

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 309  
ANSWERED ON 17/12/2024**

**SWACHH BHARAT MISSION 2.0**

**\*309. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:  
SHRI MANICKAM TAGORE B:**

**Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:**

- (a) the measures taken by the Government to expedite the remediation of legacy waste dumpsites, considering only 19.43% have been completed;**
- (b) the details of funds allocated and utilized for the legacy waste management project under SBM 2.0, scheme-wise;**
- (c) the manner in which the Government addresses health and environmental risks arising from legacy waste dumpsites, particularly in densely populated areas;**
- (d) the timeline for completing the remediation of all 2,424 legacy waste dumpsites and the key milestones to be achieved;**
- (e) the reasons for delays in implementing SBM 2.0 and legacy waste management projects;**
- (f) the manner in which the Government ensures community engagement and participation in waste management initiatives under SBM 2.0; and**
- (g) the details of steps taken to enhance waste segregation and recycling infrastructure in urban and rural areas?**

**ANSWER  
MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN)**

**(a) to (g): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.**

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) TO (g) OF THE  
LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*309 FOR REPLY ON  
17.12.2024**

**(a) to (g):As per information provided by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) 2.0 has been launched on October 1, 2021 for a period of five years with a vision of achieving safe sanitation, scientific management of all fractions of waste and remediation of legacy dumpsites.**

**Legacy dumpsites have been created over decades and pose a very challenging task. For the first time, the task of knocking down these garbage-dumps has been taken up at a national scale under Swachh Bharat Mission.**

**As per data uploaded by the State /UT Governments on prescribed portal at <https://sbmurban.org/>, a total of 2429 dumpsites (with more than 1000 tonnes of waste) 23.57 crore Metric Ton (MT) of waste have been identified for remediation, which collectively occupy 14,881.37 acres of land. As on 12<sup>th</sup> December, 2024, 659 dumpsites have been reported to have been remediated completely and work in 1176 sites are under progress. A cumulative of 11.40 crore MT (48%) of waste has been reported to have been remediated and 6012.86 acres (40%) land has been reclaimed. A public dashboard also captures data reported by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) at <https://swachhurban.org> for transparency and project monitoring.**

**Funds are released for remediation of legacy waste dumpsites under Solid Waste Management (SWM) component of SBM-U 2.0. Proposals worth Rs. 9197.35 crore having admissible central share of Rs. 3697.90 crore has been approved for remediation of legacy waste dumpsite. From the approved central share for legacy waste, an amount of Rs. 868.49 crore has been released based on utilization of funds by ULBs.**

**Sanitation is a State subject under 7<sup>th</sup> schedule of the constitution. It is the responsibility of State/ULBs to plan, design, execute and operate sanitation projects in the urban areas of the country. MoHUA supplements by providing support to States/UTs through SBM-U by framing of policy, central financial assistance and technical support for safe sanitation, solid waste management, safe disposal in scientific landfills and legacy dumpsite remediation.**

**To support the cities to handle these projects in a timely and environmental friendly manner, Guidelines for Disposal of Legacy Waste by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), an Advisory on Landfill Reclamation and a model framework for segregation to manage Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) through segregation, reuse and recycling have been shared with States/UTs. Also a Model Procurement Document has been prepared by MoHUA and shared with all States to expedite the bidding process.**

**The major challenges faced by cities in efficient Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) have been identified and accordingly various form of support are being provided by Government of India, inter-alia:**

- i. Additional Central Assistance (ACA) at varying rates of 25%, 33% and 50% for different population category of cities for setting up of waste processing facilities such as compost, bio-methanation, waste-to-energy, Material Recovery Facility (MRF), Construction & Demolition Waste processing, etc to increase the waste processing rates.**
- ii. Technical support is being provided by way of manuals, advisories, designs, protocols covering all aspects of SWM including planning, designing and operation and maintenance.**
- iii. The Mission also encourages adoption of locally innovated, cost-effective solutions and business models in sanitation and solid waste management by small scale and private entrepreneurs and start-ups, through investments in R&D, technology challenges, and facilitation for inclusion in GeM, etc.**
- iv. The ‘SwachhSurvekshan’ launched by Government has encouraged a spirit of healthy competition between cities to compete for achieving better position in this survey of the cleanliness in cities.**
- v. Government has launched a ‘Star Rating Protocol for Garbage Free Cities’ to motivate cities to achieve garbage free status.**
- vi. Funds for Capacity Building (CB) are provided to State and cities to create institutional capacity to effectively implement programmatic interventions to achieve mission objectives.**
- vii. Funds for Information, Education and Communication(IEC) is also provided to State and cities to ensure awareness creation alongwith large scale citizen outreach to intensify ‘Jan**

**Andolan' and institutionalize swachh behavior and related set of actions, towards achieving the vision of Garbage Free cities.**

- viii. MoHUA has issued National Behaviour Change Communication Framework to provide knowledge and awareness to States and ULBs on new mediums of engagement, approaches to various kinds of messaging, design of campaigns, and mobilizing diverse stakeholders through strategic collaboration/partnerships to scale up initiatives.**

**Further, as informed by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, the following steps have been taken/being taken to ensure community and participation in waste management :-**

- Campaign “Swachhata Hi Sewa (SHS-2024) Campaign under the theme SwabhavSwachhata, SanskaarSwachhata, was organized from 17th September 2024 to 2nd October 2024, followed by Swachh Bharat Diwas to mark the conclusion of the Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS) 2024 campaign. A total of 30.91 crore People Participation has been reported during SHS.**
- A series of campaigns has been started on MyGov to popularize the message of Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G) Phase II at the grassroots level viz, 7 Day Swachhata Challenge, Reel Contest for 10 Years of Swachh Bharat Mission, Article Writing Contest for Swachh Bharat: 10 Year Journey of Change, etc.**
- Recently a campaign ‘HamaraShauchalaya-HamaraSamman’ has been organized from 19th November, 2024 to 10th December, 2024.**

**Phase-II of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) is being implemented during the period from 2020-21 to 2024-25 with the aim to sustain Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). Solid Waste Management (SWM) is important component of SBM (G). There is provision of Rs. 16 lakh per block for setting up of Plastic Waste Management Unit (PWMU) at block/district level. The following strategies have been adopted for Solid waste management in villages:**

- i. Focus on household level segregation of wastes. Setting up of segregation and storage units at village level.**

- ii. **Provision for collection and transportation of waste from households. Funding provision for purchasing vehicles for transportation under the programme.**
- iii. **Management of bio degradable waste through household/community level compost pits, bio-gas plants.**

**So far Ministry of Rural Development is concerned, under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, rural sanitation-related works, such as individual household latrines, school toilet units, Anganwadi toilets, either independently or in convergence with schemes of other government departments and unskilled wage components for the construction of community sanitary complexes in convergence with the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) to achieve 'open defecation free' status and solid and liquid waste management as per prescribed norms, are permissible activities.**

**Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), to promote cost-effective and fast construction, roads are being constructed using, *inter-alia*, waste materials like waste plastic, cold mix, geo-textiles, fly-ash, iron and copper slag etc., locally available materials and green technologies such as cold mix technology, cement concrete block, cell filled concrete, panelled cement concrete, and soil stabilization technologies like cement stabilization. These technologies lead to savings in aggregates/ fuel/ bitumen. The Ministry has also introduced one of the latest methodologies in the field of road construction called as Full Depth Reclamation (FDR). It is a sustainable technology for pavement rehabilitation, least cost alternative, and thinner surface course. It increases the structural capacity of new pavement by providing a stronger and more consistent base.**

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