



SC order: 'Maharashtra will not be hit'-No question of ban on construction as State has a solid waste policy, says Principal Secretary

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Highlights

The Supreme Court order banning construction activity in States that do not have a solid waste management policy

Additional Info:

Solid waste policy

- The solid waste policy in India specifies the duties and responsibilities for hygienic waste management for cities and citizens of India.
- Today, India is one of the places in the world where most garbage is disposed.
- Indian landfills contain wastes, dangerous materials, including plastics and chemicals.
- Waste can be classified into five types of waste which is all commonly found around the house. These include liquid waste, solid rubbish, organic waste, recyclable rubbish and hazardous waste.
- Waste management is the precise name for the collection, transportation, disposal or recycling and monitoring of waste. This term is assigned to the material, waste material that is produced through human being activity. This material is managed to avoid its adverse effect over human health and environment.
- According to the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM) predictions, "India will generate 130 million tonnes of e-waste by 2018 from the current 93.5 million tonnes in 2016. And by 2020, India is expected to generate 260 million tonnes of e-waste".
- As per Rule 4 of the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 "every municipal authority is responsible for infrastructure for segregation and processing of municipal solid waste (MSW), commonly known as garbage".
- The Union Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) recently notified the new Solid Waste Management Rules (SWM), 2016.
- These will replace the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, which have been in place for the past 16 years.
- These rules are the sixth category of waste management rules brought out by the ministry, as it has earlier notified plastic, e-waste, biomedical, hazardous and construction and demolition waste management rules.

Major highlights of the new SWM Rules, 2016

- Segregation at source
- Collection and disposal of sanitary waste
- Collect Back scheme for packaging waste
- User fees for collection
- Waste processing and treatment
- Promoting use of compost
- Promotion of waste to energy
- Revision of parameters and existing standards
- Management of waste in hilly areas
- Constitution of a Central Monitoring Committee

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