

Item No. 03

(Court No. 1)

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

(By Video Conferencing)

Original Application No. 606/2018 **(Main)**

(With report dated 25.10.2021)

In re: Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016  
and other environmental issues.

**(arising out of directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court  
in W.P. No. 888/1996 and W.P. No. 375/2012)**

Date of hearing: 30.11.2021

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON  
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL, JUDICIAL MEMBER  
HON'BLE DR. NAGIN NANDA, EXPERT MEMBER**

Respondent: Mr. Raj Kumar, Adv. for CPCB

**ORDER**

1. 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. Other related issues include pollution of 351 river stretches, 122 non-attainment cities in terms of air quality, 100 polluted industrial clusters, illegal sand mining etc. have also been dealt with earlier but we propose to limit the proceedings in the present matter to two issues of solid waste and sewage management.

2. 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.

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 Kumar<sup>1</sup>, News item published in 'The Hindu' authored by Shri Jacob Koshy Titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB"<sup>2</sup>, Court on its own Motion v. NCT, Delhi & Ors.<sup>3</sup> and M.C.Mehta v. Union of India & Ors.<sup>4</sup>*

*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.<sup>5</sup> and In Re: Noise Pollution and Article 144 of the Constitution of India<sup>6</sup> 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](mailto: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*

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<sup>1</sup> O.A. No. 138/2016 order dated 27.08.2018

<sup>2</sup> O.A. No. 138/2016 order dated 27.08.2018

<sup>3</sup> O.A. No. 138/2016 order dated 27.08.2018

<sup>4</sup> 9 O.A. No. 200/2014 order dated 29.11.2018

<sup>5</sup> (2004)1 SCC 571

<sup>6</sup> (2005)5 SCC 733

*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.*

*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 States/UTs as may be shown from the reports furnished to this Tribunal by the Chief Secretaries or otherwise. On this aspect, CPCB, MoEF&CC and the Apex Committee may furnish their views on the subject within one month at [ngt.filing@gmail.com](mailto:ngt.filing@gmail.com)."*

*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."*

5. In terms of order dated 16.1.2019, the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs appeared on different dates till 18.07.2019 and the Tribunal, after reviewing the status of noncompliance on most of the issues, directed further effective steps to be taken for compliance of the Rules and the environmental norms. The directions include setting up of environmental cells directly under the Chief Secretaries, regular periodical monitoring by the Chief Secretaries at the State level and by the District Magistrates at the District level and making atleast some cities, towns and villages

compliant in the first instance and thereafter making the entire State compliant. Direction also was to take action for non-compliance by recovery of compensation and recording adverse ACRs against erring officers. The Tribunal also directed filing of quarterly reports by the Chief Secretaries. Based on such reports, CPCB was to file consolidated status reports. The Chief Secretaries were to appear again after six months with updated status of compliance.

6. The matter was then reviewed on 12.09.2019 in the light of report of the CPCB dated 09.09.2019 **showing wide gaps in compliance of solid waste, plastic waste, bio-medical waste management, rejuvenation of identified polluted river stretches, polluted industrial clusters and non-attainment cities**. A fresh schedule for appearance of the Chief Secretaries was issued.

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<sup>7</sup> 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***

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States/UTs	Appeared on	Next date
UP, Punjab & Chandigarh	10.01.2020	24.08.2020
West Bengal	17.01.2020	04.09.2020
Maharashtra	24.01.2020	11.09.2020
Rajasthan and Andaman & Nicobar	31.01.2020	18.09.2020
Telangana	14.02.2020	25.09.2020
Karnataka	20.02.2020	01.10.2020
J&K and Sikkim	24.02.2020	07.10.2020
Madhya Pradesh	25.02.2020	14.10.2020
Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya	28.02.2020	03.11.2020

**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<sup>8</sup> 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*

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<sup>8</sup> The Chief Secretaries may ensure allocation of funds for processing of legacy waste and its disposal and in their respective next reports, give the progress relating to management of all the legacy waste dumpsites. Remediation work on all other dumpsites may commence from 01.11.2019 and completed preferably within six months and in no case beyond one year. Substantial progress be made within six months. We are conscious that the SWM Rules provide for a maximum period of upto five years for the purpose, however there is no reason why the same should not happen earlier, in view of serious implications on the environment and public health.

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.*



9. The matter was then considered on 02.07.2020. Having regard to the pandemic, appearance of remaining Chief Secretaries was deferred.

The said order is extracted below:

**“5. In view of the lockdown, further appearance of the Chief Secretaries could not take place and we accepted the prayer for deferring the presence of the Chief Secretaries. This applies to the present case also in respect of the letter of the Chief Secretary Kerala. The appearance of the Chief Secretaries of States/UTs who have not appeared in second round so far is now rescheduled as follows:-**

<b>S. NO.</b>	<b>STATES/UTs</b>	<b>REVISED DATES</b>
1.	Bihar	4.1.2021
2.	Odisha	6.1.2021
3.	Jharkhand	8.1.2021
4.	Assam	11.1.2021
5.	Delhi	14.1.2021
6.	Haryana	18.1.2021
7.	Ladakh	20.1.2021
8.	Gujarat	22.1.2021
9.	Goa	25.1.2021
10.	Daman and Diu	27.1.2021
11.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	29.1.2021
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1.2.2021
13.	Uttarakhand	3.2.2021
14.	Chhattisgarh	5.2.2021
15.	Kerala	8.2.2021
16.	Tamil Nadu	10.2.2021
17.	Lakshadweep	12.2.2021
18.	Puducherry	15.2.2021
19.	Andhra Pradesh	17.2.2021

**TIME: 2:00PM**

*The state appearing on the respective dates shall submit a quarterly report to NGT and CPCB, 15 days in advance to their appearance.*

6. Appearance of the Chief Secretaries in third round is rescheduled as follows:

<b>S. NO.</b>	<b>STATES/UTs</b>	<b>DATE OF HEARING</b>
1.	Punjab	1.7.2021
2.	Chandigarh	5.7.2021
3.	Uttar Pradesh	7.7.2021
4.	West Bengal	9.7.2021
5.	Maharashtra	12.7.2021
6.	Rajasthan	14.7.2021
7.	Andaman & Nicobar	16.7.2021
8.	Telangana	19.7.2021
9.	Karnataka	21.7.2021
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	23.7.2021
11.	Sikkim	26.7.2021
12.	Madhya Pradesh	28.7.2021
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.7.2021
14.	Nagaland	2.8.2021
15.	Manipur	4.8.2021
16.	Mizoram	6.8.2021
17.	Tripura	9.8.2021
18.	Meghalaya	11.8.2021

**TIME: 2:00PM**

The state appearing on the respective dates shall submit a quarterly report to NGT and CPCB, 15 days in advance to their appearance.

7. ***In case the physical presence of the Chief Secretaries is not found viable, they can seek to appear online by way of video conferencing but they may not delegate this responsibility to any other officer. All the State/UTs may take further steps for compliance of environmental norms in terms of directions already issued including taking coercive measures for non-compliance against the polluters as well as erring officers and recovering compensation. Quarterly report may continue to filed with a copy to CPCB. CPCB may file consolidated reports quarterly. There may be a separate column showing compliance of direction for model compliant cities, towns and villages in every State. The Chief Secretaries may have this as one of the focus areas in their presentation also.***

10. The matter was last considered on 14.12.2020 for further review. Scheduled appearance of remaining Chief Secretaries was dispensed with but it was directed that monitoring at the level of Chief Secretaries may continue and quarterly status reports be filed with CPCB so that CPCB may file a consolidated report every six months before the Tribunal. It was further directed that compensation in terms of earlier orders be recovered and credited to a separate account with the Environment Department of

concerned State to be used for restoration of environment. It was also observed that in these proceedings Solid Waste Management also will be monitored, other issues being considered in separate proceedings. Relevant extracts from the said order are:

“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.

10. We also direct that while by order dated 16.01.2019 and further orders passed, the Chief Secretaries were directed to give a consolidated report on the subject of waste management as well as remedial action for rejuvenation of 351 polluted river stretches, 122 non-attainment cities, 100 polluted industrial clusters, sand mining, etc., **henceforth the present matter will primarily deal with the issues of solid waste management only, other issues being subject matter of separate proceedings.**

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**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>ITEM</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	<b>Numbers of ULBs</b>	<b><u>Information provided by 29 States/UTs</u></b> (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: <b>4186</b>
2	<b>Over all waste management status in Arunachal Pradesh</b>		
2(a)	<b>Quantity of MSW generated (TPD)</b>	<b><u>Information provided by 29 States/UTs</u></b> (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"> <li>• Total Quantity of MSW generated: 150858.951 TPD</li> <li>• Maximum waste generation is in five (7) States/UTs (&gt;10000 TPD)- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Maharashtra</li> <li>➤ Uttar Pradesh</li> <li>➤ West Bengal</li> <li>➤ Tamil Nadu</li> <li>➤ Karnataka</li> <li>➤ Delhi</li> <li>➤ Telangana</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2(b)	<b>Quantity of MSW collected (TPD)</b>	<b><u>Information provided by 29 States/UTs</u></b> (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"> <li>• Total Quantity of MSW collected: 144300.54 TPD</li> <li>• 100% collection is reported in following ten (10) States/UTs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Bihar</li> <li>➤ Chandigarh</li> <li>➤ Chhattisgarh</li> <li>➤ Delhi</li> <li>➤ Gujarat</li> <li>➤ Himachal Pradesh</li> <li>➤ Odisha</li> <li>➤ Puducherry</li> <li>➤ Telangana</li> <li>➤ Uttarakhand</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

2(c)	<b>Quantity of MSW segregated &amp; transported (TPD)</b>	<b>Information provided by 29 States/UTs</b> (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"> <li>Total Quantity of MSW segregated &amp; transported: 97357.713 TPD</li> <li>100% segregation &amp; transportation reported in following eight (8) States/UTs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Chandigarh</li> <li>➤ Chhattisgarh</li> <li>➤ Goa</li> <li>➤ Himachal Pradesh</li> <li>➤ Kerala</li> <li>➤ Lakshadweep</li> <li>➤ Meghalaya</li> <li>➤ Sikkim</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2(d)	<b>Quantity of MSW processed (TPD)</b>	<b>Information provided by 29 States/UTs</b> (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"> <li>Total quantity of MSW processed: 94435.318 TPD</li> <li>100% MSW is processing reported in two (2) States: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Chhattisgarh</li> <li>➤ Himachal Pradesh</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2(e)	<b>Quantity of MSW disposed in secured land fill site (TPD)</b>	<b>Information provided by 26 States/UTs</b> (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)  <b>Information not provided by 3 State/UTs:</b> (Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total Quantity of MSW disposed in secured land fill site: 11772.4538 TPD</li> </ul>
2(f)	<b>Gap in Solid Waste Management UTs (TPD) [ 2(a)- 2(d)- 2( e) ]</b>	<b>Information provided by 29 States/UTs</b> (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"> <li>Gap in Solid Waste Management: 44651.1792 TPD</li> </ul>
3	Waste Collection		

3(a)	<b>ULBs in which waste door-to-door collection is implemented(No.)</b>	<p><b><u>Information provided by 27 States/UTs</u></b> (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&amp;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><b><u>Information not provided by 2 States:</u></b> (Arunachal Pradesh – 02 ULBs Jammu &amp; Kashmir - 78 ULBs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total no. of ULBs in which D2D collection is implemented: 4032 out of 4106 ULBs.</li> <li>• 100% D2D collection reported in 19 States/UTs : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Andhra Pradesh</li> <li>➤ Assam</li> <li>➤ Bihar</li> <li>➤ Chandigarh</li> <li>➤ Chhattisgarh</li> <li>➤ Delhi</li> <li>➤ Goa</li> <li>➤ Gujarat</li> <li>➤ Lakshadweep</li> <li>➤ Maharashtra</li> <li>➤ Meghalaya</li> <li>➤ Odisha</li> <li>➤ Puducherry</li> <li>➤ Rajasthan</li> <li>➤ Sikkim</li> <li>➤ Tamil Nadu</li> <li>➤ Telangana</li> <li>➤ Tripura</li> <li>➤ Uttarakhand</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
3(b)	<b>ULBs in which segregation of waste is implemented (No.)</b>	<p><b><u>Information provided by 26 States/UTs</u></b> (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&amp;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><b><u>Information not provided by 3 State/UTs:</u></b> (Arunachal Pradesh – 02 ULBs, Jammu &amp; Kashmir - 77 ULBs, and Uttarakhand – 91 ULBs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total no. of ULBs in which segregation of waste is implemented: 3565 out of 4015 ULBs</li> <li>• 100% compliance reported in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Andhra Pradesh</li> <li>➤ Bihar</li> <li>➤ Chandigarh</li> <li>➤ Chhattisgarh</li> <li>➤ Delhi</li> <li>➤ Goa</li> <li>➤ Lakshadweep</li> <li>➤ Maharashtra</li> <li>➤ Odisha</li> <li>➤ Sikkim</li> <li>➤ Tamil Nadu</li> <li>➤ Telangana</li> <li>➤ Tripura</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh have reported partial source segregation</li> </ul>



3(c)	<b>ULBs in which transportation of segregated waste is implemented (No.)</b>	<p><b><u>Information provided by 25 States/UTs</u></b> (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&amp;K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><b><u>Partial information/ Information not in format provided by 4 State/UTs:</u></b> (Arunachal Pradesh – 02 ULBs, Jammu &amp; Kashmir - 77 ULBs, Odisha – 114 ULBs and Uttarakhand – 91 ULBs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total no. ULBs in which transportation of segregated waste is implemented: 3531 out of 3901 ULBs</li> <li>• 100% compliance reported in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Andhra Pradesh</li> <li>➤ Bihar</li> <li>➤ Chandigarh</li> <li>➤ Chhattisgarh</li> <li>➤ Delhi</li> <li>➤ Goa</li> <li>➤ Lakshadweep</li> <li>➤ Maharashtra</li> <li>➤ Rajasthan</li> <li>➤ Sikkim</li> <li>➤ Tamil Nadu</li> <li>➤ Telangana</li> <li>➤ Tripura</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
4	<b>Waste Processing</b>		
4(a)	<b><u>Material Recovery facilities</u></b>		
4(a) (i)	Total Capacity (TPD)	<p><b><u>Information provided by 27 States/UTs</u></b> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&amp;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><b><u>Information not provided by 2 States</u></b> (Bihar, Uttarakhand)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total capacity of MRF: 31436.2 TPD</li> <li>• Maximum capacity in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Maharashtra: 9422</li> <li>➤ Gujarat: 3901.5</li> <li>➤ MP: 3136</li> <li>➤ Telangana: 2214</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
4(a) (ii)	<b>Number of MRFs</b>	<p><b><u>Information provided by 29 States/UTs</u></b> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&amp;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"> <li>• Number of MRFs: 4519 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Tamil Nadu: 925</li> <li>➤ Maharashtra: 510</li> <li>➤ Haryana: 441</li> <li>➤ Chhattisgarh: 358</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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

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

4(d) (ii)	<b>Number</b>	<p><b>Information provided by 27 States/UTs</b> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, J&amp;K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><b>Information not provided by 2 State/UTs:</b> (Himachal Pradesh - 54 and Odisha - 114)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total number of Biomethanation plants: 76722</li> <li>• Max in Kerala- 76451.</li> </ul>
4(d) (iii)	<b>Number of ULBs covered</b>	<p><b>Information provided by 27 States/UTs</b> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, J&amp;K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><b>Information not provided by 2 State/UTs:</b> (Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Odisha)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of ULBs covered: 278 out of 3869ULBs.</li> <li>• 100% in Chandigarh, Delhi, Kerala</li> </ul>
4(e)	RDF		
4(e) (i)	<b>Total Capacity (TPD)</b>	<p><b>Information provided by 24 States/UTs</b> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, J&amp;K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal)</p> <p><b>Information not provided by 5 State/UTs:</b> (Bihar, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Uttarakhand)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total RDF Capacity: 19431.645 TPD</li> <li>• Max in Kerala – 10040 TPD Telangana – 2400 TPD</li> </ul>
4(e) (ii)	<b>Number of RDF Plants</b>	<p><b>Information provided by 24 States/UTs</b> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, J&amp;K, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><b>Information not provided by 5 State/UTs:</b> (Bihar, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Odisha)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total Number of RDF Plants:807 Max in Haryana – 444</li> </ul>

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

4(f)(iii)	<b>Number of ULBs covered</b>	<p><b>Information provided by 25 States/UTs</b> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&amp;K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><b>Information not provided by 4 State/UTs:</b> (Bihar, Chandigarh, Odisha, Puducherry)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of ULBs covered: 78 out of 3924 ULBs</li> <li>Uttarakhand – 17</li> <li>M.P-16</li> <li>Delhi – 5</li> <li>Andhra Pradesh -13</li> <li>Gujarat, Haryana, Telangana -6 each</li> <li>Delhi – 5</li> <li>U.P. – 3</li> <li>Goa, H.P. – 2 each</li> <li>Maharashtra, W.B. – 1 each</li> </ul>
5	Waste Disposal		
5(a)	Landfill		
5(a) (i)	<b>Total Capacity (T)</b>	<p><b>Information provided by 23 States/UTs</b> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, J&amp;K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal)</p> <p><b>Information not provided by 6 State/UTs:</b> (Bihar, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttarakhand)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total Capacity of Landfill sites: 14231532.5 Tons</li> </ul>
5(a) (ii)	<b>Number</b>	<p><b>Information provided by 24 States/UTs</b> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, J&amp;K, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><b>Information not provided by 5 State/UTs:</b> (Bihar, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Odisha)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total Number of Landfills: 646</li> <li>Max in Maharashtra – 352</li> </ul>
5(a) (iii)	<b>Number of ULBs covered</b>	<p><b>Information provided by 24 States/UTs</b> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, J&amp;K, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><b>Information not provided by 5 State/UTs:</b> (Bihar, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Odisha)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of ULBs covered: 714 out of 3775 ULBs</li> <li>Max in Maharashtra: 382</li> </ul>
6	<b>Legacy Waste management</b>		

6(a)	<b>Number of dumpsites (No.)</b>	<p><b><u>Information provided by 28 States/UTs</u></b> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&amp;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><b><u>Information not provided by 1 State/UTs:</u></b> (Chandigarh)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total Number of dumpsites: 2129</li> <li>• Max in MP: 378</li> </ul>
6(b)	<b>Quantity of Waste dumped at dumpsites (Tons)</b>	<p><b><u>Information provided by 27 States/UTs</u></b> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&amp;K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><b><u>Information not provided by 2 State/UTs:</u></b> (Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quantity of Waste dumped at dumpsites (Tons): 185558287.3 Tons</li> <li>• Max in Maharashtra – 41683186 Tonnes</li> </ul>
6(c)	<b>Number of dumpsites cleared (No.)</b>	<p><b><u>Information provided by 25 States/UTs</u></b> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&amp;K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><b><u>Information not provided by 4 State/UTs:</u></b> (Chandigarh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Puducherry)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of dumpsites cleared (No.): 498</li> </ul> <p>Chhattisgarh- 160 Maharashtra- 134 Uttarakhand – 60 M.P.-50 Tamil Nadu - 27 H.P-17 Gujarat- 16</p>
6(d)	<b>Number of dumpsites in which biomining has commenced (No.)</b>	<p><b><u>Information provided by 26 States/UTs</u></b> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&amp;K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><b><u>Information not provided by 3 State/UTs:</u></b> (Chandigarh, Odisha, Puducherry)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of dumpsites in which biomining has commenced (No.): 496</li> </ul> <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)	<b>Time frame for clearing all dumpsites</b>	<p><b><u>Information provided by 24 States/UTs</u></b> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&amp;K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal)</p> <p><b><u>Information not provided by 5 State/UT:</u></b> (Bihar, Chandigarh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Telangana)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline exceeding December, 2022 in following States/UTs: Delhi, Goa, J&amp;K, Karnataka, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu</li> </ul>
7	<b>Other Information</b>		
7(a)	<b>Information regarding development of model towns/cities/villages</b>	<p><b><u>Information provided by 26 States/UTs</u></b> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi (NDMC Area), Gujarat, Goa, Himachal, Haryana, Jammu &amp; Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland Odisha, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal)</p> <p><b><u>Information not provided by 3 State/UTs:</u></b> (Assam, Chandigarh Meghalaya,)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arunachal P – Not initiated</li> <li>• Remaining 25 States/UTs have identified model towns/cities/villages and in process of making them compliant with environment norms.</li> </ul>
7(b)	<b>Creation of Environmental cell</b>	<p><b><u>Information provided by 23 States/UTs</u></b> (Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal, Haryana, Jammu &amp; Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal)</p> <p><b><u>Information not provided by 6 State/UTs:</u></b> (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment cell created in 16 States/UTs. Status for remaining States/UTs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Arunachal P – Not initiated</li> <li>➤ Bihar – partially complied</li> <li>➤ Delhi – under process</li> <li>➤ Lakshadweep – Disengaged since Apr 1st, 2021</li> <li>➤ Madhya Pradesh Under Process</li> <li>➤ Rajasthan-Under Process</li> <li>➤ UP – UPPCB/ envdept has enabled institutional mechanism</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



7(c)	<p><b>Standardization of rates for procurement of services/equipment (to do away with the tendering process) required for solid waste management</b></p>	<p><b>Information provided by 24 States/UTs</b> (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal, Haryana, Jammu &amp; Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal)</p> <p><b>Information not provided by 5 State/UTs:</b> (Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Meghalaya)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>➤ Andhra Pradesh – Nil</li> <li>➤ Arunachal P – Not initiated</li> <li>➤ HP - Centralized Legacy waste tender being done from DUD.</li> <li>➤ 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</li> <li>➤ MP – under process</li> <li>➤ Nagaland - An amount is charged from each household &amp; commercial establishment as sanitation fee for management of solid waste generated.</li> <li>➤ Puducherry – it will be adopted. No timeframe provided.</li> <li>➤ 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&amp; Refuse Compactors) are being provided under CM budget Announcement.</li> <li>➤ U.P. – not established</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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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 • - 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	1490823 2	No -378 dumpsites	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes – 46 dumpsites</li> <li>• No – 332 dumpsites</li> </ul>
10.	Maharashtra	188	3195707 2.29	Yes – 73 dumpsites No – 115 dumpsites	4306.79	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes – 81 dumpsites</li> <li>• No – 70 dumpsites</li> <li>• Under process – 7 dumpsites</li> <li>• Under consideration – 30 dumpsites</li> </ul>
11.	Mizoram	1	56542.15	No – 1 dumpsite	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under consideration – 1 dumpsite</li> </ul>
12.	Odisha	Information received from 01 MC	Nil	No information provided	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No – 1 dumpsite</li> </ul>
13.	Puducherry	7	689349	Yes – 5 dumpsites No – 2 dumpsites	471.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes – 1 dumpsite</li> <li>• No – 1 dumpsite</li> <li>• Under consideration – 5 dumpsites</li> </ul>
14	Tamil Nadu	263	1835058 7.4	Yes – 6 dumpsites No – 244 dumpsites No information – 13 dumpsites	19982	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes – 111 dumpsites</li> <li>• No – 48 dumpsites</li> <li>• Under consideration – 90 dumpsites</li> <li>• No information – 14 dumpsites</li> </ul>
15.	Telangana	141	7116314	Yes – 124 dumpsites No – 17 dumpsites	2132	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes – 2 dumpsites</li> <li>• No – 18 dumpsites</li> <li>• Under consideration - 121</li> </ul>
16.	Tripura	Information received from 01 MC	6000	No – 1 dumpsite	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes – 1 dumpsite</li> </ul>
17.	West Bengal	92	10717898. 3	Yes – 88 dumpsites No – 4 dumpsites	10361.58	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under consideration – 92 dumpsites</li> </ul>

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1356</b>	<b>87402107.2 Tonnes</b>	<b>Yes - 453 dumpsites No - 886 dumpsites No information - 17 dumpsites</b>	<b>47653.88 TPD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Yes - 255 dumpsites</b></li> <li>• <b>No - 665 dumpsites</b></li> <li>• <b>Under Progress/constructi on - 44 dumpsites</b></li> <li>• <b>Under Consideration - 366 dumpsites</b></li> <li>• <b>No information - 26</b></li> </ul>
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### **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**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>MSW generated (TPD)</b>	<b>Quantity of MSW processed (TPD)</b>	<b>Quantity of MSW disposed in secured land fill site (TPD)</b>	<b>Gap in Solid Waste Management (TPD)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>J &amp;K</b>	Jammu	470	20	Nil	450
		Srinagar	520	Nil	400	120
<b>2</b>	<b>Haryana</b>	Gurugram	1100	600	350	150
		Faridabad	800	135	180	485
<b>3</b>	<b>Mizoram</b>	Aizawl	69.91	67.21	2.7	0
<b>4</b>	<b>Puducherry</b>	Puducherry	335.72	67.22	0	268.5
<b>5</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>	Aurangabad	450	330	Nil	120
		Mumbai	6000	5750	0	250
		Kalyan Dombivali	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
<b>6</b>	<b>Kerala</b>	Thiruvananthapuram	448	187.79	0	260.21

7	<b>Rajasthan</b>	Jaipur	1510	600	-	910
8	<b>Tripura</b>	Agartala	224	156.1	11	56.9
9	<b>Delhi</b>	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.”

12. Supplementary report has been filed on 29.11.2021 giving information about six more cities.

13. Based on above data, the State-wise and city-wise summary is as follows:-

**“State-wise summary**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>States</b>	<b>Number of ULBs</b>	<b>Quantity of MSW generated (TPD)</b>	<b>Quantity of MSW collected (TPD)</b>	<b>Quantity of MSW Processed (TPD)</b>	<b>Quantity of MSW disposed in secured land fill site (TPD)</b>	<b>GAP in SWM UTs (TPD)</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124	6898	6830	2180	257.5	4460.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	02	67	61	8	55	04
3.	Assam	96	1178	1070	389	0	790
4.	Bihar	142	2240.20	2240.20	681	1559.2	0
5.	Chandigarh	01	512.6	512.6	104.5	442.3	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	166	1650	1650	1650	0	0
7.	Delhi	5	11038.335	11038.335	5262.335	400	5776
8.	Goa	14/ 191(RLBs)	226.67/ 317(RLBs)	218.67/ 258(RLBs)	196.67/ 258(RLBs)	NIL	30/ 59(RLBs)
9.	Gujarat	164	9567	9567	8514.63	1052.37	0
10.	Haryana	89	5523	5287 approx.	2696 approx.	30	2797
11.	Himachal Pradesh	54	370	370	370	0	0
12.	J&K	78	1389.1	1303.52	244	923.7	221.4
13.	Karnataka	316	11085	10198	6817	1250	3018
14.	Kerala	93	3472	1261	2502	Nil	970
15.	Lakshadweep	0 (10 Panchayats are existing)	35	10.48	10.48	Nil	24.52
16.	Madhya Pradesh	378	7980	7193	6431	762	787

17.	Maharashtra	396 ULBs + 07 CBs = 403	24410	23234	20319	1626	2465
18.	Meghalaya	7	229.18	191.19	9.64	50.96	168.58
19.	Nagaland	39	331.49	258.49	163.9	8	159.59
20.	Odisha	114	1951	1951	1569	-	382
21.	Puducherry	5	345	345	71	22.5	262
22.	Rajasthan	196	6523	6450	2718	GAP	3805
23.	Sikkim	7	74.7	74.6	12.56	62.032	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	664	13593	13185	9787	0	3806
25.	Telangana	142	10403	10403	7968	1001	1434
26.	Tripura	20	333.906	317.685	214.063	12.8918	106.951
27.	Uttar Pradesh	651	14468	14468	9705	1095	3668
28.	Uttarakhand	91	1255.77	1255.77	645.54	Landfill functional in Dehradun and Haridwar only	310.23
29.	West Bengal	125	13709	13356	2896	1187	9626

### **City-wise Summary**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Quantity of MSW generated (TPD)</b>	<b>Quantity of MSW Processed (TPD)</b>	<b>Quantity of MSW disposed in secured land fill site (TPD)</b>	<b>GAP in SWM UTs (TPD)</b>
1	Agartala	224	156.1	11	56.9
2	Aizawl	69.91	67.21	2.7	0
3	Aurangabad	450	330	Nil	120
4	Delhi	10981.258	4825.175	400*	5756.083
5	Faridabad	800 approx.	135 approx.	180 approx.	485 approx.
6	Mumbai	6000	5750	0	250
7	Gurugram	1100	600	350	150
8	Jaipur	1510	600	-	910
9	Jammu	470	20	Nil	450
10	Kalyan Dombivali	668	668	70	0

11	<i>Nagpur</i>	1050	200	40	810
12	<i>Nasik</i>	590	470	120	0
13	<i>Navi Mumbai</i>	667	667	53 (inert)	0
45	<i>Pondicherry</i>	335.72	67.22	0	368.5
15	<i>Pune</i>	1900	1760	140	0
16	<i>Thane</i>	1039	70	900	69
17	<i>Thiruvananthapuram</i>	448	187.79	0	360.21
18	<i>Vasai-Virar</i>	620	Nil	Nil	620

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.

16. Though in terms of order dated 14.12.2020, data of Solid Waste alone has been given in the reports mentioned above, data of sewage is available in O.A. No. 593/2017, *Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr. v. Union of India & Ors.* dealt with vide order dated 22.02.2021 based on report dated 12.02.2021 filed by the Central Monitoring Committee,



headed by Secretary Jal Shakti, Government of India, titled ‘**3rd QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CENTRAL MONITORING COMMITTEE (CMC) IN COMPLIANCE OF THE ORDER DATED 21.09.2020**’, extracted in the said order which is reproduced below for ready reference: -

**“Existing Sewage Infrastructure**

*48,004 MLD of sewage (from urban settlements) is being generated in 31 States/ UTs and 30,001 MLD capacity of STPs (1249 nos.) is existing which approximates to about 62% of sewage generation. Against the existing capacity, only 56% of the capacity is being utilized for treatment of municipal sewage. This leaves a gap of 17,027 MLD in treatment capacity. The details of sewage generation, existing sewage treatment capacity, its utilization and gap thereof is presented in Table-1.*

**Table-1: Details of Existing Sewage Infrastructure in the 31 States/ UTs**

No.	State	Sewage Generation (in MLD)	Existing STP (capacity in MLD and No.)	Capacity Utilization (In MLD)	Gap in Treatment at present ( in MLD)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1463.20	515.85 (43 STPs)	473.77 (91%)	947.35
2	Assam	435.53	0	0	435.53
3	Bihar	651.5	230 (6 STPs)	100 (44%)	421.5
4	Chhattisgarh	600	73.1 (3 STPs)	6 (8%)	526.9
5	Daman, Diu And Dadra Nagar Haveli	21.2	17.21 (2 STPs)	6.1 (35%)	3.9
6	Delhi	3273	2715 (35 STPs)	2432 (90%)	558
7	Goa	112.53	78.35 (9 STPs)	29 (37%)	34.18
8	Gujarat	4003	3485 (73 STPs)	2739 (78%)	518
9	Haryana	1267	1892 (155 STPs)	1189 (62%)	-
10	Himachal Pradesh	163.5	120.5 (65 STPs)	76.8 (64%)	43
11	Jammu & Kashmir	523	139 (15 STPs)	82.9 (60%)	383.08
12	Jharkhand	452	108 (14 STPs)	83%	343.8

13	<b>Karnataka</b>	3356.5	2242 (125 STPs)	1513.5 (67%)	1114
14	<b>Kerala</b>	317	124.15 (13 STPs)	91.12 (73%)	192
15	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	2183.65	618.23 (23 STPs)	472.6 (76%)	1565.4
16	<b>Maharashtra</b>	9758	7747 (142 STPs)	4207 (54%)	2011
17	<b>Manipur</b>	115	27 (1 STP)	9 (33%)	88
18	<b>Meghalaya</b>	75	1.85 (8 STPs)	1.82 (98%)	73
19	<b>Mizoram</b>	68	10 (1 STP)	0	58
20	<b>Nagaland</b>	44.3	25.4 (1 STP)	0	18.9
21	<b>Odisha</b>	367	91 (5 STPs)	70 (76%)	276
22	<b>Puducherry</b>	88	56 (5 STPs)	35 (62%)	32
23	<b>Punjab</b>	2111	1628.5 (116 STP)	80%	482.5
24	<b>Rajasthan</b>	1551	999 (80 STPs)	694.5 (69%)	552
25	<b>Sikkim</b>	47.68	19.5 (7 STPs)	60%	28
26	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	3673.3	1616 (66 STPs)	919 (56%)	1320
27	<b>Telangana</b>	2613	888 (31 STPs)	735.8 (82%)	1724.45
28	<b>Tripura</b>	82.5	8 (1 STP)	3 (37%)	74.5
29	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	329.3	379 (63 STPs)	232.9 (61%)	-
30	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	5500	3370 (106 STPs)	2630.6 (78%)	2130
31	<b>West Bengal</b>	2758	776.32 (47 STPs) + 910 MLD addl treatment through EKW	289.89 (37%)	1071.68
<b>Total</b>		<b>48,003.69</b>	<b>30,000.96 (1261 STPs)</b>	<b>55.9%</b>	<b>17,026.58</b>

17. The Tribunal observed:-

*“24. We have given careful consideration to the data furnished by way of above reports and found that the progress achieved is insubstantial. We note discrepancy in the data in the current report compared to the data in the last report dated 15.09.2020. In the last report, the data of sewage generation was mentioned to be 53,396.84 MLD while in the current report it is mentioned as 48,000 MLD. Explanation in the report is that the earlier information was*

*incomplete and the current report gives the correct figure. It is seen that huge gap in generation and treatment of sewage continues. Capacity is said to be only 62% but the entire capacity is not utilised. Utilised capacity is only 44% as per data furnished by the CPCB in OA 95/2018, Aryavart Foundation v. M/s Vapi Green Enviro Ltd. & Ors, to be referred later. As per last report, 1831 industries were working without any ETP in violation of law. 1123 ETPs were non functional. 62 CETPs and 530 STPs were non-compliant. Several projects are still at tender/DPR stage with no interim remediation arrangement. This statistic relates to the urban areas of the entire country, including the towns on the banks of rivers in question. No statistics have been given about the gap in generation and treatment of the sewage in rural areas. While the report mentions that the National FSSM Policy has been introduced in 2017 and some States have also issued their State Level Policies, the FSTPs operational are said to be only about 30 and in the offing about 400 which are hardly sufficient to address the huge gap. Credible database needs to be compiled in this regard and comprehensive action plan prepared to ensure that there is no gap in the waste generation and treatment. Execution of the action plan has to be planned having in mind the requirements of the urban and rural areas separately. The policy must include utilization of biosolids for using as composting need to be duly ensured. The observations and recommendations in the report on issues not expressly dealt with need to be duly followed.*

***To address the huge gap in generation and treatment of waste, requisite number of treatment plants need to be in place at the earliest, including modular STPs wherever necessary. The plants already set up need to be functional and compliant. The ongoing projects have to be completed within the stipulated timelines. Pending such treatment interim measures for phyto/bio-remediation needs to be taken to ensure compliance of the provisions of the Water Act prohibiting discharge of any contaminant in water bodies.***

***Thus, huge water pollution is taking place as per official data with no effective adverse action against polluters, though it is crime under the law of land in the same way as homicide and assault. Pollution is resulting in deaths and diseases but with no punishment and no protection to the victims posing serious threat to rule of law requiring protection of innocent and punishment of guilty by the State. Emergent and stringent measures are necessary for discharge of Constitutional duties by the States concerned otherwise it is tolerating and ignoring lawlessness. Repeated directions to shorten tendering/DPR procedures have remained uncomplied as also fixing accountability of officers responsible for the situation.***

25. Thus, further action is required in mission-mode at all levels to discharge constitutional obligation of providing pollution free environment and also to protect public health. Scarce sources of drinking water and irrigation are required to be maintained free from contamination. This is basic constitutional obligation of the authorities under the Constitution being linked to 'Right to Life'. Without this being done in a meaningful manner, there can be no sustainable

development. **There is need for stringent enforcement by way of adverse measures, including recovery of compensation for continuing violation and adverse entries in the record of defaulting officers. Accountability for those who are entrusted the responsibility to comply with these directions must be fixed on the principle of good governance to enforce rule of law to protect rights of citizens.**

26. We find that the river water quality has been analyzed without taking into account one of the major components of river pollution i.e. fecal coliform. **The river water quality is declared 'fit for bathing' only with reference to BOD, without concern of the fecal coliform, which does not represent true picture and such course is thus against the law. This may be duly remedied. There is need for compiling an annual progress report in terms of improvement of water quality by reducing pollution load. The progress should be evaluated depending on extent of reduction of pollution load, in comparison to the earlier period. Such annual progress report must be put in public domain and appropriate action taken for inadequate progress after finding out the persons responsible for such failure and other causes, if any.** Adequate number of monitoring stations need to be installed in a time bound manner for the purpose of monitoring water quality.

27. One major step for monitoring is compiling data in transparent manner. The Tribunal has already directed, vide order dated 05.02.2021 in OA 95/2018, Aryavart Foundation v. M/s Vapi Enviro Ltd. & Ors., that **National/State/District Environment Data Grids be established** which will go a great way in compiling data and monitoring compliance. **There is also need to take further steps for enhancing the utilization of treated waste water. The gap in generation of treated water and its utilization needs to be addressed expeditiously and monitored in terms of quantity and quality.**

28. There is further need to re-engineer the administrative processes adopted and giving of the contracts, as earlier mentioned. **The time consuming DPRs and approval processes in the administration needs to be avoided and speedy action taken based on model DPRs and laid down standards.** It is a matter of regret that, as per official statistics, 56% of total generated sewage remains untreated and finds its way into the water bodies which is a crime under the law of the land for the last 47 years. This remains a constant threat to contamination of potable water. **Similar is the position with regard to the water pollution from other sources, including industries and dumping of solid and other waste.”**

“29 to 36.....xxx.....xxx.....xxx

37. **In view of the above, we are of opinion that the monitoring by the Tribunal cannot be unending and must now be taken over by the concerned authorities. The roadmap stands laid out. Action plans have been prepared for remediation of all the 351 identified polluted river stretches.**

**Gaps have been identified for ETPs/CETPs/STPs (including modular STPs wherever necessary). Timelines are clear. Sources of funding are clear in the Supreme Court order. HAM model is also available as per Govt. of India Policy mentioned in the report of the CMC. Alternative conventional methods of bio/phytoremediation are also available as mentioned in the report of the CMC. Existing treatment capacity is not fully utilised. New projects, already ongoing or those yet to commence need to be expedited. Consequences for delay in terms of compensation and administrative measures have been clearly mentioned. The river rejuvenation committees in the States/UTs, as per directions of the Chief Secretaries may perform their obligations accordingly which may be monitored by the Central Monitoring Committee, headed by Secretary, Jal Shakti, as directed earlier.**

38. We find that the monitoring mechanism introduced as per directions of this Tribunal in the form of RRCs at the States level and CMC at the Central level is to an extent identical to the monitoring mechanism laid down under the River Ganga Rejuvenation, Protection and Management Authorities Notification 2016. **However, mechanism under the 2016 notification being statutory and exhaustive, it will be better that the same is adopted for all the river stretches as issues involved are common. The Empowered Task Force on river Ganga headed by Union Minister of Jal Shakti may exercise all powers and discharge all functions in relation to all the polluted river stretches in the same manner as the functions entrusted to it under the River Ganga 2016 order for control of pollution and rejuvenation of polluted river stretches. This is necessary so that the Nation/Central Monitoring Mechanism can be effective, in view of continuing failure of statutory mechanism under the Water Act for preventing pollution of water, resulting in pollution of almost all the rivers and water bodies in the country, posing serious threat to availability of potable water for drinking purposes as well as for safety of food chain. Hardly any accountability has been fixed for such serious failures. It will be open to the MoJS to issue any further appropriate statutory order to give effect to the above directions under the EP Act. The National/Central Mechanism may enforce the earlier directions of this Tribunal for collecting compensation for the failure to commence or complete the projects for setting up of sewage treatment equipments or taking steps for interim remediation measures. This is necessary for accountability for the failure to obey the law. The compensation so assessed may be deposited in a separate account to be used for rejuvenation of the polluted river stretches in the same manner as directed in the case of Ganga quoted above. As directed vide order dated 19.12.2018 in OA 673/2018, responsibility to pay compensation on behalf of the States/UTs will be of the Chief Secretaries. As per scheme of the NGT Act, every order of NGT is executable as a decree of Civil Court<sup>9</sup>. Further, failure to comply order of the NGT is an offence punishable with imprisonment upto three**

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<sup>9</sup> Section 25 of the NGT Act, 2010 read with Section 51 of the CPC providing for mode of execution which include civil imprisonment.

**years or fine upto Rs. 10 crores with additional fine for continuing offence after conviction.<sup>10</sup> If the offence is by a Government Department, Head of the Department is deemed to be guilty.<sup>11</sup> Cognizance of the offence can be taken by a Court on a complaint of Central Government or any other person who has given notice to the Central Government or its authorized representative. The complaint can be filed before a Court of Magistrate of first class. It is, thus, necessary in view of continuing violation of NGT order, requiring payment of compensation to reiterate the direction of responsibility for payment of compensation, to be of the Chief Secretaries and in default, their liability to be proceeded against for coercive measures for execution or by way of prosecution as per NGT Act, 2010.**

39. Our directions are summed up as follows:

- (i) In the light of observations in Para 38 above, MoJS may devise an appropriate mechanism for more effective monitoring of steps for control of pollution and rejuvenation of all polluted river stretches in the country. The said mechanism may be called “National River Rejuvenation Mechanism” (NRRM) or given any other suitable name. NRRM may also consider the observations with regard to setting up of National/State/District Environment Data Grid at appropriate levels as an effective monitoring strategy.
- (ii) Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs and PCBs/PCCs must work in mission mode for strict compliance of timelines for commencing new projects, completing ongoing projects and adopting interim phyto/bio-remediation measures, failing which compensation in terms of earlier orders be deposited with the MoJS, to be utilised in the respective States as per action plan to be approved by the NRRM. Other steps in terms of action plans for abatement of pollution and rejuvenation of rivers, including preventing discharge or dumping of liquid and solid waste, maintaining eflow, protecting floodplains, using treated sewage for secondary purposes, developing bio-diversity parks, protecting water bodies, regulating ground water extraction, water conservation, maintaining water quality etc. be taken effectively. The process of rejuvenation of rivers need not be confined to only 351 stretches but may be applicable to all small, medium and big polluted rivers, including those dried up.
- (iii) The Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs may personally monitor progress at least once every month and the NRRM every quarter.
- (iv) Directions of this Tribunal in earlier order, the last being dated 21.9.2020 are reiterated.
- (v) The NRRM and the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs may take into account the observations in Paras 24 to 38 above.
- (vi) In view of discussion in para 38 above, it is made clear that accountability for failure to comply with the direction for payment of compensation will be of the concerned Chief

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<sup>10</sup> Section 26

<sup>11</sup> Section 28

*Secretaries under Sections 25, 26, 28 and 30 of the NGT Act, 2010. The MoJS or any other aggrieved person will be free to take remedies by way of initiating prosecution or execution.”*

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.

19. In view of above, continued failure of Rule of Law must be remedied in terms of mandate of orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Writ Petition No. 888/1996, Almitra H. Patel Vs. Union of India & Ors.* and *Paryavaran Suraksha vs. Union of India*,<sup>12</sup> followed by orders of this Tribunal. It is necessary that Chief Secretaries continue the monitoring and interact with this Tribunal periodically by video conferencing. Accordingly, we lay down following further schedule for personal appearance of the Chief Secretaries, by Video Conferencing, with the status of compliance in respect of each of the States/UTs on the subject of Solid Waste Management and Sewage Management. The data to be furnished should cover all categories of areas in the State – big cities, towns and villages.

<b>S. NO.</b>	<b>STATES/UTs</b>	<b>DATE OF HEARING</b>
1.	<i>Bihar</i>	<i>19.04.2022</i>
2.	<i>Odisha</i>	<i>21.04.2022</i>
3.	<i>Jharkhand</i>	<i>26.04.2022</i>
4.	<i>Assam</i>	<i>28.04.2022</i>
5.	<i>Delhi</i>	<i>04.05.2022</i>
6.	<i>Haryana</i>	<i>06.05.2022</i>
7.	<i>Ladakh</i>	<i>10.05.2022</i>

<sup>12</sup> (2017) 5 SCC 326



8.	<i>Gujarat</i>	<i>12.05.2022</i>
9.	<i>Goa</i>	<i>17.05.2022</i>
10.	<i>Daman and Diu Dadar and Nagar Haveli</i>	<i>19.05.2022</i>
11.	<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	<i>24.05.2022</i>
12.	<i>Uttarakhand</i>	<i>26.05.2022</i>
13.	<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	<i>31.05.2022</i>
14.	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>05.07.2022</i>
15.	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	<i>07.07.2022</i>
16.	<i>Lakshadweep</i>	<i>12.07.2022</i>
17.	<i>Puducherry</i>	<i>14.07.2022</i>
18.	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	<i>19.07.2022</i>
19.	<i>Punjab</i>	<i>21.07.2022</i>
20.	<i>Chandigarh</i>	<i>26.07.2022</i>
21.	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	<i>28.07.2022</i>
22.	<i>West Bengal</i>	<i>02.08.2022</i>
23.	<i>Maharashtra</i>	<i>04.08.2022</i>
24.	<i>Rajasthan</i>	<i>10.08.2022</i>
25.	<i>Andaman &amp; Nicobar</i>	<i>12.08.2022</i>
26.	<i>Telangana</i>	<i>16.08.2022</i>
27.	<i>Karnataka</i>	<i>18.08.2022</i>
28.	<i>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</i>	<i>23.08.2022</i>
29.	<i>Sikkim</i>	<i>25.08.2022</i>
30.	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	<i>30.08.2022</i>
31.	<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	<i>01.09.2022</i>
32.	<i>Nagaland</i>	<i>06.09.2022</i>
33.	<i>Manipur</i>	<i>08.09.2022</i>
34.	<i>Mizoram</i>	<i>13.09.2022</i>
35.	<i>Tripura</i>	<i>15.09.2022</i>
36.	<i>Meghalaya</i>	<i>20.09.2022</i>

20. The hearing on each of above dates will commence at 10:30 a.m. sharp. The Chief Secretaries may not delegate the responsibility. As far as possible, they may adjust other work for which long advance notice is being given. In case adjustment is found difficult for any unforeseen reason, request for change of date may be mailed by e-mail at [judicial-ngt@gov.in](mailto:judicial-ngt@gov.in).

21. All the States/CPCB may undertake process of verification of data after having interaction on video conferencing with the concerned States/UTs within one month. The Secretaries, Environment, Urban Development Department and Irrigation Department may also coordinate with the Member Secretaries of State Legal Services Authorities in all State/UTs in the light of background mentioned in paras 3 and 4 above for the awareness programmes on the subject.

A copy of this order be forwarded to the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs, Secretaries, Environment, Urban Development Department and Irrigation Department and PCBs/PCCs by e-mail for compliance.

A copy of this order be also forwarded to the MoEF&CC, CPCB and Secretary, Urban Development, GoI.

A copy of the order be also forwarded to all District Magistrates for monitoring of District Environment Plans in coordination with the concerned local bodies by e-mail for compliance.

A copy of this order be also forwarded to the Member Secretary, NALSA and Member Secretaries, State Legal Services Authorities.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

November 30, 2021  
Original Application No. 606/2018  
SN