet waste by bulk waste generators, processing of biodegradable waste into compost and bio-methanation, non-biodegradable (dry) waste into energy and Refused Derived Fuel (RDF), setting up of scientific and land fill for residual waste etc.

Ministry is advising the States/UTs & ULBs to take up decentralised processing of wet waste as a corollary to door to door collection of segregated wet waste."

SBM-I, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/2/2019-SBM-I Dated 05 July, 2019.

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.18 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 25)

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO UTILIZE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGICAL OPTIONS FOR SWM WITH DESIRED LEVEL OF INVESTMENT FROM AFFLUENT SECTION OF SOCIETY IN A COMPREHENSIVE MANNER

4.27 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee's examination of Waste to Energy (WTE) aspect linked with Solid Waste Management has revealed various issues. These inter alia include use of appropriate Waste to Energy technologies for proper waste processing, need for disincentivising landfills, promoting scientific landfills and their conversion into parks, need for capacity creation of Waste to Energy Plants, augmenting R&D and capacity building in Solid Waste Management, use of plastics for road construction and various 'C' and 'D' Waste related issues. On the issue of appropriate technologies for WTE the Committee find that NITI Aayog has outlined four technologies for WTE processing of (i) Hydrothermal (conversion of wet to green coal), (ii) Catalytic Thermo Chemical process (shell technology), converting Bio-mass and Bio-degradable MSW to liquid fuel (iii) Plasma Gasification (WC Technology) which gasify all kinds of waste to energy at 3000 degree centigrade and (iv) The Thermal De-polymerisation which can generate methane and oil from unsegregated MSW etc. In this context, MOH&UA has observed before the Committee that there are no separate suitable methods for metropolitan cities and smaller cities and all processing methods are suitable for entire quality of waste with suitable quantity however segregation of waste in different streams is key for efficient and economical processing. The MOH&UA has also submitted before the Committee that considering typical composition of waste, composting is highly relevant in India, however, in certain categories of bulk generators like hotels and restaurants etc. bio-methanisation process proves to be better and an economic option. Further, segregation and recycling of various streams is best method for dry waste in large cities or cluster basis involving many smaller cities are better suited for methods of processing dry waste like

plastic waste. In this context, NITI Aayog has observed that there is a positive correlation of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generation with economic development and accompanying affluence. In this context, NITI Aayog has quoted that as per study by Columbia University, New York, a higher standard of living results in more waste and also a greater ability to invest in waste management system. The Committee thus finds that technologies options are already available and there is an apparent need for higher investment in such technologies from affluent section of society. The Committee, therefore, recommend the MOH&UA to go for use of available technologies for SWM, with equivalent investment from affluent sections of society in the area of SWM, in the country in a comprehensive manner. The Committee also recommended that all out efforts should be made to make use of biogas from organic waste."

4.28 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"The States/UTs & ULBs are constitutionally mandated to carry out the functions of municipal solid waste management on whole town basis including decentralised processing, and for such activities, Ministry is advising to collect affordable, differential and sustainable user charges depending upon the different economic status / conditions prevalent in the society."

SBM-I, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/2/2019-SBM-I Dated 05 July, 2019.

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.18 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 26)

DISINCENTIVISING LANDFILLS AND THEIR CONVERSION INTO PARKS

RECOMMENDED

4.29 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee are dismayed to note that as per NITI Aayog the country is going to lose as large as 1240 hectares of additional land every year for accommodating processed/unprocessed MSW seriously threatening the environment through ground water and air pollution. In this connection, Center for Science & Environment has informed the Committee that land as a resource is too valuable to be wasted for landfills and have advocated for dis-incentivising it by charging high amount of tipping fee for bringing waste to landfills as has been done globally. In this context, the Committee have been informed by ASSOCHAM that the collection efficiency is as low as 50-60% in India, and where only 10% of plastic waste gets treated, unlike European and North American countries where no landfills are visible as whatever waste is available gets converted into products for further use.

In this connection, the Committee also find that public resistance for allotment of landfills due to Not In My Backyard (NIMBY) syndrome has been the reason behind delay in identification of land in Delhi for landfills also Finding a way out ASSOCHAM has pleaded for scientific landfills by way of converting the landfills into parks on the pattern of Mumbai. The Committee also find that on ASSOCHAM's suggestion of allotment of barren land for dump site the MOH&UA has observed that landfills site should be selected by ULBs/District Administration keeping in view siting conditions of landfills specified in SWM Rules and MOE&F have also observed on similar lines. In view of above, the Committee feel that landfills should be dis-incentivised by very high rate of tipping fee from waste deposition in landfills and the landfills be scientifically managed by way of converting these into parks on the lines of the one done in Mumbai, by impressing upon ULBs/Panchayats etc to take necessary steps in this regard."

4.30 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"The SWM Rules 2016, have laid down the management of landfills/dumpsites including their proper closure. States/UTs and ULBs need to implement the same. However, Ministry is encouraging them by the inclusion of the landfill/dumpsite assessment in the Swachh Survekshans and the protocol for Garbage Free Star Rating of Cities."

SBM-I, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/2/2019-SBM-I Dated 05 July, 2019.

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.24 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 30)

EXTENSIVE USE OF PLASTIC FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION RECOMMENDED

4.31 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee are constrained to note that virtually no headway has been achieved in use of plastic for road construction between country's prominent road construction agency of NHAI and South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) even after an MOU was signed between the two and even after an affidavit was filed by the then Municipal Corporation of Delhi way back in 2012 before Hon'ble Supreme Court stating that Ghazipur dump site has reached its saturation point and no dumping can be done there. The Committee are constrained to note that status quo is still prevailing on the issue as a representative of MOH&UA during his deposition before the Committee has promised the Committee to take up the issue with the level of Hon'ble Minister for Housing and Urban Affairs. The Committee feel that in the case of Delhi, there is a need for resolving the deadlock on the issue between NHAI and SDMC so that the eye sore of Ghazipur dump site is cleaned and plastic dumped therein is used for road

construction purposes. The Committee also strongly recommend that issue of plastic for road construction purposes be promoted in a big way across States/UTs.”

4.32 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Ministry is encouraging the States/UTs and ULBs in plastic waste management including the use of waste plastic in road construction as brought out in the Ministry's Advisory on Plastic Waste Management containing the issues, solutions and case studies, as far as waste plastic is concerned."

SBM-I, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/2/2019-SBM-I Dated 05 July, 2019.

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.24 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 32)

LOWER UTILIZATION OF FUNDS UNDER SOLID WASTE COMPONENTS UNDER SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (URBAN) CRITICIZED AND GOVERNMENT ASKED TO IMPRESS UPON STATES/UTS FOR UTILIZING THE AVAILABLE FUNDS COMPLYING WITH DIFFERENT CONDITIONS LAID DOWN BY MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

4.33 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

“The Committee are constrained to note that there have been huge gap between Mission Allocations vis-à-vis Releases and Utilization Certificates (UCs) due vis-à-vis UCs received as on 30.09.2018 in Solid Waste component under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) period (2014-19) so far. For instance, as against the Mission allocations of Rs.7,365.82 crore, the releases were as low as Rs.3,284.79 crore. Similarly, as against Rs.1490.65 crore of UCs due, the total UCs received were as low as Rs.1,116.83 crore. The Committee's examination has revealed that in major beneficiary States of Solid Waste Management funds, the scenario of allocation vis-à-vis releases is grim. In Maharashtra, out of allocations Rs.1081.84 crore, the releases were as low as Rs.290.34 crore. Similar was the position in other States of Uttar Pradesh (Rs.940 crore/Rs.427.73 crore), Tamil Nadu (Rs.690.00 crore/Rs.205 crore), Gujarat (Rs.536 crore/Rs.268.11 crore), Karnataka (Rs.512.52 crore/ Rs. 99.18 crore) and West Bengal (Rs.487.79 crore/Rs.199.80 crore). The Committee have also noticed that a few States have faired well as well. These are Andhra Pradesh (Rs.308.54/Rs.308.54), Rajasthan (Rs.363.46 crore/Rs.344.26 crore), Madhya Pradesh (Rs.434.01/Rs.301.75 crore), Chhattisgarh (Rs.131.53 crore/Rs.93.99 crore), Jharkhand (Rs.122.68 crore/Rs.92.38 crore), Goa (Rs.9.29 crore/Rs.5.93 crore), Himachal Pradesh (Rs.15.22 crore/Rs.9.10 crore). The Committee also find that majority of North Eastern States have also faired well. On the issue of gap between Utilisation Certificates (UCs) vis-à-vis UCs received, the Committee are constrained to note the prominent States from where the due UCs have not been received are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Rajasthan. Various reasons like failure on the part of

States/UTs in not furnishing timely UCs as well as not furnishing physical and financial progress of funds released under 1st installment have been attributed as reasons for lower releases by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. Besides, various procedural issues like compliance of conditions like preparation of bankable DPRs by ULBs for SWM in consultation with State Governments duly approved by State High Powered Committees (HPCs) within the norms of MOH&UA etc have also been outlined for lower release of funds by MOH&UA. In view of the foregoing, the Committee feel that lessons may be learnt by the slow moving States including Delhi from good performing States of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Goa and Himachal Pradesh in Solid Waste Management so that actual workdone is visible at ground level. The Committee therefore recommend the MOH&UA that necessary interactive exercise be opened between good performing States and slow moving States expeditiously for getting the desired results. The Committee also recommend that concerned States from whom required UCs are pending be asked to submit the same expeditiously."

4.34 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Under Swachh Bharat Scheme, Solid Waste Management projects are capital intensive with a completion time range of 1-3 years. Further the utilisation certificates are required to be submitted within 12 months of the closure of the financial year in which the grant has been released. Till date Rs. 9008.17 Crores have been released to the States/UTs and against the due amount of Rs. 6338.21 Crores for utilisation certificates (UCs), actual UCs for an amount of Rs. 5,401 Crores were received in the Ministry. This figure also includes some UCs which was due in next financial year i.e. 2020-21."

SBM-I, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/2/2019-SBM-I Dated 05 July, 2019.

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.15 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 33)

INITIATING REMEDIAL STEPS FOR STRENGTHENING THE FINANCES OF ULBS LIKE REVIEWING THE FUNDING PATTERN, GENERATING RESOURCES THROUGH INTEREST FREE BONDS BY ULBS RECOMMENDED

4.35 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee's examination has revealed that inability of ULBs to arrange their two third share in SWM projects with one third available from Centre by reason of their poor financial position has been shown prominently before the Committee, with barely 5% funds available with ULBs for SWM purposes with as high as 60-70% funds deployed for street cleaning and remaining 20-30% funds deployed on transportation. In this connection, it has been apprehended before the Committee by Municipal Commissioner of South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) that financially poor Corporations might fail Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) in the country. At the same time, the Committee

have also been informed by the MOH&UA that SWM projects are either completely or partially funded by Government of India and also by external agencies like JICA, ADB etc., or by private participation, user charges, Swachh Bharat Kosh and also through tax free Municipal bonds etc. The Ministry has also suggested that funds for SWM can also be generated through pooled financing. The Committee feel that although these avenues/options are still open and available with ULBs, yet the ULBs still lack requisite finances to run SWM projects on their own. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the issue of reviewing the funding pattern be examined with ULBs in the light of options/avenues available for resource generation and also in the light of experience of good performing States enabling them to make SBM(U) a success in the country."

4.36 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"As SWM is a State subject and function of the ULBs it is their responsibility to fund the sector. Ministry is only providing ACAs generic to all States and UTs as decided by the Cabinet. Hence, the recommendation is not agreeable."

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.24 of the Report)

SBM-I, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/2/2019-SBM-I Dated 05 July, 2019.

Recommendation (Serial No. 34)

INADEQUATE MECHANISM AVAILABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF E-WASTE (MANAGEMENT) RULES, 2016 CRITICISED AND GOVERNMENT ASKED TO ENHANCE THE AVAILABLE MECHANISM AND SPEED UP IMPLEMENTATION

4.37 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee are constrained to note that as per Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, e-Waste creates global crisis due to environmental degradation and may affect human health, soil and even may contaminate ground water. E-Waste means wastes from electrical and electronic equipment whole or part or rejects in the form of Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Chromium etc. from their manufacturing process that are intended to be discarded. In this connection, the Committee also notice that as per Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the level of e-Waste generation of 1.45 lakh tonnes in 2005 may go as high as 8.00 lakh tonnes by 2020, whereas as per NITI Aayog, India happens to be one of the largest producer generating 18.5 lakh tonnes of hazardous waste and importing items yielding e-waste of 13.5 lakh tonnes annually which ends up in landfills/incinerators releasing cancer causing toxins. The Committee are dismayed to notice the media report, quoting UN Report, that out of 44.7 million tonnes of electronic waste in 2016 equivalent to some 45 Eiffel Towers, India's contribution is as high as 2 million tonnes and despite e-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 as high as 80% of e-Wastes like old lap tops, cell phones, TV etc. continue to be broken at huge health and environmental cost by informal sector. The Committee note that the country is currently undergoing an exciting and unprecedented phase of

development and economic transformation with heavy dependence on import of electronic goods to meet its domestic demand.

The Committee also find that since recycling of e-waste is difficult and complex in nature, the e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 were notified which inter-alia provide for prohibiting and separating e-waste from entering into the Municipal Solid Waste stream, depositing domestic e-waste such as tube light, CFL lamps, computer hardware at nearest Material Recovery Facility (MRF), providing for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) etc. and so on. The Committee also find that unsatisfied with implementation of 2011 Rules the e-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 were notified which inter-alia included elaborate EPR, setting up of Producers Responsibility Organisations and e-waste exchange assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers of electronic products for safe disposal, making mandatory for every producer to apply before CPCB for EPR authorization, making the producers responsible for providing contact details to consumers and bulk consumers through their websites, spreading of awareness etc. The Committee also find that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs while outlining Physical and Chemical process of recycling of e-waste in details has also outlined that 178 authorised recyclers and dismantlers are currently working in India. In view of the above, the Committee feel that like Solid Waste Management, implementation of e-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 is far from satisfactory and whatever good intentions that are behind these rules, all these are only on paper, as common man as well as, the producer of e-waste and even the CPCB are not honest in implementation of these Rules. The Committee also feel that 178 authorised recyclers and dismantlers for the vast country like India are too less and need to be suitably enhanced to broaden the scope of recycling and dismantling of e-waste properly in the country."

4.38 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is the nodal agency for policy, planning, promoting and coordinating the environmental programmes and has notified the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016. The E-Waste Rules, 2016 mandate Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to prepare guidelines on implementation of E-Waste Rules, which includes specific guidelines for extended producer responsibility, channelization, collection centres, storage, transportation, environmentally sound dismantling and recycling, refurbishment, and random sampling of EEE for testing of RoHS parameters.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), being the nodal ministry for Electronics and IT, is promoting R&D to develop technological solutions for e-waste management in environment friendly manner. The e-waste has various components like, printed circuit boards (PCBs), plastic, metal etc. The process for recovery of precious metals from PCB under a project jointly implemented by C-MET, Hyderabad and E-Parisara, Bengaluru has yielded two exclusive PCB recycling processes, 1000Kg/day capacity and 100Kg/batch, with acceptable environmental norms first time in India.

The e-waste also contains plastics, nearly 25% of its weight. Novel recovery and conversion of e-waste plastics to value added product had also been successfully developed. The developed process is capable to convert majority (76%) of the waste

plastics to suitable master batch, which could be used for virgin plastic products. The toxicity and environmental tests were carried out on the developed products from the master batch, showed acceptable standard."

SBM-I, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/2/2019-SBM-I Dated 05 July, 2019.

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.21 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 35)

IN THE LIGHT OF GOOD WORKDONE IN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ESPECIALLY OF EUROPE, VERY LESS WORKDONE ON E-WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL IN THE COUNTRY CRITICIZED AND GOVERNMENT ASKED TO MAKE USE OF AVAILABLE PROVISIONS IN E-WASTE (MANAGEMENT) RULES FOR DESIRED LEVEL OF WORK AT GROUND LEVEL

4.39 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee are constrained to note that many developed countries like Japan, Netherland, some other countries of Europe and some developing countries also are far ahead in the area of e-waste management in the spheres of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) through Producers Responsibility Organisation (PROs), setting up mechanism for public awareness etc., whereas the workdone in India is almost nil and whatever works on R&D for e-waste recycling that has been taken up by Ministry of Electronics and IT and Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change is at Pilot stage only besides mechanism for public awareness is almost nil. The Committee are also constrained to note that in the name of providing necessary training on e-waste management, the Committee have been informed by the MOE&F&CC that a programme is designed to be implemented in 68 cities of the country in first phase in association with CPCB within the umbrella framework of Swachh Bharat Mission. The Committee feel that all these facts reveal that virtually no work is undertaken by different Ministries in the field of e-waste management which may cause havoc to environment, degrade soil and contaminate ground water also.

The Committee also note that e-waste (Management) Rules contains many good things like convergence of stakeholders including manufacturers, dealers, e-retailers etc. simplification in registration/authorization for dismantling under one system, withdrawing or recall of product from market in case of non-compliance, making State Governments responsible for ensuring safety, health and skill development of workers involved in dismantling and recycling operations, assigning the ULBs the duty to collect and channelize the orphan products to authorized dismantlers or receivers etc. The Committee however feel that their implementation is not visible at ground level and is only on paper. The Committee, therefore, recommend the MOE&F&CC and allied Ministries to pull up their socks and make use available provisions under e-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 for treatment and disposal of e-waste in an effective and comprehensive manner."

4.40 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"The major concern of e-waste management in India is lack of awareness amongst various stakeholders about the hazards associated to the end-of-life products. In this direction, MeitY has been implementing an "Awareness Programme on Environmental Hazards of Electronic waste" since March 2015 to create awareness among the public about the hazards of e-waste recycling by the unorganized sector and to educate them about alternate methods of disposing their e-waste. The programme has created training tools, content materials, films, printed materials, videos and jingles etc. for every strata of the society which are freely available on the dedicated website (www.greene.gov.in). Further, social media platforms (Twitter handle and Facebook page), app has also been created to provide online status of the activities and showcase the activities/ workshops/ carnivals etc. conducted under the programme."

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.21 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 37)

IN VIEW OF CHALLENGING SCENARIO OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN THE COUNTRY, STATES/UTS HAVE BEEN ASKED TO FRAME A ROADMAP BY 2020 FOR PROPER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION WITH REGISTERED RECYCLERS, CEMENT PLANTS INDUSTRIES ETC.

4.41 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"The Committee note that as per Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change, hazardous waste means any waste which by reason of characteristics such as physical, chemicals, biological, reactive toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive causes danger or is likely to cause danger to health or environment whether alone or in contact with other wastes or substances. It basically comprises of waste generated during manufacturing process of commercial products such as industries involved in petroleum, refining, production of pharmaceuticals paint, electronic products like Lead, Acid Batteries, Waste tyres, paper wastes, have been categorized as hazardous wastes by MOE&F&CC whereas Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has informed that with development of modern electronic gadgets such as Cell phone iPod, Palm Top, Lap Top computers etc. also result in high use of different hazardous substances that are harmful for environment and human body. In this connection, the Committee are constrained to note that MOE&F&CC has also highlighted the issue of unscientific disposal of hazardous waste and have underlined the need for systematic management of hazardous and other waste in an environmentally sound manner by way of prevention, minimization, re-use, recycling, utilisation including co-processing and safe disposal of waste. In this connection, Committee find that as per CPCB the annual hazardous waste generation in 2018 was 7.46 million tonnes from 44,000 industries and for re-cycling and reuse, there are currently 1080 registered recyclers, 47 Cement Plants permitted for co-processing and about 108 industries permitted for utilization of hazardous waste. Besides, there are 40 Common Hazardous Waste

Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) available in 17 States/UTs. Besides, the hazardous waste can be disposed off by setting up captive treatment plants. In this context, while perusing Hazardous and other Waste (Management and Transporting Movement) Rules, the Committee find that States/UTs have been given the responsibility for environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes like setting up of industrial space or sheds for recycling, pre-processing of hazardous waste, registering workers involved in recycling, pre-processing, undertaking skill development activities etc. In this connection, it came out during the course of evidence of the representatives of MOH&UA that some big cities such as Bengaluru has made sufficient storage/sorting facilities. The Committee apprehend that hazardous waste management may not be working well in different States/UTs. MOH&UA was also candid in their admission before the Committee that monitoring hazardous waste management is essential and the Ministry is encouraging States/UTs to adopt this approach. The Committee feel that since the State Governments/UTs Administration have been made responsible for environmentally sound management of hazardous waste and other wastes like setting up of industrial space or sheds for recycling, registering or workers involved in recycling for their skill development, the Committee recommend that State Governments/UTs Administration should sit together with 1080 registered recyclers, 47 Cement Plants permitted for co-processing and 108 industries permitted for utilization of hazardous waste and after understanding their views chart out a roadmap by 2020 for treatment and disposal of hazardous waste at States/UTs level itself by suitably enhancing the current level of 40 common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) available in 17 States/UTs or by encouraging captive treatment plants in a big way."

4.42 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Hazardous Wastes are handled broadly under two categories (i) Domestic Hazardous Waste and (ii) Industrial Hazardous Waste. Local bodies are required to establish various collection centres so that domestic hazardous waste from houses, premises, colonies etc. can be deposited into the collection centre and it is channelized for further recycling and processing. For this urban local bodies have to develop a mechanism under the State Waste Management Policy framed by State/UT department under the overall guidance of Waste management Policy of MOH&UA.

For Industrial Hazardous Waste, the Industrial Hazardous Waste are covered by Hazardous & other waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 in which authorisation is provided by the State Pollution Control Boards for generation, handling, collection, reception, treatment, transport, storage, reuse, recycling, recovery, pre-processing, utilisation including co-processing and disposal of hazardous wastes by various industrial units. These permissions are granted keeping in view the adequate recycling facilities available in different cities/Urban Areas for which the State and UT departments haveto work closely for setting up various recycling units including TSDF."

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para 1.21 of the Report)

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED

Recommendation (Serial No. 14)

TIME BOUND SCIENTIFIC COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF WASTE

RECOMMENDED

5.1 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

“It came out during the course of evidence of the representatives of ASSOCHAM that there is a need for time bound scientific collection and transportation of waste in the country by way of use of efficient collection and segregation techniques for getting best out of wastes since there is a lack of clear guidelines for collection, storage, etc and for stringent action against offenders in case of non-compliance. In this connection, Committee also find that MOH&UA has also 'agreed' with ASSOCHAM about need for scientific collection and transportation in the country. The Committee feel that there is a need for its implementation throughout the country. Further, the representatives of Swachh Pune has also underlined the need for promoting portable sorting sheds for waste collection as people do not want these in front of their houses. In this context, the Committee have also been informed that many such portable sheds are already working in Pune city. The Committee feel that the issue be expeditiously examined by MOH&UA and action taken thereon be conveyed to the Committee for enabling them to arrive a logical conclusion.”

5.2 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Ministry is advising States/UTs and ULBs for scientific collection and transportation of waste such as door to door collection along with source segregated waste, segregated transportation, targeted transportation of segregated waste to specific sorting and processing facilities etc. The secondary segregation of the dry waste fraction has to be carried out by the ULBs by setting up material recovery facilities (MRF) mandated in the SWM Rules 2016. The ULBs may adapt different models for sorting in addition to portable sheds used in Pune suiting to their own requirements and community acceptance. Cities like Indore and Vellore have achieved very high rating to secondary sorting/segregation without using portable sorting sheds. Hence, the matter needs to be left to the States/ULBs for achieving results.”

SBM-I, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/2/2019-SBM-I Dated 05 July, 2019.

Recommendation (Serial No. 16)

DIFFERENT MODELS OF DECENTRALISED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT WELCOMED AND DECENTRALIZED MODEL WHEREVER POSSIBLE RECOMMENDED

5.3 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

“The Committee are glad to find that models of decentralized Solid Waste Management are being run successfully in various part of the country like Ambikapur in Chhattisgarh, Pune in Maharashtra, Bengaluru in Karnataka and significant work on Solid Waste Management has been done in Amritsar in Punjab and UT of Chandigarh. In respect of Ambikapur, from the document submitted before the Committee, as also oral deposition by witness, the Committee have been enlightened as to how with the help of SHGs, RWAs, commercial residential bulk generators and through GIS based Route Plan work, door to door collection, segregation and recycling has been made possible in as high as 3896 ULBs out of 4000 odd ULBs with population of less than 3 lakh. Ambikapur Model of Decentralised SWM is being replicated. Similarly, the Committee have come across Pune Model of Decentralised Solid Waste Management being run as a cooperative of ragpickers with support of KagadKach Patra Kashtakari Panchayat (KKPKP) and Pune Municipal Cooperation by charging user charges from households for waste collected and where rag-pickers are running the compost pits and ensuring that organic waste is getting composted and in return they get composting fee also. Similarly, about Bengaluru Model of Decentralised Solid Waste Management, the Committee have been informed that with population of 1.25 crore with area of 800 sq. kms. and with the city generating 4800 tonnes of Solid Waste collected everyday from house to house and then segregated and sent to plants for compost, with Agriculture Department of Karnataka and Swachh giving subsidy and under BBMP Budget also. The Committee have also been informed that Bengaluru has also started mechanical sweeps which is cost effective and for more environment friendly as against manual sweeping. As regards, Varanasi, the Committee have been informed that through use of IT, cleaning and collection of waste is being done.

Similarly, the Committee have also been informed that number of Decentralised Waste Processing Units (DPUs) are working in Tamil Nadu and based on their experience, MOH&UA has issued an Advisory 'Onset and Decentralised Composting of Municipal Organic Waste' for compliance by States/UTs. About Goa, the Committee recall that they had been to Waste Treatment Plant at North Goa and were very impressed with the Goa model of waste management. In this connection, the Committee have been informed that due to higher cost factor, it is not feasible for ULBs. Similarly, the Committee have come across best practices of decentralized Solid Waste Management in Venguala town of Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra and Allapuzha town in Kerala also. In this context, the Member-Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board while appreciating the ground work-done by informal sector has opined before the Committee that wherever possible decentralized Solid Waste Management is most

welcome. In view of the foregoing, the Committee recommend that decentralized Solid Waste Management wherever possible be resorted to in a big way across all States in a time bound manner."

5.4 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"As sanitation is a state subject and function of the ULBs, it is upto ULBs for adopting processing of waste through centralize or decentralized or a mix of both. Ministry is encouraging and pursuing the States/UTs and ULBs to take up decentralised processing of waste also and has issued specific advisory titled "Advisory on On-site decentralised composting of Municipal and Organic Waste"."

SBM-I, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M No.H-11013/2/2019-SBM-I Dated 05 July, 2019.

NEW DELHI;

16 March,2021
25 Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)

Jagdambika Pal
Chairperson,
Standing Committee
on Urban Development

[Vide Para 3 of the Introduction]

1

Standing Committee on Urban Development (2020-2021)**Minutes of the Eighth Sitting of the Committee on Urban Development held on Friday, 12 February, 2021**

The Committee sat from 1400 hours to 1555 hours in Committee Room 'D', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Jagdambika Pal - *Chairperson*

Members**Lok Sabha**

2. Prof. S. P Baghel
3. Shri Ramcharan Bohra
4. Shri P.C. Mohan
5. Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale
6. Shri Sunil Kumar Soni
7. Smt. Ap^orajita Sarangi
8. Shri M V V Satyanarayana
9. Shri Sudhakar Tukaram Shrangare
10. Shri Hasnain Masoodi
11. Shri Syed Imtiaz Jaleel
12. Shri Adala Prabhakara Reddy
13. Adv. A.M. Ariff
14. Smt. Hema Malini

Rajya Sabha

15. Shri Ram Chander Jangra
16. Sri Kumar Ketkar
17. Shri Sanjay Singh
18. Shri M. J. Akbar
19. Shri Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla
20. Sh^ori Sumer Singh Solanki

Secretariat

1. Shri Vinod Kumar Tripathi Joint Secretary
2. Shri Srinivasalu Gunda Director

Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs

1. Shri Durga Shanker Mishra Secretary
2. Ms. D. Thara Joint Secretary
3. Shri Vinay Pratap Singh Director

Delhi Development Authority

4. Shri Anurag Jain Vice Chairman, DDA

National Capital Region Planning Board

5. Smt. Archana Agarwal Member Secretary

Town and Country Planning Organisation

6. Shri R. Srinivas Town & Country Planner

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the members to the sitting of the Committee convened for taking evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs on the subject "Need for formulating Master Plans for every city in the country for holistic development".

* * * * *

6. The Committee then took up for consideration Draft Reports (i) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in 24th Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Rainwater harvesting in Metropolitan Cities' ; and (ii) 25th Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Solid Waste management Including Hazardous Waste, Medical Waste and E-waste and adopted the same without any modification.

7. A verbatim record of proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned

* Matter not related to the Report.

[Vide para 4 of the Introduction]

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS CONTAINED IN THE TWENTY FIFTH REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

I.	Total number of recommendations	37
II.	Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government:	14
	Recommendation Nos. 3, 6, 7, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 31 and 36.	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(37.83%)
III.	Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies:	0
	Percentage to total recommendations	(0%)
IV.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:	21
	Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 37	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(56.75%)
V.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:	2
	Recommendation No. 14 and 16	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(5.40%)