

to check pollution through Pollution Control Boards are still obsolete. They are yet to be updated with modern advanced technologies. Is the Environment Ministry looking at ways to upgrade the mechanism to check air pollution throughout the country?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, this is again a suggestion for action. But, importantly, we want to monitor air quality, and air quality is a product of overall pollution control measures taken across sectors. Those measures, as I told you, are being reviewed and are being upgraded so that more stringent norms will give clean air and there will be less and less pollution.

#### **PPP initiatives for waste management**

\*156. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a plan for public private partnership initiatives for waste management, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the proposed fund allocated towards the same; and
- (c) the incentives offered to boost the investment from private sectors and the steps to make this proposal energy efficient?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):  
(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### ***Statement***

(a) to (c) Yes. Government of India has launched Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2nd October, 2014 with the target to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019. The Mission covers all 4041 statutory towns/cities as per 2011 census. Solid Waste Management is one of the eligible components under SBM. Under SBM, Solid Waste Management projects are eligible for grant/viability gap funding up to 20% of total project cost from Government of India. The balance funding will come from various other sources such as State Government, Urban Local Body, Private Sector.

The estimated cost of implementation of SBM is ₹ 62,009 crore. The Government of India share as per approved funding pattern is ₹ 14,623 crore.

During the current year (2014-15), a total of ₹ 459.93 crore has been released to various States under SBM. Details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

**Statement-I***Funds released under SBM as on 9th March, 2015*

(₹ in crores)	
State/UT	Total
Maharashtra	135.00
Gujarat	40.95
Madhya Pradesh	18.81
Chhattisgarh	30.79
Bihar	37.72
West Bengal	64.01
Odisha	1.43
Manipur	11.21
Andhra Pradesh	40.00
Karnataka	80.01
TOTAL	459.93

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, as you know, India is urbanizing very rapidly, not just big cities but every taluka and district headquarter. Unfortunately, this is happening without adequate attention to waste management. Urban Centres simply shift their wastes to outskirts where some poor villagers have to deal with health and environmental consequences of the wastes in their backyards. Municipal Governments, across the country, have failed to address this challenge in a pro-active and an effective manner. This has become a national problem and, therefore, it is imperative that the Urban Development Ministry takes a pro-active role in addressing this challenge. Now the Minister has pointed out, in his reply, that they have launched Swachh Bharat Mission and that they are putting money to match private as well as municipal funds in this direction. But just throwing money behind or at these problems is not going to make it go away.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, the question is this. There are other countries, -- there are international companies that have the expertise -- which have dealt with this problem before. What measures is the Government taking to invite international expertise

and to have state-of-the-art technology so that we do not repeat the mistakes of other countries in terms of waste management.

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Sir, it is a very good question. I wish to tell the hon. Member that it is indeed a very important problem that our country is facing and, I think, the very reason for our Prime Minister stressing on the Swachh Bharat Mission is to achieve the goal that has, probably, not been up to the mark in the last few years. Let me tell you that the Government of India has launched Swachh Bharat Mission on the 2nd October, as you all know, with the target of making the country clean by 2nd October, 2019. Now, that is a very challenging target. But the Government is very, very serious in making every party responsible, including State Governments, Urban Local Bodies and the private sector, so as to ensure that State Governments and Urban Local Bodies can, actually, be a part of and can complement the initiative of the Central Government. Solid Waste Management is the most important and eligible component under the Swachh Bharat Mission and these projects are eligible for grant, viability gap funding up to 20 per cent of total project cost from the Government of India. The balance funding will come from other sources such as the State Government, the urban local bodies, and as you rightly said, very importantly the private sector. So the Government is actively looking at engaging the private sector in helping achieve that Mission of 'Clean India' by 2019. Let me tell you that the estimated cost of implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission is about ₹ 62,009 crores and the Government of India share, as per approved funding, is about ₹14,623 crores. So we are definitely, actively engaging private parties, private sectors to ensure that the rest of the thing is in place and we can approach the entire Swachh Bharat Mission problem, as you said, in a holistic manner.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, my first question was about international best practices and international companies. That has not got addressed. Let me now come to another human aspect of waste management. India traditionally had rag pickers, scavengers - poorest of the poor - who work in the domain of waste management. As we bring in private players, as we bring in these kinds of Swachh Bharat Missions, what is the Government doing to ensure that these poor people do not lose their livelihood? Have they been trained and re-trained to be part of these new waste management initiatives? And can you ensure that these poorest of the poor are not left in the lurch after these initiatives as we go towards cleaning up our cities?

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Sir, the most important segment of any mission is to create awareness. As you know, in the recent, several Censuses and surveys we have found out that it is most important to make India clean by 2019. A dream of our hon.

Prime Minister is to create awareness among the people where they can use the facilities that are given to them. In spite of providing a lot of facilities to the poor, most are still not willing to go to the public toilets to use them in a manner that is to be desired to make India clean. So advisories have been sent to States.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: His answer is not related to the question. He has not responded to about the toilets. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even the garbage. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: I am coming to that.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a major challenge before the country and you know the urban local self-governance is with the local bodies in the State. The Centre supplements it. As per the first part of the first question, with regard to the international experience and expertise and technology, the Government is holding consultations with all the experts in this field and the Government, in principle, has decided to allow public-private partnership in order to engage them also into these activities. Sir, in the Solid Waste Management, waste to energy is one aspect and waste to compost is another aspect. But this experiment, so far, in our country has not met with the desired success. I do admit and share the concern of the hon. Member. We are now analyzing the good practices and experience of the so-called developed countries and trying to emulate some of those examples and there are certain good examples within the country also. At the end of the day, finally the organization which has to choose them is a local body. Centre can only recommend them. Centre can only give them a helping hand. Centre can give them Viability Gap Fund. That is what has been explained. But with regard to taking up a particular project, at the end of the day the urban local body has to take a call. The State and the Centre can guide them to that extent. Sir, the municipalities are being strengthened by explaining them better practices around the globe, around the country also and then we are also allowing them to have partnership with NGOs. Some of the NGOs are doing good work. Their experience can also be taken and for capacity building also the Centre is funding the urban local bodies. These are the three aspects, Sir, and, from time to time whatever good practices come to our notice or success stories come to our notice, we will always be giving advisory to the States and to the local bodies so as to sensitise them about the facilities that are available in other parts of the State or the country.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Hon. Chairman, Sir, according to the statistics...

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