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

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 199 of 2014

IN THE MATTER OF:-

Almitra H. Patel &Anr

----- PETITIONER

VERSUS

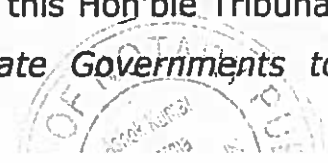
UNION OF INDIA &Ors

----- RESPONDENTS

**AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF THE STATE OF ASSAM IN
COMPLIANCE OF THE ORDER DATED JANUARY 15, 2015 PASSED
BY THIS HON'BLE TRIBUNAL**

I, Tapash Deb Extra Assistant Commissioner, Government of Assam, Assam Bhawan New Delhi, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:-

1. That I am the Resident Commissioner to the Government of Assam and I am fully conversant with the facts and circumstances of the present case and am duly authorized to affirm and swear this Affidavit on behalf of the State of Assam. That the Deponent herein has gone through the Petition filed by the petitioner and has fully understood the contents thereof. It is submitted that the instant Affidavit has been filed in compliance of the order dated January 15, 2015 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal.
2. That at the outset it is submitted before this Hon'ble Court that The Govt. of Assam has always maintained the highest degree of respect to this Hon'ble Tribunal more particularly in matters relating to implementation of the orders passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal.
3. That vide the order dated January 15, 2015, this Hon'ble Tribunal had held that:-"*..We had directed the State Governments to*



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study that project which had been upheld by the Tribunal in its judgment of Capt. Mall Singh & Ors. Vs. Punjab PCB & Ors. - Appeal No. 70 of 2012 dated 25th November, 2014. In this judgment approval was also accorded to formation of clusters within the States to economize as keeping in view the financial limitations of the State and their geographical situation. It may not be possible to install and construct MSW plants with power generation as a composite Unit in every district/town/urban local body. Learned counsel appearing for Central Pollution Control Board had submitted some reports, which are inadequate in any case. They do not deal with the providing suggestions in relation to variation required in the Plan by the States in the proposal stated in Capt. Mall Singh & Ors. Vs. Punjab PCB & Ors. - Appeal No. 70 of 2012 judgment. We are unable to appreciate this attitude adopted by the Boards, State Governments and the UTs. Today nobody has even cared to appear on behalf of the Boards and the State Governments of the State of Punjab, Rajasthan, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Tripura, Manipur and Lakshyadeep. We direct issuance of Notices to the Chief Secretaries of these States/Administrator of the UTs who shall direct the concerned Authorities to take immediate steps for compliance of the Order of the Tribunal. We also direct the presence of all these Secretaries of these respective States/UTs, Secretary of Urban Development and Local Authorities. These secretaries will be present before the Tribunal on the next of hearing with complete records and explanation as to why the order of the Tribunal have not been complied with particular reference to the adoption of the cluster approach and MSW plant as contained in the judgment of Capt. Mall Singh & Ors. Vs. Punjab PCB & Ors. - Appeal No. 70 of 2012 (Supra). Nobody is present on behalf of the State Pollution Control Boards of Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Odisha. Nobody is present on behalf of the State of Telangana, NCT of Delhi, State of Maharashtra. We may also notice that none of the States or Union Territories in the entire country has come forward with complete action plan that will deal with the project of establishment of MSW plants either backed by power generation or otherwise. We would have

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expected from the Authorities concerned to wakeup and act expeditiously to ensure safety of the public health and public good. Whatever be the situation, we cannot keep on waiting for them to act on their leisure. The State of Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Jharkhand, U.P., Daman Diu, Uttarakhand, Chhatisgarh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Telangana, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, NCT of Delhi, Harayana, Nagaland, Pondichery, Goa, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujrata have failed to submit therequisite project reports despite repeated orders. We direct the Secretaries, Local Bodies and Urban Development of these States as well to be personally present before the Tribunal on the next date of hearing with complete records and proposed project reports which should be well considered in all respects including the plan expenditure for establishment of such plants in accordance with judgment of Capt. Mall Singh & Ors. Vs. Punjab PCB & Ors. - Appeal No. 70 of 2012. The Member Secretaries of the respective Boards shall also be present with the Member Secretary of Central Pollution Control Board. We make it clear that in the event of default and non submission of the Report to the Tribunal, one week prior to the date of the hearing, we would be compelled to pass coercive orders against the concerned Secretary, and the Member Secretary of the concerned Board. We further make it clear that we will be imposing cost of minimum Rs. 50,000/- on each of defaulting State/UT/ Board/ concerned Secretary which will be recovered personally from the concerned Officer, if there is any default of the orders of the Tribunal now. The project report should be self contained and site specific, identifying the clusters, time bound action plan and fully providing for plan budget expenditure of the States/UT in that behalf. Let the Report of the respective boards may also be put on their website. The Registry is directed to inform the Chief Secretaries/Secretaries of all the States/UTs through their Resident Commissioner about this Order. List this case on 05th February, 2015 for further directions..."



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4. That it is submitted before this Hon'ble Tribunal that in the instant case relating to the judgment dated 25th November, 2014 the Govt. of Assam had taken due steps for obtaining the status report from State Pollution Control Board vide a letter dated December 5, 2014. The State Pollution Control Board had informed the Government that the status report on solid waste management of the Local Bodies in Assam was furnished to the Central Pollution Control Board vide its letter dated December 8, 2014. Accordingly, the State Government had also requested the State Pollution Control Board to organize workshops on implementation of Municipal Solid Waste Rules, 2000 vide the deptt's letter dated August 20, 2014. This was done in pursuance of Original Application No.111/2013(CZ), Dr. Subash C. Pandey vs Municipal Corporation, Bhopal & Ors before National Green Tribunal, Central Zonal Bench, Bhopal. The process for holding the workshop is being initiated.

True copies of the Letters dated December 5, 2014, letter dated December 8, 2014 along with the status reports and letter dated August 20, 2014 are annexed herewith and are marked as **Annexure-I, Annexure-II and Annexure-III** respectively.

5. That it is submitted before this Hon'ble Tribunal that with regard to the Action Plan, the State Government had directed the Directorate of Municipal Administration, Assam to submit the same after obtaining reports from the 95 Urban Local Bodies. The Director of Municipal Administration vide its letter dated December 8, 2014 had informed the Government about the steps taken by the Directorate for obtaining the action plans from the ULBs. As provided by the newly enacted MukhyamantrirAsomorNirmal Aru SeujAbhijan (MANASA) the Deputy Commissioners have begun furnishing their respective reports/action plans regarding solid waste management. As sample-pointers to this, reports from two districts, Bongaigaon and Dibrugarh are enclosed herewith for this Hon'ble Tribunal's kind perusal.



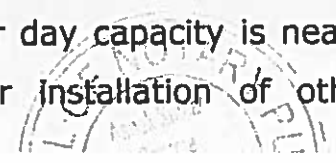
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Furthermore, the Government of Assam through the Guwahati Municipal Corporation had already taken substantial steps for the formulation of an Action Plan in the Greater Guwahati area for solid waste management since the year 2008.

True copies of the letter dated December 8, 2014, MukhyamantrirAsomorNirmal Aru SeujAbhijan (MANASA), Reports of Bongaigaon and Dibrugarh and detailed project report vis-à-vis Guwahati area for solid waste management are annexed herewith and are marked as **Annexure-IV**, **Annexure-V**, **Annexure-VI**, **Annexure-VII** and **Annexure-VIII** respectively.

6. That it is most respectfully submitted before this Hon'ble Tribunal that as made evident from the details, the Guwahati Municipal Corporation has a primary collection modus operandi in the 31 municipal wards in Guwahati. Each ward is dealt with by an NGO which is supervised by the Ward Committee. Over & above this, the solid waste, which is approximately 550 tonnes per day, are transported to the dumping site by 12 garbage compactors of 14.0 CuM capacity along with 10 JCBs, 6 mini loaders and a fleet of 30 tippers of various capacity. Using the aforesaid machineries & vehicles Guwahati Municipal Corporation lifts & transports 500 to 550 tonnes of waste per day. To augment the capacity another 10 garbage compactor trucks have been ordered and are expected to be supplied within March 2015. Further process is on for procurement of few stationary compactors. There are also proposals for construction of 3 transfer-stations in the city out of which one is nearing completion at RG Baruah Road.

As regards the waste processing and treatment facilities Guwahati Municipal Corporation has 120 bighas of land under its disposal for construction of waste processing and treatment facilities. At present a composting plant of 50 tonnes per day is operational and civil work for another 150 tonnes per day capacity is nearly completed. Further, there are plans for installation of other



treatment facilities.

Since the Guwahati Municipal Corporation's action plan is comprehensive to a substantial extent subject to its feasibility in other places, it will form the basis for implementation in the other Urban Local Bodies once the action plans from the rest of the Urban Local Bodies are received.

A true copy of the presentation along with the daily activities on the solid waste management of Guwahati City is annexed herewith and is marked as **Annexure-IX**.

7. That it is submitted before this Hon'ble Tribunal that Appeal No. 70 of 2012 in the case of Captain Mall Singh & Ors vs Punjab Pollution Control Board & Ors keeping Guwahati City as the basis upon which the comments are being addressed.

Background:

Guwahati Municipal Corporation is the only Municipal Corporation in entire Assam. The Corporation was established in the year 1971 in view of the shifting of capital from Shillong to Guwahati. The Corporation has 31 number of wards covering 216. Sq. Kms.

True copy of a statement regarding the population of the other Urban Local Bodies are annexed herewith and are marked as **Annexure-X**.

Status:

The entire area of Guwahati Municipal Corporation generates approximately 550 to 600 tonnes of Municipal Solid Waste every day. The exact amount of solid waste from the other Urban Local Bodies are being obtained for working out a more comprehensive action plan for the other Urban Local Bodies and to examine the feasibility of forming cluster of towns/cities for solid waste disposal.



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Management of Principles:

The Guwahati Municipal Corporation has an effective Municipal System for house to house collection and transportation of Municipal Solid Wastes, effective treatment and safe disposal of Municipal Solid Wastes to the earmarked dump sites within the City. This factor will be zeroed in while framing the overall plan for Assam in the other ULBs as well.

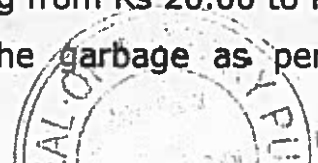
Collection and Segregation:

In 2008, the Ministry of Urban Development had sanctioned a Solid Waste Management project to be taken up for primary collection, secondary collection and disposal of waste at the selected dump site, including production of organic compost. M/S RamkyEnviro Ltd. was the private partner for this project. The project continued upto 30th June, 2014. But due to the poor performance of the private partner the contract agreement has since been terminated.

The Municipal Corporation took over the Solid Waste Management Project from 1st June, 2014 and, accordingly, appointed 31 NGOs for the 31 wards for house-to-house garbage collection and sweeping of roads through a transparent bidding system.

The role of the NGOs are as follows:

- NGOs are responsible for collection of garbage from every household daily from 5 AM to 9 AM and 5 PM to 9 PM.
- They are responsible for disposal of garbage in the dustbins fixed by the GMC. NGOs are also responsible for sweeping of the inner roads regularly.
- They are also responsible for collection of users charge @ of Rs. 30 per household per month as fixed by the GMC as also for various commercial establishments at various rates.
- GMC pays the NGOs the fees(ranging from Rs 20.00 to Rs 28.00 per house hold) for collection of the garbage as per tender



amount.

- GMC has to provide push carts, tricycles, auto trippers to the NGOs for house-to-house collection. Till date, 62 auto tippers and 400 containerized tricycles have been issued to the NGOs
- GMC has the responsibility for transportation of garbage from the dustbins to the dumping site.

The methodology as adopted by Punjab is more or less in tandem with that of Guwahati. The loopholes that may now exist will be duly plugged by incorporating the relevant portions from the Model.

A true copy of the Chart detailing out the rates of GMC is annexed herewith and is marked as **Annexure-XI**.

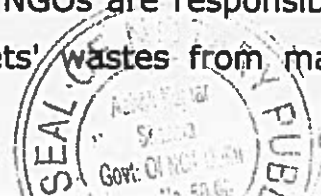
Regulatory Measures:

The State Government has enacted the Guwahati Non-Biodegradable Garbage Control and Prevention Act, 2006 to regulate Solid Waste Management. The Act stipulates management of SWM and has elaborated the penalty provisions on polluters. The provisions in the Act will be made applicable in the action plan. The Guwahati Non Bio-Degradable Garbage Control and Disposal Act, 2006 provides steps for making every citizen responsible for maintaining domestic solid wastes within their premises until collectively disposed off by the Corporation authorities.

True copy of the Guwahati Non-Biodegradable Garbage Control and Prevention Act, 2006 is annexed herewith and is marked as **Annexure-XII**

Vegetable/Fruit Market Wastes:

Due importance has been given to this issue vis-a-viz, the Punjab Model. At present, identified & selected NGOs are responsible for collection of vegetable and fruit markets' wastes from markets



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and place the same in dustbins. It is mandatory for all the shopkeepers to keep a litter bin in front of their establishments and keep the solid waste in the litter bin. NGOs are collecting the garbage from these litter bins daily.

Marriage Halls/ KalyanMandaps/ Community Halls:

This aspect of the Model is also eminently acceptable on all counts. At present NGOs are responsible for collection of garbage from the marriage halls/kalyanmandaps/community halls and keep the same in the GMC dustbins. The Guwahati Municipal Corporation is also responsible for collection of user charges from all marriage halls/kalyanmandaps/commurity halls etc. The matter is already being addressed suitably. All hospitals/nursing homes/pathological laboratories/health care centres are responsible for disposal of biomedical wastes as specified by the Government as per Biomedical Waste Management and Handling Rules, 1998. Biomedical wastes are collected through a private operator M/s Fresh Air. The private operator has a common biomedical treatment facility under the monitoring of the State Pollution Control Board.

Construction and Demolition Wastes:

NGOs are also responsible for collection of construction and demolition wastes from any person on request and collect the user charge on behalf of the Corporation. The user charge is imposed in terms of CuM. Since Guwahati has an abundance of low lying areas unencumbered by environmental restrictions the construction and demolition waste are mostly filled up in these places. The collection per metric ton is governed by a schedule of rates payable by the owner of a building as per Guwahati Municipal Corporation rules. The other points as highlighted in the Punjab Model will also be duly addressed since these are all relevant in the given context.

Garden Wastes, Dairy and Cattle Wastes:

As of now, the Corporation employees are responsible for the



/o

cleaning of gardens and parks. The refuse gathered are collected by the selected NGOs for due dumping in the designated site. As per provisions of the Municipal Act, no dairy and cattle shed can be constructed within the Municipal Area. The suggestions offered in the Punjab Model are acknowledged and will be duly considered for incorporation in the Action Plan for Assam.

Litter bins:

200 litter bins were installed in the year 2010. A new design for a twin bin (dry and wet) has been finalised and 1000 such bins will be installed soon.

Storage Depots & Transportation of Waste:

At present there are no MSW storage depot in the city. However, the process is on for construction of 3 transfer stations in the city. Funds amounting to Rs 3.0 Crore has already sanctioned for the purpose. The transportation of waste is the responsibility of GMC and GMC collects the waste in the early morning hours and at night and transports these to the dumping site without disturbing traffic. All other aspects of the Punjab Model will necessarily be adhered to while formulating and implementing the final Action Plan.

Disposal of Waste at Cluster level:

Assam has a total population of approximately 33 million out of which the urban population is 4.3 million. This urban population is shown below for convenience in terms of a 5-tier breakup.

POPULATION PATTERN OF URBAN LOCAL BODIES OF ASSAM

1. Population below 10,000	: 23 Nos.
2. Population 10,000 to 20,000	: 30 Nos.
3. Population 20,000 to 50,000	: 18 Nos.
4. Population above 50,000 to 1 lakh	: 20 Nos.
5. Population above 1 lakh including	
<u>Guwahati Municipal Corporation</u>	: 4 Nos.



Total : 95 Nos.

Guwahati has in operation a compost plant at one central dump site, situated at West Boragaon, approximately 15 kms north west of the city. This compost plant is of aerobic composition. Every day 50 tonnes of solid waste are converted to organic compost. The Guwahati Municipal Corporation has plans to increase the capacity of the organic compost plant from 50 TPD to 200 TPD.

As can be seen from the chart above, only 4 Urban Local Bodies have a population of 1 lakh & above. As per Guwahati's municipal profile, 550-600 tons of solid waste are generated per day out of which 50 tons are treated as compost while the remaining 500 tons approximately are dumped in an unsanitary manner.

Based on these premises and on the factual understanding that out of the 43 lakhs urban population Guwahati alone has 10 lakh plus population, it can be construed that the rest $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the urban population scattered in the other 94 Urban Local Bodies all over Assam may well generate 1500 tons of solid waste per day. These 1500 tons will be unequally divided among the 23 Urban Local Bodies having population below 10,000, 30 Urban Local Bodies having population between 10,000-20,000, 18 Urban Local Bodies having population between 20,000-50,000 and 20 Urban Local Bodies having population between 50,000-1 lakh.

Given this scenario, it is humbly felt that the cluster practice may be applicable only for the 4 Urban Local Bodies having a population of 1 lakh and above so that the economies of scale are exercised. These 4 Urban Local Bodies are in the following districts: 1) Guwahati City (Kamrup Metro) 2) Silchar 3) Nagaon and 4) Dibrugarh.

Guwahati is the sole Urban Local Body in the district of Kamrup (Metro). The adjacent districts are Kamrup (Rural) and Borigaon.



Due to the geographical locations it may not be cost effective to go in for a cluster approach for these three districts. Moreover, the Urban Local Bodies in Morigaon and Kamrup (Rural) fall within the population bracket of below 30,000 and solid waste may not be generated for an economically viable cluster approach.

Silchar Municipal Board comprises a population of 1.75 lakhs approximately. Silchar falls within the district of Cachar and the other Urban Local Body in this district is Lakhimpur. The adjacent districts of Hailakandi and Karimganj to the east and north west, respectively, of Silchar town have an urban population of approximately 45,000 and 70,000, respectively. The same handicap as may be applicable to Morigaon and Kamrup (Rural) may be applicable here.

Nagaon Municipal Board (in Nagaon district) has a population of 1.16 lakhs and has 7 other Urban Local Bodies at a distance of 70 kms on an average to all the other 7 Urban Local Bodies comprising in toto 1.56 lakhs from the town of Nagaon. It is felt that a cluster approach may be convenient by demarcating 2 clusters in 2 distinct zones within the district. This will have reasonable grounds for maintaining economic viability.

Dibrugarh Municipal Board in Dibrugarh District has a population of 1.38 lakh. The district consists of three other Urban Local Bodies comprising approximately a population of 32,000. The adjacent districts are Tinsukia and Sivasagar. It may again not be economically viable for having a cluster approach to include or combine any two, or, even three of the districts on the same grounds of economic non-viability.

Having submitted the above facts regarding the cluster approach it is humbly felt that the Government has to make an in-depth study regarding the cluster factor in the other districts as well on the basis of the methodology of distance and resources available with the Urban Local Bodies. The finer details of the Punjab Model are duly acknowledged accordingly.



Municipal Solid Waste Processing and Treatment:

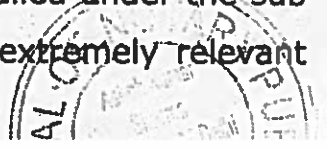
At present Guwahati Municipal Corporation has in operation a compost plant at one central dump site, situated at West Boragaon, 15 kms North West of the city. This compost plant is of aerobic composition. Besides this it has also concretized plans to establish bio methanation plants and energy generation plants for which tenders have been called. Although the Guwahati Municipal Corporation does not have a vermi composting plant yet a private agency namely M/s North East Green Tech has a vermicomposting plant at Bonda, approximately 25 kms North East of Guwahati, for which vegetable wastes are collected from vegetable markets in the city. The agency produces a fertilizer possessing a brand name called "Black Gold".

As of now garbages are not destroyed by burning of solid waste nor is there any provision for disposal by incineration with heat recovery. There is also no RDF production unit at present. However a plan for establishing a RDF plant is on the anvil. There is also no practice of the recovery of biological products. It is humbly submitted to the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal that these aspects will be duly considered while framing the overall action plan for the whole of Assam.

Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste:

At present there is only one land fill site in the Guwahati city situated at West Baragaon. However, this landfill facility could not be converted to a sanitary facility due to non installation of an energy plant. Hence, the sanitary landfill has been kept in reserve for use in the near future after construction of other facilities.

Regarding the financial aspects the observations of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal relating to annual Govt. budgetary provision have been duly acknowledged as also the imposition of Solid Waste Management tax or cess as per the economic status of the beneficiary. All the other aspects as detailed under the sub head "Financial Aspects" are also considered extremely relevant



and will also form a definitive part of the overall action plan covering the whole of Assam. In the meantime, the Government has already given due importance to Solid Waste Management in the State by providing funds to the Urban Local Bodies under the 4th Assam State Finance Commission and 13th Finance Commission etc. Recently, the Government of Assam has released Rs. 5.40 crores to 74 Urban Local Bodies under the 13th Finance Commission, specially for Solid Waste Management. Apart from the above, the Guwahati Municipal Corporation also meets expenditure on Solid Waste Management by way of the following :-

- State govt pays Rs 40.0 lakhs per month
- GMC collects user charges varying from Rs 10.0 lakhs to 15.0 lakhs per month.
- Conservancy taxes included in property taxes.

The statement/document detailing out the release of money from the State of Assam in favour of Urban Local Bodies is annexed herewith and is marked as **Annexure-XIII**.

Mobile Sanitation Court:

The State Govt has not yet set up mobile sanitation courts. However, as per the provision of the Guwahati Non Bio-degradable Garbage Control and Prevention Act, 2006 the enforcement wing of the Municipal Corporation imposes penalty on defaulters.

Management Aspects:

The Guwahati Municipal Corporation has a very good management team. There are six divisions in the GMC area for implementation and monitoring of Solid Waste Management in the entire City. Each aspect of this is duly acknowledged and will be duly taken into consideration so that there are no loose ends or margin of error regarding management aspects.

Management Plan:



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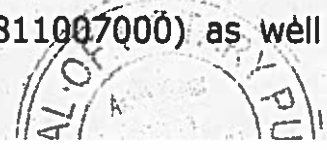
The SWM plan for Guwahati presently consists of :

- 100% coverage on collection of waste from source in segregated form.
- Community participation through ward committees
- Transportation of MSW in sealed vehicles
- Reduction of waste at source through recycling, vermin-composting.
- Decentralised waste processing facilities like bio-methanation mechanical composting. etc.
- Energy recovery through RDF
- Aerobic composting on account of high organic content of waste generated.
- Revenue generation for self sustainability.

Standardised Procedures:

A post of Additional Commissioner in the Municipal Corporation has been functioning especially for solid waste management in the city. The Additional Commissioner will also supervise and monitor the duties of the six divisional engineers in the six divisions. In this context it is humbly submitted before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal that with effect from the 2nd of October, 2014 a new scheme has been implemented by the Govt. of Assam under the direct supervision of the Chief Minister's Office, namely MukhyamantrirAsomorNirmal Aru SeujAbhijan (MANASA). MANASA also substantially comprises measures dealing with solid liquid waste management. All Deputy Commissioners from each district are to submit their action plans within 31/01/2015. As referred in an earlier paragraph sample action plans from Deputy Commissioners of Bongaigaon and Dibrugarh are annexed for kind perusal.

The Guwahati Municipal Corporation has a toll free number for redressal of public grievances (No. 8811007000) as well as for



furnishing complaints by way of email, facebook and whatsapp. These are also expected to be complied with by the other Urban Local Bodies early, where not applicable as yet.

It is humbly reiterated before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal that given the above circumstances the Govt. of Assam has been taking several steps for drawing up an action plan in the Urban Local Bodies out of which Guwahati Municipal Corporation in Kamrup (Metro) district has already drawn up such an action plan although several more steps need to be put into place in terms of the action plan as conceived by Punjab. The Urban Local Bodies being autonomous bodies require more persuasion for submission of their individual action plans. However, all steps will be taken through the Deputy Commissioners now in terms of the Solid Waste Management Act as well as by virtue of the provisions outlined in MANASA. It is therefore most humbly prayed before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal that at least three months time be given to the Govt. to submit a holistic and comprehensive action plan covering all the Urban Local Bodies except Guwahati in Kamrup (Metro) although some aspects will necessarily be also highly relevant to the Guwahati Municipal Corporation. Moreover, the Municipal elections in the entire State will be held on the 9th of February, 2015 after which the elected bodies will take charge of the Urban Local Bodies.

It is once again humbly submitted before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal that under no circumstances has the Govt. of Assam deliberately or even otherwise not given due attention to the august orders passed, and if at all there has been any unintentional lapse this may kindly be pardoned by this Hon'ble Tribunal.

8. That the deponent craves leave of this Hon'ble Tribunal to file additional affidavits whenever required.




DEPONENT
Extra Assistant Commissioner
Assam Bhaawan, New Delhi


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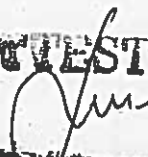
VERIFICATION

The contents of the aforesaid affidavit are true and correct upon information derived from official records, which I believe to be true. No part of this affidavit is wrong and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Verified at New Delhi on January 29, 2015


DEPONENT
Extra Assistant Commissioner
Assam Bhawan, New Delhi




ATTESTED
NOTARY PUBLIC

Certified that
This
Sworn
This
On *29/1/2015* at *New Delhi* by *Tapas Deb*
Adhikari Roy at *12:07 P.M.*

29 JAN 2015

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Annexure-I

ent,
National Green Tribunal Matter

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
DISPUR, GUWAHATI-6

No. UDD(M)198/2013/132

Dated Dispur, the 5th December, 2014.

From: Sri P. K. Talukdar, ACS
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of Assam,
Urban Development Department

To: 1. The Director,
Municipal Administration, Assam,
Dispur, Guwahati-6.
2. The Secretary,
Pollution Control Board, Assam,
Bamuni Maidam, Guwahati-781021.

Sub: W. P. (C) No. 888 of 1996 (Almitra H. Patel Vs U. O. India and Ors O. A. No. 199 of 2014) before National Green Tribunal, New Delhi.

Ref: This Department's letter UDD(M)198/2013/124, dated, 20.08.2014.

Sir,

In enclosing herewith the copy of the letter received from Riku Sharma, Advocate for Corporate Law Group which is self-explanatory, I am directed to request kindly to furnish the status of Action Taken regarding the implementation of different provisions of the Municipal Solid Waste Management (Management & Handling) Rules, 2013 to this Department urgently.

As the matter is very serious one, you are requested to submit the report by 8th of December, 2014.

Encls - Govt. of India's letter D. O. No. B-11011/1/PCP/2013-14 dated, 19.11.2014.

Yours faithfully,

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Pollution Control Board, Assam

(Department of Environment & Forests :: Government of Assam)

অসম প্রদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ পৰিষদ
(অসম চৰকাৰৰ বন আৰু পৰিৱেশ বিভাগ)

No. WB/OTWA/MSW-80/14-15/88

To

Dated Guwahati, the 08th Dec., 2014

The Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of Assam,
Urban Development Department,
Dispur, Guwahati-781006.

Sub: WP(C) No. - 888 of 1996 (Almitra Patel Vs Union of India & Ors. O.A. No. - 199 of 2014) before National Green Tribunal, New Delhi.

Ref: Your letter No. UDD(M)198/2013/132 dtd. 05.12.2014.

Sir,

With reference to the above subject, I have the honour to inform that in compliance with the Rule 8 of the Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000, the Board has already submitted the annual report under the said Rule for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 to the Central Pollution Control Board on 25.11.2014. The photocopy of the same are enclosed herewith for your kind perusal.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: As stated (..... Sheets)

Member Secretary (i/c)

Memo No. WB/OTWA/MSW-80/14-15/88-A,

Dated Guwahati the 08th Dec. 2014

Copy to:

P.A. to the Chairman, PCBA for kind appraisal of the Hon'ble Chairman.

Member Secretary (i/c)

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Pollution Control Board, Assam

(Department of Environment & Forests - Government of Assam)

অসম প্রদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ পৰিষদ
(অসম চৰকাৰৰ বন আৰু পৰিবেশ বিভাগ)

No. WB/OTWA/MSW-38/04-05/89

Dated Guwahati, the 25th Nov., 2014

To

স্বত্ব
The Member Secretary,
Central Pollution Control Board,
"Parivesh Bhawan",
C.B.D. Cum Office Complex,
East Arjun Nagar, Shahdara,
Delhi - 110032.

Sub: Annual Report on Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rule, 2000 for the year 2013-2014.

Ref: CPCB letter No. F.No. B-11011/1/PCP/2014-15/7666 dtd. 12.11.2013.

Sir,

With reference to above, please find herewith the Annual Report on Implementation of Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rule, 2000 for the year 2013-2014 in Form-IV for your needful action.

Yours faithfully,

W Member-Secretary(i/c)

Memo No. WB/OTWA/MSW-38/04-05/89-A

Dated Guwahati, the 25th Nov., 2014

Copy to:

স্বত্ব
P.A. to the Chairman, PCBA for kind appraisal of the Hon'ble Chairman.

W Member-Secretary(i/c)

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FORM -IV

Annual Review Report 2013 - 14 is to be submitted by the
Pollution Control Board, Assam to the Central Pollution Control Board

To

The Chairman,
Central Pollution Control Board,
(Ministry of Environment & Forests)
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar,
Shahdra, Delhi -110 032.

1. Name of the State/Union territory : Assam
2. Name & address of the State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee : Pollution Control Board, Assam Bamunimaidam, Guwahati-21.
3. Number of municipal authorities responsible for management of municipal solid waste in the State/Union territory under these rules : 88 (Eighty Eight only)
4. A Summary Statement on progress made by municipal authorities in respect of implementation of Schedule I [rule 4(3)] : Annexure - I
5. A Summary Statement on progress made by municipal authorities in respects of implementation of Schedule II [6(1) and (3), 7(1)] : Annexure - II
6. A Summary Statement on progress made by municipal authorities in respects of implementation of Schedule III [rules 6(1) and (3), 7(2)] : Annexure - III
7. A Summary statement on progress made by municipal authorities in respects of implementation of Schedule IV [rules 6(1) and (3), 7(2)] : Annexure - IV

Date: 25th November, 2014

[Signature]
True copy

[Signature]
(B.K. Baruah)

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Annexure - I

Implementation Schedule-

No local body could comply with Schedule-I and the time target set under Schedule-I is over. However to implement an integrated approach to solid waste management practice in Guwahati City, Guwahati Municipal Corporation has developed a waste processing and disposal facility. Another project namely 100TPD Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) facility for Dibrugarh town to be located at Ghoramara under Dibrugarh district is coming up. The necessary site selection has been made and the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) has accorded TORs to the unit and Public Hearing for the same is going to be held on 17.12.2014. A proposal for pilot project for disposal of MSW is being under taken by Silchar Municipality Board informed in their Annual Report.

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Annexure - II

Management of Municipal Solid Waste

The urban local bodies in the state are yet to take necessary steps for proper Management of MSW in the field of collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of MSW.

1. **Collection of MSW** : In Assam, door to door collection of MSW has been taken up by Guwahati Municipal Corporation alongwith Silchar, Umrangshu, Maibang, Halfong, Badarpur, Karimganj and Sivasagarh town municipal bodies. In other parts, old practice is continued i.e. MSW collected from road side bins provided at different locations by Truck, Tractor, Thellias and taken into the dumping ground.
2. **Segregation of MSW** : Practically no proper segregation of waste is practiced in the State of Assam.
3. **Storage of MSW** : Age old practices are followed by most of the local bodies for storage of waste. Dustbins are provided in some locations and the wastes are collected in an interval of 2 - 3 days. On Guwahati city colour coded bins are provided at some selected area. In Pachim Boragaon area, Guwahati, a temporary storage facility has been set up by Guwahati Municipal Corporation.
4. **Transportation of MSW** : For transportation of MSW generally tractor, truck, tipper, hand cart etc. are used in the State of Assam.
5. **Processing of MSW** : For processing of MSW there is no process plant. One MSW processing unit is coming up in Dibrugarh district of Assam.
6. **Disposal of MSW** : Except Guwahati city, all other local bodies are utilizing low lying areas for disposal of MSW.

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Annexure - III

Specification for Land Fill Sites

Most of the local bodies do not have any proper, scientific, well developed land fill sites. Identification and allotment of land for land fill sites are recently practiced in some parts of the state. Necessary land fill site for 100TPD MSW facility in Dibrugarh town have been selected.

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Annexure - IV

Standards for Composting, Treated Leachate and Incineration

Except Guwahati city there is no any composting or incineration facilities are available in the State of Assam.

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Over all Status Report of Implementation of Municipal Solid Waste in the State of Assam for the year 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Local Bodies	No. of Authorization application received in Form No.-I	No. of Annual Report received in Form No.-II	No. of Authorization granted	Compliance Criteria
1	Dhubri	6				Not as per MSW Rule
2	Kokrajhar	3				
3	Bongaigaon	4				
4	Gdarpore	3				
5	Barpeta	6				
6	Chirang	1				
7	Nalbari	2				
8	Kamrup(M)	1				
9	Kamrup(R)	3				
10	Sorigpur	5				
11	Lakhimpur	3		1		
12	Udalguri	2				
13	Darrang	2		1		
14	Gojaghat	5				
15	Karbi Anglong	3				
16	Jorhat	5		3		
17	Sivasagarh	6		6		
18	Dibrugarh	5		1		
19	Tinsukia	5		2		
20	Dhemajj	2				
21	Cachar	2		2		
22	Hailakandi	2		2		
23	Karimganj	2		2		
24	Dimá Hasao	4		4		
25	Nagaon	3				
26	Morigaon	1				

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Pollution Control Board, Assam

(Department of Environment & Forests - Government of Assam)

অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদ
(অসম চৰকাৰৰ বন আৰু পৰিবেশ বিভাগ)

No. WB/OTWA/MSW-38/04-05/68

Dated Guwahati, the 25th Nov., 2014

To

The Member Secretary,
Central Pollution Control Board,
"Pariyesh Bhawan",
C.B.D. Cum Office Complex,
East Anjan Nagar, Shafidara,
Delhi - 110032

Sub: Annual Report on Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rule, 2000 for the year 2012-2013.

Ref: GPOB letter No. F.No. B-11011/1/PCP/2014-15/7666 dtd. 12.11.2013.

Sir,

With reference to above, please find herewith the Annual Report on Implementation of Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rule, 2000 for the year 2012-2013 in Form-IV for your needful action.

Yours faithfully,

Memo No. WB/OTWA/MSW-38/04-05/68-A,
Copy to

Member-Secretary(i/c)
Dated Guwahati, the 25th Nov., 2014

P.A. to the Chairman, PCBA for kind appraisal of the Hon'ble Chairman.

Member-Secretary(i/c)

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Statement showing the ULB wise-No. of wards, population as per Census-2011, households, area, road length, length of drain etc of Assam.

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of ULBs	Total nos. of wards	Urban population as per census 2011	No. of households	Total Area (In Sq. Km.)	Total road length (in Km.)	Total length of Drain (In Km.)
		A. Mfrs/TCs located in General areas						
1	Kamrup (M)	GMC *	31	963429		216.79		287.00
2		N/Guwahati TC	4	10379	2,294	8.00	112.00	25.00
3		Palasbari MB	10	4930	1,039	1.03	13.23	9.76
4	Kamrup (R)	Rangla MB	10	27584	6,075	9.25	16.95	30.00
5		Nalbari MB	12	27608	6,162	12.50	19.90	25.00
6	Nalbari	Tihu TC	4	4588	1,048	1.40	9.67	15.05
7		Barpeta MB *	22	42663	9,291	3.86	65.70	50.67
8		Barpeta Rd MB	10	35489	7,656	4.52	50.00	59.00
9		Howly TC	4	18312	3,738	3.75	16.00	28.00
10	Barpeta	Patachukuchi TC*	6	4935		1.00		
11		Pathala TC	4	11237	2,754	2.74	30.32	29.15
12		Sarthebari TC	4	6909	1,489	2.90	14.48	32.00
13		Sorbhog TC	4	8105	1,826	1.59	6.43	8.00
14	Darrang	Kharupeta TC	8	18558	3,968	2.36	12.25	26.40
15		MangalBari MB	10	25835	6,078	4.62	33.12	47.05
16		Bilasipara TC	14	37412	8,179	5.19	47.40	10.13
17	Dhubri	Chapar TC	8	20320	4,324	3.79	1.36	7.75
18		Dhubri MB	16	61660	13,333	4.23	56.20	60.96
19		Gauripur TC	4	25109	5,243	2.95	40.30	45.50
20		Sapatgram TC	4	12166	2,700	2.95	16.97	20.00
21	Goalpara	Goalpara MB	19	53455	11,825	12.76	17.43	15.00
22		Lakhipur TC	4	15642	2,931	5.20	56.00	32.00
23		Abhayapuri TC	4	15576	3,606	4.74	68.20	25.00
24	Bongaigaon	Bongaigaon MB	25	68934	15,571	4.35	110.00	110.20

Part-A

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25	Morigaon	Morigaon MB	8	29182	6,839	4.00	120.00	35.00
26		Dhing MB	10	19218	3,990	4.00	106.81	19.09
27		Boboka TC	10	13122	2,402	5.00	38.00	18.00
28		Hojai MB	19	36544	7,149	5.28	17.40	16.00
29		Kampur TC	5	10352	2,354	6.10	43.22	31.50
30	Nagaon	Lanka MB	11	36803	7,463	3.60	60.71	31.75
31		Lumding MB	13	31283	6,912	7.77	43.22	25.52
32		Nagaon MB	26	116355	22,515	9.22	68.00	63.00
33		Raha TC	7	11169	2,475	1.08	N/A	30.00
34		B. Ghariali MB	8	18662	4,482	6.02	26.55	54.90
35		Dhakajuli MB	10	21375	4,809	5.18	34.72	30.00
36	Sonitpur	Gohpur TC	6	12214	2,728	10.70	17.43	5.25
37		Rangapara TC	4	18412	4,264	9.07	16.79	*17.00
38		Tezpur MB	19	58016	17,988	7.10	82.88	85.60
39		Barpathar TC	4	7712	1,684	5.07	15.50	17.90
40		Bokakhat TC	4	10143	2,277	6.00	26.72	10.05
41	Golaghat	Dergaon MB	10	20097	4,591	4.92	41.83	17.00
42		Golaghat MB	13	41991	9,611	7.92	55.52	8.58
43		Sarupathar TC	4	9916	2,289	3.81	8.22	22.63
44		Jorhat MB	19	71398	30,167	55.01	18.37	130.00
45		Morjani TC	5	20762	4,691	3.60	14.40	37.00
46	Jorhat	Teok TC	4	8806	2,048	5.00	117.80	15.00
47		Titabar TC	8	17562	4,077	7.50	24.71	21.00
48		Amguri MB	10	8007	1,845	1.60	10.80	12.50
49		Dembu TC	7	10228	N/A	2.65	N/A	N/A
50		Moran TC	6	5669	1,201	1.60	10.96	18.45
51	Sivasagar	Nazira MB	10	13299	3,187	8.00	4.93	18.20
52		Sivasagar MB	14	50595	12,477	10.95	33.57	71.47
53		Simalguri TC	4	8285	2,004	8.69	11.01	28.74
54		Sonari MB	13	19792	4,611	8.00	33.70	66.85

Part - B

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Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of ULBs	Total nos. of wards	Urban population as per census 2011	No. of households	Total Area (In Sq. Km.)	Total road length (in Km.)	Total length of Drain (In Km.)
55	Lakhimpur	Bihpuria MB	10	11997	2652	2.00	93.62	15.10
56		Dhakuakhana TC	4	19508	9,049	5.00	86.33	4.99
57		Nilokhimpur MB	14	59793	14,393	13.74	117.00	45.15
58		Narayanpur TG	6	5998	1388	7.38	21.33	32.00
59	Dibrugarh	Chabua TC	4	8788	1,831	0.94	8.54	9.00
60		Dibrugarh MB	22	138661	32,046	15.50	56.95	195.00
61		Naharkatta TC	4	18924	4,065	5.34	22.10	12.00
62		Namrup TG	8	5000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
63	Tinsukia	Chapakhowa TC	4	10302	2,282	2.24	N/A	N/A
64		Digboi TC	8	21791	4,658	4.03	46.91	24.00
65		Dobin Droma TC	10	21469	4,275	4.30	17.10	20.00
66		Makum TG	8	16875	3,489	3.66	12.12	37.50
67		Margherita TC	4	26913	6,078	4.70	17.86	75.00
68	Hailakandi	Tinsukia MB	15	98798	26,405	10.54	276.19	193.60
69		Hailakandi MB	16	33671	7,181	4.55	118.20	100.40
70	Coochiar	Lala TC	10	11771	2,581	4.20	14.00	16.00
71		Lakhimpur MB	10	10943	2,031	1.66	5.22	10.00
72	Karimganj	Silchar MB	28	172709	40,702	15.76	26.00	190.00
73		Badarpur TG	4	13235	2,831	4.90	24.23	16.19
74	Dhemaji	Karimganj MB	27	57585	12,353	6.09	39.00	45.00
75		Dhemaji TG	4	12823	3,218	3.50	46.00	18.00
76	Total of General area	Silapathar TC	4	25640	5,220	8.00	66.00	33.00
			756	3074988	492988	674.34	3032.364	3048.53
		B, MB/TCs located in Sixth Schedule areas						
77	Karbi-Anglong	Bokajan TC	7	19936	4,471	3.00	79.55	N/A
78		Bokolia TC	7	9625	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
79		Diphu TG	10	63654	13,544	16.48	N/A	N/A
80		Dokmoka TC	6	4761	987	2.00	N/A	N/A
81		Donkamokein TC	5	9121	1,581	4.00	N/A	N/A
82		Hamren TC	7	8694	1,828	10.00	40.90	N/A
83		Howrahhat TC	5	5430	1,096	1.51	N/A	N/A
84	Dima Hasao	Hailong TC	4	42972	9,016	12.79	75.74	N/A
85		Mahun TC	1	2121	483	3.00	15.00	N/A
86		Majibong TC	1	6240	1,400	2.00	28.80	N/A
87		Umrangah TC	1	9894	2,490	N/A	N/A	N/A
88	Udalguri	Tangla TC	4	17195	3,941	3.19	38.46	N/A
89		Udalguri TC	6	15268	3,374	4.69	31.70	N/A
90	Chirang	Basugaon TC	4	13853	3,041	4.90	2.25	N/A
91		Bijai TC	4	13249	2,930	3.00	20.58	N/A
92		Kajalgaon TC	N/A	26487	N/A	2.25	N/A	N/A
93	Kokrajhar	Gossagaon TC	4	9139	1,951	4.00	9.00	N/A
94		Kokrajhar MB	10	34202	7,449	8.24	48.45	N/A
		Total of Sixth schedule area	86	311841	59582	85.05	390.43	0
		Grand Total	842	3386829	552570	759.39	3422.794	3048.53

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National Green Tribunal Matter

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
DISPUR: GUWAHATI-6.

No. UDD(M) 98/2013/132

Dated Dispur, the 5th December, 2014.

From: Sri P. K. Talukdar, ACS
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of Assam,
Urban Development Department

To: 1. The Director,
Municipal Administration, Assam,
Dispur, Guwahati-6.
2. The Secretary,
Pollution Control Board, Assam,
Bamuni Maidam, Guwahati-781021.

Sub: W. P. (C) No. 888 of 1996 (Almitra H. Patel Vs U. O. India and Ors O. A. No. 199 of 2014) before National Green Tribunal, New Delhi.

Ref: This Department's letter UDD(M) 98/2013/124 dated, 20.08.2014.

Sir,

In enclosing herewith the copy of the letter received from Riku Sharma, Advocate for Corporate Law Group which is self-explanatory. I am directed to request kindly to furnish the status of Action Taken regarding the implementation of different provisions of the Municipal Solid Waste Management (Management & Handling) Rules, 2013 to this Department urgently.

As the matter is very serious one, you are requested to submit the report by 8th of December, 2014.

Encls. - Govt. of India's letter D. O. No.B-11011/1/PCP/2013-14 dated, 19.11.2014.

Yours faithfully,

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Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of Assam

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Annexure - III

Specification for Land Fill Sites

Most of the local bodies do not have any proper, scientific, well developed land fill sites. Identification and allotment of land for land fill sites are recently practiced in some parts of the state. Necessary land fill site for 100TPD MSW facility in Dibrugarh town have been selected.

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FORM - IV

Annual Review Report 2012 - 13 is to be submitted by the
Pollution Control Board, Assam to the Central Pollution Control Board

To
The Chairman,
Central Pollution Control Board,
(Ministry of Environment & Forests)
'Parivesh Bhawan', East Arjun Nagar,
Shahdra, Delhi - 110 032.

1. Name of the State/Union territory : Assam
2. Name & address of the State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee : Pollution Control Board, Assam Bamunimaidam, Guwahati-21.
3. Number of municipal authorities responsible for management of municipal solid waste in the State/Union territory under these rules : 88 (Eighty Eight only)
4. A Summary Statement on progress made by municipal authorities in respect of implementation of Schedule I [rule 4(3)] : Annexure - I
5. A Summary Statement on progress made by municipal authorities in respects of implementation of Schedule II [6(1) and (3), 7(1)] : Annexure - II
6. A Summary Statement on progress made by municipal authorities in respects of implementation of Schedule III [rules 6(1) and (3), 7(2)] : Annexure - III
7. A Summary statement on progress made by municipal authorities in respects of implementation of Schedule IV [rules 6(1) and (3), 7(2)] : Annexure - IV

Date: 25th November, 2014
Place: Guwahati.

(B.K. Baruah)

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Annexure - I

Implementation Schedule

No local body could comply with Schedule-I and the time target set under Schedule-I is over. However to implement an integrated approach to solid waste management practice in Guwahati City, Guwahati Municipal Corporation has developed a waste processing and disposal facility. Another project namely 100TPD Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) facility for Dibrugarh town to be located at Ghoramara under Dibrugarh district is coming up. The necessary site selection has been made and the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) has accorded TORs to the unit and Public Hearing for the same is going to be held on 17.12.2014. A proposal for pilot project for disposal of MSW is being undertaken by Silchar Municipality Board informed in their Annual Report.

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Annexure - II

Management of Municipal Solid Waste

The urban local bodies in the state are yet to take necessary steps for proper Management of MSW in the field of collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of MSW.

1. **Collection of MSW** : In Assam, door to door collection of MSW has been taken up by Guwahati Municipal Corporation alongwith Silchar, Umrangshu, Maibang, Hallong, Badarpur, Karimganj and Sivasagarh town municipal bodies. In other parts, old practice is continued i.e. MSW collected from road side bins provided at different locations by Truck, Tractor, Thellias and taken into the dumping ground.
2. **Segregation of MSW** : Practically no proper segregation of waste is practiced in the State of Assam.
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4. **Transportation of MSW** : For transportation of MSW, generally tractor, truck, tipper, hand cart etc. are used in the State of Assam.
5. **Processing of MSW** : For processing of MSW there is no process plant. One MSW processing unit is coming up in Dibrugarh district of Assam.
6. **Disposal of MSW** : Except Guwahati city, all other local bodies are utilizing low lying areas for disposal of MSW.

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Daily Activities for SWM:

- 1) House to House Collection:
 - a) 31 NGOs with their staffs
 - b) Use 400 Nos of Tricycles and 62 Nos of Auto Tippers
 - c) 200 Nos of Compactor Bins.
 - d) Safety equipments like masks, gloves etc use as per norms
- 2) Street Sweeping:
 - a) By GMC in two shifts in main roads.
 - i) Morning Shift 5:00 AM to 1: PM by 900 GMC workers (Sweepers + Hand carters) using 200 Nos of hand carts and tricycles.
 - ii) Evening Shift 2:00 PM to 10: PM: Approx 80 Nos of workers (Sweepers + Hand carters).
- 3) Secondary Collection:
 - a) Compactors - 12 Nos
 - b) Tippers/ Dumpers - 27 Nos
 - c) JCB - 11 Nos
 - d) Bobcat - 5 Nos
 - e) Tractor Trailer - 1 Nos
- 4) Treatment & Disposal:
 - a) Bulldozer - 2 Nos
 - b) EX -200 / Volvo - 1 Nos
 - c) PC 71 - 1 Nos
 - d) Robot - 1 Nos
- 5) Transfer Stations: for proper planning of the Secondary Collection & Transportation GMC is constructing the Transfer Stations at following locations:
 - a) RGB Road Near Rajdhani Nursery
 - b) Adabari Bus Stand
 - c) Sarabhatti
- 6) De-silting: Already started by giving contracts in 30 packages for entire city except Bharalu, Mora Bharalu, Bahini, Basistha and Bondajan.
 - a) Cesspool - 5 Nos
 - b) De-silting Machine - 1 Nos

Proposed activities for SWM:

- 1) Planning of New Dumping site at Bonda with a holistic approach.
- 2) Biomethanation plant at Bhootnath & Palta Bazar
- 3) GS Road to be made "Dust-Free".
- 4) Independent Android Application for Public grievance is in pipeline.

Equipments planned to purchase subject to availability of fund:

- 1) Compactors - 10 Nos
- 2) Mobile Transfer Station - 3 Nos
- 3) JCB (76 & 49) - 9 Nos
- 4) Dumper/ Tipper - 20 Nos

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Over all Status Report of Implementation of Municipal Solid Waste in the State of Assam for the year 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of District	Nb. of Local Bodies	No. of Authorization application received in Form No.-I	No. of Annual Report received in Form No.-II	No. of Authorization granted	Compliance Criteria
1	Dhubri	6				Not as per MSW Rule
2	Kokrajhar	3				
3	Bongaigaon	4				
4	Goalpara	3				
5	Barpeta	6				
6	Chirang	1				
7	Nalbari	2				
8	Kamrup(M)	1				
9	Kamrup(R)	3				
10	Sonitpur	5				
11	Lakhimpur	3		1		
12	Udaiguri	2				
13	Darrang	2		1		
14	Golaghat	5				
15	Karbi Anglong	3				
16	Jorhat	5		3		
17	Sivasagar	6		6		
18	Dibrugarh	5				
19	Tinsukia	5				
20	Dhemaji	2				
21	Cachar	2		2		
22	Hailakandi	2		2		
23	Karimganj	2		2		
24	Dima Hasao	4		4		
25	Nagaon	3				
26	Morigaon	1				

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Annexure-III

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
DISPUR ::: GUWAHATI-6

No. UDD(M)198/2013/125

Dated, Dispur the 20th August, 2014

From: Shri P. K. Talukdar, ACS
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of Assam
Urban Development Department

To: The Pollution Control Board,
Bamunimaidam, Guwahati-781021

Sub: Original Application No. 11/2013 (CZ) in the matter of Dr. Subhash C. Pandey -Vs- Municipal Corporation, Bhopal & Ors. before National Green Tribunal, Central Zonal Bench, Bhopal reg.

Sir,

I am directed to enclose herewith the copy of letter F. No. 11-11/2014-HSMD dated, 17.07.2014 alongwith enclosures received from Joint Director, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India and request you kindly to draw your attention to the point in the Original Application No. 11/2013 (in SI.121/A) where State Pollution Control Boards have been advised to convene workshops on implementation of MSW Rules, 2010 in collaboration with concerned State Governments.

As such, you are requested kindly to communicate your considered views in this regard to this Department at the earliest.

Yours faithfully,

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of Assam,
Urban Development Department

20.8.14

O/c

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Annexure - IV

**GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
DIRECTORATE OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION
ASSAM :: GUWAHATI**

No. DMA(T)233/2014/5

Dated 08-12-2014

From : Sri A. Haque . A.C.S.
Director, Municipal Administration , Assam
Dispur , Guwahati - 6.

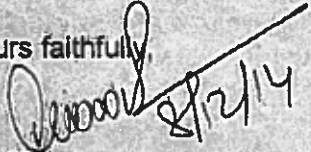
To : The Principal Secretary, to the Govt. of Assam
Urban Development Department
Dispur , Guwahati - 6

Ref : i) Govt. letter nō. UDD(M)198/2013/132 dated 5th December 2014.

Sub : W.P.(C) No. 888 of 1996 (Almitra H. Patel Vs. U.O. India and Ors - O.A.
No. 199 of 2014) before National Green Tribunal, New Delhi.

Sir,
In inviting referēnce to the subject cited above, I have the honour to inform you that the Rule 8 of Municipal Solid waste Management (Management & Handling) Rules 2000 is related to submission of reports to the CPCB by the SPCB, not by this Directorate.

However, the Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules 2000 had earlier been circulated to all ULBs of Assam for implementation.

Yours faithfully,


Director
Municipal Administration ; Assam
Dispur : Guwahati - 6

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MANASA

Annexure - II

Objective

Keeping Assam Clean and green on a sustainable basis

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Why Is MANASA needed

Several programmes are running in the sanitation and plantation sector. However, for achieving better result, a mechanism to bring these programmes on a common platform and identifying area gaps still exist, an Agency is required to deliver the expected outcome.

Focus

MANASA will focus on synergising the activities and triggering behavioral changes in the public to make the programmes sustainable. It will focus on coordination, convergence, monitoring and review. It will also take up IEC activities on a large scale to make an impact.

Structure

MANASA will be a registered society to be headed by a Mission Director and will have a State Programme Management Unit to run the programme on day to day basis. It will have consultants on MIS, IEC, Technical and Finance.

Purview

The Agency will monitor all the programmes like Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan (rural and Urban), National Rural Drinking Water Programme, Other sanitation programmes under Urban Bodies and Plantation programmes of Forest Department. Additionally it will undertake large scale IEC activities. It will also identify gap areas for sourcing and providing Funds. It will also monitor that the existing structures for sanitation in Government and institutional offices as well as public places are maintained properly.

Basically MANASA will subsume all the programmes in these areas but will limit itself to the coordinating and monitoring

Stakeholder Departments

1. Public Health Engineering
2. Forest
3. Rural Development
4. Urban Development Department
5. Education
6. Health

All Urban Bodies and Gram Panchayats will be stakeholders, as will be some multilateral institutions like Global Sanitation Fund and Water and Sanitation Support Organization.

Funds

Funds would be required for setting up and running the state and district programme units. A portion may be sourced through multilateral agencies and some part may have to provided by the state government.

First Phase

Taking up IEC activities on a large scale to create demand and made the programme known to everyone. An identified village under Chaiyni Development Block to be taken up as a model to mark the beginning of MANASA.

One GP in each block and the headquarter town will have to be developed as models in the first phase itself under MANASA. SLWM will be taken up under the MANASA in the initial phase too. GMCH area may also be covered in the first phase. All sanitation activities under SBM may be taken up like construction of IHHL, Community and Public toilets, Drinking water supply to villages and awareness generation on a massive scale. Since the season is not right for plantation, it may be taken up in May June.

Action Plan for MANASA

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Activity	Department	Time line
1. Huge Publicity Campaign- Installation of Hoardings and banners in all town headquarters, Railway Stations, Bus stands, Airports	DIPRO- for installation and funding WSSO under Public Health Engineering (PHE)- for providing the messages required	To be completed by 31st January
2. Ensuring Solid Liquid Waste Management plans are in place and followed in all urban areas	DC to formulate the plan with ULBs	Plan Submission by 31st January and work to to be completed by 31 st September 2015
3. Working out the financial requirements of having clean toilets with running water	All Departments	To be submitted by 31st December
4. Identification of Dumping/Landfill sites for all the ULBs and Panchayats and land allotment	Deputy Commissioners with ULBS and DRDA and PHE through the SDLAC	By March, 2015
5. Construction of Individual House hold latrines, Community and Public toilets		As per the AIP target within 31 st March
6. Construction of School Toilets	PHE department	
7. Head master/ Principal in each school to be designated as nodal officer for MANASA and will be responsible for cleanliness	Education Department	As per the Annual target by 31 st March
8. Completion of Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Education Department	By 30th January, 2015
9. Holding a big awareness campaign on hand washing		By 31st march, 2015
10. Introduction of a chapter on sanitation in the school curriculum	As per the targets in NRDWP	
11. Deputy Commissioner to visit schools and talk to students about the importance of sanitation	PHE	In February, 2015
12. Holding competition on the cleanest urban	SEBA	From the next Academic session beginning Jan, 2015

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|---|---|--|
| headquarter town and non Headquarter town | | |
| 13. Holding Art and model making competition in schools | Deputy Commissioner | Every month starting 15 th December |
| 14. Compilation and distribution of a booklet on hygiene and cleanliness to all students for awareness | Urban Development Department | Within 31 st January |
| 15. Taking up cleanliness drive for government offices | Education Department | February, 2015 |
| 16. Placing garbage bins in all buses and Garbage collection and disposal facility at every bus terminal | Education Department | By 31st March, 2015 |
| 17. Placing Dustbins in every shop in towns for collection of garbage, which will be dumped in the nearby ULB dustbin | All departments, Urban Bodies, All Panchayats | Every month and report to DC by 7th of every month |
| 18. Enforcing the ban on usage of plastics of 40 micron and below | Transport Department | By 31st January |
| 19. Plantation on large scale | | By 31st March |
| 20. All toilets in Public utilities, Restaurants, Public places, Petrol pumps to be inspected for cleanliness | Urban Development Department, Urban Local bodies | By 28th February |
| 21. Holding of regular VH&SC, GWSC meeting | District Administration | |
| | Forest Department, P&RD to submit Action plan on plantation | Action plan submission-31 st January, Execution-May, June, 2015 |
| | District administration by forming squads of COs, BDOs, | By 15th January |

etc

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Monthly starting December,
2014

PHE, Health Department

All these activities will be monitored by the Nodal Officer, MANASA and reviewed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Awards at various levels and system of reprimand and action against willful defaulters to be introduced.

At the district level irrespective of the department concerned, ownership, leadership and monitoring will have to be done by the Deputy Commissioners. DC will be the Nodal Officer for MANASA and will review the progress on the action points. All DCs are encouraged to also take up other activities which may not be included in the draft but they feel are important.

J
Tara Katar

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Annexure VI



**WRITE UP ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN DIBRUGARH TOWN
DIBRUGARH MUNICIPALITY**

No. DM/SWM/SLF/193/2011/433

Dtd. 27-01-15

REPORT PREPARED AS ON 27TH JANUARY 2015

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A.] BRIEF REPORT ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN DIBRUGARH TOWN

Solid Waste Management is one of the most essential services for not only maintaining the quality of life of the people in the Urban Areas and for ensuring better standard of Health and Sanitation but also keeping clean and better living environment.

Earlier, before inception of the present Board of Dibrugarh Municipality the Solid Waste Management System was very poor in Dibrugarh Town due to lack of proper management, proper monitoring, shortage of adequate skilled staff, vehicles, machineries and equipment, institutional weakness, shortage of fund etc.

It needless to emphasize that the Dibrugarh Municipality has become more efficient than earlier about 5-6 years back in Solid Waste Management System and for which utmost effort has been made to improvise the system from all the angles as well as for keeping the town clean, beauty, pollution free environment. The Dibrugarh Municipality is becoming able to attain the achievement in management of solid waste in Dibrugarh Town up to great extent in comparison to earlier. In order to have more efficiency for Solid Waste Management in Dibrugarh Town, machineries and vehicles viz. Excavators, JCB Robot, Dumper etc. have been procured with the DMB's own source of fund as well as financial assistance aided by the Govt. as grant. Now, the DMB is able to become more efficient for disposal of Solid Waste, cleanliness of Dibrugarh Town by using such type of machineries, engagement of efficient operators, Skilled Labourers etc.

At present the DMB has the following machineries and vehicles etc:

- 1] L & T Excavator 3 Nos.(1 no.L&T is out of service)
- 2] JCB Robot 2 Nos.(Presently both are out of service)
- 3] Tractor with trailer 9 Nos.(Functioning only 5 nos)
- 4] TATA Dumper1 No.
- 5] Hand Cart30 Nos.

As the growth of population is increasing day by day and more the growth of population and urbanization more the generation of Solid Waste. Earlier about 5-6 years back generation of garbage was 40-45 MT and now it comes to 65-70MT per day. Now the DMB is able to dispose the solid waste 75% of the total quantity of waste generated.

With a view to achieve more efficient and improvement the Solid Waste Management System in Dibrugarh Town in scientific manner, it has been taken step with the help of District Administration for funding under ADB and sufficient fund is required for the purpose and Govt. is being moved for expediting the whole process of approval, sanction and implementation. Now the Solid Wastes of

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Dibrugarh Town are transported and disposed at Majjan Barsaikia Gaon located on the bank of river Brahmaputra which is open dumping ground covering an area of 1.2 Hectare under Cantonment Ward No. 22.

As the embankment of river Brahmaputra is under construction by the Water Resource Department, Dibrugarh, the said dumping place is allowed to use by changing the alignment of the route to the dumping place, but no longer. Hence a new Solid Waste Management Project is framed by the Govt. in scientific manner proposed at Mancotta Ghoramora which is about 7.00 km away for the Dibrugarh Town and the total project cost is Rs. 3954.02 [L]

B. DUST BINS CONSTRUCTED AND INSTALLED IN DIBRUGARH TOWN :

- 1) Flexible Type Iron Dust Bins : 200 Nos.
- 2) Pucca Dust Bins : 35nos.within 22 nos. of Municipal wards.

Proposed Additional " Transfer points/Locations" :10 nos.

C. PRESENT STATUS OF THE PROPOSED SANITARY LANDFILL PROJECT AT GHORAMORA IN DIBRUGARH TOWN UNDER AUIIP(ASSAM URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT PROGRAMME) AS PER REPORT COLLECTED FROM SHAH CONSULTANCY OFFICE, DIBRUGARH.

- 1) Preparation of DPR. : Completed
- 2) Public hearing : Performed on 17/12/2014
- 3) Design Build operation[DBO] : Process is being expedited and expected To be completed shortly.
- 3) Project cost : Rs. 48.49 crore.

The process of Tender for the project shall be executed after completion of the process of DBO

[Signature] 27/1/15
Executive Officer
Dibrugarh Municipality
Dibrugarh

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PROPOSED PLAN OF ACTION FOR MUNICIPAL GARBAGE DISPOSAL FOR BONGAIGAON AND ABHAYAPURI TOWN, ASSAM

Introduction

Bongaigaon and Abhayapuri are two major important urban centers for the Bongaigaon district which can be clubbed under twin city concept for greater project implementation purpose.

The total population of Bongaigaon Municipal Body and Abhayapuri town committee area is 67,322 and 15,847 respectively as per 2011 census.

Existing garbage disposal mechanism in the towns

There is no proper garbage disposal management system at both Bongaigaon and Abhayapuri town as there has not been developed any designated garbage disposal site. At present garbage of the town area are dumping at undesignated locality which are unscientific and doesn't have sustainability duration for long.

Bongaigaon Municipal Body and Abhayapuri town committee is responsible for the collection, transportation and disposal of waste generated in the city. There has not been developed any mechanism of collection of household waste properly till-date and both the local bodies are presently involved in waste management of public area. The collection of garbage is presently 60 to 70 percent of the total generation per day in the cities. As the garbage is disposed at undesignated disposal site hence a designated scientific dumping site is necessary to cater to the increased population of the towns.

Garbage Estimation for Bongaigaon and Abhayapuri Town

It is essential to estimate the present quantity of waste generation so that a scientific solution of the garbage disposal can be chalked out.

For the purposes of project identification, the following municipal refuse generation rates are suggested by the CPHEO (Central Public Health Engineering Organisation) manual on municipal solid waste management.

Residential refuse:	0.3 to 0.6 kg/cap/day
Commercial refuse:	0.1 to 0.2 kg/cap/day
Street sweepings:	0.05 to 0.2 kg/cap/day
Institutional refuse:	0.05 to 0.2 kg/cap/day

As per the manual on SWM, by NEERI, 1996 mentioned in the Manual on CPHEO, the Average per capita value (kg/capita/day) of solid waste generation by a city having population range of 1 lakh to 5 lakh is 0.21. Adding both the town i.e. Bongaigaon and Abhayapuri the total population is 83,169 (67,322 + 15,847). Still it can be assumed to fall in the above mentioned category for development of project. Base on it the solid

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waste generation of Bongaigaon and Abhayapuri town area has been calculated as follows.

Year	Total Population of Bongaigaon and Abhayapuri town Combined	Norms Kg/Day/Person	Estimated Generation	
			Kg/Day/Person	MT/Day
2011	83,169	0.21	17465.49	17.46

Proposed Plan of Action

The basic purpose of calculating the waste generation is to ascertain the garbage generation quantity of both towns so that viable and economically feasible plan of action can be taken in to consideration.

1. A common garbage disposal site is top prioritized for Bongaigaon and Abhayapuri town in an equidistant area. As both the towns are located at a distance of 18 to km, a common site is convenient for both the town which will lessen the burden. The area of the landfill site may depend on the quantity of generation base on certain standard like URDPFI guide line. (Urban and Regional Development and Plan Formulation and Implementation guide line).
2. The proposed plan of action involves with getting involved with private sector for garbage disposal management in PPP mode (Public Private Partnership Mode).

Broadly, four kinds of engagement by ULBs can be observed in the management of MSW in India,

- (a) Firstly, there are ULBs that manage the wastes on their own. It might be the case that the cities engage private contractors for some services like street sweeping but they collect, transport and dispose waste themselves.
- (b) Secondly, there are cities which have partnered with the private sector for processing of waste. In Rajkot, the collection and transportation of waste is managed by the local municipal corporation. In Hyderabad, the local authority initially entered into concession agreements with three private sector companies for only processing of waste. Lately, a separate contract was awarded to a private concessionaire for collection & transportation of waste for the entire city and processing of the remaining waste.
- (c) Thirdly, urban local bodies can engage SHGs and NGOs for (decentralized) management of waste. There are also cases where ULB partners with both the private sector and the community of informal waste workers to design and implement an integrated (centralized) solid waste management model.

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(d) Lastly, in some cities, the local community has come forward to manage the waste in their own areas or nearby vicinities. In such cases, the ULBs give permission to RWAs, SHGs or NGOs to undertake waste management activities. In other cases, the ULBs actively supports community participation in management of wastes by providing financial support to the community based on the area served or quantity of waste managed.

Keeping a view of the waste generation quantity and management mechanism need the any one of the above four method can be taken in to consideration for municipal garbage disposal system for Bongaigaon and Abhayapuri.

- 3. The plan of action involves with capacity building and training of the urban local bodies for garbage disposal management to:-
 - (a) Sensitize the key stakeholders with working knowledge of the benefits of waste reduction, segregation and management.
 - (b) Impart skills about the respective roles from generator to waste managers.
 - (c) Enhance the knowledge base on problems and issues concerning to solid waste management for each area and pockets.

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Integrated
Municipal Solid Waste
Management System for
Guwahati

Detailed Project Report
VOL - I

Submitted to
Guwahati Municipal Corporation

KAPS BOCCERANT

August 2006



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