

Item No. 2

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
CENTRAL ZONE BENCH, BHOPAL**
(Through Video Conferencing)

Original Application No.18/2022 (CZ)

Vineetha Nair

Applicant(s)

Versus

State of Madhya Pradesh & Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: **11.04.2022**

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHEO KUMAR SINGH, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. ARUN KUMAR VERMA, EXPERT MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. AFROZ AHMAD, EXPERT MEMBER**

For Applicant(s):

Mr. Varun Raj Nair, Adv.

For Respondent(s):

Mr. Sachin K. Verma, Adv.

Ms. Parul Bhadoria, Adv.

Mr. Jalaj Joshi, Adv.

ORDER

1. Applicant has preferred this application to stop the indiscriminate dumping of municipal waste and flow of sewage, which include both municipal and bio-medical waste in Rajiv Gandhi Ward, Masod Road, Multai, District-Betul in the State of Madhya Pradesh by the Municipal Authority situated in the city of Multai for restoration of the environment, which is being degraded by haphazard disposal of Municipal Solid Waste and Bio Medical Waste in contravention of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Bio Medical Waste Management Rules 2016.
2. The matter was taken up on 23rd February, 2022 and a Joint Committee consisting (i) District Collector, Betul (M.P.) (ii) One Representative of Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board, (M.P.) was constituted with directions to submit the Factual and Action Taken Report.
3. In compliance the Joint Committee has submitted the report which is as follows:

“Submission of the visiting team based on the observations and the information collected from concerned departments is as follows:

1. Land having Khasra no. 957 with total area of 2.225 hectare is under possession Nagar Palika Parishad Multai since 1972-73 and is being used by the Nagar Palika Parishad Multai as trenching ground for the MSW of Multai city since 2005-2006.
2. Land adjacent to this trenching ground having Khasra no. 976/3 total plot area of 1,012 hectare is under possession of Smt. Vineeta Nair resident of Multai. The owner of this plot obtained NOC from SDM Multai for construction of building on the plot vide letter dated 21.04.2010. Building permission was granted by CMO, Nagar Pallika Parishad Multai vide letter dated 28.04.2010. The School premise is segregated from the trenching ground by a concrete boundary wall.
3. Present scenario:
 - Everyday about 06 T of MSW is being collected door to door from the Multai city and is being dumped at this site since 2005-2006, as this has been the most suitable site away from the habitation and any sensitive feature.
 - Currently Nagar Palika Parishad is able to carry out only
 - Segregation
 - MRF production – Max. capacity 10 T
 - Bio-composing – Max. capacity 10 T
 - 1 FSTP – 10 KLD
 - There are 04 Health care facilities in the Multai Nagar Palika Parishad and about 3800 kg of BMW is generated per year from the region i.e., about 10.5 kg per day. Entire BMW is being lifted by the CBWTF namely M/s Environment Protection Corporation, Sehore. The domestic BMW which is collected by the local body is periodically being disposed off at CBWTF through the CHC Multai as the quality of such waste is very meager. It was informed by the CMO that the Nagar Palika Parishad Multai if required shall obtain membership of CBWTF. Thus presently, no BMW is being dumped at the said trenching ground.

- *No discharge of liquid waste could be observed from the premises during the visit.*
4. *Nagar Palika Parishad Multai has installed a Fatka machine, Bailing machine, Composting plant etc. at site.*
 5. *It was informed by CMO that arrangement have been made with local rake-pickers for collection of inert & recyclable material from the site.*
 6. *No drinking water sources exists in or around the dumping site. It was informed by the CMO that drinking water supply for the city is being made from Sandia. Source is around 6 KM from the trenching ground.*
 7. *DPR comprising of various activities has been prepared by Nagar Palika Parishad Multai for execution of day to day activities for management of legacy waste at the site.*
 8. *It was informed by the CMO that the city action plan for Multai forwarded to GoI through UADD is also under approval and various activities including disposal of Legacy waste at the subject site shall be speed up as soon as the approval and sanctions are received.*
 9. *Other Observations:*
 - *The rate of segregation and other allied activities appears to be very slow which has resulted in heaping of the garbage at site.*
 - *Fire incidents are often reported at site, in-situ formation of methane may be one of the causes for such incidents.*
 - *Mined out pits and a dug well within the trenching ground is also observed to be filled with garbage.*

Recommendations :-

- *The Nagar Palika Parishad Multai has to speed up the activities pertaining to the treatment and disposal of legacy waste, an action plan for the same should submit with time lines for the same at the earliest.*
- *Meanwhile, Nagar Palika Parishad Multai and the local administration shall strengthen the vigilance of the site so as to control and avoid the undesirable incidents like fire and liquid discharge from the trenching ground.*
- *School administration may also take up essential steps to avoid exposure of school staff and students to the undesirable impacts of the activities being carried out at the trenching site.*

- *Dense plantation (green curtains) has to be developed by both the parties along the boundary separating the two land parcels (viz-school premises and trenching ground).*
- *The Nagar Palika Parishad Multai shall include cleaning, deepening and maintenance of the existing well the same shall be developed as water reservoir for use in dust suppression, irrigation and fire-fighting etc.*
- *The low lined area in the premise shall have to be leveled so as to avoid accumulation of water in the pits.*

4. Learned counsel appearing for the Respondent, State Pollution Control Board has submitted that the applicant has filed case before Sub Divisional Magistrate in case no. 0002/19 under section 133 and certain directions and remedial measures have been taken by the Sub Divisional Magistrate
5. With regard to the recommendations submitted by the Joint Committee, learned counsel for the applicant has submitted that the Nagar Palika Parishad Multai should be directed to take the necessary action for early disposal of legacy waste and to ensure that there should be dense plantation and there should not be any leachate formation and the environmental norms must be complied in accordance with rules.
6. The issues of solid as well as liquid waste management are being monitored by this Tribunal as per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 02.09.2014 in Writ Petition No. 888/1996, Almitra H. Patel vs. Union of India & Ors., with regard to solid waste management and order dated 22.02.2017 in W.P. No. 375/2012, reported in (2017) 5 SCC 326, Paryavaran Suraksha vs. Union of India, with regard to liquid waste management.
7. The issue of Solid Waste Management was earlier dealt with and disposed of vide order dated 22.12.2016 requiring strict compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 by all the States/UTs. However, in the course of later monitoring, it was found that all the States/UTs were still non-compliant in the matter. Accordingly, after noting the status of non-compliance, vide order dated 31.08.2018, the Tribunal constituted Monitoring Committees and thereafter in view of still continuing non-

compliances, vide order dated 16.01.2019, the Tribunal directed personal presence of Chief Secretaries of all States and UTs to explore remedial action after interaction with them. The Tribunal observed that large scale non-compliance of environmental norms was resulting in deaths and diseases and irreversible damage to the environment, without accountability for such failure. Violation of the Rules as well as orders of this Tribunal being criminal offence under the law of land, non-compliance had to be viewed sternly and remedied.

8. The matter was dealt by the Principal Bench of this Tribunal in Original Application No. 606 of 2018 and vide order dated 30.11.2021, the Tribunal observed as follows:

3. Directions of the Tribunal include constitution of a four member special task force in every district having – one each nominated by District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, State Pollution Control Boards and District Legal Services Authority (DSLAs) for awareness about SWM Rules, 2016 by involving educational, religious and social organizations including local Eco-clubs. Involvement of DLSAs was subject to the approval of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) which is the apex body under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. It was observed that Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programmes can go a long way for protection of the environment. Such program can be successful if network of Legal Services Authorities and Educational Institutions at every level is involved. The extracts from the said order are reproduced below:

“35. Every State/UT may constitute a Special Task Force (STF) in every District having four members one each nominated by District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Regional Officer of the State Pollution Control Boards in concerned Districts and one person to be nominated by the Chairman of the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) for awareness about the SWM Rules, 2016 by involving educational, religious and social organizations including local Eco-clubs. The involvement of DLSA would be subject to the approval of the National Legal Services Authority which is the apex body under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 by an appropriate administrative order. This will apply to order

of the Tribunal in Stench Grips Mansa's Sacred Ghaggar River (Suo-Moto Case) and Yogendra Kumar¹, News item published in 'The Hindu' authored by Shri Jacob Koshy Titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB", Court on its own Motion v. NCT, Delhi & Ors. and M.C.Mehta v. Union of India & Ors.

36. It has been repeatedly laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programmes can go a long way for protection of the environment. Such program can be successful if network of Legal Services Authorities and Educational Institutions at every level is involved. This is possible only if such instructions are issued on the administrative side by the NALSA and concerned Education Departments of the States. We request concerned authorities to take appropriate steps in view of the judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in M.C. Mehta v. Union of India & Ors. and In Re: Noise Pollution and Article 144 of the Constitution of India Ministry of Health and Ministry of Railways in coordination with MoEF&CC may be involved in awareness programmes. Solid waste management issue impacts in a big way. Various departments of the Government, particularly Railway, Health and Defence. MoEF&CC may coordinate with the concerned Ministries in IEC programmes and furnish an Action Taken Report by email at ngt.filing@gmail.com."

4. National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) issued directions for compliance of the above observations to all the State Legal Services Authorities vide letter dated 07.05.2019 as follows:

" Please find attached herewith judgment dated 16.01.2019 by National Green Tribunal (NGT) in the above noted matter. The relevant paragraphs are reproduced as under:"

35. Every State/UT may constitute a Special Task Force (STF) in every district having four members one each nominated by District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Regional Officer of the State Pollution Control Boards in concerned Districts and one person to be nominated by the Chairman of the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) for awareness about the SWM Rules, 2016 by involving educational, religious and social

organisations including local Eco-clubs. The involvement of DLSA would be subject to the approval of the National Legal Services Authority which is the apex body under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 by an appropriate administrative order. This will apply to order of the Tribunal in Stench Grips Mansa's Sacred Ghaggar River (Suo-Moto Case) and Yogendra Kumar, News item published in 'The Hindu' authorised by Shri Jacob Koshy Titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB", Court on its own Motion v. NCT, Delhi & Ors. and M.C. Mehta V. Union of India & Ors.

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2. I am also enclosing herewith four judgments of NGT mentioned in Para-35 above.

3. The order dated 16.01.2019 was placed before the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, NALSA and His Lordship has been pleased to approve to nominate a member of the Special Task Force (STF) at the districts level and to conduct awareness programmes as

mentioned in the judgment in coordination with other institutions/ authorities.”

7. *Vide order dated 07.01.2020, the Tribunal directed CPCB to ascertain Compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in terms of MSW generated, segregated and treated, gaps in the waste processing, enforcement of statutory timelines and orders of this Tribunal, number of sites remediated, and quantity of legacy waste therein and timelines for completing remediation. It was further directed that on the subject of sewage treatment, CPCB has to ascertain quantity of sewage generated and treated in the State, gap in the sewage treatment and timelines to bridge the gap, including strategy for use of treated water for secondary purpose. CPCB was accordingly directed to redesign its formats for securing relevant quantifiable information.*

8. *Accordingly, the Chief Secretaries of 18 States/UTs appeared and filed updated status reports. Since there still existed huge gaps in compliance, further directions were issued by way of different orders. Last such order is of 28.2.2020. Other orders are on same pattern. The direction part of the said order is reproduced below:*

“41. In view of above, consistent with the directions referred to in Para 29 issued on 10.01.2020 in the case of UP, Punjab and Chandigarh which have also been repeated for other States in matters already dealt with, we direct: a. In view of the fact that most of the statutory timelines have expired and directions of the Hon’ble Supreme Court and this Tribunal to comply with Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 remain unexecuted, interim compensation scale is hereby laid down for continued failure after 31.03.2020. The compliance of the Rules requires taking of several steps mentioned in Rule 22 from Serial No. 1 to 10 (mentioned in para 12 above). Any such continued failure will result in liability of every Local Body to pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per month per Local Body for population of above 10 lakhs, Rs. 5 lakh per month per Local Body for population between 5 lakhs and 10 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh per month per other Local Body from 01.04.2020 till compliance. If the Local Bodies are unable to bear financial burden, the liability will be of the State Governments with liberty to

take remedial action against the erring Local Bodies. Apart from compensation, adverse entries must be made in the ACRs of the CEO of the said Local Bodies and other senior functionaries in Department of Urban Development etc. who are responsible for compliance of order of this Tribunal. Final compensation may be assessed and recovered by the State PCBs/PCCs in the light of Para 33 above within six months from today. CPCB may prepare a template and issue an appropriate direction to the State PCBs/PCCs for undertaking such an assessment in the light thereof within one month.

b. Legacy waste remediation was to 'commence' from 01.11.2019 in terms of order of this Tribunal dated 17.07.2019 in O.A. No. 519/2019 para 28 even though statutory timeline for 'completing' the said step is till 07.04.2021 (as per serial no. 11 in Rule 22), which direction remains unexecuted at most of the places and delay in clearing legacy waste is causing huge damage to environment in monetary terms as noted in para 33 above, pending assessment and recovery of such damage by the concerned State PCB within four months from today, continued failure of every Local Body on the subject of commencing the work of legacy waste sites remediation from 01.04.2020 till compliance will result in liability to pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per month per Local Body for population of above 10 lakhs, Rs. 5 lakh per month per Local Body for population between 5 lakhs and 10 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh per month per other Local Body. If the Local Bodies are unable to bear financial burden, the liability will be of the State Governments with liberty to take remedial action against the erring Local Bodies. Apart from compensation, adverse entries must be made in the ACRs of the CEO of the said Local Bodies and other senior functionaries in Department of Urban Development etc. who are responsible for compliance of order of this Tribunal. Final compensation may be assessed and recovered by the State PCBs/PCCs in the light of Para 33 above within six months from today.

c. Further, with regard to thematic areas listed above in para 20, steps be ensured by the Chief Secretaries in terms of directions of this Tribunal especially w.r.t. plastic

waste, bio-medical waste, construction and demolition waste which are linked with solid waste treatment and disposal. Action may also be ensured by the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs with respect to remaining thematic areas viz. hazardous waste, e-waste, polluted industrial clusters, reuse of treated water, performance of CETPs/ETPs, groundwater extraction, groundwater recharge, restoration of water bodies, noise pollution and illegal sand mining.

d. The compensation regime already laid down for failure of the Local Bodies and/or Department of Irrigation and Public Health/In-charge Department to take action for treatment of sewage in terms of observations in Para 36 above will result in liability to pay compensation as already noted above which are reproduced for ready reference:

i. Interim measures for phytoremediation/ bioremediation etc. in respect of 100% sewage to reduce the pollution load on recipient water bodies – 31.03.2020. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month per drain by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2020.

ii. Commencement of setting up of STPs – 31.03.2020. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month per STP by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2020.

iii. Commissioning of STPs – 31.03.2021. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per month per STP by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2021.

e. Compensation in above terms may be deposited with the CPCB for being spent on restoration of environment which may be ensured by the Chief Secretaries' of the States/UTs.

f. An 'Environment Monitoring Cell' may be set up in the office of Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs within one

month from today, if not already done for coordination and compliance of above directions which will be the responsibility of the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs.

g. Compliance reports in respect of significant environmental issues may be furnished in terms of order dated 07.01.2020 quarterly with a copy to CPCB.

“8. In view of the grave situation faced by the country in the form of pandemic, but at the same time having regard to the necessity of continuous monitoring of the scientific management of waste in the interest of protection of environment and public health, we defer the appearances of the Chief Secretaries till further orders subject to the condition that the monitoring at the level of Chief Secretaries may continue, as directed earlier and quarterly compliance reports may be filed with the CPCB and CPCB may file a consolidated report every six months before this Tribunal. First such report may be filed by 30.06.2021 which may be put up for consideration on 28.07.2021.

9. The compensation in terms of earlier order be recovered and credited to a separate account with the Environment Department of the States/UTs to be used for restoration of environment in the concerned States/UTs. The deposit, instead of being made with the CPCB, may now be made to the said account.

11. We may note that in terms of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, the statutory authorities for various actions have been specified. Under Rule 5, a Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) is to be constituted headed by the Secretary, MoEF&CC with representation from Ministries of Urban Development, Rural Development, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Agriculture, CPCB, State PCBs/PCCs, Urban and Rural Development Departments, Urban Local Bodies and Towns from the of the States, FICCI, CII and subject experts. The CMC is to meet once in a year.

The Ministry of Urban Development has to coordinate with the States/UTs under Rule 6 for periodic review and

formulation of National Policy and strategies and taking other measures. Under Rule 7, the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers have to provide market development assistance for compost and promote marketing of such compost. Under Rule 8, Ministry of Agriculture has to evolve mechanism for utilization of compost. Under Rule 9, Ministry of Power has to decide compulsory purchase and tariff issues. Under Rule 10, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources has to facilitate infrastructure creation and provide for subsidy. Under Rule 11, the concerned Secretaries of Urban Development have to prepare State Policy and Management strategies and the Town Planning Department has to ensure setting up waste processing and disposal facilities and take other enumerated actions. Under Rule 12, the District Magistrates have to identify suitable lands and review performance of local bodies. Under Rule 13, the Secretaries of Panchayats have also to perform similar duties. Under Rule 14, CPCB is to coordinate with State PCBs and formulate standards of ground water, ambient air quality, noise, etc. Under rule 15, local authorities have to prepare solid waste management plans, collection of waste and coordination with the other stakeholders for enumerated steps. Under Rule 16, the SPCBs/PCCs have to enforce the rules and monitor compliances. Under Rule 17, there are duties of private bodies, including the manufacturers to be monitored by the State Bodies. The timelines are provided in Rule 22 for various steps. Last timeline of 5 years from the Rules expires on 7.4.2021. There is also provision for audit and submitting of annual report under Rule 24. Since there has been large scale non-compliances of the said rules, all the concerned authorities need to review the progress and perform their responsibility in accordance with law. The MoEF&CC has to finally monitor compliance, as already mentioned. We hope all the authorities will now take necessary steps for meaningful compliances for protection of environment and public health.”

11. Accordingly, we have taken up the matter for further review almost after one year. In terms of above order, report of CPCB dated 25.10.2021 has been filed to the effect that 32 States/UTs

have given the compliance status as in March, 2021. The report is extracted as follows:-

“2.0 ACTION TAKEN BY CPCB:

In compliance to Directions issued, CPCB has taken following actions:

- (i) CPCB issued direction under sec 5 of EPA, 1986 to all States/UTs for enforcement of provisions of SWM Rules, 2016 regarding bio-mining of legacy waste on 27-01-2021. Copy of Direction is enclosed at Annexure-I. A reminder letter dated 30-07-2021 was also sent to SPCBs/PCCs from which no response was received. Copy of reminder letter is enclosed at Annexure I-A.*
- (ii) CPCB formulated templates for assessment of Solid Waste Management (SWM), and forwarded to all Chief Secretaries and to all SPCBs/PCCs on 15-04-2021. Copy of letter along with templates is enclosed at Annexure-II.*
- (iii) CPCB issued a letter on 23-08-2021 to all SPCBs/PCCs regarding specific information related to SWM in 43 million plus cities located in your jurisdiction along with state Capital. Copy of letter along with templates is enclosed at Annexure III.*
- (iv) As per Hon’ble NGT Directions, information on SWM has been received from 32 States/UTs (namely Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal).*
- (v) Out of the aforementioned 32 States/UTs:*
 - 2 States/UTs (Delhi and Rajasthan) have submitted the information for the quarter July – September, 2021.*
 - 17 States/UTs (namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal) have submitted information for the quarter April – June, 2021.*

- 10 States/UTs (namely Chandigarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Odisha, Puducherry, Sikkim, and Tamil Nadu) have submitted information for the quarter January-March, 2021.
- (vi) 3 States/UTS (namely Daman Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli, Jharkhand, and Manipur) have not submitted report in the matter till October 14, 2021.
- (vii) Information received from States/UTs has been compiled and CPCB's observations on the same have been detailed in the subsequent sections.

3.0 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT STATUS

3.1 Information Status

Information on SWM in prescribed format has been received from **29 States /UTs** (namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal). The overview of quarterly report submitted by 29 states/UTs is given in **Table-1** below and State/UTs wise details as per the format provided by CPCB is enclosed at **Annexure-IV**.

3 States/UTs (namely Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Mizoram, and Punjab) have provided partial information and it is not in prescribed format for assessing SWM. The information provided by the states is not in order & the information as received from these **43 States/UTs** is placed at **Annexure V**.

Table:1 Overview of quarterly report on SWM submitted by 29 States/UTs

Sl. No.	ITEM	Status	Remarks
1	Numbers of ULBs	Information provided by 29 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)	Total No. of ULBs: 4186
2	Over all waste management status in Arunachal Pradesh		

2(a)	Quantity of MSW generated (TPD)	Information provided by 29 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Quantity of MSW generated: 150858.951 TPD • Maximum waste generation is in five (7) States/UTs (>10000 TPD)- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maharashtra ➤ Uttar Pradesh ➤ West Bengal ➤ Tamil Nadu ➤ Karnataka ➤ Delhi ➤ Telangana
2(b)	Quantity of MSW collected (TPD)	Information provided by 29 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Quantity of MSW collected: 144300.54 TPD • 100% collection is reported in following ten (10) States/UTs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bihar ➤ Chandigarh ➤ Chhattisgarh ➤ Delhi ➤ Gujarat ➤ Himachal Pradesh ➤ Odisha ➤ Puducherry ➤ Telangana ➤ Uttarakhand
2(c)	Quantity of MSW segregated & transported (TPD)	Information provided by 29 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Quantity of MSW segregated & transported: 97357.713 TPD • 100% segregation & transportation reported in following eight (8) States/UTs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Chandigarh ➤ Chhattisgarh ➤ Goa ➤ Himachal Pradesh ➤ Kerala ➤ Lakshadweep ➤ Meghalaya ➤ Sikkim
2(d)	Quantity of MSW processed (TPD)	Information provided by 29 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total quantity of MSW processed: 94435.318 TPD • 100% MSW is processing reported in two (2) States: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Chhattisgarh ➤ Himachal Pradesh

2(e)	Quantity of MSW disposed in secured land fill site (TPD)	<p><u>Information provided by 26 States/UTs</u> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal)</p> <p><u>Information not provided by 3 State/UTs:</u> (Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Quantity of MSW disposed in secured land fill site: 11772.4538 TPD
2(f)	Gap in Solid Waste Management UTs (TPD) [2(a)- 2(d)- 2(e)]	<p><u>Information provided by 29 States/UTs</u> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gap in Solid Waste Management: 44651.1792 TPD
3	Waste Collection		
3(a)	ULBs in which waste door-to-door collection is implemented(N o.)	<p><u>Information provided by 27 States/UTs</u> (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><u>Information not provided by 2 States:</u> (Arunachal Pradesh – 02 ULBs Jammu & Kashmir - 78 ULBs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total no. of ULBs in which D2D collection is implemented: 4032out of 4106ULBs. 100% D2D collection reported in 19 States/UTs : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Andhra Pradesh ➤ Assam ➤ Bihar ➤ Chandigarh ➤ Chhattisgarh ➤ Delhi ➤ Goa ➤ Gujarat ➤ Lakshadweep ➤ Maharashtra ➤ Meghalaya ➤ Odisha ➤ Puducherry ➤ Rajasthan ➤ Sikkim ➤ Tamil Nadu ➤ Telangana ➤ Tripura ➤ Uttarakhand

3(b)	ULBs in which segregation of waste is implemented (No.)	<p><u>Information provided by 26 States/UTs</u> (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><u>Information not provided by 3 State/UTs:</u> (Arunachal Pradesh – 02 ULBs, Jammu & Kashmir - 77 ULBs, and Uttarakhand – 91 ULBs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total no. of ULBs in which segregation of waste is implemented: 3565 out of 4015 ULBs • 100% compliance reported in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Andhra Pradesh ➤ Bihar ➤ Chandigarh ➤ Chhattisgarh ➤ Delhi ➤ Goa ➤ Lakshadweep ➤ Maharashtra ➤ Odisha ➤ Sikkim ➤ Tamil Nadu ➤ Telangana ➤ Tripura • Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh have reported partial source segregation
3(c)	ULBs in which transportation of segregated waste is implemented (No.)	<p><u>Information provided by 25 States/UTs</u> (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><u>Partial information/ Information not in format provided by 4 State/UTs:</u> (Arunachal Pradesh – 02 ULBs, Jammu & Kashmir - 77 ULBs, Odisha – 114 ULBs and Uttarakhand – 91 ULBs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total no. ULBs in which transportation of segregated waste is implemented: 3531 out of 3901 ULBs • 100% compliance reported in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Andhra Pradesh ➤ Bihar ➤ Chandigarh ➤ Chhattisgarh ➤ Delhi ➤ Goa ➤ Lakshadweep ➤ Maharashtra ➤ Rajasthan ➤ Sikkim ➤ Tamil Nadu ➤ Telangana ➤ Tripura
4	Waste Processing		
4(a)	<u>Material Recovery facilities</u>		
4(a) (i)	Total Capacity (TPD)	<p><u>Information provided by 27 States/UTs</u> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><u>Information not provided by 2 States</u> (Bihar, Uttarakhand)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total capacity of MRF: 31436.2 TPD • Maximum capacity in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maharashtra: 9422 ➤ Gujarat: 3901.5 ➤ MP: 3136 ➤ Telangana: 2214

4(a) (ii)	Number of MRFs	Information provided by 29 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of MRFs:4519 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tamil Nadu: 925 Maharashtra: 510 Haryana: 441 Chhattisgarh: 358
4(a) (iii)	Number of ULBs covered	Information provided by 28 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal) Information not provided by 1 State (Tamil Nadu – 664 ULBs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of ULBs covered: 2719 out of 3522 ULBs All ULBs covered in Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh.
4(b)	Recycling		
4(b) (i)	Total Capacity (TPD)	Information provided by 23 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal) Information not provided by 6 State/UTs: (Bihar, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Uttarakhand)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Capacity of Recycling plants: 10701.32 TPD
4(b) (ii)	Number of recycling plant	Information provided by 23 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal) Information not provided by 6 State/UTs: (Bihar, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Maharashtra)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of recycling plant: 1688 Max. in Madhya Pradesh – 275
4(b) (iii)	Number of ULBs covered	Information provided by 22 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal) Information not provided 7 by State/UTs: (Bihar, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of ULBs covered: 1487 out of 3774 ULBs Max. in Maharashtra: 320 ULBs
4(c)	Composting		

4(c) (i)	Total Capacity (TPD)	<p>Information provided by 28 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p>Information not provided by 1 State (Bihar)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Capacity of composting plants: 55199.271 TPD Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, U.P. have adequate capacity.
4(c) (ii)	Number of composting plants	<p>Information provided by 28 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p>Information not provided by 1 State (Madhya Pradesh)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of composting plants: 782075 Max in Kerala – 776543 (including decentralized waste management facilities)
4(c) (iii)	Number of ULBs covered	<p>Information provided by 29 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of ULBs covered: 2932 out of 4186 ULBs • 100% ULBs covered in Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu with adequate capacity (>2000 TPD)
4(d)	<u>Biomethanation</u>		
4(d) (i)	Total Capacity (TPD)	<p>Information provided by 26 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p>Information not provided by 3 State/UTs: (Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Odisha)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Capacity of Biomethanation plants: 2608.18 TPD Max in Maharashtra – 811 TPD
4(d) (ii)	Number	<p>Information provided by 27 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p>Information not provided by 2 State/UTs: (Himachal Pradesh - 54 and Odisha - 114)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of Biomethanation plants: 76722 Max in Kerala – 76451.

4(d) (iii)	Number of ULBs covered	<p>Information provided by 27 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p>Information not provided by 2 State/UTs: (Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Odisha)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of ULBs covered: 278 out of 3869 ULBs. 100% in Chandigarh, Delhi, Kerala
4(e)	RDF		
4(e) (i)	Total Capacity (TPD)	<p>Information provided by 24 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal)</p> <p>Information not provided by 5 State/UTs: (Bihar, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Uttarakhand)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total RDF Capacity: 19431.645 TPD Max in Kerala – 10040 TPD Telangana – 2400 TPD
4(e) (ii)	Number of RDF Plants	<p>Information provided by 24 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p>Information not provided by 5 State/UTs: (Bihar, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Odisha)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of RDF Plants: 807 Max in Haryana – 444
4(e) (iii)	Number of ULBs covered	<p>Information provided by 24 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p>Information not provided by 5 State/UTs: (Bihar, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of ULBs covered: 456 out of 3668 ULBs Maximum ULBs covered in Chandigarh (100%) and Haryana (69%)
4(f)	Waste to Energy Plants		
4(f) (i)	Total Capacity (TPD)	<p>Information provided by 25 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p>Information not provided by 4 State/UTs: (Bihar, Chandigarh, Odisha, Puducherry)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Capacity of WtE plants: 16498.7 TPD Capacity by 2 States provided in Mega Watt (MW) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HP – 2.75 MW Telangana – 78.4 MW Maximum in Delhi – 4550 TPD Gujarat – 5500 TPD

4(f)(ii)	Number	<p><u>Information provided by 25 States/UTs</u> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><u>Information not provided by 4 State/UTs:</u> (Bihar, Chandigarh, Odisha, Puducherry)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of WtE plants: 33 Gujarat - 7 Telangana-6 Delhi – 3 Goa – 3 U.P.- 3 Andhra P - 2 Haryana -2 HP - 2 Delhi – 3 HP – 2 Andhra Pradesh -2 Assam – 1 M.P – 1 Maharashtra -1 Uttarakhand – 1 W.B. - 1
4(f)(iii)	Number of ULBs covered	<p><u>Information provided by 25 States/UTs</u> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><u>Information not provided by 4 State/UTs:</u> (Bihar, Chandigarh, Odisha, Puducherry)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of ULBs covered: 78 out of 3924 ULBs Uttarakhand – 17 M.P-16 Delhi – 5 Andhra Pradesh -13 Gujarat, Haryana, Telangana -6 each Delhi – 5 U.P. – 3 Goa, H.P. – 2 each Maharashtra, W.B. – 1 each
5	Waste Disposal		
5(a)	Landfill		
5(a) (i)	Total Capacity (T)	<p><u>Information provided by 23 States/UTs</u> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal)</p> <p><u>Information not provided by 6 State/UTs:</u> (Bihar , Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh , Maharashtra , Odisha , Uttarakhand)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Capacity of Landfill sites: 14231532.5 Tons
5(a) (ii)	Number	<p><u>Information provided by 24 States/UTs</u> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><u>Information not provided by 5 State/UTs:</u> (Bihar, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Odisha)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of Landfills: 646 Max in Maharashtra – 352

5(a) (iii)	Number of ULBs covered	<p>Information provided by 24 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p>Information not provided by 5 State/UTs: (Bihar, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Odisha)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of ULBs covered: 714 out of 3775 ULBs • Max in Maharashtra: 382
6	Legacy Waste management		
6(a)	Number of dumpsites (No.)	<p>Information provided by 28 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p>Information not provided by 1 State/UTs: (Chandigarh)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Number of dumpsites: 2129 • Max in MP: 378
6(b)	Quantity of Waste dumped at dumpsites (Tons)	<p>Information provided by 27 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p>Information not provided by 2 State/UTs: (Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity of Waste dumped at dumpsites (Tons): 185558287.3 Tons • Max in Maharashtra – 41683186 Tonnes
6(c)	Number of dumpsites cleared (No.)	<p>Information provided by 25 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p>Information not provided by 4 State/UTs: (Chandigarh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Puducherry)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of dumpsites cleared (No.): 498 <p>Chhattisgarh- 160 Maharashtra- 134 Uttarakhand – 60 M.P.-50 Tamil Nadu - 27 H.P-17 Gujarat- 16</p>
6(d)	Number of dumpsites in which biomining has commenced (No.)	<p>Information provided by 26 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p>Information not provided by 3 State/UTs: (Chandigarh, Odisha, Puducherry)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of dumpsites in which biomining has commenced (No.): 496 <p>Tamil Nadu – 117 Maharashtra-76 M.P-73 West Bengal – 64 Telangana - 52 T.N-117 Rajasthan – 23 Haryana – 16 Karnataka – 15 Uttarakhand – 12 HP - 10</p>

6(e)	Time frame for clearing all dumpsites	<p><u>Information provided by 24 States/UTs</u> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><u>Information not provided by 5 State/UT:</u> (Bihar, Chandigarh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Telangana)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeline exceeding December, 2022 in following States/UTs: Delhi, Goa, J&K, Karnataka, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu
7	Other Information		
7(a)	Information regarding development of model towns/cities/villages	<p><u>Information provided by 26 States/UTs</u> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi (NDMC Area), Gujarat, Goa, Himachal, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland Odisha, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal)</p> <p><u>Information not provided by 3 State/UTs:</u> (Assam, Chandigarh Meghalaya,)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arunachal P – Not initiated • Remaining 25 States/UTs have identified model towns/cities/villages and in process of making them compliant with environment norms.
7(b)	Creation of Environmental cell	<p><u>Information provided by 23 States/UTs</u> (Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal)</p> <p><u>Information not provided by 6 State/UTs:</u> (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment cell created in 16 States/UTs. Status for remaining States/UTs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Arunachal P – Not initiated ➤ Bihar – partially complied ➤ Delhi – under process ➤ Lakshadweep – Disengaged since Apr 1st, 2021 ➤ Madhya Pradesh Under Process ➤ Rajasthan-Under Process ➤ UP – UP PCB/envdept has enabled institutional mechanism

7(c)	<p>Standardization of rates for procurement of services/equipment (to do away with the tendering process) required for solid waste management</p>	<p>Information provided by 24 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal)</p> <p>Information not provided by 5 State/UTs: (Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Meghalaya)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 States/UTs have standardized rates for procurement of services through GeM portal. Status for remaining States/UTs is as per follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Andhra Pradesh – Nil ➤ Arunachal P – Not initiated ➤ HP - Centralized Legacy waste tender being done from DUD. ➤ Kerala - Unit cost for decentralized solid waste management devices are approved and published by the Government. Local bodies can purchase these directly from accredited agencies approved by Government without tender procedures. All other waste management services/equipments/plants are procured through competitive tender process only ➤ MP – under process ➤ Nagaland - An amount is charged from each household & commercial establishment as sanitation fee for management of solid waste generated. ➤ Puducherry – it will be adopted. No timeframe provided. ➤ Rajasthan - Rate Contract for MRF equipments have been done. The MRF machinery/equipments are being provided under CM Budget Announcement. Rate Contract for Collection and transportation vehicles at state level has been done. The equipments (Autotippers & Refuse Compactors) are being provided under CM budget Announcement. ➤ U.P. – not established
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4.0 BIO-MINING OF LEGACY WASTE STATUS

Information on Bio-remediation in prescribed format as per Direction issued by CPCB has been received from **17 States /UTs** (namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, and West Bengal). The overview of report submitted by 17 states/UTs is given in **Table-2** below and State/UTs wise details as per the format provided by CPCB is enclosed at **Annexure-VI**.

Table: 2 Overview of Bio-mining status submitted by 17 States/UTs

S. No	State/UT Name	No of ULB/Dumpsite	Quantity of Waste at Dumpsite in Tonnes	Is fresh Waste still being dumped at dumpsite (Yes/No)	If Yes, the quantity of Waste being Dumped (TPD)	Has remediation of Legacy Waste been done (Y/N/Under consideration)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	31	57622	Yes -29 dumpsites No - 2 dumpsites	138.95	• No - 31 dumpsites
2.	Assam	44	807890	Yes - 44 dumpsites	147.31	• No - 41 dumpsites • Under construction - 03 (Dibrugarh M.B., Nagaon M.B., Silachar M.B.)
3.	Bihar	141	2689748	Yes - 55 dumpsites No - 86 dumpsites	2769	• Yes - 3 dumpsites • No - 118 dumpsites • Work in progress - 20 dumpsites
4.	Chandigarh	1	4,00,000	No - 1 dumpsite	Nil	• Yes - 1 dumpsite
5.	Delhi	3	2800000	Yes - 3 dumpsites	6500	• Under progress - 3 dumpsites
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12	176222	No - 12 dumpsites	Nil	• Yes - 1 dumpsite • Under progress - 9 dumpsites • Under consideration - 2 dumpsites
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	1278500	Yes - 12 dumpsites No - 2 dumpsites	659.2	• Yes - 8 dumpsites • Under consideration - 5 dumpsites • Under progress - 1 dumpsite
8.	Kerala	38	434163.82	Yes - 14 dumpsites No - 21 dumpsites Partial/No information - 3 dumpsites	185.55	• Under consideration - 20 dumpsites • No - 5 dumpsites • Under progress - 1 dumpsite • No information - 12 dumpsites
9.	Madhya Pradesh	378	14908232	No -378 dumpsites	Nil	• Yes - 46 dumpsites • No - 332 dumpsites
10.	Maharashtra	188	31957072.29	Yes - 73 dumpsites No - 115 dumpsites	4306.79	• Yes - 81 dumpsites • No - 70 dumpsites • Under process - 7 dumpsites • Under consideration - 30 dumpsites
11.	Mizoram	1	56542.15	No - 1 dumpsite	Nil	• Under consideration - 1 dumpsite
12.	Odisha	Information received from 01 MC	Nil	No information provided	No information provided	• No - 1 dumpsite

13.	Puducherry	7	689349	Yes – 5 dumpsites No – 2 dumpsites	471.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes – 1 dumpsite • No – 1 dumpsite • Under consideration – 5 dumpsites
14	Tamil Nadu	263	1835058 7.4	Yes – 6 dumpsites No – 244 dumpsites No information – 13 dumpsites	19982	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes – 111 dumpsites • No – 48 dumpsites • Under consideration – 90 dumpsites • No information – 14 dumpsites
15.	Telangana	141	7116314	Yes – 124 dumpsites No – 17 dumpsites	2132	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes – 2 dumpsites • No – 18 dumpsites • Under consideration - 121
16.	Tripura	Information received from 01 MC	6000	No – 1 dumpsite	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes – 1 dumpsite
17.	West Bengal	92	10717898. 3	Yes – 88 dumpsites No – 4 dumpsites	10361.58	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under consideration – 92 dumpsites
TOTAL		1356	87402107 .2 Tonnes	Yes – 453 dumpsites No – 886 dumpsites No information – 17 dumpsites	47653.88 TPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes – 255 dumpsites • No – 665 dumpsites • Under Progress/constructi on – 44 dumpsites • Under Consideration – 366 dumpsites • No information - 26

5.0 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OF 43 MILLION PLUS CITIES STATUS

Information regarding specific information related to SWM in 43 million plus cities in prescribed format has been received from 20 cities in **9 States /UTs** (namely Delhi, Haryana (Ghaziabad and Gurugram), J&K (Jammu and Srinagar), Kerala (Thiruvananthapuram), Maharashtra (Aurangabad, Greater Mumbai, Kalyan Dombivali, Nagpur Nashik, Navi Mumbai, Pimpri Chinchwad Pune, Thane and Vasai Virar MC), Mizoram (Aizawl), Puducherry, Rajasthan (Jaipur), Tripura (Agartala)). The overview of report submitted by 9 states/UTs is given in **Table-3** below and city wise details as per the format provided by CPCB is enclosed at **Annexure-VII**.

Table: 3 Overview of city wise information on SWM submitted by 9 States/UT

Sl. No.	State	City	MSW generated (TPD)	Quantity of MSW processed (TPD)	Quantity of MSW disposed in secured land fill site (TPD)	Gap in Solid Waste Management (TPD)
1	J &K	Jammu	470	20	Nil	450
		Srinagar	520	Nil	400	120
2	Haryana	Gurugram	1100	600	350	150
		Faridabad	800	135	180	485
3	Mizoram	Aizawl	69.91	67.21	2.7	0
4	Puducherry	Puducherry	335.72	67.22	0	268.5
5	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	450	330	Nil	120
		Mumbai	6000	5750	0	250
		Kalyan Dombivli	668	668	70	0
		Nagpur	1050	200	40	810
		Nashik	590	470	120	0
		Navi Mumbai	667	667	53 (inert)	0
		Pune	1900	1760	140	0
		Pimpri Chinchwad	1153	1153	144	0
		Thane	1039	70	900	69
Vasai-Virar	620	NIL	NIL	620		
6	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	448	187.79	0	260.21
7	Rajasthan	Jaipur	1510	600	-	910
8	Tripura	Agartala	224	156.1	11	56.9
9	Delhi	Delhi	10981.3	4825.3	400	5756

4.0 SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

- a. Total No. of ULBs in 29 States/UTs is 4186.
- b. **As per information provided by 29 States/UTs - total waste generated is 150858.951 TPD of which 94435.318 TPD is processed, which is 62.6% of the total waste generated in these States/UT. 11772.4538 TPD (7.8%) of the waste is landfilled and the gap in Solid waste management in 29 States is 45071.771 TPD which is 29.8% of the waste generated in these States/UTs.**
- c. Information on MRF has been provided for 28 States/UTs covering 77% of ULBs in these States/UTs.
- d. Information on Recycling facilities have been provided for 22 States/UTs covering 39% of ULBs in these States/UTs
- e. Information on Composting facilities has been provided for all 29 States/UTs covering 70% of ULBs in these States/UTs
- f. Information on WtE has been provided for 25 out of 29 States/UTs covering 1.9% of ULBs in these States/UTs.
- g. Information on RDF has been provided for 24 out of 29 States/UTs covering 12.4% of ULBs in these States/UTs.
- h. Information on Biomethanation has been provided for 27 out of 29 States/UTs covering 7.1% of ULBs in these States/UTs.
- i. **Information on Landfills has been provided in 24 out of 29 States/UTs covering 18.9% of ULBs in the States.**

- j. 498 of 2111 (23%) dumpsites in 25 States/UTs have been cleared and Remediation has been initiated in 23% (496) of the dumpsites.
 - k. Model Town/Cities have been identified in 25 States/UTs.
 - l. 16 States /UTs have established environmental cells.
 - m. **15 States /UTs have standardised rates for procurement of services/equipment required for solid waste management.**
 - n. *In view of above, States/UTs need to develop of ULB wise action plan for collection, segregation, transportation and processing of waste and lay down an appropriate governance framework at state and district levels.”*
14. *From the above, it is seen that there is still huge gap in waste generated and treated which needs to be bridged expeditiously as the statutory timelines have already expired. The remedial action needs to cover legacy waste also.*
15. *We also find that the report does not capture the entire data and correctness of data is not free from doubt. The same needs to be cross-checked. In particular, data for States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and UT of Chandigarh, showing zero gap needs verification. The information is not available for all the million plus and State capital cities, as was required in terms of earlier orders. Information needs to be verified particularly with regard to Aizawl, Kalyan Dombivali, Nagpur, Nasik, Navi Mumbai and Pune where the gap is shown to be zero, which does not prima facie appear to be correct.*
18. *We are of the view that hence forthwith proceedings in this matter need to cover Solid Waste Management and Sewage Management, these issues being crucial and required to be monitored by this Tribunal by the Hon’ble Supreme Court. Absence of management of waste results in adding to air and water pollution in a big way. All the legacy waste dump sites in the country need to be remediated to reduce methane gas, foul smell and leachate and also to release valuable land occupied by such sites which can be used for waste management/plantation or raising funds. Waste collected must be scientifically processed and disposed at the earliest in the interest of hygiene and public health. It needs to be ensured that instead of remediating the legacy waste sites, the garbage is not shifted to new sites which is not a solution to the problem. It only results in shifting the problem from one place to the other without any advancement of environment protection.*

What is necessary is that the garbage must be finally disposed of and land reclaimed. The authorities must move towards zero garbage at the end of the day by ensuring that instead of garbage being collected and dumped, it is taken to destination where it is finally processed scientifically and appropriately, except for reused/recycling of such residues as is possible. This is also the mandate of Swachh Bharat Mission, initiated by the Central Government. Similarly, sewage has to be scientifically treated to give effect to the mandate of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in the interest of availability of clean water in rivers and other waterbodies. Central Governments programmes also provide for initiatives on these subjects. On both aspects, compensation regime has been laid down which is necessary to enforce the rule of law and for protection of environment and public health. The compensation laid down has to be duly collected and utilized for restoration of environment, by being kept in a separate account. Accountability for the failures needs to be fixed by way of ACRs and departmental action as such failures result in crimes under the law of land and damage to public health. Such failure is also breach of Constitutional obligation to uphold the Right to Life. The country is committed to Sustainable Development Goals of providing clean air and safe drinking water.

9. Accordingly, we direct that:

- (i) Recommendations of the Joint Committee mentioned above must be strictly observed and Respondent/ Nagar Palika Parishad, Multai must ensure the timely disposal of legacy waste and there shall not be any leachate forming.
- (ii) Directions issued in Original Application No. 606/2018 must be strictly observed and District Collector, Betul concerned is directed to periodically monitor the disposal of solid waste and to ensure strict compliance in Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (iii) State Pollution Control Board is directed to periodically monitor the compliance of the environmental rules and in case of any violation, the Environmental Compensation from the date of violation till the continuance of the violation must be assessed and realized according to law with remedial measures.

- (iv) Further proceedings and monitoring shall be governed by the order passed by the Principal Bench of this Tribunal in **Original Application No. 606 of 2018** in the matter of **Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and other environmental issues.**

The Original Application No. 18 of 2022 stands disposed of accordingly.

Sheo Kumar Singh, JM

Dr. Arun Kumar Verma, EM

Dr. Afroz Ahmad, EM

11th April, 2022
O.A. No. 18/2022 (CZ)
PU