



# UTTAR PRADESH STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY

URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH



## Contents

BRIEF PROFILE OF UTTAR PRADESH.....	2
AT A GLANCE STRATEGY OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT .....	4
1. Urban Local Bodies up to 100000 Population.....	4
2. Urban Local Bodies from 100000 Population to 1000000 Population .....	4
3. Urban Local Bodies above 1000000 Population .....	4
VISION OF THE POLICY .....	5
GOALS & OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY.....	5
GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT APPROACH IN UTTAR PRADESH.....	6
ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAKE HOLDERS.....	7
I. Roles & Responsibilities of Waste Generator: -.....	7
II. Roles & Responsibilities of District Magistrate:-.....	8
III. Roles & Responsibilities of Urban Local Bodies:-.....	8
IV. Roles & Responsibilities of State Pollution Control Board.....	12
V. Roles & Responsibilities of Housing & Urban Planning Department:-.....	13
VI. Roles & Responsibilities of Housing Board, Development Authorities and Private Builders:- 13	
VII. Roles & Responsibilities of the Department of Industry .....	13
VIII. Roles & Responsibilities of State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) and District Urban Development Agency's (DUDA):-.....	13
IX. Roles & Responsibilities of manufacturers or brand owners of disposable products and sanitary napkins and diapers .....	13
X. Roles & Responsibilities of the industrial units located within one hundred km from the refused derived fuel and waste to energy plants based on solid waste .....	14
CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING.....	15
IEC (INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION) .....	16
RECLAMATION OF OLD DUMPS .....	18
PROVISION OF SAFETY EQUIPMENT .....	19
INVOLVEMENT OF RAG PICKERS AND KHABADI WALLAHS .....	20
INVOLVEMENT OF NGOS, SELF HELP GROUPS AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION.....	21
SUPPORT BY STATE GOVERNMENT: POLICY INSTRUMENTS .....	22
IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT SOLID WASTE:.....	24
ANNEXURE-1 .....	25
Definitions.....	25

## BRIEF PROFILE OF UTTAR PRADESH

Embedded in the heart of India, Uttar Pradesh is the land where cultures and religions have evolved. The greatness of Uttar Pradesh lies not only in this confluence, but also in the emergence of cultural and religious traditions along some of the greatest rivers in the Indian sub-continent – the Ganga and the Yamuna. Throughout history, great cities have emerged and established along great rivers. The plains of Ganga and the Yamuna have nurtured diverse religious faith, rituals, culture and intellectual enlightenment.



Uttar Pradesh is the 4th largest state in terms of geographical area covering 9.0 per cent of the country's geographical area.

It is also the most populous state in India consisting of 19.96 crore (199.6 million) inhabitants as per 2011 Census, out of which 15.51 crore live in rural areas and 4.45 crore in urban areas.

There has been a net addition of about 1.09 crore persons in the urban areas during 2001-2011. Thus, about 16.50% of the total population and 11.80% of the urban population of India reside in Uttar

Pradesh. Out of 4041 statutory towns of India 648 (i.e. 16%) exist in Uttar Pradesh.

- Percentage of urban population to total population of the State stands at 22.28 as per 2011 Census whereas; this percentage was 20.78 in 2001. In absolute terms the urban population of Uttar Pradesh is second highest only next to Maharashtra.
- Thus, an increase of 1.50 percentage points has been recorded in the urban population during 2001-2011.

- However, the level of urbanization (22.28%) in the State is quite low as compared to all India figures of 31.16%.
- The decadal growth of urban population during 2001-2011 has been 28.82 per cent as against 31.80 per cent during 1991-2001.
- Administratively Uttar Pradesh is divided into 75 districts under 18 divisions which are Agra, Aligarh, Azamgarh, Allahabad, Kanpur, Gorakhpur, ChitrakootDham, Jhansi, Devi Patan, Faizabad, Bareilly, Basti, Vindhyachal (Mirzapur), Moradabad, Meerut, Lucknow, Varanasi and Saharanpur.
- **At present there are 653 Urban Local Bodies in the state with total area of 6264.57 sq km.** Urban Local Bodies consists of 17 Nagar Nigams (NN), 198 Nagar PalikaParishads (NPPs) and 438 Nagar Panchayats (NPs).

## MAJOR SECTOR

*The major sector of Uttar Pradesh economy is agriculture. Wheat, pulses, oilseeds, rice, sugarcane, and potatoes are the main crops grown here. Sugarcane is an important cash crop grown here. Tourism, computer hardware and software, information technology products and handicraft are other major contributors to the state's economy.*





## AT A GLANCE STRATEGY OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

### 1. Urban Local Bodies up to 100000 Population

- Segregation of waste at household level/ establishment level- two bin system (organic and recyclable).
- Door to door collection- by private party or the ULB; collection vehicles/ carts to have two bin systems.
- At secondary collection point two bins to be kept.
- Transportation to be in different vehicles.
- Bio-degradable waste to be sent to vermi-composting unit- to be established at ward level and managed by local NGO's or RWAs.
- Local rag-pickers and kabariwalas to be roped-in for segregation and paid out of the sale of recyclables.
- If no nearby Industry is available than RDF material to be sent to nearest big ULB to be further sent to Industry.
- Balance inert waste to be sent to nearest Landfill site (Not more than 10%).

### 2. Urban Local Bodies from 100000 Population to 1000000 Population

- Segregation of waste at household level/ establishment level- two bin system
- Door to door collection- by private party or the ULB; collection vehicles/ carts to have two bin systems.
- At secondary collection point two bins to be kept.
- Transportation to be in different vehicles.
- Bio-degradable waste to be sent to composting unit- to be established at City level and managed by Private Party/ Civil Society Organizations (CSO).
- Local rag-pickers and kabariwalas to be roped-in for segregation and paid out of the sale of recyclables.
- RDF material to be sent to nearest Industry.
- Balance inert waste to be sent to Landfill site (Not more than 10%).

### 3. Urban Local Bodies above 1000000 Population

- Segregation of waste at household level/ establishment level- three bin system
- Door to door collection- by private party or the ULB; collection vehicles/ carts to have three bin systems.
- At secondary collection point two bins to be kept.
- Transportation to be in different vehicles.
- Bio-degradable waste to be sent to composting unit - to be established at City level and managed by Private Party or CSOs or RWAs.
- Local rag-pickers and kabariwalas to be roped-in for segregation and paid out of the sale of recyclables.
- RDF material to be sent to Waste to Energy Project.(PPP Mode)
- Balance inert waste to be sent to Landfill site (Not more than 10%).

All Urban Local Bodies should make By Laws regarding:

- Segregation of Waste at Source and imposition of User Charges.