

**MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTES
(MANAGEMENT AND HANDLING) RULES, 2000**

ANNUAL REPORT 2004-2005

*(Annual Report prepared in compliance to
the provision 8(2) of the Rule)*



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1. INTRODUCTION

As per the Provision (8) of Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is required to prepare the consolidated annual review report on management of municipal solid waste (MSW) and the same is to be forwarded to the Central Government that is, Ministry of Environmental and Forests (MoEF) along with its recommendations before 15th December every year. However, report of CPCB is to be based on the annual report to be prepared by the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) which is required to be forwarded by them to CPCB before 15th September every year.

Based on the receipt of annual consolidated report from SPCBs/PCCs, the status of implementation of MSW rules is reviewed. During the year, regular interaction with SPCBs/PCCs through Meetings and Workshops is made to facilitate implementation of rules. Reviews of status of implementation of rules is based on following observations;

- (i) Number of application received and number of authorizations granted by SPCBs/PCCs during the year to the local bodies.
- (ii) Initiatives taken by local bodies to implement Schedule-II relating to collection, Segregation, Storage and Transportation of waste;
- (iii) Initiatives taken to implement Schedule-III with regard to set-up waste disposal facilities; and
- (iv) Efforts made to set-up waste processing plants in accordance with Schedule-IV of the rules.

After detailed analysis of feed-back received from SPCBs, attempts are made to highlight 'Recommendations' which will help in expediting actions for implementation of MSW rules.

2. LOCAL BODIES

There are large number of local bodies in the country and MSW rules are applicable to all of them. As per 2001 census, number of cities/ towns are as under:

Population	Class	No. of Cities
>10,00,000 and above (metro only)		35
>1,00,000 and above	Class I	393

Population	Class	No. of Cities
50,000 – 99,999	Class II	401
20,000 – 49,999	Class III	1,115
10,000 – 19,999	Class IV	1,344
5,000 - 9,999	Class V	888
> 5,000	Class VI	191
Unclassified		10
		4377

3. ANNUAL REPORT – 2004-05

Local bodies are required to forward Annual report for each year to SPCBs/PCCs before 30th June every year and SPCBs in turn, will send their consolidated report for the year before 15th September to CPCB. However, in terms of adhering with stipulated schedule, delay has been observed. As of 31st January, 2006, CPCB could receive Annual reports from 25 SPCBs/PCCs. Based on information received from 24 SPCBs, the present Annual Report of 2004-05 is prepared.

4. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MSW RULES

4.1 Authorizations

- During 2004-05, out of local bodies reported by SPCBs/ PCCs, local bodies have applied for seeking authorizations from SPCBs. SPCBs in turn, have granted authorizations to local bodies
- It has been observed that many local bodies are not applying for authorizations and the reason for not applying relates to not having definite plans for setting-up of waste processing and disposal facilities.
- States like Maharashtra, Tripura, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Karnataka could receive good response from local bodies for receiving applications. Many SPCBs have issued good number of authorizations such as, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tripura, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Pondicherry, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.
- The compliance of data on Authorization during 2003-04 and 2004-05 is as under: (out of 2148)

No. of applications received		No. of authorizations granted	
2003-2004	2004-2005	2003-04	2004-05
1700	1840	766	1180

Details (Statewise) on authorization status is given in *Annexure-I*.

4.2 Implementation of Schedule-II

- The level of awareness and strengthening of efforts are made by local bodies to systematize waste collection, segregation, storage and transportation. Such efforts are either restricted to a few localities or wards within the town or taken up at entire town level.
- It has been observed that local bodies require adequate funds to augment the existing infrastructure. Infrastructure need to be strengthened in terms of tools / equipment and transportation. In mega cities, operation and maintenance costs are high due to quantum of garbage to be handled. There is necessity that large number of companies take part in manufacturing MSW handling equipment which should be available at reasonable cost and having lesser expenditure on operation and maintenance.
- The combination of manual and mechanical handling of waste is continued. Smaller towns will probably continue with manual handling but, this will be improved by adopting safer tools/ equipment to prevent health risks of conservancy staff.
- Segregation of waste at house-hold level needs notification through larger mass awareness campaigns.
- Still, at large number of towns, slaughter house waste and bio-medical waste is ultimately mixed at landfill/ dumping sites.

The efforts made by local bodies for bringing improvement in waste collection, segregation, storage and transportation is given in *Annexure-II*.

4.3 Implementation of Schedule-III

- Disposal of waste through open dumping still continuous.
- It has been observed that many States have initially land emphasis on identification of sites and ensuring that sites are transferred to local bodies. Such initiatives have been observed in the State/UT; Arunachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tripura, Mizoram, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Goa, Pondicherry , Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
- States like Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat have taken initiatives to set-up engineered landfill sites. State like Gujarat and Karnataka have taken actions to set-up common/regional landfill facilities.

- The summary table indicating information on landfill is given at *Annexure-III*

4.4 Implementation of Schedule-IV

- There has been good move on setting up of waste processing facilities as compared to the efforts observed during 2003-04.
- In many States, several towns have responded that there is partial composting/ vermi-composting facilities. SPCBs have however, indicated that such efforts are not scientific.
- Statewise information on existing and proposed waste processing plants is given at *Annexure-IV*.
- It has been observed that 'composting' and 'vermi-composting' is preferred as easy technological option by local bodies and other options like thermal processing (incineration pyolysis etc.) are not attempted due to non-availability of operating experiences.

5.0 INITIATIVES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

CPCB and MoEF and other Central Ministries such as Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) and Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES) have taken several direct and indirect initiatives which will facilitate expeditious implementation of MSW rules. Some of such initiatives are briefing summarized as under:

5.1 Demonstration Projects

CPCB and MoEF have instituted a scheme for setting up of demonstration project for solid waste management in accordance with MSW Rule. Objective of the scheme is to demonstrate total implementation of MSW Rule. The scheme is on cost sharing basis where concerned local body is required to contribute 50% of the total cost of the project. Initially, the scheme is confined for one town in each State/UT. The following project have been taken up/ planned.

S.No	State	Town	Status
1	West Bengal	North Dum-Dum New Barrakpore	Under Implementation
2	UT Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Under Implementation
3	Tamil Nadu	Udumalpet	Under Implementation
4	Kerala	Kozhikode	Under Implementation
5	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Under Implementation
6	Andhra Pradesh	Suryapet	Under Implementation
7	Nagaland	Kohima	Under Implementation

S.No	State	Town	Status
8	Maharashtra	Jalna	Planned
9	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Planned
10	Sikkim	South West District	Planned
11	Tripura	Agartala	Planned
12	Pondicherry (UT)	Pondicherry	Planned

5.2 Studies of CPCB

To provide back-up to MSW rule, CPCB has completed a few studies on some of the aspect indicated in MSW rules. The studies carried out include the following:

5.2.1 Status of MSW in 59 cities

CPCB sponsored a project to NEERI on “Assessment of Status of Municipal Solid Wastes Management in Metro Cities and State Capitals” with a view to establishing database on National level for selected 59 cities. The selected cities include 35 metro cities and 24 State capitals. The objectives of the study is to collect field data on composition and characteristics of municipal solid waste alongwith determination of waste generation rates. Field studies for all the 59 cities have been completed. Studies have revealed that waste generation rate varies from 0.12 to 0.60 kg per capita per day. Analysis of physical composition indicates total compostable matter in the waste is in the range of 40-60 percent while recyclable fraction was observed between 10 and 25 per cent. The moisture content in the MSW was observed to vary from 30 to 60 per cent while the C:N ratio was observed to be in the range of 20-40.

Based on the study, suggestive guidelines for management of MSW are indicated and each local body will have to prepare detailed project report estimating requirement of tools and equipment and fund estimates.

5.2.2 Methane emissions from MSW dump sites

Most of the waste disposal sites in the country are uncontrolled dumps. These sites are constant threat to ground water contamination and emits several gases including methane. Due to various variable factors, it becomes difficult to estimate correct quantities of such gaseous emissions. With this background, CPCB instituted studies on estimation of landfill gases in collaboration with IARI and NEERI.

Organic matter content in the deposited MSW at the landfill site tends to decompose anaerobically leading to emission of volatile organic compounds and gaseous by products. Emission of gaseous products from landfills commonly called landfill gas (LFG) contains methane and carbon dioxide as major constituents. LFG has potential for non-conventional energy, which also contributes to greenhouse

gas effect, if not managed properly. The study involved development of methodology for monitoring LFG emissions from the landfill at Nagpur and validation of methodology at other landfill sites.

For the studies, flux box method was used for LFG flux emission measurement. The unit consist of a rectangular box (60cm x 33 cm x 70 cm) of plexiglass provided with support of MS angles. The box is provided with ports for collection of LFG samples and recording the inside temperature initially, the monitoring was carried out at Bhandewadi disposal site, Nagpur and validity of the methodology was tested at Sukhali landfill site in Amravati (6.0 lakhs population). The LFG emission flux for landfill site at Nagpur was observed in the range of 0.57 to 16.5 mg/m²/sec while for Amravati landfill sites the LFG emission flux was in the range of 0.67 and 0.88 mg/m²/sec. The results of study indicated that the established methodology for Nagur landfill site could be very well applied for the other landfill sites in the country.

5.2.3 Compost quality and its application in Agriculture

CPCB undertook detailed studies on characterization of compost quality and its application on agricultural crops. Seven compost plants were studied for characterization of compost quality. Studies indicated that average concentration of heavy metals in the raw waste that was fed to the various compost plants was in the range of 47 to 185 mg per kg in respect of lead, 36-63 mg/kg for nickel and 1.5 to 6.5 mg/kg for cadmium. The levels of mercury in raw waste was between 0.01 and 0.23 mg/kg. Heavy metals in the finished compost were ranging as follows; Pb; 108-203 mg/kg; ni- 8-80 mg/kg; cd-3.8-12.4 mg/kg and mg – 0.01-0.31 mg/kg.

India has a good potential for the production and use of MSW based compost and sewage sludge generated in various metros and municipalities. The research has been largely restricted to its production, composition etc. Relatively few studies have been conducted on its safe and economic disposal and its application on agricultural land in different cropping system. An analysis of manorial potential of MSW compost and the sewage-sludge is needed.

The project taken up by Central Pollution Control Board with IARI attempts to cover the safe and beneficial use of MSW compost and sewage sludge in agriculture vis a vis its environmental impacts based on extensive experimentations and a review of the scientific literature.

It has been observed that the growth attributes of wheat/ maize and vegetable crops viz., plant height, number of cobs/tillers/m², dry matter production and leaf area index, were increased due to supply of nitrogen through combination of different doses of urea with compost/ sewage sludge.

5.2.4 Health studies

A study was instituted by CPCB on assessment of health status of conservancy staff and other community associated with handling of solid waste management. The study was taken-up at Kolkata through Chittaranjan Cancer Research Institute and at Chennai with the assistance of Sri. Ramchandra Medical College. The objective of the study is to assess health status of each target group involved in handling of municipal solid waste (MSW).

Studies at Kolkata

Health assessment studies at Kolkata included clinical examination of 732 individuals of which, 376 were conservancy workers, 151 ragpickers and 205 controls. After detailed examination, the findings of the study are summarized as under;

Parameter	Con	RP	MSW	Implication
<i>Upper respiratory symptoms</i>	43	82	93	<i>Infection in nose, throat</i>
<i>Lower respiratory symptoms</i>	32	80	89	<i>Infection in lung</i>
<i>Impaired lung function</i>	43	84	71	<i>Breathing problem</i>
<i>Sputum neutrophilia</i>	13	53	64	<i>Infection, Inflammation</i>
<i>Elevated AM number</i>	12	65	85	<i>High PM₁₀ exposure</i>
<i>Larger and multinucleated AM</i>	8	23	32	<i>Sustained high pollution load</i>
<i>Multinucleated giant cell</i>	2	5	10	<i>Bacterial infection</i>
<i>Curschman's spiral</i>	2	4	5	<i>Obstruction in airways</i>
<i>Goblet cell hyperplasia</i>	2	16	25	<i>Elevated mucus production</i>
<i>Elevated siderophage count</i>	6	34	44	<i>Covert lung hemorrhage</i>
<i>Elevated micronucleus count</i>	8	68	82	<i>Chromosome break</i>
<i>Low hemoglobin, RBC in blood</i>	17	32	45	<i>Anemia</i>
<i>Leukocytosis</i>	7	26	34	<i>Infection</i>
<i>Elevated platelet count</i>	12	62	75	<i>Cardiovascular risk</i>
<i>High platelet P-selectin</i>	9	55	87	<i>Do</i>
<i>Low CD 4+high CD8+cells</i>	11	42	78	<i>Altered immunity</i>
<i>Low CD20+high CD56+cells</i>	12	54	89	<i>Do</i>
<i>Sputum eosinophilia</i>	11	28	36	<i>Allergy, asthma</i>

Con=Control, RP=Ragpickers, MSW=conservancy staff of Kolkata Municipal Corporation

5.3 Action Plans for 59 cities

- Pursuant to the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 4.10.2004, CPCB interacted with Pollution Control Boards to get the action plans prepared from local bodies of 35 metrocities and 24 State Capitals.
- Local bodies of following metro cities and State Capitals have taken initiatives to prepare action plan for management of MSW:

Metro cities			State Capitals	
• Surat	• Coimbatore	• Delhi	• Silvassa	• Thiruvananthapuram
• Rajkot	• Vadodara	• Bangalore	• Daman	• Ranchi
• Ahmedabad	• Kanpur	• Bhopal	• Shillong	• Chandigarh
• Jabalpur	• Indore	• Vishakhapatnam	• Pondicherry	• Panjai
• Vijaywada	• Hyderabad	• Faridabad	• Raipur	• Aizwal
• Chennai	• Madurai	• Coimbatore	• Agartala	• Guwahati
• Delhi	• Bangalore	• Jaipur	• Jammu	• Bhubaneshwar
• Agra	• Lucknow	• Kolkata	• Shimla	• Dehradun
• Asansol	• Nasik	• Nagpur	• Gangtok	• Gandhinagar
• Pune	• Allahabad	• Ludhiana	• Itanagar	• Kohima
• Amritsar	• Varanasi	• Mumbai		
• Patna	• Kochi			
		• Meerut		• Kavarati
		• Jamshedpur		• Port Blair
		• Dhanbad		• Srinagar
				• Imphal

5.4 Report of MoUD on Compost Plants

An Interministerial Task Force on integrated plant nutrient management using city compost was constituted by the Ministry of Urban Development on 26th March, 2003. The task was set-up in pursuance to the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court dt.14.01.03 (WPC 888/96) and subsequent directions of the Cabinet Secretariat dt.16.02.03. The Task Force has submitted its report which has been accepted by MoUD and the report has been filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 06.05.05. The report dwells on length the general/technical and financial requirement for setting-up of compost plants as a viable option for promoting integrated plant nutrient management using city compost. The State Governments and local bodies may refer this report and particularly the smaller local bodies will be benefited as the report is giving guidelines on technical and financial matters.

5.5 Report of MNES on Waste to Energy

In pursuance of an order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court on a writ petition regarding solid waste management in Class-I cities, Ministry of Non-conventional Energy & Sources constituted an Expert Committee to inspect the functioning and records of the project at Lucknow for energy recovery for municipal solid waste. The report of the Expert Committee which has submitted its report to MNES on 7.12.05 has covered issues relating to composting and energy generation. This Report of MNES will help State Governments/ Local Bodies while taking decision for setting up of waste processing plants and particularly with reference to Waste to Energy Project.

6.0 UTILISATION OF GRANTS UNDER 12th FINANCE COMMISSION

The Twelfth Finance Commission has recommended devolution of grants for Urban Local Bodies to the tune of Rs.5000 crores for the period 2005-2010 of which Rs.2500 crores have to be devolved upon local bodies exclusively for setting-up of solid waste management systems in Urban areas to ensure management of MSW in accordance with MSW Rules. Ministry of Urban Development on 6th October, 2005 has circulated guidelines for preparation of DPRs and selection of technologies for processing and final disposal of MSW for different categories of towns for the benefit of State Government/ Local bodies. The emphasis has also be given to implement various activities of solid waste system through private sector participation.

State Governments and Pollution Control Boards may initiate the process for utilizing the grants and set-up appropriate committees/ technical institutions to guide local bodies in preparing DPR for cities and towns

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- (i) MoEF and CPCB may continue the on-going scheme on Demo-Projects for at least one to two towns in each State and this scheme may go in addition to recommended grants under Twelfth Finance Commission to the States. However, smaller towns preferably having population < 5 lakh could be preferred for pilot project
- (ii) Central Ministries such as Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (NCES) may provide necessary assistance to the States in terms of technical assistance and in selection of appropriate technologies relating to waste processing and disposal including facilitating States in seeking private sector participation. This proposed action will help States in proper utilization of grants under the Twelfth Finance Commission.
- (iii) Ministry of Urban Development may circulate the report of an Inter-ministerial task force on integrated plant nutrient management using city compost which has been filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 06.05.2005 (in the matter of WPC 888/96) to Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees and State Governments. This report has brought out various relevant issues on composting particularly technical and financial requirements for setting up of compost plant and will be useful to State Govts, local bodies and other concerned agencies to refer before taking final decisions.

- (iv) A report of the expert committee for inspection and evaluation of the project for energy recovery from MSW at Lucknow; 2005 (brought out with reference to MNES Order dated 19.05.2005) may be circulated to State Govts. for their reference. The recommendations of Expert Group MNES would be useful to States while taking decisions on selection of waste processing technologies and particularly with reference to waste-to-energy projects.
- (v) MoEF may consider to suitably amend the Schedule-I of MSW rules while taking view on funds being provided under the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) which are to be utilized during 2005-2010
- (vi) Specific attention may be required while amending MSW rules in view of ;
 - Promotion of regional facilities (common facilities) for setting-up of waste processing and disposal facilities.
 - Aviation authorities may issue appropriate guidelines to States while deciding for identification of sites for waste processing and disposal.
- (vii) Pollution Control Boards/Local Bodies/ State Governments who have taken initiatives in preparing action plans for solid waste management in metro cities and State Capitals (in pursuance with Supreme Court order dated 04.10.04, WPC 888/96), may get Detailed Project Report (DPR) for each metro city and State Capital and immediately start implementation. During the Eleventh Plan period, States may target to achieve to cover major local bodies in ensuing their compliance to MSW rules taking benefit of grants released and also meeting balance out of own resources of local bodies through State Plan.
- (viii) State governments may set up solid waste mission (as set up by Govt. of West Bengal) and evolve state level policies (like Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and others) and providing technical/ financial guidance to local bodies in their State/UT.
- (ix) Dissemination of information through Electronic media including mass awareness campaigns and seeking private sector participation in solid waste management should be continued activity. Pollution Control Boards/ State Urban Development Departments may place consolidated status on solid waste management (may also include other sanitation issues of state), Annual reports of local bodies and initiatives taken on web site for public benefit.

Implementation Status of Schedule-II

S.No	States/UT	Local bodies taken initiatives for improving collection, segregation, storage and Transportation of waste
1	Arunachal Pradesh	14 District Head quarters have taken initiatives in Selected zones
2	Maharashtra	Local bodies at several places have organized collection of MSW by house-to-house collection by using Ghanta Gandies and collection bins. (Pune,Nasik,Nagpur,Mumbai and others).
3	Tripura	Partially done at Agartala
4	Mizoram	Yet to be taken up.
5	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of 126 local bodies, 119 have taken some initiatives. • House-to-house collection of waste for almost all wards have been reported by 13 local bodies (Barrackpore, North Dum Dum, Bidhaunagar, Kumarhati, Khardata, Madhyamgram, Naihati, Rajarhat-Gopalpur, South Dum Dum, Kulti, Cooch Behar, Suri
6	Assam	No significant initiatives
7	Madhya Pradesh	33 local bodies have taken some initiatives (Bhopal, Indore, Rewa, Gwalior, Shahdol, Amarkantak, Chandi, Ujmariya, etc.)
8	Gujarat	Several local bodies have taken initiatives (Ahemdabad, Surat, Bejalpur, Gandhinagar
9	Punjab	Being proposed at Mandi Gobindgarh and Kartarpur
10	Himachal Pradesh	Yet to be picked up. On demo-basis, initiated at Mandi
11	Chhatisgarh	Initiated in:9 Nagar Nigam, 21 Nagar Palika and 21 Nagar Panchyat (Raipur, Ambikapur, Korba, Durg, Rajnadgeon, Munjeli, Champa, Dhamtari, Ratnpur, Sukma etc.)
12	Nagaland	Kohima, Dimapur
13	Haryana	19 ULBs have taken some step (Faridabad, Ambala, Bhwani, Hissar, Jind, Karnal, Panipat etc.)
14	Daman Diu & DNH	Yet to be started
15	Bihar	Yet to be started
16	Meghalaya	Shillong, Jowai, Tura, Williamnagar, Baghmora, Resubelpara.
17	Chandigarh	House-to-house collection of waste widely practiced.
18	Rajasthan	Initiatives taken by 14 towns.
19	Goa	Panjim
20	Pondicherry	Pondicherry
21	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad, Vishakapatnam, Vijaywada, Suryapet, Guntur, Vizianagaram
22	Andaman Nicobar	At Port Blair in 70 locations covering 18 wards.
23	Karnataka	Many local bodies have taken initiatives
24	Orissa	Not yet initiated

S.No	States/UT	Local bodies taken initiatives for improving collection, segregation, storage and Transportation of waste
25	Tamil Nadu	Almost all the local bodies have partially taken the initiatives for source segregation. Notable works have been done in Chennai, Tirunelveli, Tiruppur, Namakkal, Udumalpet, Polacode, Udagamandalam
26	Jammu & Kashmir	25% coverage by NGOs in Jammu and Srinagar for House-to-house collection.
27	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow, Kanpur

Local bodies and status of Authorisations

S.No	States/UTs	Local Bodies						No. of applications received	No. of authorizations granted
		Corporations	Councils	Nagar Panchayat	Municipalities	Cantonments	Total		
1	Andhra Pradesh	14	-	-	104	-	122	111	66
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	16	14	Nil
3	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	85	47	13
4	Andaman Niccobar	-	-	-	-	-	01	1	1
5	Chattisgarh	10	28	72	-	-	110	79	29
6	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	01	1	1
7	Maharashtra	22	221	4	-	3	250	250	246
8	Tripura	-	1	12	-	-	13	13	13
9	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	02	1	1
10	West Bengal	6	-	-	120	-	126	85	31
11	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	337	3	340	334	293
12	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	154	154	152
13	Punjab	5	91	37	-	4	137	137	1
14	Himachal Pradesh	1	20	28	-	7	56	56	36
15	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	06	1	1
16	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	68	12	Nil
17	Daman Diu	-	2	10	-	-	12		
	DNH	-	-	11	-	-	11	-	
18	Bihar	5	32	85	-	-	122	38	Nil
19	Meghalaya	-	-	6	-	1	07	2	2
20	Rajasthan	14	58	72	39	-	183	119	4
21	Goa	1	12	-	-	-	13	-	-
22	Pondicherry	-	-	10	5	-	15	15	2
23	Orissa						103	54	17
24	Karnataka	6	497	97	44	-	226	226	226
25	Tamil Nadu	6	-	561	152	-	719	90	45
26	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	69	-	69	-	-
27	Uttar Pradesh	11	-	399	200	-	610	499	41
	TOTAL	101	962	1005	1070	18	3577	2339	1220

