

**CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT**  
**(For the year 2016-2017)**

ON

**IMPLEMENTATION OF SOLID WASTE**  
**MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016**  
**(As per provision 24(4) of SWM Rules, 2016)**



**CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**  
**(Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change)**  
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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- Key Words: \*
- \* SWM (Solid Waste Management)
  - \* SWM Rule (Solid Wastes Management Rules, 2016)
  - \* ULBs (Urban Local Bodies)
  - \* SPCBs (State Pollution Control Boards)
  - \* PCCs (Pollution Control Committees)

### ANNUAL REPORT AS PER MSW RULES, 2016

## 2. Background:

In accordance with the Provision 24 (4) of the Solid Wastes Management Rules, 2016, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is required to prepare a Consolidated Annual Report (CAR) and forward to the Central Government (Ministry of Environmental and Forests) along with suggestions/recommendations before **31<sup>st</sup> day of July** every year. As per census of India 2011, there are 475 places with 981 overgrowths (OGs) have been identified as Urban Agglomeration (UA). The number of total towns in India is 7,935 (Statutory Towns 4,041 + Census Towns 3,894). There are total 6,166 Urban Agglomeration/towns which constitutes the urban frame of the country. However, the actual number of urban local bodies (ULBs) constituted in the country is not reported/available. In FY 2016-2017, only 26 SPCBs/ PCCs reported the status of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Summary of total waste generated in the country is given in **Annexure-I**.

## 3. Implementation of Schedule-I [Rule 15 (w), (zi), 16 (1) (b) (e), 16 (4)]

- Efforts are being made by many local bodies for creating awareness among the citizens for ensuring proper management of waste including systematization of procedures relating to collection, segregation, storage and transportation of wastes. However, such efforts are either restricted to a few localities/wards within a town and a few of ULBs have taken up such efforts at entire town level.
- The efforts made by local bodies for bringing improvement in waste collection, segregation, storage and transportation are given in **Annexure - II**. Such efforts in the form of good practices have been adopted (fully and partially) in states of Chandigarh, Andaman & Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Punjab, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal.
- Cleanliness varies from town-to-town depending on the initiatives taken by local bodies. It has been observed that collection of waste from door-step is the most critical issue in the entire management system of Solid Waste. Door to Door collection, regular sweeping, removal of garbage and covered transportation are the required criteria for maintaining cleanliness.
- Almost in all the states, disposal of waste is still continued through open dumping. The effort made in segregation goes in vein due to lack of waste processing/disposal facilities. There are 2230 number of dumpsites have been identified by the local bodies. State wise list of the dumpsites identified are given in **Annexure-VI**.

#### 4. **Implementation of Schedule-II [Rule 16 (1), (b), (e), 16 (4)]**

- Efforts are being made for processing of bio-degradable waste in compost plant, vermin-composting etc.
- There has been a positive movement in setting up of waste processing facilities as compared to the efforts made in the previous years. In many States, several towns adopted and taken initiative for implementing waste processing facilities like composting/ vermin-composting. State-wise information on existing/proposed waste processing plants or where some initiatives have been taken is given at **Annexure-III**
- Monitoring of landfill/waste processing sites reported by SPCBs/PCCs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu & Tripura. State wise information is given at **Annexure-VIII**.
- Total 104 Landfill sites have been constructed for disposal of waste and 77 Landfill sites are under construction. As reported, some of the landfills are common facility for two or more municipalities. The details of landfill facilities are given at **Annexure-IV**
- Some of the Local bodies have so far not preferred Waste-to-Energy projects. However, Waste-to-Energy related projects (RDF/Biogas/Power plants) are coming up in the States of Chandigarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Puducherry, and Tamil Nadu & West Bengal. State wise list of the Waste to Energy Plants installed and proposed are given at **Annexure-V**.

#### 5.0 **Observations/ Findings**

During 2016-2017, 26 SPCBs / PCCs have submitted Annual Reports in prescribed format. Based on annual reports received from 26 SPCB/PCCs. State-wise observations are described below:

##### 5.1 **Andaman & Nicobar:**

As per information provided, there is only one ULB in Andaman & Nicobar which is responsible for management of Solid Waste in the UT. Port Blair Municipal Council (PBMC) through one registered firm collects municipal solid wastes from 681 primary collection points with the help of tipper mounted auto-rickshaw which gets transported further to 279 identified secondary collection points. The same firm collects and transports the waste such as plastic, paper metal & other wastes generated in Port Blair Municipal Area to a waste recycling firm which is successfully carry out its operation. PBMC has initiated a pilot project to utilize the waste plastics of up to 60 microns for road construction covering a stretch of 821 sq.m. road utilizing 50 Kgs of shredded plastic. Management of recyclable & non-degradable waste is carried out by PBMC in a Dry Resource Park at Brookshabad, Port Blair. 100 Kgs of compost is being produced every day at 02 Compost Yards situated at Brookshabad and Gandhi Park.

**5.2 Andhra Pradesh:** There are total 110 ULBs in Andhra Pradesh and among them 30 ULBs are Class-I. About, 6470 TPD of Municipal Solid Waste is being generated from these ULBs and as reported lifting efficiency in these ULBs is about 98.87%. Municipal Corporations and major municipalities have adopted door to door collection system covering 33.33 lakhs of households for segregation of solid waste at source. The MA & UD provided 8790 vehicles to collect the solid waste generated in all ULBs. The MA & UD Dept. proposed to develop 10 Nos of Waste to Energy Plants covering 61 Nos of ULBs generating 4515 TPD of Solid waste which is covering 70% of solid waste generated in the state per day. The remaining ULBs of 49 Nos are proposing waste to compost process for disposing solid waste, out of which 5 Nos of compost projects are completed and 44 Nos are under planning. In addition to that individual vermi compost plants are being proposed in residential localities and use the compost for green belt development. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has constituted the State Level Advisory Body (SLAB) under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

### **5.3 Arunachal Pradesh**

Municipal Councils namely Itanagar Municipal Council and Pasighat Municipal Council and 19 Urban Divisions are responsible for MSW Management in the State. Only two Urban Divisions namely Tawang and Yingkiong have submitted the Annual reports for FY 2016-17. Total solid waste generated from above two MCs is 16.20 TPD out of which 11.16 TPD is collected and disposed in the respective dumping areas. Primary and secondary collection/storage bins have been installed at appropriate places in the township. Segregation is not being followed in any of the two Urban Divisions. Two Sanitary Trucks are being used by Yingkiong Urban Division for transportation of waste. Waste processing facilities are not practiced in these townships. Good practices like door to door collection of solid waste are practiced at Tawang Urban Division. Segregation of waste is not practiced in any of these two urban divisions. In Yingkiong Urban division, door to door collection of waste from residential and non-residential premises is about 70%. There are 18 numbers of secondary waste storage depots comes under Tawang Township and 10 numbers of secondary waste storage depots comes under Yingkiong Township.

### **5.4 Assam**

There are 94 ULBs (Corporation-1, Municipal Board- 33 & Town Committee -60) are responsible for implementation of MSW rules in the state. Total Solid Waste generated in Assam state is 8110 TPD out of which 7200 TPD is collected and 200 TPD is treated. Guwahati Municipal Corporation has developed a waste processing and disposal facility in the name of Guwahati Waste Management Co. Ltd. at the Government allotted land at Boragaon of Kamrup district. Some other local bodies such as Tinsukia, Tezpur, Dibrugarh, Diphu & Silchar Municipal Board have come forward for setting up of waste processing and disposal facilities.

Door to door collection of MSW has been taken up in Guwahati by Tinsukia municipal board. No proper segregation of waste is being practiced in Guwahati & other cities. Age old practices are followed by most of the local bodies for storage of waste. For storage facility, color coded bins are placed at some selected zones. Transportation of waste is done by using tractor, trailer, tipper truck, hand cart, etc. Except Guwahati, all other ULBs are disposing waste in low lying areas.

### **5.5 Bihar**

In Bihar, **140 ULBs** (11 Corporations, 42 Municipal Council and 87 Nagar Panchayats) are responsible for MSW management. Solid waste is being collected, transported and dumped on the designated land by local bodies. None of the Municipal Authority has developed/setup waste processing, treatment and disposal facility including sanitary landfills so far. The Municipal Corporation is in process of development/setting up of waste processing disposal facility including landfill site at Bairia Dist. Patna. Patna Board has granted authorization for the same during December, 2013.

The Urban Department, Govt. of Bihar has prepared Action Plan for MSW Management in the State. Total 23 landfill sites have been identified for 23 clusters of towns comprising of 3 to 10 towns in each cluster for disposal of MSW after its segregation and processing. Out of the 23 clusters, 10 Clusters including Patna will have Waste to-Energy Plant.

### **5.6 Chandigarh**

The Municipal Corporation (MC) of Chandigarh is responsible for waste management in the UT. About **450 TPD** of MSW is generated in Chandigarh including horticulture waste, out of which, 61.157 TPD of waste is treated. The MC Chandigarh distributed 12 liter capacity bins (Blue & Green) free of cost to all the households. The commercial establishments have been instructed to buy their own bins for segregation of waste at source. MC is using dumpers, tractors, trolleys, tippers for transportation of MSW to the garbage processing plant set up by M/s Jai Prakash Associates.

### **5.7 Chhattisgarh**

The State of Chhattisgarh has 168 Municipalities (13 Municipal Corporations, 33 Municipal Councils and 122 Nagar Panchayats) responsible for Implementation of MSW Rules. About 6000 TPD of MSW is generated in Chhattisgarh, out of which, 4200 TPD of waste is collected and 20 TPD is treated. In Chhattisgarh, collection and transportation of solid waste system are not fully developed and need effective plan for proper implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Good practices like door to door collection of solid waste are practiced in 10 cities. Four Municipal authorities viz, Dhamtari, Korba, Durg and Ambikapur have established and operating their own vermin-compositing/ compositing plant. Ambikapur & Dhamtari, Municipal Corporations have segregation facilities. All the Municipality have transportation facility available.

## 5.8 Goa

There are **14 Municipalities** in the State which are responsible for implementation of the SWM Rules, 2016. Total Solid Waste generation in Goa is 226.8 TPD out of which 218.8 TPD is collected and 26.5 TPD is treated. Government of Goa has taken initiative for Management of Solid Waste in 14 towns of Goa i.e. Panaji, Pernem, Bicholim, Sankhali, Valpoi, Ponda, Mapusa, Marmugoa, Margao, Curchorem-Cacora, Sanguem, Cuncolim, Quepem & Canacona. Presently implementation of solid waste management is partially complied in all the 14 towns. It is reported that there are three open dumping sites present under 03 municipalities viz. Margao, Mapusa & Curchorem-Cacora and three Sanitary landfills sites at Panaji, Ponda and Morgao. The Goa SPCB has granted authorization to the Corporation of City of Panaji (CCP) for setting up Municipal Waste Management facility at Goalim-Moula village of Tiswadi Taluka. CCP has set up decentralized composting units in housing societies as well as in Municipal market area and public gardens to treat the bio degradable waste. The CCP has also setup sorting centers at St. Inez, Panaji.

## 5.9 Gujarat

Total **170 ULBs** are responsible for MSW management in the State. Total Solid Waste collection in Gujarat is 10527 TPD, out of which 757 TPD of waste is treated and 9700 TPD of waste is landfilled / dumped. There are 93 Vermicompost plants, 01 Biogas and 3 RDF have been set up in the State. It is reported that 29 Regional/individual landfill sites and 170 dumpsites are present in the state.

## 5.10 Haryana

There are 80 Local Bodies in the State, which are responsible for implementation of SWM Rules, 2016. Total Solid Waste generation in Haryana is 4514 TPD out of which 3159.4 TPD is collected and 188 TPD is treated. It is reported that nearly 2371.8 TPD is land filled. Segregation and storage of waste is being done but these are not adequately practiced. Covered trucks are being used for transportation of Solid Waste. Compositing and vermicompositing are being used for processing of Municipal Solid Waste in the State.

## 5.11 Himachal Pradesh

There are 61 Municipal authorities responsible for implementation of SWM Rules, 2016 in the State. Total waste generation in the state is about 342.35 TPD. Collection of waste from Door to Door is being practiced in 10 cities of State i.e. Shimla, Mandi, Manali, Baddi, Bhuntar, Dalhousie, Ghumarwin, Kullu, Parwanoo and Sundernagar. Segregation of waste have been introduced in three cities i.e. Dharamshala, Sundernagar and Paonta Sahib, where modern waste collection bins have been installed / being installed. Concrete bins and metal bins, dumpers are being used for storage at community level. MSW is being transported in covered light motor vehicles & lorries. In Municipal Council Nahan Dist. Sirmour, waste processing facility (Pit composting) of 9 MT/Per day has been installed. In Solan & Dharamshala Aerobic Compositing plants have been installed and having capacity of 20 MT/day & 6.0 MT/day respectively.

### 5.12 Karnataka

In Karnataka, 277 Urban Local Bodies are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules. Total waste generation in the state is about 11186 TPD out of which 9706 TPD waste is collected, 3475 TPD is treated and 5170 TPD is landfilled. It is reported that there are 207 landfill sites are present and 105 Landfill sites are under operation. As per information, 191 ULBs have established infrastructure at landfill sites. Beside, 52 ULBs have developed sanitary landfill site. The “State Level Municipal Solid Waste Authorization Committee” has been constituted by the State Board for issuing authorizations. Karnataka SPCB has received 130 applications for authorization, out of which 115 applications have been granted authorizations and 15 are under scrutiny.

### 5.13 Madhya Pradesh

379 Urban Local Bodies and 05 Cantonment Boards are responsible for implementation of SWM Rules, 2016 in the State. Total waste generation in the state is about 6773 TPD out of which 5480 TPD waste is collected, 1141 TPD is treated and 4339 TPD is landfilled. It is reported that there are 286 landfill sites present and 13 landfill sites are under construction. There are 381 dumpsites are exist present and 01 dumpsite in JMC – Jabalpur have been converted to Sanitary Landfill. Good practices like door to door collection are being complied by 108 ULBs. As per information, 144 ULBs are partially complying and 132 ULBs are non-complying the good practices. In case of segregation of waste is concerned, only 16 ULBs are complying, 57 are partially complying and 311 are non-complying. In the State of Madhya Pradesh, 109 ULBs have storage facility and 130 ULBs are not having any storage facility. 88 ULBs are practicing covered transportation of waste and 161 ULBs are not complying.

For proper management of Solid Waste, cluster approach is being adopted by State. There are 26 numbers clusters are proposed in the state i.e. Hosbangabad , Vidisha, Bhopal, Shajapur, Betul, Gwalior, Bhind, Shivpuri, Guna, Indore, Burhanpur, Pithampur, Dewas, Katni, Balaghat, Chiindwara, Jabalpur, Mandsaur, Ujjain, Ratlam, Rewa, Shahdol, Singraul , Sagar, Damoh, Chhatarpur.

### 5.14 Maharashtra

In the State of Maharashtra, there are total 262 local bodies , comprising of 27 Municipal Corporations, 16 A-Class Municipal Councils, 54 B-Class Municipal Councils, 150 C-Class Municipal Councils, 09 Nagar Panchayats, 06 Cantonment Boards generating about 23,449.66 MT of municipal solid waste every day out of which the contribution in terms of percentage by the corporations is 86.70 % , by A-class councils is 3.80%, by B- class council is 4.48 % , by C-Class Council is 4.40 % and by others is 0.62%. The overall percentage of treatment is 32.17 % i.e. 7,543.10 MT/day and the remaining quantity is disposed off in an unscientific manner. Out of 27 Municipal corporations, 24 Corporations have obtained Authorization from MPCB for approved sites. 11 Municipal Corporations are having processing & disposal

facilities. 62 Municipal Councils are having partial processing & disposal facilities. Out of 262 ULBs in the State of Maharashtra, most of the local bodies have adopted composting methodologies for treatment of waste. Recently, Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai has started Bio-Reactor Landfill site of capacity 3000 MT/Day at Kajur MSW Site. Pune Municipal Corporation has installed Bio-methanation plant of capacity 300 MTD at Ambi, Pune & 500 MTD at Fursungi.

#### **5.15 Meghalaya**

In the State of Meghalaya, there are total 07 local bodies responsible for management of solid waste. About 187 TPD of solid waste is generated in the State as reported and 156 TPD is collected. Out of total collection nearly 36 TPD is treated and 120 TPD is landfilled. Good Practices like door to door collection, segregation and transportation has been initiated by Shillong Municipal Board. Board has provided colored bins (green & blue) for wet waste (biodegradable) and for non-biodegradable waste through an ADB funded project. About 60% compliance of segregating of waste at household level and storing in color coding bins has been observed. Daily collection of garbage is being done from community dustbins and door-to-door collection. To control the unregulated throwing of waste, 200 bamboo dustbins, 30 hanging dustbins and sign boards for prohibition of throwing are being installed and displayed, to bring public awareness and public participation. Shillong Cantonment Board has initiated a cleaning drive of the Umshypi River. Tura Municipal Board has made effort for maintaining cleanliness, sanitation, hygienic within its jurisdiction in spite of fund constraint and shortage of staff. Vermi compost plant has been constructed at Tura Municipal Board dumping ground at Rongkhon Songgital by M/s Anderson Structural Consultant.

#### **5.16 Mizoram**

In the State of Mizoram, there are only 01 local body responsible for management of solid waste. Mizoram State generates 159.88 TPD of Solid Waste. Solid Waste Management is being handled by two state Government Departments, i.e., Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation Department (UD&PA Dept.) and Trade and Commerce Department. Scientific technologies are not yet adopted for processing of wastes and so waste is neither processed nor recycled at present. However, attempts have been made to adopt scientific technologies for processing of waste by utilizing technologies like composting, vermin culture etc. Landfilling system is not yet adopted. The present system of disposal of solid waste is 'Open Dumping' at the Dumping ground managed by UD&PA Department. The State Investment Programme Implementation and Monitoring Unit (SIPMIU) identified landfilling site at Tuiriil just adjacent to the present Dumping area. Environmental clearance is also granted for the purpose.

#### **5.17 Nagaland**

There are total 9 ULBs responsible for implementation of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in the State. It is estimated that about 337 TPD of Solid



Waste is generated daily, out of which only 255 TPD is collected. As per Kohima Municipal council, city generated 70 TPD of waste and collected 50 TPD. Decentralized waste management is carried out in all 19 wards/colonies under Kohima Municipal Council. In addition, a scientific landfill is under construction at Lerie, Kohima under SIPMIU funded by Asian Development Bank.

### **5.18 Orissa**

There are total **111 ULBs** are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules in the State. However, only three ULBs have submitted annual report to pollution control board. Hence, the estimated waste generation in three ULBs is **18.55 TPD**, out of which **14.28 TPD** is collected and **30 TPD** is treated. There is no sanitary landfill in the State and dumping of waste is being practiced. 02 ULBs applied for authorization/renewal, however authorization has not been granted so far. For implementation of Schedule-II, the Government took initiatives for compliance of the SWM Rules, 2016 and preparation of action plans based on ULBs, local requirements, size of the ULBs. Practice like Door to Door collection has been initiated. There is absence of implementation of segregation of waste at many places like Padampur, Athamallick NAC & Ganjam NAC. Presently, dumping of Solid waste at the authorized site is under practice, no waste processing or disposal facility has been developed. The status of implementation of MSW rules in the State is not satisfactory.

### **5.19 Puducherry**

There are total 15 local bodies (5 ULBs & 10 Commune Panchayats) that are responsible for MSW management in Puducherry. Out of the total collected MSW of 398.5 TPD, 10.0 TPD of MSW is treated and 385.5 TPD is landfilled. Segregation of wastes is practiced in ten wards while in other wards without segregation door to door collection is being done. Covered transportation is being used for transportation of waste. Apart from two numbers of landfill sites under operation, two more sites have been identified. Two firms (one local body and one private medical college) have taken initiative for processing of solid waste i.e. Bio-methanation / Nisargruna Technology of BARC with aid of PPCC. As reported, there are only 3 dumpsites exist.

### **5.20 Punjab**

There are total **160 ULBs** are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules in the State. It is estimated that total waste generation in the state is 4544.35 TPD and about 4520.35 TPD of waste is being collected. Out of collected waste, 39.175 TPD is treated and 3278.6 TPD is landfilled. It is reported that only 07 ULBs are complying with all ten points of Common Action Plan (i.e. provision of green belt, boundary wall/fencing with gate entry and covering of waste with 10cm layer of soil), and 100 ULBs are partially complying. Remaining, ULBs are not complying with the ten points of Common Action Plan. Only, 48 ULBs have obtained authorization from Punjab Pollution Control Board but 14 have valid authorization, whereas remaining

has yet not applied for renewal of the same. The applications of 16 ULBs are under process for obtaining fresh/renewal of authorization. Punjab State adopted cluster approach for management of Solid Waste, hence divided into eight clusters namely Ludhiana Cluster, Jalandhar Cluster, Bhathinda Cluster, Ferozpur Cluster, Amritsar Cluster, GMADA Cluster, Patiala Cluster, Pathankot Cluster. All the Cluster sites lacks timeline framed for the progress of the work.

#### **5.21 Sikkim:**

There are 07 ULBs in the State of Sikkim. It is estimated that total waste generation in the state is 76.04 TPD and about 62.10 TPD of waste is being collected. Out of collected waste, 11.05 TPD is treated. Door to door collection of segregated waste is being currently initiated in all the ULBs of Sikkim through garbage collection vehicle. The practice of community collection centre/ secondary waste storage facility has been stopped by most of the ULBs. Gangtok Municipal Corporation (GMC) has placed bins for tourists in main market area. However, one community collection centre for segregation of dry and wet waste is under process at Gyalshing ULB. Under Gangtok Municipal Corporation most of the wards installed bins for wet & dry waste for segregation. Transportation of collected waste is done by covered vehicles. The waste is being dumped in allocated dumpsites at different locations across the State.

#### **5.22 Tamil Nadu**

There are 12 Corporations, 124 Municipalities and 528 Town Panchayats in the State of Tamil Nadu. The total quantity of solid waste generation is 14658.466 TPD as reported by the local bodies out of which 14416.629 TPD of municipal solid waste is being collected and 4776.218 TPD of solid waste is treated. 7336.951 TPD of municipal solid waste is land-filled in the landfill sites. The Corporations of Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem and Namakkal Municipality have already established waste processing and disposal facilities through the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode including strengthening their primary collection and secondary transportation system. The Municipal Solid Waste is being processed through aerobic composting by windrow method in Madurai, Coimbatore, Erode, Tiruchirappalli Corporations, Pammal, Udumalpet, Tiruchengode, Pollachi, Mettupalayam, Coonoor, Sirkazhi, Mannargudi, Manapparai Municipalities. In some selected Town Panchayats like Perukalathur, Sidhyankottai, Tharangampadi composting is being practiced with well-designed resource recovery parks. At Resource Recovery Centres, an approach to refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle and recover technique is adopted to achieve efficiency and cost effectiveness apart from addressing the environmental issues. In the State of Tamil Nadu, composting is carried out in 754 solid waste processing facilities and vermicomposting in 141 facilities. Further 39 facilities involved in bio gas production and 12 numbers of solid waste processing facilities are involved in RDF / Pelletisation. There are 42 number of landfill sites have been identified, 12 landfills have been constructed, 19 landfills are under construction. Approximately 499 dumpsites are in existence in the State of Tamil Nadu, out of which 25 dumpsites have been reclaimed and 17 dumpsites have been converted to sanitary landfill.

### 5.23 Tripura

These are total 20 ULBs responsible for implementation of the SWM Rules, 2016 in the state (Municipal Corporation-1, Municipal Council-14 & Nagar Panchayat- 05). Total Solid Waste generation in state is about 428.09 MTPD, of which 379.2 MTPD is collected and 134.4 MTPD is treated. There are only two applications have been received for authorization but only one application is granted and another is under scrutiny. Good practices has been initiated in 04 towns - Agartala, Belonia, Kamalpur and Khowai. Door to Door collection practiced in 12 Wards out of 19 wards in Udaipur, in all 15 wards in Kailsahar MC, in 6 wards out of 13 wards in Ranibazar MC, and 25 wards in Agartala MC. It is reported that waste is being transported in the covered vehicles in 5 Nagar Panchayats (Amarpur, Sonamura, Jirania, Panisagar&Sabroom) and 14 municipal councils of Ambasa, Bishalgarh, Belonia, Dharmanagar, Kailashahr, Khowai, Teliamura, Udaipur, Melaghar, Ranirbazar, Kamalpur, Santibazar, Kumarghat, Mohanpur and Agartala Municipal Corporation.

### 5.24 Uttarakhand:

There are 87 municipalities responsible for the Management of Solid Waste in the state. As per the information provided, only 20 nos. of authorization applications have been granted. State of Uttarakhand generates around 1180 TPD of waste, which gets collected. Door to Door collection is partially implemented in Haridwar, Roorkee & Dehradun. For final disposal of solid wastes, landfill sites at Haridwar, Roorkee & Dehradun have been identified, out of which landfill sites at Haridwar & Dehradun are under construction. Presently, there are two solid waste dumpsites are existing for final dumping of MSW.

### 5.25 Uttar Pradesh:

There are 653 ULBs in Uttar Pradesh state. The total quantity of solid waste generation is 15500 TPD as reported by the local bodies out of which 12000 TPD of municipal solid waste is being collected. In 3531 wards, 100% door to door collection is achieved. The Eleven functional MSW treatment & disposal facilities are based upon Waste to Compost Process. It is reported that 3115 TPD of Solid Waste is processed and 319 TPD of compost produce daily. Solid Waste treatment and Disposal Facilities are operational at Lucknow, Varanasi, Allahabad, Aligarh, Etawah, Barabanki, Kannauj, Mainpuri, Muzaffarnagar, Raebareilly & Pikhua.

### 5.26 West Bengal

There are total 25 ULBs responsible in the State for implementation of MSW Rules, 2016. The municipalities in the State are continuously trying to improve solid waste management w.r.t. collection, segregation, safe transportation & scientific disposal. There are 14000 TPD of waste generated in the state from which nearly 12600 TPD is collected and 830 TPD is treated. Approximately 515 TPD is being landfilled. Door to Door collection is practiced across 60% Municipalities. 21 municipalities have installed compost plants-some of them are shared by neighboring municipalities. It is reported that 10 compost plants are operational in 10 ULBs i.e,

in Bhadreswar, Kolkata, Haldia, Baidyabati, Uttarpara-Kotrang, Barrackpore, Serampore, Konnagar, Rishra&Chamdpani Municipality and 13 municipalities have developed sanitary landfills including a Regional Waste Management Centre developed by the Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority in Hooghly district for six municipalities i.e. Uttarpara-Kotrung, Konnagar, Rishra, Serampore, Baidyabati and Chamdany Municipality.

## **6. Observations**

- i. It is observed that most of the SPCBs/PCCs submitted Annual Reports after 31<sup>st</sup> July with partial information and most of the States has not constituted State Level Advisory Body so far.
- ii. Waste Processing and disposal facilities in most of the states are not in working conditions.
- iii. It is observed that after span of 2 years of notification of the Solid Waste Management Rules,2016, State policy and strategy for implementation of the Solid Waste Management Rules,2016 is not formed by the most of States.
- iv. There is lack of coordination between ULBs& State Pollution Control Boards and other concerned agencies.
- v. There are 2120 dumpsites reported by the SPCBs/PCCs and only 21 dumpsites have been converted into Sanitary Landfill Site.It indicates poor implementation of Solid Waste Rules ,2016.
- vi. It is observed that most of the states have not carried out monitoring of Ground water and ambient air at Waste Processing and Landfill Sites to comply the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- vii. It is observed that most of the dumpsites &Landfills operating in the country are getting mixed waste. However, as per SWM Rules, 2016 Landfill site should preferably be used only for depositing inert waste and rejects.

## **7. Recommendations:**

- MoEF& CC may take- up the non- compliance of SWM Rules, 2016 with MoUDHA
- At Central level, a Technical Cell may be set up to provide assistance to the State Governments/UTs administrations and Local bodies enabling them to initiate implementation of SWM Rules particularly relating to setting up of waste processing and disposal facilities.
- At State level, similar type of cell may be set-up to assist local bodies. States may evolve Plans and Policy to provide technical and financial assistance to the local bodies.
- There is need to amend the SWM Rules,2016for proper implementation.
- There is a need to implement unified waste management framework to bring different sources of secondary raw materials for effective closed-loop recycling. Segregation of waste at the place of generation is therefore an important factor towards ensuring the quality of secondary material recovery
- For Proper implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules,2016 , every State should display strategy & management plan in respective websites of the State government department for awareness purpose.

- Aviation authorities may issue appropriate guidelines to States for finalizing the waste processing and disposal sites for safe operation of aircraft including those of defense.
- The Local bodies should submit time-targeted Action Plan for implementation of the SWM Rules in cities/ towns.
- Every State should follow the criteria for selecting the landfill site and setting-up of buffer zone around landfill and waste processing sites as per the guidelines.
- Provision for online Uploading of Annual Reports by SPCBs/PCCs on individual websites.
- Dissemination of information through electronic media including mass awareness campaigns and seeking private sector participation in solid waste management should be continued activity. Pollution Control Boards/ State Urban Development Departments may place consolidated status on solid waste. Annual Reports of local bodies including initiatives taken should display on websites for public benefit.
- Interaction between SPCB/PCCs & State UDDs Department should be strengthened for proper Implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules,2016.
  - The status of implementation SWM Rules, 2016 is to be reviewed regularly by secretary UDDs (at least once in six months) to observed satisfactory results.
- SPCBs/PCCs are required to ensure that every Municipality prepares detailed project report (DPR) for implementation of SWM Rules, 2016 highlighting door to door collection, segregation, storage, treatment and disposal of wastes.
- SPCBs/PCCs to follow up with the municipalities and suggest setting up of waste processing/disposal facilities either by the municipality or engaging private entrepreneurs.
- SPCBs/PCCs should ensure timely submission of Annual Reports to CPCB by **31<sup>st</sup> July every year**. The Annual Reports should contain complete information relating to SWM management (quantity of waste generation, collection, treatment, disposal/landfilling, etc.) including details of facilities.
- The technological viability of WTE projects depends on waste characteristics (calorific value), segregation at source, moisture content and quantity of waste received. State Policy should specify the Segregation , recycling and transportation very clearly.
- State policy should support financial issues of WTE plants /RDF plants for providing incentives, tax rebate, tipping fee, power tariff, etc.
- Co-processing of wastes in cement plant has special benefit that the incinerated ash of incinerated waste goes into the product; and no ash disposal issue is raised; besides, heat energy is utilized in the process.

## Annexure-I

## Summary Part –B Form V

Sl. No.	States	Towns/cities			Authorization status			Solid waste generation status			
		Total no. of towns /cities	Total no. of ULBs	No. of Class I & II cities/town	No. of application received	No. of authorization granted	Authorization under scrutiny	Solid waste generation (TPD)	Collected (TPD)	Treated (TPD)	Land filled (TPD)
1	Andaman Nicobar*	1	1	1	0	0	0	115	115	26.45	88.55
2	Andhra Pradesh*	110	110	72( Class I-30 & Class II -42 )	3	1	2	6470.0	6396.0	1623.5	233.0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	21	19	0	3	0	3	16.20	11.76	0	0
4	Assam	26	94	26	3	2	1	8110	7200	200	0
5	Bihar	–	140	–	0	0	0	Data not available as annual reports are not submitted by ULBs	–	–	–
6	Chandigarh	01	01	01	01	01	0	450	450	61.157	410.852
7	Chhattisgarh	151	168	47	0	0	0	6000	4200	20	Nil
8	Daman Diu*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Sl. No.	States	Towns/cities			Authorization status			Solid waste generation status			
		Total no. of towns/cities	Total no. of ULBs	No. of Class I & II cities/town	No. of application received	No. of authorization granted	Authorization under scrutiny	Solid waste generation (TPD)	Collected (TPD)	Treated (TPD)	Land filled (TPD)
9	Delhi*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Goa	14	14	2	0	0	0	226.8	218.8	0	26.05
11	Gujarat	170	170	6	11	8	2	-	10527	757	9770
12	Haryana	74	80	37	3	-	-	4514	3159.8	188	2371.80
13	Himachal Pradesh	56	61	56	11	3	0	342.35	0	0	0
14	Jammu & Kashmir*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Jharkhand*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Karnataka	184	276	06	130	115	15	11186	9706	3475	5170
17	Kerala*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Nagaland	29	29	2	1	1	0	337	255	28	7
19	Lakshadweep*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	384	379(ULB)+05(CB)	384	0	0	0	6773	5480	1141	4339
21	Maharashtr	262	262	70	102	47	55	23449.66	23079.	7543.	1553

Sl. No.	States	Towns/cities			Authorization status			Solid waste generation status			
		Total no. of towns/cities	Total no. of ULBs	No. of Class I & II cities/town	No. of applications received	No. of authorization granted	Authorization under scrutiny	Solid waste generation (TPD)	Collected (TPD)	Treated (TPD)	Land filled (TPD)
	ra								57	1	6.47
22	Manipur*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Mizoram	1	1	1	2	2	0	159.88	159.88	0	0
24	Meghalaya	22	7	3	5	4	1	187	156	36	120
25	Orissa	221	111	24	02	0	01	18.55	14.28	30	0
26	Punjab	160	160	68	16	07	09	4544.35	4520.35	39.175	3278.6
27	Pondicherry	2	15	4	18	4	14	398.5	398.5	10.0	388.5
28	Rajasthan*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Sikkim	07	07	0	01	01	0	76.04	62.10	11.05	0
30	Tamil Nadu	517	580	42	150	121	39	14658.5	14416.629	4776.218	7336.951
31	Telangana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Tripura	20	20	01	02	01	01	428.09	379.2	134.4	244.8
33	Uttarakha	87	87	–	26	–	8	1180	1180	0	0



Sl. No.	States	Towns/cities			Authorization status			Solid waste generation status			
		Total no. of towns/cities	Total no. of ULBs	No. of Class I & II cities/town	No. of applications received	No. of authorization granted	Authorization under scrutiny	Solid waste generation (TPD)	Collected (TPD)	Treated (TPD)	Land filled (TPD)
	nd										
34	Uttar Pradesh*	73	653	-	1	1	-	15500	12000	3115	-
35	West Bengal	125	125	87	01	0	03	14000	12600	830	515
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2718</b>	<b>3575</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>119140.9</b>	<b>116685.9</b>	<b>24045.05</b>	<b>49836.57</b>

\*INR: Information Not Received

**Compliance to Schedule I of SWM Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)**

Sl. No.	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
1	Andaman Nicobar*	Around 70 % of solid waste at source is collected in segregated form, street sweepings on daily basis, spot fines imposed on littering, plastic collection centres established.	Door-to-door collection carried out in all 24 wards of Port Blair Town.	Around 70% solid waste at source is collected in segregated form.	70% of household waste is storage at source in domestic bins.	Transportation of waste is carried out through tarpaulin covered vehicles.
2	Andhra Pradesh*	-	House to House collection of MSW has been started in all the local bodies in the State. As per the information furnished by the Commissioner & Director of Municipal Administration 93% of the households covered under door to door collection.	About 8% of the households in the state were covered under source segregation. It was informed that Municipal Waste collecting Staff are segregating waste at the time of collection ( 50-50 model)	Majority of ULBs adopted “two bins” system for segregation of solid waste at Source. 3 types of common bins were provided in Municipal Corporations	Vehicles are deployed for collection of solid waste in all the ULBs , out of which compactors – 140 , Skid Steer loaders-225 , Road sweeping Machines -15 , Mini Compactors -330 & Mini Sweeping Machines -150

Sl. No.	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Door to door collection of SW is being done in Tawang Urban Division covering 8 wards comprising 1700 households. Door-to door collection of SW is being done in Yingkiong Urban division covering 5 wards comprising 520 households.	1700 households are covered under house-to-house collection in Tawang Urban Division. Apart from this all the non-residential premises are covered under door to door collection. 520 households are covered under house to house collection in Yingkiong Urban Division. Apart from this the ULB has identified 04 non-residential premises of which 25% are covered under door to door collection.	Not Done	18 number of secondary waste storage depots under Tawang township. 10 number of secondary waste storage depots under Yingkiong township.	No
4	Assam	Not upto desired level	Not upto desired level	Not upto desired level	Not upto desired level	Not upto desired level
5	Bihar		Partially	No	Yes	Partially
6	Chandigarh	Yes	Yes (100%)	Yes	Yes (100 %)	Yes
7	Chhattisgarh	10	10	4	6	28

Sl. No.	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
8	Daman Diu*	-	-	-	-	-
9	Delhi*	-	-	-	-	-
10	Goa	08 (Panaji, Bicholim, Sankhali, Valpoi, Ponda, Mapusa, Mormugao, Cuncolim)	14 (Pernem, Bicholim, Sankhali, Mapusa, Panaji, Valpoi, Ponda, Mormugao, Margao, Circhorem-Cacora, Sanguem, Cuncolim, Quepem & Canacona)	14 (Pernem, Bicholim, Sankhali, Mapusa, Panaji, Valpoi, Ponda, Mormugao, Margao, Circhorem-Cacora, Sanguem, Cuncolim, Quepem & Canacona)	14 (Pernem, Bicholim, Sankhali, Mapusa, Panaji, Valpoi, Ponda, Mormugao, Margao, Circhorem-Cacora, Sanguem, Cuncolim, Quepem & Canacona)	14 (Pernem, Bicholim, Sankhali, Mapusa, Panaji, Valpoi, Ponda, Mormugao, Margao, Circhorem-Cacora, Sanguem, Cuncolim, Quepem & Canacona)
11	Gujarat	-	98% house to house collection	-	-	-
12	Haryana*	Yes (overall)	Yes (in majority of town)	Yes (Not Adequate)	Yes (Not Adequate)	Yes (overall)
13	Himachal Pradesh	Action Plan for Solid Waste Management has been prepared by Department of	Door to Door collection in 10 cities, Shimla, Mandi, Manali, Baddi, Bhuntar, Dalhousie, Ghumarwin, Kullu,	Segregation of waste has been introduced in 3 cities i.e. Dharamshala, Sundernagar and Paonta, where modern	Open sites, concrete bins, metal bins, dumpers are used for	Light motor vehicles and Lorries are generally used in big towns or cities for transport of MSW. The trucks used

Sl. No.	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
		<p>Urban Development on the directions of Hon'ble NGT. State Level Advisory Body has been formed under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Door to door collection in 10 cities, Shimla, mandi, Manali, Baddi, Bhuntar, Dalhousie, Ghumarwin, Kullu, Parwanoo and Sundernagar have been started. Segregation of waste has been introduced in 3 cities i.e, Dharamshala, Sundernagar and Paonta, where</p>	<p>Parwanoo and Sundernagar have been started. The predominant system of collection in most of the towns is through communal bins placed at various points along the roads and sometimes this leads to the creation of unauthorized open collection points. It has been observed that many municipalities have employed private contractors for secondary transportation from the communal bins or collection points to the disposal sites.</p>	<p>underground waste collection bins have been installed/being installed. Segregation of MSW at the source is substantially lacking in most of the urban areas. The bins are common for both decomposable and non-decomposable waste and the waste is disposed at a communal disposal centre. Storage bins can be classified as movable bins and fixed bins. The movable bins are flexible in transportation but lacking in durability, while the fixed bins are more durable but their positions cannot be changed once they have been constructed.</p>	<p>storage at community level. Mostly, these bins are found unhygienic and necessitate manual handling of waste.</p>	<p>for transportation of MSW are generally of an closed type and are usually kept covered; In Mandi, modern hydraulic vehicles as gradually being introduced. Municipal agencies use their own vehicle for MSW transportation. It has been observed that transfer stations are not used, and the same vehicle, which collects refuse from individual dustbins, takes it to the processing or disposal site. The MSW collected from the dustbins and collection points is transported to the processing or disposal sites using a variety of vehicles. In smaller (rural) towns, bullocks</p>

Sl. No.	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
		modern underground waste collection bins have been installed/being installed.				carts, tractor-trailers, tricycles etc, are mainly used for the transportation of waste.
14	Jharkhand*	–	–	–	–	–
15	Jammu & Kashmir*	–	–	–	–	–
16	Karnataka	34 towns/cities, including Bengaluru MahanagaraPalike are having good practices with respect to house to house collection, segregation, storage end covered transportation, etc.	Major cities/towns have 100% door to door collection facilities. Some local bodies collect waste door to door alternate days.	Segregation is done at the processing facilities; otherwise, mixed solid waste is dumped in the land fill sites without processing. Source segregation of solid waste is being practiced in some wards of BBMP (approx. 50-55%). In Mysore, 65 wards are divided in to 9 zones and	Mostly, all ULBs collect mixed waste and transport to the land fill sites or processing facilities. Wherever processing facilities are established, segregation is	Collection of solid waste is done in most of the local bodies by way of auto tippers and push carts including the BBMP. Covered transportation of waste is done in Mysore and BBMP limits. In BBMP limits, mostly compactors are used for transportation of waste.

Sl. No.	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
				in each zone, waste is stored and segregated	done at the processing facilities; otherwise, mixed solid waste is dumped in the land fill sites without processing.	In some instances, they are also using tipper lorries for transporting the waste to the processing facilities. In Mangalore, Belagavi, and Hubli-Dharwar, Shivamogga, Davanagere partly compacters and partly conventional vehicles are used for transportation of waste. Conventional vehicles are not covered.
17	Kerala*	–	–	–	–	–
18	Nagaland	Door-to-door collection of solid wastes is conducted on trial basis in	Door-to-door collection of solid wastes is conducted on trial basis in some wards of	Segregation of some recyclable wastes are out-sourced from the	Under Kohima Municipal Council households are	The vehicles used for transportation of wastes by the Municipal/Towns

Sl. No.	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
		some wards of Kohima, Dimapur and Mokokchung. Kohima Municipal Council have formed 19 wards sanitation committees for primary waste management and collection in addition to declaring communities in 19 wards as bin free communities. A scientific method of recycling plant has also been setup in Dimapur.	Kohima, Dimapur and Mokokchung.	source by the residents and by the ragpickers from community bins. (Only 60% in Dimapur)	provided with two separate bins for dry and wet waste segregation and larger bins are provided for the markets and other waste generating areas.	councils are not covered.
19	Lakshadweep*	–	–	–	–	–



Sl. No.	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
20	Madhya Pradesh		Compliance:108 Partially Compliance:144 Not Compliance:132	Compliance: 16 Partially Compliance:57 Not Compliance: 311	Compliance:109 Partially Compliance:145 Not Compliance:130	Compliance:88 Partially Compliance:135 Not Compliance:161
21	Maharashtra	-	262	92	133	168
22	Manipur*	-	-	-	-	-
23	Mizoram	Nil	Yes	Nil	Nil	All the vehicles used for transportation are covered with silpouline
24	Meghalaya	1 (Shillong Municipal Board)	6 (Shillong Municipal Board, Shillong Cantonment Board, Jowai Municipal Board, Tura Municipal Board, Williamnagar Municipal Board, Resubelpara Municipal Board)	2 (Shillong Municipal Board, Tura Municipal Board)	5 (Shillong Municipal Board, Shillong Cantonment Board, Tura Municipal Board, Williamnagar Municipal Board, Resubelpara Municipal Board)	4 (Shillong Municipal Board, Shillong Cantonment Board, Jowai Municipal Board, Resubelpara Municipal Board)
25	Orissa	-	-	-	-	-
26	Punjab	51	110	16	115	131

Sl. No.	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
27	Puducherry	Door-to-door collection of degradable and non-degradable wastes from 10 wards only.	Compliance: 10 Wards Non-Compliance: Mixed waste collection from rest of the wards.	Partially in 10 wards.	Provision for storage of segregated & mixed wastes only in selected wards. Storage of recyclable waste at Kurumbapet yard.	Covered transportation of waste through compactors & covered trucks.
28	Rajasthan *	-	-	-	-	-
29	Sikkim	-	Yes	Arithang ward under GMC practices complete segregation at source.	-	Yes
30	Tamil Nadu	<b>Complied</b> - Vellore, Vaniyambadi, Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai, Hosur, Dharmapuri, Trichy, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Pudhukottai,	<b>Complied</b> - Vellore, Trichy, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Pudhukottai, Thanjavur, Nagappattinam, Thiruvarur, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Karur, Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram, Theni, Nagercoil,	<b>Complied</b> - Karur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Theni, Nagercoil, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Vellore, Vaniyambadi, Villupuram, Tiruvanmalai, Hosur, Dharmapuri.	<b>Complied</b> - Vellore, Vaniyambadi, Villupuram, Tiruvanmalai, Hosur, Dharmapuri, Karur, Madurai, Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram, Theni, Nagercoil, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi.	<b>Complied</b> - Vellore, Vaniyambadi, Villupuram, Tiruvanmalai, Hosur, Dharmapuri, Karur, Madurai, Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram, Theni, Nagercoil, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi.

Sl. No	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
		Thanjavur, Nagappattinam, Thiruvarur, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Madurai, Sivaganga, Ramnad, Theini, Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi <b>Partially Compiled:</b> Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Ooty, Salem (Complied in 4 Municipalities and 33Town Panchayats), namakkal (Complied in 5 Municipalities and 19 Town Panchayats), Perundurai(Compli	Tirunelveli, Thoothukud. <b>Partially Complied:</b> Chennai, Tiruvallur ,Kancheepuram, Vaniyambadi, Villupuram, Tiruvanamalai, Hosur, Coimbtore, Tiruppur, Ooty,Salem, Namakkal, PerunduraiErode,Madurai, Virudhnagar. <b>Yet to comply:</b> Nil	<b>Partially complied</b> – Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Trichy, Airyalur, Perambalur, Pushukottai, Thanjavur, Nagappattinam, Thiruvarur, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Ooty, Salem, Namakkal, Perundurai, Erode, Sivagangai, Virudhunagar. <b>Yet to comply:</b> Chennai	Theni, Nagercoil, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Virudhunagar. <b>Partially complied</b> – Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Ooty, Salem, Namakkal, Perundurai, Erode. <b>Yet to comply:</b> Chennai, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Trichy, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Padhukottai, Thanjavur, Nagappattinam, Thiruvarur, Cuddalore, Dindigul.	<b>Partially complied</b> – Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Ooty, Salem, Namakkal, Perundurai, Erode. <b>Yet to comply:</b> Chennai, Trichy, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Pudhukottai, Thanjavur, Nagappattinam, Thiruvarur, Cuddalore, Dindigu, Virudhnagar.

Sl. No.	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
		ed in 2 Municipalities), Erode, Virudhunagar. <b>Yet to Comply:</b> Chennai, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram.				
31	Telangana *	–	–	–	–	–
32	Tripura	Agartala, Belonia, Kamalpur and Khowai	Done in 12 Wards out of 19 wards in Udaipur, in all 15 wards in Kailsahar MC in 6 wards out of 13 wards in Ranibazar MC, and 25 wards in Agartala MC.	Not Done	Done	Covered transportation of waste done in 5 Nagar Panchayats (Amarpur, Sonamura, Jirania, Panisagar&Sabroom) and 14 municipal councils of Ambasa, Bishalgarh, Belonia, Dharmanagar, Kailashahr, Khowai, Teliamura, Udaipur, Melaghar, Ranirbazar, Kamalpur, Santibazar, Kumarghat,

Sl. No.	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
						Mohanpurand Agartala Municipal Corporation.
33	Uttarakhand	Partly in Haridwar, Roorkee& Dehradun	Partly in Haridwar, Roorkee& Dehradun	Carried out partially in some ULBs	Provision for storage at site	Implemented for all.
34	Uttar Pradesh*	Partially Complied	Approx. 70-80%	Partially complied	Partially complied	Partially complied
35	West Bengal	All municipal authorities have taken some initiatives	Most municipal authorities have started house-to-house collection.	Many municipal authorities have taken initiatives for segregation of waste. Door-to-door collection is practiced either fully or partially across 60% municipalities. 30% of these are carrying out complete door-to-door collection.	All municipalities have arranged for storage of solid waste.	Most municipal authorities have taken initiative for covered transportation.

\*INR: Information Not Received

## Solid waste processing facilities

Sl. No.	States	Solid waste processing facilities set up				Processing facility operational				Processing facility under installation/ planned			
		Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization	Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization	Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization
1	Andaman Nicobar	02	-	-	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh*	20	19	7	NIL	20	19	7	NIL	Remaining ULBs are not covered under Waste to energy Plant	Remaining ULBs are not covered under Waste to energy Plant	NIL	NIL
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	01	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
5	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Planned at BaririaRa	nil	nil	Planned at BaririaRam

Sl. No.	States	Solid waste processing facilities set up				Processing facility operational				Processing facility under installation/planned			
		Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization	Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization	Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization
										machak, Patna By PMC, Patna under integrated solid waste mangment facility			achak, Patna by PMC, Patna under integrated solid waste mangment facility
6	Chandigarh	01	0	02	01	0	0	01 (3 Mt Bio-methanation plant is working at slaughter house, industrial area phase-	01 (MC transport MSW to the garbage processing plant set up by M/s J.P. Associates where they process	01 (With the intervention of the Hon'ble NGT, one compost plant of 300 TPD has been installed by M/s J.P. Associates .	0	01(5 MT capacity bio-methanation plant esta	0

Sl. No.	States	Solid waste processing facilities set up				Processing facility operational				Processing facility under installation/ planned			
		Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization	Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization	Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization
								I)	the municipal solid waste produce RDF)			blis hed in ind ustr ial area )	
7	Chhattisgarh	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	2
8	Daman Diu*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Delhi*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Goa	14	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Gujarat	0	93	1	3	0	23	1	3	0	0	0	0
12	Haryana	03	01	0	0	03	01	0	0	59	0	0	59
13	Himachal Pradesh	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Jharkhand*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Jammu & Kashmir*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Karnataka	131	88	<b>13</b>	12	93	47	<b>13</b>	12	53	48	3	2
17	Kerala*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Sl. No.	States	Solid waste processing facilities set up				Processing facility operational				Processing facility under installation/ planned			
		Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization	Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization	Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization
18	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Lakshadweep*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	19	1 (Seoni-Malwa)	1 Bhopal	1 (Indore)	19	1	1	1	21	0	0	0
21	Maharashtra	52	34	38	05	44	29	34	05	04	0	06	0
22	Manipur*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Meghalaya	01 (Shillong Municipal Board) 35 MT/Day	01 (Tura Municipal Board) 18 MT/Day	0	0	01 (Shillong Municipal Board) 35 MT/Day	01 (Tura Municipal Board) 18 MT/Day	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Orissa	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Punjab	0	01 (Shamcha	0	02 (Bathin	0	01 (Shamc	0	02 (Bathind	0	0	0	06 (GMADA,

Sl. No.	States	Solid waste processing facilities set up				Processing facility operational				Processing facility under installation/ planned			
		Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization	Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization	Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization
			urassi)		da and Ludhiana)		aurassi)		a and Ludhiana)				Patiala, Ferozepur, Amritsar, Jalandhar, Pathankot)
27	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	0
28	Rajasthan*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Sikkim	2 (Mangan, North Sikkim & Martam East Sikkim)	0	0	0	2(Mangan, North Sikkim & Martam East Sikkim)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Tamil Nadu	757	141	39	12	754	141	39	12	5	1	5	4
31	Telangana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Tripura	01 (262 MTP)	01 (0.4 MTPD)	0	0	01 (134 MTPD)	01 (0.4 MTPD)	0	0	Installation of processing facility composting/vermin		0	0

Sl. No.	States	Solid waste processing facilities set up				Processing facility operational				Processing facility under installation/ planned			
		Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization	Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization	Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization
		D)								-compositing unit/ plant are going on in Udaipur and Kailashahar			
33	Uttarakhand	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh*	28	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	4	11	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	17	Not Applicable	Not applicable	Not Applicable
35	West Bengal	21	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1071</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>73</b>

\*INR: Information Not Received

Annexure-IV

## Disposal of Solid waste

Sl. No.	States	Disposal of Solid waste					
		Landfill site identified	Landfill Constructed	Landfill under construction	Landfill in operation	Landfill exhausted	Landfilled capped
1	Andaman Nicobar*	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh*	5	1	4	1	Nil	Nil
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bihar	23	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Chandigarh	01	01	-	01	-	01
7	Chhattisgarh	77	0	2	0	0	0
8	Daman Diu*	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Delhi*	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Goa	03	06	01	04	01	0
11	Gujarat	29	11	21	3	1	1 ( Rajkot cell-1 is under capping stage)/
12	Haryana	46	00	03	10	00	00
13	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0
14	Jharkhand*	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Jammu & Kashmir*	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Karnataka	207	52	05	157	01	04
17	Kerala*	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	States	Disposal of Solid waste					
		Landfill site identified	Landfill Constructed	Landfill under construction	Landfill in operation	Landfill exhausted	Landfilled capped
18	Nagaland	1	1	0	1	0	0
19	Lakshadweep*	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	286	10	13	03	0	01 (Capping work in one cell is under progress and remaining cells are operational .( Nigam Nigam Jabalpur)
21	Maharashtra	239	04	06	04	03	0
22	Manipur*	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Mizoram	2	0	2	0	0	0
24	Meghalaya	1	0	1	0	0	0
25	Orissa	02	0	0	0	0	0
26	Punjab	08	0	0	0	0	0
27	Puducherry	2	0	0	2	1	0
28	Rajasthan*	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Sikkim	03	0	01	0	0	0
30	Tamil Nadu	42	12	19	11	0	1
31	Telangana*	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Tripura	17	1	1	1	Nil	Nil
33	Uttarakhand	3	0	2	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh*	-	-	01	11	NIL	NIL
35	West Bengal	0	6	0	7	0	0

Sl. No.	States	Disposal of Solid waste					
		Landfill site identified	Landfill Constructed	Landfill under construction	Landfill in operation	Landfill exhausted	Landfilled capped
	<b>Total</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>

\*INR: Information Not Received

## Annexure -V

## Waste-to-Energy Plants

Sl.No	States	Waste-to-Energy		
		Plant Location	Power Generation (MW)	Remarks
1	Andaman Nicobar	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh*	10 Numbers (7 numbers received CFE from Board)	63	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4	Assam	0	0	0
5	Bihar	0	0	0
6	Chandigarh	01 (M/s Jaiprakash Associates Ltd. Green tech Fuel Processing plant, opp.dumping ground, Dadumajra, sector-25 West	RDF generated is utilized in their own hot air generator and rest is supplied to	OperationalRDF production: 175 MT/day (Optimum),Approx. 60MT/day (present production)

		Chandigarh)	nearby industries.	
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
8	Daman Diu*	-	-	-
9	Delhi*	-	-	-
10	Goa	01 (Hindustan Waste treatment plant at Saligao, bardez Goa)	0.4	In Operation
11	Gujarat	0	0	0
12	Haryana	0	0	0
13	Himachal Pradesh	01 (Shimla-under construction)	2.5	In this plant, heterogeneous SW 70-100 tonnes will be converted to bio briquets in the drum drier and further producer gas is used for power generation through gasification.
14	Jharkhand*	-	-	-
15	Jammu & Kashmir*	-	-	-
16	Karnataka	0	0	As per the Annual report submitted by the BBMP for the period 2016-17, Independent agreements have been entered with M/s Satarem, M/s Organic Waste India, M/s ShreenivasaGayathri power project for establishment of Waste to Energy plants.
17	Kerala*	-	-	-
18	Nagaland	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep*	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	01 (Jabalpur MSW Pvt. Ltd.,	11.5 MW	The plant has commissioned on dated

		vill. Kathonda		29.02.2016 and waste utilized 300-320 TPD.
21	Maharashtra	Pune(Partially Operational) Solapur (In Operational) Kolhapur (Proposed)	11 MW, 3MW, 2 MW respectively	-
22	Manipur*	-	-	-
23	Mizoram	0	0	0
24	Meghalaya	0	0	0
25	Orissa	01 (Bhubaneswar MC)	11.5	Yet to be commissioned
26	Punjab	08 (Bathinda, Ludhiana, GMADA, Patiala, Ferozepur, Amritsar, Jalandhar, Pathankot)		1 plant at Nakodar for Ludhiana Cluster is already installed but yet not in operation
27	Pondicherry	Kurumbapet waste processing facility	120 KVA	Under Construction: Based on Nisargruna Technology (by BARC)
28	Rajasthan*	--	-	-
29	Sikkim	0	0	0
30	Tamil Nadu	1. Greater Chennai Corporation at Pulianthope , Velankadu, Otteri 1. TrichyCoporationBiomethanat ion cum Power Plant ; 2. Erode Municipal Corporation Biomethanization Plant ( Vendipalayam ); 3. Parambalpur Municipality Bio- Methanation Plant ;	12KWH, 4.8KWH & 7.5 KWH respectively 0.45 MW, 500 cubic meter/day ;	Under Operation



		4. Nagapattinum Municipality Biomethanation Plant	300 units ;  0.5 MW respectively	
		1. Namakkal Municipality Municipal Solid waste dumping site; 2 Tiruchengode Municipality ; Pallipalayam Municipality	200 units/ day; 117units/day; 98 units/day respectively	
		Karur Municipality Biogas Plant	400 units/ day	
31	Telengana*	-	-	-
32	Tripura	0	0	0
33	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh*	4	42	-
35	West Bengal	01 (Barasat Municipality)	0	On going
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29 numbers includes plants in operation / partial operation, under construction and proposed )</b>		<b>These Waste to Energy plants includes RDF based, Biogas plant , Bio- methanation etc.</b>

\*INR: Information Not Received;

## Solid Waste Dumpsites

Sl.No.	States	Solid Waste Dumpsites		
		Total number of existing dumpsites	Dumpsites reclaimed/capped	Dumpsites converted to sanitary landfill
1	Andaman Nicobar	1	1	0
2	Andhra Pradesh*	-	-	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	02	0	0
4	Assam	94	0	0
5	Bihar	Data not available	0	0
6	Chandigarh	01	01	01
7	Chhattisgarh	75	0	0
8	Daman Diu*	-	-	-
9	Delhi*	-	-	-
10	Goa	03	0	0
11	Gujarat	170	0	0
12	Haryana	60	1	0
13	Himachal Pradesh	50	1	0
14	Jharkhand*	-	-	-
15	Jammu & Kashmir*	-	-	-
16	Karnataka	207	08	0
17	Kerala*	-	-	-
18	Nagaland	11	0	0
19	Lakshadweep*	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	381	0	01

Sl.No.	States	Solid Waste Dumpsites		
		Total number of existing dumpsites	Dumpsites reclaimed/capped	Dumpsites converted to sanitary landfill
21	Maharashtra	271	02	0
22	Manipur*	-	-	-
23	Mizoram	01	0	0
24	Meghalaya	06	0	01
25	Orissa	02	0	0
26	Punjab	160	1 ( Jalandhar under progress )	0
27	Pondicherry	03	0	0
28	Rajasthan*	-	-	-
29	Sikkim	0 2	0	01
30	Tamil Nadu	499	25	17
31	Telangana*	-	-	-
32	Tripura	17	0	0
33	Uttarakhand	02	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh*	-	-	-
35	West Bengal	102	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2120</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>21</b>

\*INR: Information Not Received

## Annexure-VII

## Monitoring at Waste Processing/Landfills sites

Sl.No.	States	Monitoring At Waste Processing/Landfills Sites					
		Name Of Facilities	Ambient Air	Groundwater	Leachate Quality	Compost Quality	VOCs
1	Andaman Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh*	Ongole , Chirala , Greater Visakhapatnam , KadapaMunicipal Corporations	yes	yes	Not Monitored	Not Monitored	Not Monitored
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Bihar	No facility in the state so far	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Chandigarh	02 (Dumping/landfill site & RDF plant)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
7	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Daman Diu*	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Delhi*	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Goa	06 (Pernem, Bicholim, Sankhali, Quepem, Cuncolim&Canacone)	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Gujarat	04 (SLF of Ahmedabad MC, Vadodra MC, Surat MC, Rajkot MC)	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
12	Haryana	10	3	3	1	0	0
13	Himachal Pradesh	33	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Jharkhand*	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Jammu & Kashmir*	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sl.No.	States	Monitoring At Waste Processing/Landfills Sites					
		Name Of Facilities	Ambient Air	Groundwater	Leachate Quality	Compost Quality	VOCs
16	Karnataka	228	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
17	Kerala*	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Nagaland	29	Nil	Nil	Yes	Nil	Nil
19	Lakshadweep*	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	384( 379 ULBs + 5 CBs)	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
21	Maharashtra	73	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22	Manipur*	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Meghalaya	Dumping Site of Shillong	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
25	Orissa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26	Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Pondicherry	Kurumbapet Waste Treatment Facility	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
28	Rajasthan*	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30	Tamil Nadu	11	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
31	Telangana*	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Tripura	Waste Processing Facility & Landfill Site	Not Done	Done In Khowai Municipal Council	Done In Agartala	Not Done	Not Done
33	Uttarakhand	Waste Processing facility & Landfill Site	Not Done	Not Done	Not Done	Not Done	Not Done
34	Uttar Pradesh*	Waste Processing Facility & Landfill & Landfill Site	-	-	-	-	-

Sl.No.	States	Monitoring At Waste Processing/Landfills Sites					
		Name Of Facilities	Ambient Air	Groundwater	Leachate Quality	Compost Quality	VOCs
35	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

\*INR: Information Not Received

**Annexure-VIII****Status of Action Plan Prepared by Municipalities**

Sl.No.	States	Status of Action Plan Prepared by Municipalities	
		Total Number of Municipalities	Number of Action plan submitted
1	Andaman Nicobar*	1	1
2	Andhra Pradesh*	110	110
3	Arunachal Pradesh	02	0
4	Assam	94	2

5	Bihar	140	0
6	Chandigarh	01	01
7	Chhattisgarh	168	168
8	Daman Diu*	-	-
9	Delhi*	-	-
10	Goa	14	9
11	Gujarat	170	0
12	Haryana*	80	80 (15 cluster based action plan submitted by the ULB department, Haryana)
13	Himachal Pradesh	61	Action Plan Prepared & Submitted to Hon'ble NGT
14	Jharkhand*	-	-
15	Jammu & Kashmir*	-	-
16	Karnataka	276	202
17	Kerala*	-	-
18	Nagaland	3	Nil
19	Lakshadweep*	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	379	Action Plan & Time line submitted by Urban Development.
21	Maharashtra	262	42
22	Manipur*	-	-
23	Mizoram	1	-
24	Meghalaya	7	5
25	Orissa	45	01
26	Punjab	160	1
27	Pondicherry	5	1
28	Rajasthan*	-	-
29	Sikkim	07	0
30	Tamil Nadu	124	2
31	Telangana*	-	--

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32	Tripura	20	0
33	Uttarakhand	87	0
34	Uttar Pradesh*	29	29
35	West Bengal	125	38

\*INR: Information Not Received



## STATUS OF ANNUAL REPORT RECEIVED FROM SPCBS/PCCS

States	2001- 2	2002- 3	2003- 4	2004- 5	2005- 6	2006- 7	2007- 8	2008- 9	2009- 10	2010- 11	2011- 12	2012- 13	2013- 14	2014- 15	2015- 16	2016- 17
A&N Isld				Y	Y								Y	Y		Y
Andhra P.		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Arunachal P.				Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Assam	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y
Bihar			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chandigarh		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
Chhattisgarh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y
Daman Diu			Y								Y		Y			
Delhi			Y			Y			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Goa						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gujarat		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Haryana	Y	Y	Y			Y					Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
Himachal P.		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
J & K			Y							Y			Y	Y	Y	
Jharkhand			Y							Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Karnataka	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
Kerala	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y		
Lakshadweep							Y						Y			Y
Madhya P.			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maharashtra	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Manipur			Y				Y				Y		Y	Y		
Meghalaya	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mizoram								Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Nagaland			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Orissa	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Puducherry	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y

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Punjab	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Rajasthan			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y					Y			
Sikkim			Y				Y			Y	Y		Y			Y
Tamil Nadu			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y
Tripura		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Telangana													Y	Y	Y	
Uttar Pradesh	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y
Uttarakhand		Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
West Bengal		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>

Y: Yes, submitted Annual Report