

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN
TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI**

IN THE MATTER OF: -

News Item titled. "From paradise to landfill? Viral video shows famous Himachal Pradesh hill station turned into a garbage dump appearing in The Economic Times dated 30.05.2025.

.....Applicants

Versus

State of H.P. & Ors

.....Respondents

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FILED THROUGH
COUNSEL FOR RESPONDENT NO. 7



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**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN
TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI.**

O.A. No. 294/2025

IN THE MATTER OF: -

News Item titled. "From paradise to landfill? Viral video shows famous Himachal Pradesh hill station turned into a garbage dump appearing in The Economic Times dated 30.05.2025.

.....Petitioner

Versus

1. Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board, Through its Member Secretary, Him Parivesh, Phase-III, New Shimla-171009. Phone: 0177-2673766. Email: mspcb-hp@nic.in Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Through its Member Secretary, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032. Phone: +91-11-43102030. Email: mscb.cpcb@nic.in.
2. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Through its Member Secretary, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032. Phone: +91-11-43102030. Email: mscb.cpcb@nic.in.
3. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Sub-Office, Shimla (Regional Office, Chandigarh), CGO Complex, Shivalik Khand, Longwood, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh-171001 Email: iro.shimla-mefcc@gov.in.
4. Deputy Commissioner, Kullu Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Dhalpur, Kullu, H.P.-175101 Phone:01902-222727 Email: dc-kul-hp@nic.in .

A T T E S E D


Attorney General.


Director,
Urban Development,
Himachal Pradesh

5. Special Area Development Authority, Manikaran Through Member Secretary cum Town and Country Planner, Kullu Himachal Pradesh Nagar Yozna Bhawan Block No. 32-A, SDA Complex, Kasumpti, Shimla-171009 Email: [tcp-hp@nic.in/](mailto:tcp-hp@nic.in)
tcpdatabank@gmail.com
6. State of H.P. through its Chief Secretary, to the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh Secretariat, Shimla-171002, Himachal Pradesh.
7. Principal Secretary(UD) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh , Shimla -171002(H.P).
8. Principal Secretary(RD) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh , Shimla -171002(H.P).

.....Respondents

Reply on the behalf of Respondent No.7 in compliance to the directions passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated 13.11.2025

Respectfully Showeth:

The replying respondent submits as under:-

- 1) That the aforesaid Original Application is pending adjudication before this Hon'ble NGT.
- 2) That the above matters were listed earlier for hearing on 13.11.2025.
- 3) That in compliance to the directions passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, it is submitted that the State of Himachal Pradesh is ardently abiding by the Solid Waste

A T T E S E D

(Signature)

Joint Commissioner
Solid Waste Management

(Signature)
Director,
Urban Development,
Himachal Pradesh

Management Rules, 2016. That the Ld. National Green Tribunal, vide order dated 13.11.2025 has impleaded Principal Secretary (Urban Development) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh as party respondent No.7 in the ibid matter.

- 4) That in compliance to the directions passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal, the reply on the behalf the respondent No. 7, i.e., Principal Secretary (Urban Development) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, is being filed through the Director, Department Of Urban Department which is as under:-
- a) The State Government has notified the Himachal Pradesh State Policy on Solid Waste Management vide notification dated 05.12.2018 in pursuance of Rule 11(a) of the SWM Rules, 2016(Copy of Policy on Solid Waste Management is attached as *Annexure R-7/A*). The policy was prepared in line with the SWM Rules, National Policy on Solid Waste Management and National Urban Sanitation Policy. Further, the Himachal Pradesh State Solid Waste Management Strategy was developed in June 2019 to guide Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) on collection, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste based on State-specific conditions. (Copy of State Strategy of Solid Waste Management for ULBs is attached as *Annexure R-7/B*)
- b) The State Policy and Strategy emphasize waste minimisation through
- i. Door-to-door collection with source segregation;
 - ii. Promotion of recycling through Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs).

A T T E S T E D

Joint Commissioner.


Director,
Urban Development,
Himachal Pradesh

- iii. Processing of biodegradable waste through composting, biogas and Waste-to-Energy;
 - iv. Utilisation of non-recyclable combustible waste as Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) for co-processing in cement plants.
 - v. These measures aim at minimising landfill disposal and reducing environmental and public health impacts
- c). In accordance with Rule 11(m), the State has implemented a Rag-Pickers and Scrap-Dealers Registration Scheme (2018) (Copy of Scheme of Registration of Rag-pickers and Scrap-Dealers in the ULBs is attached as *Annexure R-7/C*) to integrate the informal sector into the formal solid waste management system. Approximately 824 rag-pickers have been registered till date. Registered waste pickers are engaged at SWM facilities of ULBs and are linked with recycling industries. This acknowledges and strengthens the role of the informal sector in waste reduction and recycling.
- d). The Urban Development Department monitors implementation of SWM Rules across all 74 Urban Local Bodies in the State (60 old and 14 newly constituted ULBs). Door-to-door waste collection and source segregation have been initiated in 60 ULBs achieving 70-80% source segregation. Overall, 96% of waste generated (380.51 TPD) is being processed. However, the door to door collection and other processing system is being initiated in 14 newly

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City Commissioner.
Director,
Urban Development,
Himachal Pradesh

constituted ULBs. Urban Local Bodies have been directed to identify suitable land for establishment of solid waste processing and disposal facilities in convergence with the Revenue Department. In cases where forest land is the only available option, ULBs have been instructed to initiate the requisite proceedings under the Forest Rights Act (FRA) and Forest Conservation Act (FCA), as applicable. At present, eight (8) land cases are under consideration at various stages of approval under FRA/FCA, while two (2) cases have already been approved, thereby facilitating development of solid waste management infrastructure.

e) Capacity building initiatives undertaken include:

- i) Issuance of composting guidelines for aerobic pit composting;
- ii) Provision of machinery such as OWCs, baling machines, trommels and plastic shredders;
- iii) Training and handholding of ULB staff for segregation, processing and reporting from time to time. Presently the department has engaged two Swachhta Knowledge partners for training, who are conducting trainings in every ULB right from the grass root level workers.

5) It is further submitted that in view of the State SWM Policy and strategy, the status of ULBs in Kullu District is as under: -

At present there are 5 ULB in District Kullu i.e. Municipal Council Kullu, Manali, and Nagar Panchayat Bhunter, Banjar

A T T E S T E D

Joint Commissioner
Kullu District

Director
Urban Development,
Himachal Pradesh

and Nirmand. The Status of Solid waste management in the ULB is as follow;

Municipal Council Manali:

Municipal Council Manali covers 7 wards and achieves 100% waste collection efficiency with source segregation at about 80%. The total waste generation in MC area is approximately 4.81 TPD, out of which 2.64 TPD is wet waste and 1.92 TPD is dry waste. The waste processing tender has been awarded to private agency. A shredder and separator have been installed at site. Dry waste is being sent to a cement plant for co-processing, and by reducing the quantity of wet waste, it is being sent to the biogas plant. The waste generation in MC Manali keeps fluctuating depending on the number of tourists.

Legacy waste: Out of total estimated quantified legacy waste i.e. 100994 tons, 66778 tons of legacy waste has been processed. The work of the processing of remaining legacy waste is under progress.

Municipal Council Kullu:

Municipal Council Kullu comprises 11 wards and reports 100% waste collection with around 75% source segregation. The total waste generation in MC area is about 7.83 TPD, including 4.31 TPD of wet waste and 3.13 TPD of dry waste. All wet, dry, and inert waste (0.39 TPD) generated is being processed. The Municipal Council has established an MRF site at Sarwari where wet waste is treated through composting (Organic waste composter) and some waste is also sent to Gushala, dry waste is

ATTESTED

Mani Comptroller


Director,
Urban Development,
Himachal Pradesh

sorted and after recyclables the balance waste is being sent to Cement Plant.

A new land for establishment of new facility has been identified at Jia Panchayat Kullu for which No Objection Certificate (NOC) has not yet been issued by the concerned Gram Panchayat.

Legacy Waste: The total quantified Legacy waste of MC Kullu (i.e. 51337 tons) has been processed and lifting of RDF from the site is under process.

Nagar Panchayat Bhunter:

Nagar Panchayat Bhunter has 7 wards with 100% waste collection efficiency and approximately 75% source segregation. The total waste generation in NP area is 1.75 TPD, consisting of 0.96 TPD wet waste and 0.70 TPD dry waste. The entire quantity of wet, dry, and inert waste (0.09 TPD) is being processed. The Nagar Panchayat has constructed a temporary solid waste processing facility where wet waste is composted, dry waste is segregated for recycling, and inert waste is disposed of appropriately. Nagar Panchayat does not have a standalone SWM plant at present and is managing waste through interim arrangements. NP Bhunter exploring the possibilities to identify another location for setting up a solid waste management unit in coordination with the administration.

Nagar Panchayat Banjar:

Nagar Panchayat Banjar covers 7 wards and achieves 100% waste collection with source segregation of about 75%. The total waste generation is 0.55 TPD, including 0.30 TPD wet waste and 0.22 TPD dry waste. At present, the Nagar Panchayat does not

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 Data Commissioner


 Director,
 Urban Development,
 Himachal Pradesh

have its own standalone SWM plant and is managing wet waste through temporary composting pits and dry waste disposal through cement plants. A new site has been identified at Larji in Talara Gram panchayat, and the FCA case of the said land is under process.

Nagar Panchayat Nirmand:

Nagar Panchayat Nirmand has 7 wards with 100% waste collection efficiency and around 80% source segregation. The total waste generation is 0.61 TPD, comprising 0.34 TPD wet waste and 0.24 TPD dry waste. While dry waste is being sent to MC Rampur site for further transportation to Cement Plants. For wet waste processing two community composters has been installed. There is still gap in wet waste processing.

The Nagar Panchayat does not yet have a full-fledged SWM processing facility. A site has been identified at Chillanad in Gadej gram panchayat and the FCA case of the said land is under process.

- 6) It is submitted that the regular review and monitoring of SWM is being done, from time to time and the last review was held on dated 19.11.25.

It is, therefore, most respectfully prayed that the reply on behalf of the present replying respondent No. 7 may kindly be taken on record in the interest of justice.

A T T E S T E D


State Commissioner,


Director,
Urban Development,
Himachal Pradesh

संवेदन
शुभमसिद्धि
संवेदन

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AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF REPLY TO THE ABOVE

O.A

I, Dr. Neeraj Kumar S/o Lt. Sh. Govind Ram Aged, 42 years, presently working as Director, Urban Development, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-171002, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under: -

1. That accompanying reply has been drafted at my instance and under my instructions. The contents of para 1 to 6 of the reply are true and correct to my personal knowledge.

2. That I the above named deponent do hereby verify that the contents of para 1 of this affidavit are correct, no part of it is incorrect and nothing relevant has been concealed therefrom.

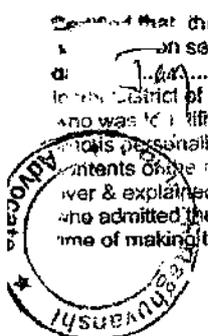
Verified at Shimla on this.....^{13th} day of January, 2026

Identified by

A T T E S E D

Oath Commissioner

Director,
Urban Development,
Himachal Pradesh



Oath Commissioner:
131-26
HP High Court, Shimla

All Cuttings, Corrections & Additions
are attested by me
131-26
Oath Commissioner

Authoritative English text of this Department Notification No. UD-A(3)-12/2015-III Dated 05/12/2018 as required under clause (3) of article 348 of the constitution of India)

Government of Himachal Pradesh,
Urban Development Department.

No. UD-A(3)-12/2015-III Shimla -2, the 05, December, 2018

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (1) of Rule 11 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, the Governor, Himachal Pradesh is pleased to frame the following policy, namely :-

Himachal Pradesh State Policy on Solid Waste Management (Urban)

Preamble

Solid waste management represents one of the greatest challenge present before the State of Himachal Pradesh, as the State pushes towards development. In the State's pursuit for economic and social development, the Government of Himachal Pradesh gives due priority to environmental aspects in line with its commitment to pursue sustainable development. The Urban Development Department in its pursuit of an effective State-wide solid waste management system presents this State policy which would enshrine the general principles, ways and means through which the menace of Solid waste in urban areas, could be tamed effectively.

Introduction

Solid waste management is one of the most essential services for maintaining the quality of life in the urban areas and for ensuring better standards of health and sanitation. In India, this service falls short of the desired level as the systems adopted are outdated and inefficient. Institutional weakness, shortage of human and financial resources, improper choice of technology, inadequate coverage and lack of short and long term planning are responsible for the inadequacy of services.

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For maximizing efficiency and effectiveness of this service, it is necessary to tackle this problem systematically by going into all aspects of the "Solid Waste Management" (SWM) and devise cost effective system which may ensure adequate level of Solid Waste Management services to all class of citizens along with collection, transportation and disposal of waste in an environmentally acceptable manner in terms of the new Solid Waste Management, Rules 2016.

The need of the hour is to devise an efficient solid waste management system where in decision-makers and waste management planners can deal with the increase in complexity, and uncertainty. The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, prescribe the manner in which the Authorities have to undertake collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of the municipal solid waste (the 'MSW') generated within their jurisdiction under their respective governing legislation.

In this context, there is need to revisit, develop and implement appropriate strategy framework to guide the Urban Local Bodies for effectively handling municipal solid waste in order to comply with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 notified by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India and related regulations. The framework will guide and support the urban local bodies in the State for managing the solid waste scientifically and cost effectively.

Provisions under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

In view of the serious environmental degradation resulting from the unscientific disposal of municipal solid waste, the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, notified the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, stipulating all municipal authorities to scientifically manage municipal solid waste. Compliance criteria for each and every stage of waste management - collection, segregation at source, transportation, processing and final disposal - are set out in the Solid Waste Management Rules, which includes :-

- a. defined roles and responsibilities of all the stakeholders;
 - b. mandatory segregation of waste at source and collection of it in segregated manner;
- dumping of municipal solid waste in oceans, rivers, open areas and hill sides are not acceptable;

Superintendent Gr.-II,
Urban Development Department,
Jammu and Kashmir, Shimla-171002

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- d. the biodegradable waste has to be processed by means of composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate biological processing for stabilization of wastes; and
- e. mixed waste containing recoverable resources should be recycled. Other technologies for treatment such as Pelletisation, Gasification, Incineration etc. require clearance from Pollution Control Board before planning and implementation. Landfilling should be the waste disposal method only for inert waste and other waste that is not suitable either for recycling or for biological processing.

Provisions of Rule 11 and Rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rules,

2016:

11. Duties of the Secretary-in-charge, Urban Development in the States and Union territories-

(1) The Secretary, Urban Development Department in the State or Union territory through the Commissioner or Director of Municipal Administration or Director of local bodies shall-

(a) prepare a State Policy and Solid Waste Management Strategy for the State or the Union territory in consultation with stakeholders including representative of waste pickers, self help group and similar groups working in the field of waste management consistent with these rules, national policy on solid waste management and national urban sanitation policy of the ministry of urban development, in a period not later than one year from the date of notification of these rules;

(b) while preparing State Policy and Strategy on solid waste management, lay emphasis on waste reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and optimum utilization of various components of solid waste to ensure minimization of waste going to the landfill and minimize impact of solid waste on human health and environment;

(c) State policies and strategies should acknowledge the primary role played by the informal sector of waste pickers, waste collectors and recycling industry in reducing waste and provide broad guidelines regarding integration of waste picker or informal waste collectors in the waste management system;

(d) ensure implementation of provisions of these rules by all local authorities;

(e) direct the town planning department of the State to ensure that master plan of every city in the State or Union territory provisions for setting up of solid waste processing and disposal facilities except for the cities who are members of common waste processing facility or regional sanitary landfill for a group of cities; and

(f) ensure identification and allocation of suitable land to the local bodies within one year for setting up of processing and disposal facilities for solid wastes and incorporate them in the master plans (land use plan) of the State or as the case may be, through metropolitan and district planning committees or town and country planning department;

(g) direct the town planning department of the State and local bodies to ensure that a separate space for segregation, storage, decentralized processing of solid waste is demarcated in the development plan for group housing or commercial, institutional or any other non-residential complex exceeding 200 dwelling or having a plot area exceeding 5,000 squaremeters;

(h) direct the developers of Special Economic Zone, Industrial Estate, Industrial Park to earmark at least five percent of the total area of the plot or minimum five plots or sheds for recovery and recycling facility;

(i) facilitate establishment of common regional sanitary land fill for a group of cities and towns falling within a distance of 50 km (or more) from the regional facility on a cost sharing basis and ensure

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professional management of such sanitarylandfills;

(j) arrange for capacity building of local bodies in managing solid waste, segregation and transportation or processing of such waste a source;

(k) notify buffer zone for the solid waste processing and disposal facilities of more than five tons per day in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board; and

(l) start a scheme on registration o fwaste pickers and waste dealers.

15. Duties and responsibilities of local authorities and village Panchavats of census towns and urban agglomerations:- The local authorities and Panchayatsshall,-

(a) prepare a solid waste management plan as per state policy and strategy on solid waste management within six months from the date of notification of state policy and strategy and submit a copy to respective departments of State Government or Union territory Administration or agency authorized by the State Government or Union territory Administration;

(b) arrange for door to door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises. From multi-storage buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes, etc., this may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location;

(c) establish a system to recognize organizations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorized waste pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;

(d) facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste

management including door to door collection of waste;

(e) frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of these rules within one year from the date of notification of these rules and ensure timely implementation;

(f) prescribe from time to time user fee as deemed appropriate and collect the fee from the waste generators on its own or through authorized agency;

(g) direct waste generators not to litter i.e. throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., or burn or bury waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, waste bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to authorized the waste pickers or waste collectors authorized by the local body;

(h) setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable informal or authorized waste pickers and waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste and provide easy access to waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile from the source of generation or from material recovery facilities; Bins for storage of bio-degradable wastes shall be painted green, those for storage of recyclable wastes shall be printed white and those for storage of other wastes shall be printed black;

(i) establish waste deposition centers for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal. Such facility shall be established in a city or town in a manner that one centre is set up for the area of twenty square kilometers or part thereof and notify the timings of receiving domestic hazardous waste at such centers;

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(j) ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility or as may be directed by the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee;

(k) direct street sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately and handover to the waste collectors or agency authorized by localbody;

(l) provide training on solid waste management to waste-pickers and waste collectors;

(m) collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day to day basis and promote setting up of decentralized compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions;

(n) collect separately waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation;

(o) set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains in cases where direct collection of such waste into transport vehicles is not convenient. Waste so collected shall be collected and disposed of at regular intervals as decided by the localbody;

(p) collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible;

(q) transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such facility. Preference shall be given for on-site processing of such waste;

Superintendent Gr.-II,
Urban Development Department,
Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-171002

(r) transport non-bio-degradable waste to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility;

(s) transport construction and demolition waste as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste management Rules, 2016;

(t) involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, biogas generation, decentralized processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility;

(u) phase out the use of chemical fertilizer in two years and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the local body and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction. Incentives may be provided to recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector;

(v) facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilization of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology including the following technologies and adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board. Preference shall be given to decentralized processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts such as-

(a) bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilization of biodegradable wastes;

(b) waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste based power plants or cement kilns;


Superintendent Gr.-II,
Urban Development Department,
Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-171002

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(w) undertake on their own or through any other agency construction, operation and maintenance of sanitary landfill and associated infrastructure as per Schedule 1 for disposal of residual wastes in a manner prescribed under these rules;

(x) make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of solid waste management services in the annual budget ensuring that funds for discretionary functions of the local body have been allocated only after meeting the requirement of necessary funds for solid waste management and other obligatory functions of the local body as per these rules;

(y) make an application in Form-I for grant of authorization for setting up waste processing, treatment or disposal facility, if the volume of waste is exceeding five metric tones per day including sanitary landfills from the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be;

(z) submit application for renewal of authorization at least sixty days before the expiry of the validity of authorization;

(za) prepare and submit annual report in Form IV on or before the 30th April of the succeeding year to the Commissioner or Director, Municipal Administration or Designated Officer;

(zb) the Annual Report shall then be sent to the Secretary -in-Charge of the State Urban Development Department or Village Panchayat or Rural Development Department and to the respective State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee by the 31st May of every year;

(zc) educate workers including contract workers and supervisors for door to door collection of segregated waste and transporting the unmixed waste during primary and secondary transportation to processing or disposal facility;

(zd) ensure that the operator of a facility provides personal

protection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate foot wear and masks to all workers handling solid waste and the same are used by the workforce;

(ze) ensure that provisions for setting up of centers for collection, segregation and storage of segregated wastes, are incorporated in building plan while granting approval of building plan of a group housing society or market complex;

(zf) frame bye-laws and prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of these rules and delegate powers to officers or local bodies to levy spot fines as per the bye laws framed;

(zg) create public awareness through information, education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators on the following; namely:-

(i) Not to litter;

(ii) Minimise generation of waste;

(iii) Reuse the waste to the extent possible;

(iv) Practice segregation of waste into bio-degradable, non-biodegradable (recyclable and combustible), sanitary waste and domestic hazardous wastes at source;

(v) Practice home composting, vermi-composting, bio-gas generation or community level composting;

(vi) Wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in the pouches provided by the brand owners or a suitable wrapping as prescribed by the local body and place the same in the bin meant for non-biodegradable waste;

(vii) Storage of segregated waste at source in different bins;

(viii) Handover segregated waste to waste pickers, waste collectors, recyclers or waste collection agencies; and

(ix) Pay monthly user fee or charges to waste collectors or

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local bodies or any other person authorised by the local body for sustainability of solid waste management.

(zh) stop land filling or dumping of mixed waste soon after the timeline as specified in Rule 23 for setting up and operationalization of sanitary landfill is over.

(zi) allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill and the sanitary landfill sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule-I, however, every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill;

(zj) investigate and analyze all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation and where so ever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites; and

(zk) in absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment.

Superintendent Gr.-II,
Urban Development Department,
Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-171002

Objectives of the Policy

The goal of effective Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) services is to protect public health, the environment and natural resources (water, land and air). An effective Municipal Solid Waste Management service can be achieved only by improving the efficiency of Municipal Solid Waste Management activities, thereby leading to the reduction of waste generation, separation of Municipal Solid Waste and recyclable material, and recovery of compost and energy.

The objectives of this Urban Solid Waste Management policy are:

- a. Providing directions for carrying out the waste management activities (collection, transportation, treatment and disposal) in a manner, which is not just environmentally, socially and financially sustainable but is also economically viable.
- b. Establishing an integrated and self-contained operating framework for Municipal Solid Waste Management, which would include the development of appropriate means and technologies to handle various waste management activities.
- c. Enhancing the ability of Urban Local Bodies to provide effective waste management services to their citizens.

Present Solid Waste Management Scenario in Himachal Pradesh:

There are total 54 Urban Local Bodies (2 Municipal Corporations, 31 Municipal Councils and 21 Nagar Panchayats) in the State with total of 7.12 lakh population in the urban areas of State of Himachal Pradesh. Though no serious effort has so far been made in the State to either know the quantity or quality of the waste being generated in the State. Being a most favored tourist destination, the State receives huge influx of tourists in summers. Therefore, quality and quantity of waste generated in the state does not remain the same through all seasons but it shows steep variation during different seasons due to massive floating population in the State of Himachal Pradesh due to touristic activities.

Superintendent Gr.-II,
Urban Development Department,
Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-171002

The State of Himachal Pradesh had conducted the waste characterization

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study through National Environment Engineering and Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur, in the year 2015, to ascertain the quality, quantity and characters of the waste being generated in the State. The study was conducted pre-monsoon and post-monsoon in four representative towns of the State namely Dharamshala, Sundernagar, Mandi and Shimla. The chart below shows the components present in the waste of these towns and their percentage:

S.No.	Waste component	Percentage
1	Biodegradable	52.45
2	Paper	24.09
3	Plastic	9.83
4	Textile	4.10
5	Glass	1.35
6	Rubber	0.44
7	Metal	1.29
8	Inert	6.49

The total Urban Local Bodies in the State on an average generates about 342 Tonnes of waste per day. Urban Local Body wise generation of waste (approximate figure) is as below.-

PER DAY WASTE GENERATION IN URBAN LOCAL BODIES OF THE STATE

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Local Body	Estimated Waste generation (TPD)	Sl. No.	Name of Urban Local Body	Estimated Waste generation (TPD)
1	Municipal Corporation Shimla	90.00	30	Municipal Council Sujanpur	1.90
2	Municipal Council Rampur	4.50	31	Nagar Panchayat Bhota	0.80
3	Municipal Council Theog	1.80	32	Municipal Corporation Dharamsala	18.00
4	Nagar Panchayat Narkanda	0.80	33	Municipal Council Kangra	6.00
5	Nagar Panchayat Suni	0.60	34	Municipal Council Palampur	1.50
6	Nagar Panchayat Chopal	0.40	35	Municipal Council Nurpur	4.00
7	Nagar Panchayat Kotkhai	0.45	36	Municipal Council Dehra	1.80
8	Nagar Panchayat Jubbal	0.30	37	Municipal Council Nagrota	4.00
9	Municipal Council Rohroo	1.00	38	Municipal Council Jawalamukhi	2.10
10	Municipal Council Solan	20.00	39	Nagar Panchayat Jawali	5.20

11	Municipal Council Nalagarh	3.00	40	Nagar Panchayat Bajjnath Paprola	7.80
12	Municipal Council Parwanoo	2.50	41	Municipal Council Chamba	8.50
13	Nagar Panchayat Arki	1.50	42	Municipal Council Dalhousie	2.50
14	Municipal Council Baddi	12.00	43	Nagar Panchayat Chowari	0.30
15	Municipal Council Nahan	10.00	44	Municipal Council Mandi	23.00
16	Municipal Council Paonta	9.00	45	Municipal Council Sundernagar	13.50
17	Nagar Panchayat Rajgarh	1.00	46	Municipal Council Ner Chowk	8.20
18	Municipal Council Bilaspur	4.50	47	Nagar Panchayat Sarkaghat	1.50
19	Municipal Council Naina Devi Ji	1.00	48	Municipal Council Jogindernagar	1.20
20	Municipal Council Ghumarwin	3.00	49	Nagar Panchayat Rewalsar	0.60
21	Nagar Panchayat Talai	0.60	50	Nagar Panchayat Karsog	1.00
22	Municipal Council Una	6.00	51	Municipal Council Kullu	10.00
23	Nagar Panchayat Gagret	2.10	52	Municipal Council Manali	12.00
24	Nagar Panchayat Daulatpur	2.00	53	Nagar Panchayat Bhuntar	2.50
25	Municipal Council Mehatpur	4.00	54	Nagar Panchayat Banjar	0.50
26	Municipal Council Santokhgarh	4.50		Total	342.35
27	Nagar Panchayat Tahliwal	1.80			
28	Municipal Council Hamirpur	15.00			
29	Nagar Panchayat Nadaun	0.70			

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Approaches for Urban Solid Waste Management to be adopted by the State

Hierarchy of Waste Management- 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle):

The framework proposes to have a multipronged approach that includes the 3Rs principle Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. The first choice of measures in waste management, is avoidance and waste generation through its reduction. This step aims for goods to be designed in a manner that minimizes their waste components. Also, the reduction of the quantity and toxicity of waste generated during the production process is important.

Re-using an article removes it from the waste stream for use in a similar or different purpose without changing its form or properties.

The recycling of waste, involves separating articles from the waste stream and processing them as products or raw materials. This approach seeks to recycle a product when it reaches the end of its life span. Recycling is process of transforming materials into secondary resources for manufacturing new products. Promotion of waste recycling sector by providing institutional support and motivating all the stakeholders to segregate at source of generation would be done.

Vision, Goals and Guiding Principles of Policy:

Vision-

The vision of State Solid Waste Management policy is that Urban Cities of State to become totally clean, sanitized, healthy, and livable, ensuring and sustaining good public health and environmental outcomes for all citizens. in line with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. To equip cities of Himachal Pradesh with efficient, environment friendly and sustainable waste management system with complete safe collection, transportation, treatment and disposal facilities and achieve the service Benchmarks.

Goal-

- 100% door to door collection and source segregation.
- Efficient collection and safe transportation of waste generated in the cities.
- 100% treatment and scientific disposal facility and cost recovery.
- Better awareness among the urban population and community mobilization participation.
- Capacity Enhancement and Optimization of the human resources in Solid Waste Management.
- Strengthen the existing bye-laws for better regulation and user charges.
- Encourage Public Private Partnership (PPP) in developing integrated Solid Waste Management on Regional/cluster Approach.
- Developing solid waste treatment/disposal facilities for individual Urban Local Bodies which cannot be covered under cluster based approach.
- Finally achieve 'zero' waste cities in Himachal Pradesh.

Guiding Principles of the policy-

The principles, which govern the future approach to provision of Municipal Solid Waste Management services, include the following :-

- a. Sanitation will be treated as a basic service:- The State Government shall create opportunities and provide necessary support through which, all citizens can have access to sanitation services as their basic entitlement.
- b. Increased awareness of the collective goal of sanitized cities:- The causal linkages of sanitation with public and environmental health need to be made more explicit to citizens, communities and institutions. In addition to the provision of facilities, sustained improvements in the quality of life are possible when supplemented by hygiene and behaviour change. The State will aim to generate demand for safe sanitation, especially among the un-served households. Citizens, communities, institutions, and cities as a whole will be encouraged to play an active role in both behaviour change towards safe sanitation, and ensuring the adoption and use of safe technology to protect the environment.
- c. Institutional roles, responsibilities and capacity development:- The policy will

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focus on progressive articulation in policy and law followed-up by operations that are in line with the spirit of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1994. Devolution of functions, funds and functionaries will need to be progressively ensured to the Urban Local Bodies with adequate support for building planning and management capacities. The quality of city sanitation planning will depend upon the vibrancy of sub-city representative institutions that draw on civil society to ensure active citizen engagement.

- d. Provision of enabling legislation for effective and efficient control and management of environmental sanitation of urban areas.
- e. Promoting recovery of value from solid waste, developing treatment and final disposal facilities, which, while adhering to the statutory requirements, are sustainable, environmental friendly and economical.
- f. Minimizing multiple and manual handling of waste, and designing a system to ensure that Municipal Solid Waste does not touch the ground till treatment and final disposal defining the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders and putting in place an operating framework, which would include appropriate contractual structures developing systems for effective resources utilisation and deployment.
- g. Promoting recovery of value from Municipal Solid Waste ; developing treatment and final disposal facilities, which, while adhering to the statutory requirements, are sustainable, environmentally friendly and economical.

Municipal Solid Waste Management depends, as much upon organization and co-operation between households, communities, Non-Government Organization and Urban Local Bodies, as it does upon selection and application of appropriate technical solutions for various waste management activities.

- h. 'Polluter pays' principle, which basically means that the producer of goods or items should be responsible for the cost of preventing or dealing with any pollution that the process causes, will be adopted and applied to the extent practicable.
- i. Emphasis on operations and maintenance of sanitation infrastructure:- One of the key reasons for poor sanitation infrastructure as well as high capital

expenditure on sanitation is the lack of operations and maintenance of existing sanitation infrastructure. Urban Local Bodies will be responsible to ensure that existing sanitation infrastructure is maintained at adequate operational levels, either through official funds, or in partnership with the private sector.

- j. Integrating broader environmental concerns in the provision of urban sanitation service delivery:- The environment (land, air, and water resources) must be considered in all development activities for sanitation provision and management. All planning and implementation will seek to ensure that adverse risks to public health and the environment are adequately minimized at all stages in the sanitation chain—containment, collection, transportation or conveyance, treatment and re-use or disposal. Appropriate protection of the environment shall be applied, including prosecution under the law as required. The State Government will prioritize those cities that directly or indirectly affect rivers or river basins in the State due to discharge of untreated domestic waste water for setting up pollution abatement systems.


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Implementation Plan:

In accordance with the implementation of above activities, the State has already formulated a State Level Municipal Solid Waste Management Action Plan in the year 2017 and actions accordingly are being taken to improve the Solid Waste Management situation in the State.

Way forward and Strategic Interventions to be introduced:

The Proposed Strategy employs the six main elements:-

- (a) door to Door Collection of Solid Waste generated;
- (b) waste minimization and promotion of recycling of waste;
- (c) engaging stakeholders in implementation of the plan;
- (d) processing, treatment and disposal of waste;
- (e) strengthening the capacities of the Urban Local Bodies ; and
- (f) institutional arrangements and Program support.

(a) **Door to door Collection of Waste Generated-**

- Organizing door-to-door collection of waste to be the irreversible strategic approach to prevent residents from dumping their garbage out in open. The waste collected from door-to-door should be source segregated and collected separately in wet and dry waste from all sources. Appropriate bin system (community or litter bins wherever required) to be adopted in the cities for collection of waste in segregated manner.
- Urban Local Bodies are encouraged for outsourcing of Door-to-Door collection and to integrate it with the treatment plant operations.
- Route mapping of door to door collection activities on City Wide Scale for improved coverage. Vehicles/equipment for collection of waste may be engaged on city-to-city condition basis.
- The waste should be transported in a segregated form (wet and dry) by vehicles upto treatment/disposal facility.
- Waste to be handled mechanically across the Municipal Solid Waste value chain

with minimum human contact with waste. Modernize fleet management services with covered transportation system to be adopted for transportation of the waste.

- Specific safety arrangements to be made for people working in the area of collection and transportation of waste.

(b) Waste minimization and promotion of recycling of waste-

- Promotion of recyclable substitutes for non-biodegradable materials like plastics and develop systems for their recycle, reuse, through promotion of relevant technologies, and use of incentive based instrument, and developing and implementation of measures for reduction and removal of non-biodegradables through participatory approaches.
 - Municipal Solid Waste to be segregated at source into groups of organic, inorganic, recyclables and hazardous waste. Municipal Solid Waste Management constituents like metal, plastics, glass and paper wastes are to be segregated and recycled. Each Urban Local Bodies to identify land to establish Dry Waste Sorting facilities (Material Recovery Facilities) wherever possible through social entrepreneurs, common interest groups of informal sector likerag pickers associations and co-operatives, Community Based Organizations like Women Self Help Groups, Slum Level Federations, Apartment Societies, Resident Welfare Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations to be involved.
 - Encourage individual households/ apartment complexes for setting 'sourcecomposting options' like vermin-composting/ composting at household level, portable new age small scale bio gas units for kitchen waste, and small-scaledecentralized units for treating the organic waste fraction to the places like communitylevel, large hotels, marriage halls, hostels, organizedcolonies.
 - Urban Local Bodies to set up community-based composting yards on suitable road-side locations, institutional campuses and public parks for horticulture waste or leaf litter and encourage interested sweeper groups, apartment societies, resident welfare associations or Community Based Organizations to maintain them and use the proceeds from the sale of manure produced by them.
- Landfill sites to be used sparingly and only as a last resort in waste management hierarchy and shall not exceed 20% of the total municipal solid waste generated. Organic material and recyclables to be recovered fully prior to land filling of only inert matter.

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(c) Engaging Stakeholders in Implementation-

- Encourage sound contracting practice which begins with setting operational goals, defining performance or service benchmark standards and specifications and producing a document that communicates these to private, semi-private, Non-Government Organizations, Community Based Organizations or other economic sectors who would like to participate as service providers.
- Awareness among stakeholders on Solid Waste Management is important and continuous process. There is need to intensify extension activities so as to continuously motivate and educate the stakeholders through effective IEC programs. ULBs to raise the awareness of city stakeholders through regular meetings with households, establishments, industries, elected representatives, municipal functionaries, media, etc. since improved sanitation can ensure improved public health and environmental outcomes only if considerable changes in behavior and practice take place across the spectrum of the society.
- Urban Local Bodies may develop and strengthen Civil Society Organizations- Resident Welfare Associations in Non-Slum Areas for effective democratic and participatory functioning devising methodologies on the lines of Community Based Organizations like Self Help Groups in the Slum Areas to ensure Community participation and ownership of Solid Waste Management on sustainable mode.
- Urban Local Bodies to disseminate relevant information on waste quantities and characteristics; waste treatment, recovery and disposal; the costs of providing the waste management services; the sources of funding used to finance the services in public domain. Publication of reports on Annual report of the Service Levels shall also be done.
- Urban Local Bodies to constitute City Sanitation Task Force involving the stakeholders in planning, implementation and monitoring of the City Sanitation Plans.

(d) Processing, Treatment and Disposal of Waste-

- Urban Local Bodies to adopt a mix of multiple of options of centralized (city and regional level) and decentralized options for treatment and scientific disposal.
- Centralized processing units at cluster level in case of municipalities considering the quantities of waste generated and economics of clustering them into regional

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facilities.

- Treatment of segregated waste to be done through appropriate technologies based on the feasibility, characteristics and quantities of waste. The technology options could be Composting, Bio-methanation for bio-degradable/wet waste and waste to energy, Refuse Derived Fuel, Co-Processing of dry segregated rejects in cement/ power plants, which are endorsed by the Central Pollution Control Board.
- Treatment and Scientific disposal are net cost based and recovery of Operation and Maintenance cost is technology dependent. Tipping / Processing Fee is the mechanism to compensate the Public Private Partnership projects developed for treatment and disposal.

(e) Strengthening the Capacity of Urban Local Bodies-

- State Government to guide Urban Local Bodies to draft model bye-laws and legislations to facilitate levying user charges, penalties for violators and explore revenue options like revenues from sale of waste and by products, Clean Development Mechanisms, Solid Waste Management Cess, Landfill tax or Processing fee etc., to achieve financial sustainability.
- Set out operational guidelines for the procurement of equipment and services based on the size of the town and population.
- Provide incentives and market linkages for the by-products like compost and other recyclables. Creation of market avenues through involvement of the Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Forests and Fertilizer companies as well as other agencies in the farm sector to ensure effective marketing of the compost as well as its by-products.
- Formulate and implement state and Urban Local Body level capacity building programs on Solid Waste Management topics based on contract management and monitoring, environmental compliance and complaint redressal and monitoring systems including attitude and behavior change and creation of platforms for field based interactive learning and exposure visits.
- Formulate and implement state and Urban Local Body level for capacity building programs to the field staff, supervisory staff, contract employees, officers, civil society organizations, community-based organizations, on Solid Waste Management topics based on the responsibilities including attitude and

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behavior change and creation of platforms for field based interactive learning and exposure visits.

- The State shall explore and arrange for free medical services and insurance to be made available to those whose health is affected on account of handling solid waste.
- Strengthen the institutional capacities of the Urban Local Bodies as per the size of the Urban Local Body.

(f) Institutional Arrangements and Program Support-

- Setting up a Technical Cell with experts to extend support to the Urban Local Bodies at State Level. The Technical cell would support in identifying sites for processing, treatment and landfill facilities (both individual and regional). Public Private Partnership models, technologies, structuring and financing of projects including implementation and monitoring of the Mechanical Composting, Waste to Energy and Bio-methanization, Co-Processing in cement/ power Projects.
- State Level Sanitation Committee to be set up to review the progress of Municipal Solid Waste management in Urban Local Bodies across the state on regular basis and provide necessary advice in upscaling.
- Encourage Urban Local Bodies to perform better in all aspects of planning, coordination, and implementation, the state government to institute an annual awards scheme to the best performing towns to create a competitive spirit among cities/Towns in the State.
- The Solid Waste Management cell to be established at regional level for providing necessary technical support to the Urban Local Bodies and monitoring the Solid Waste Management activities. The regional level Solid Waste Management cell shall also monitor and implement Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in the concerned Urban Local Bodies. Develop and design awareness and capacity building programs for the Urban Local Bodies.

By Order

Prabodh Saxena
Pr. Secretary(UD) to the
Government of Himachal Pradesh

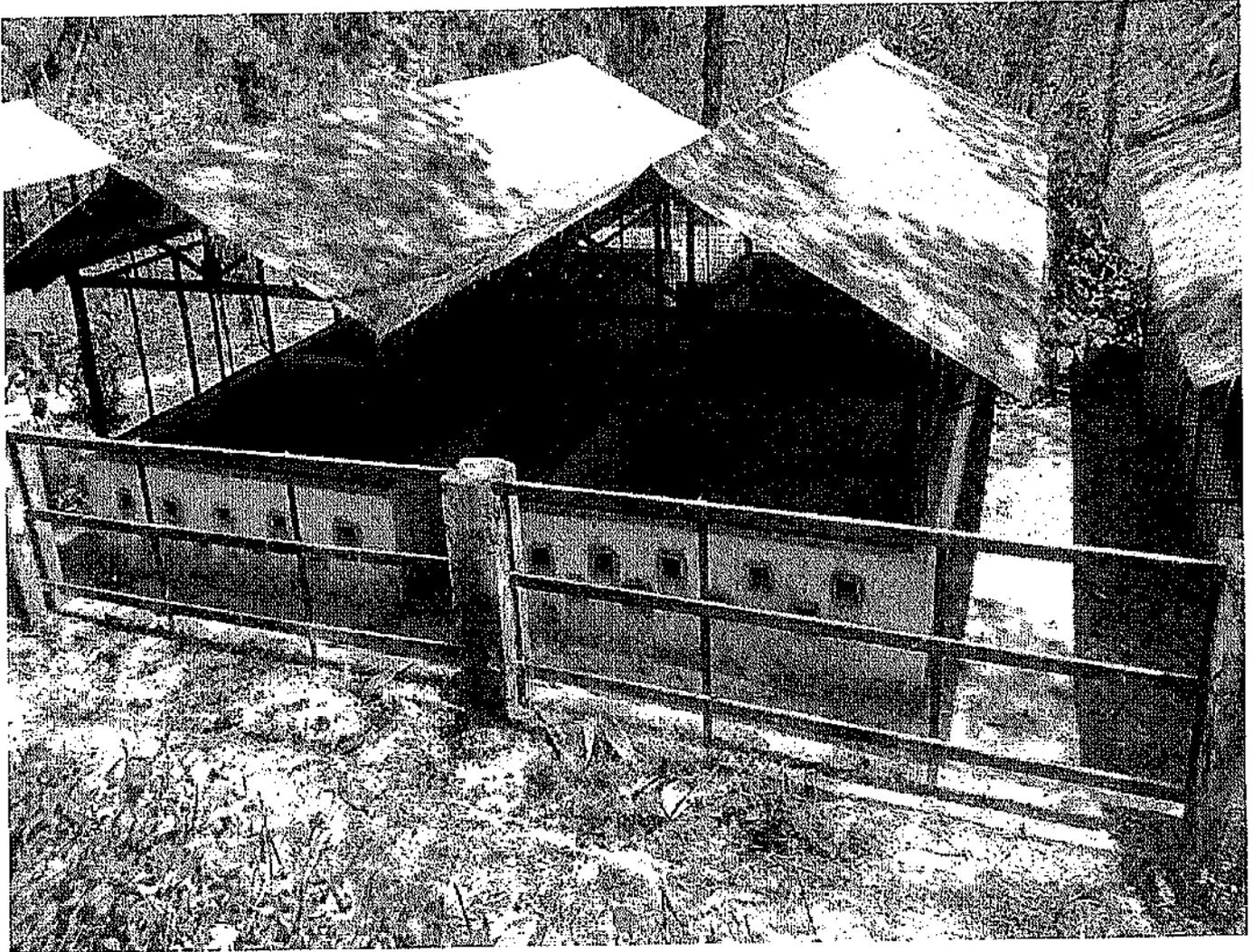
Endst. No. UD-A(3)-12/2015-III, dated: Shimla-2, the
Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to :-

5/12/2018

1. The All ACS/Pr.Secy/Secy to the Government of Himachal Pradesh.
2. The DLR-cum-Deputy Secretary Law (Legislation) to the Govt. of H.P.
3. The Secretary(GAD) to the , Govt of H.P. for information w.r.to item No.42 dated 20/11/2018(CMM).
4. The Director, Urban Development, PalikaBhawan, Talland, Shimla-2.with a request to circulate the policy to all ULBs , other concerned and also upload on the website.
5. The All the Deputy Commissioners (except Kinnaur & Lahaul Spiti) in Himachal Pradesh.
6. The Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Shimla-1
7. The Commissioner, Dharamshala Municipal Corporation, Distt. Kangra. H.P.


Deputy Secretary (UD) to the
Government of Himachal Pradesh


Superintendent Gr.-II,
Urban Development Department,
Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-171002

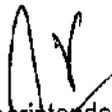


State Strategy on Solid Waste Management – Himachal Pradesh

Department of Urban Development,
H.P.

May, 2019

A guidebook on Solid Waste Management for Urban Local Bodies


Superintendent Gr-II,
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State Level Strategy for Solid Waste Management Strategy for Urban Local Bodies in Himachal Pradesh.

Background:

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had notified "Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016" in April, 2016 which specifically defines the roles and responsibility of different stakeholders. Accordingly, state Government has taken following steps at State level till date for compliance of above rules as required under rule-11 of SWM Rules, 2016:

- ✓ H.P. State Policy on Solid Waste management notified
- ✓ H.P. State Solid Waste Management Action Plan has been prepared
- ✓ Draft bye-laws on SWM, incorporating all provisions of SWM Rules, 2016 prepared and circulated to all ULBs
- ✓ Scheme for registration of rag-pickers & scrap-dealers developed
- ✓ Waste Characterization study conducted in the State through NEERI
- ✓ ULB wise Action Plans prepared
- ✓ Composting guidelines prepared & circulated to ULBs

In addition, a Plastic Waste Management Action Plan also has been prepared for the State.

Further, in order to establish Solid Waste processing & disposal facilities in the State on PPP mode, the State Govt. had earlier adopted cluster-based approach in the year 2017. The Department of Urban Development jointly with H.P. State Pollution Control Board had identified 5 major clusters and 25 sub-clusters for management of non-biodegradable and biodegradable waste separately. Total 8 clusters were finalized where the adequate land parcels were identified for setting up of these facilities. The pre-feasibility studies for finalized clusters was conducted by HPSPCB and the Tender documents were prepared by H.P. Infrastructure Development Board (HPIDB). The main reasons for adopting cluster-based approach were:

- ❖ To identify common land parcel for cluster of ULBs as finding land parcel in each ULB is difficult.

- ❖ To attract private investment in Solid Waste Management and outsourcing the Operation & Maintenance part by developing the SWM facilities on PPP mode.
- ❖ To address the problem of lack of technical manpower & adequate capacity in ULBs to maintain & operation SWM facilities.

Despite lot of efforts, the State had to abandon the cluster approach due to following reasons:

- × Large land parcel required but adequate land parcels not available.
- × Land identification, transfer and tendering on PPP mode, a time-consuming process.
- × Lesser turn out of developers due to small projects.
- × Smaller land parcels identified in the meanwhile within the ULBs

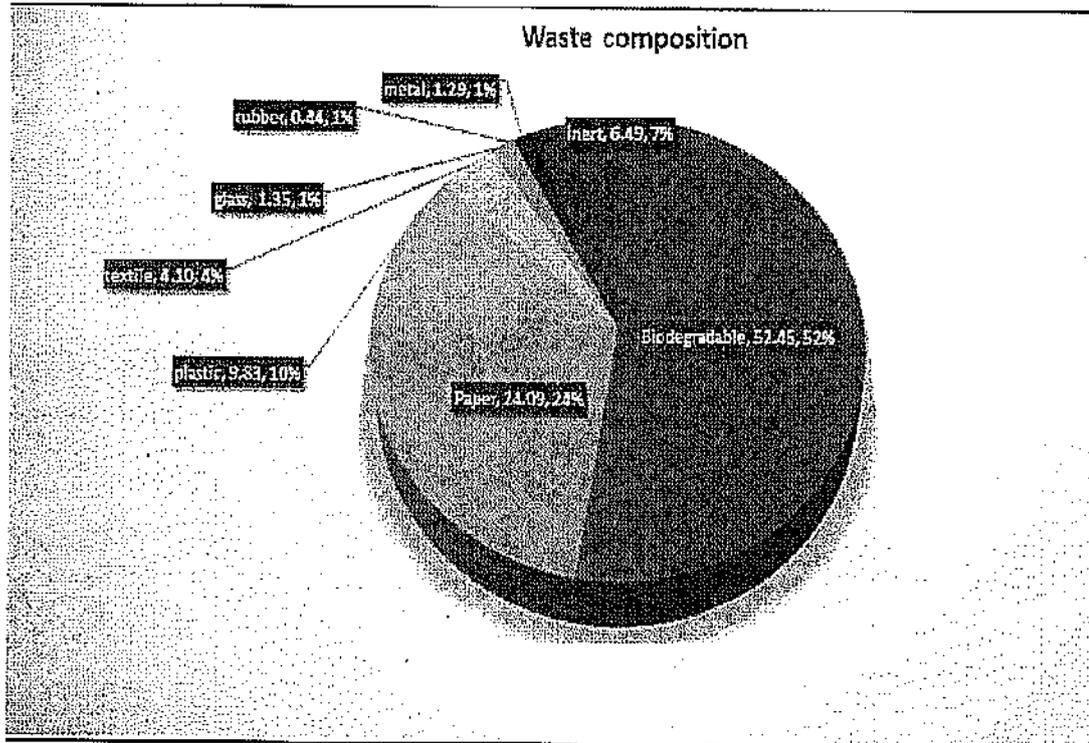
Keeping in view the above factors, the decentralized approach has now been adopted by the State.

State Profile:

- No. of ULBs - 54 (2-Municipal Corporations, 31-Municipal Councils & 21-Nagar Panchayats)
- Population (Urban) - 7.13 lacs
- Total Urban Area - 279.88Sq Km.
- % of total State population - 10.38
- % Decadal Growth (2001 - 2011) - 15.95
- Total waste generation - 370 TPD (approx..) (Quantity shows steep variations during summer & winter season due to huge influx of tourists)
- Total biodegradable/ wet waste generated - 190 TPD (approx..)
- Total non-biodegradable/ dry waste generated - 150TPD (approx..)

- **Average temperature** - The average temperature in H.P. varies from 22 degrees to 37 degree Celsius in summer and from 0 degree to 15 degree Celsius in winters.

Waste Characteristics as per NEERI study:



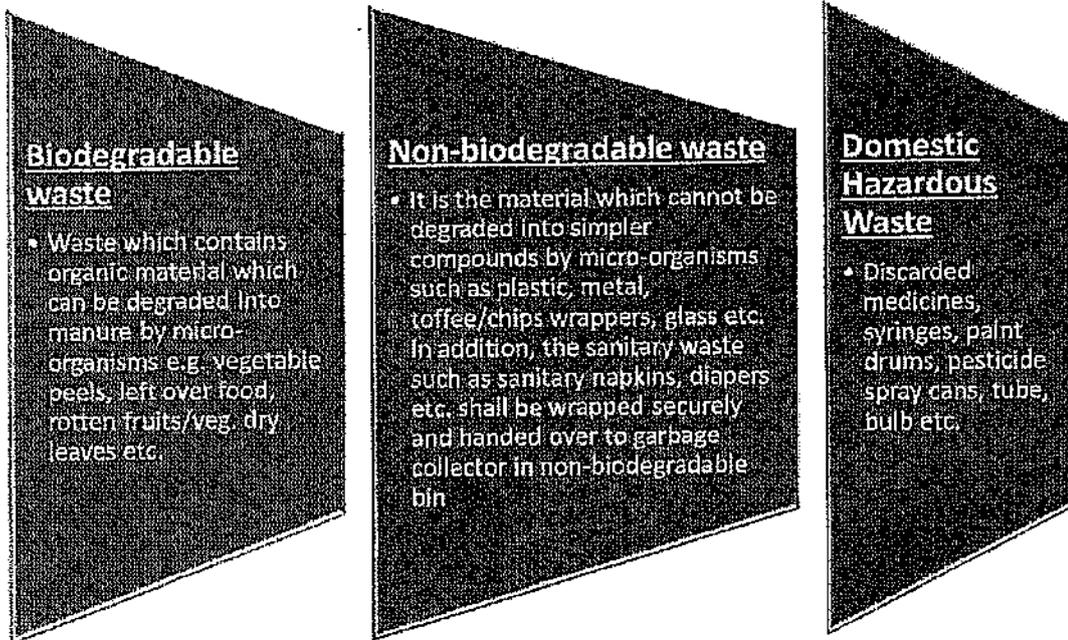
Strategy for Management of Solid Waste in the State:

Collection: As per the SWM Rules, 2016 the garbage collection is to be done from the door step of the waste generators and in case of multistory buildings, complexes, the waste shall be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location. In SWM Rules, 2016 the duties of waste generators have been defined as below:

- **Rule 4(1)(a)** - Segregation of waste at source into three separate streams namely bio-degradable, non-biodegradable and domestic hazardous wastes
- **Rule 4(1)(b)** - wrap securely the used sanitary waste like diapers, sanitary pads etc., and hand over the same separately to authorized person of ULB.
- **Rule 4(2)** - Not to throw, burn or bury the solid waste on streets, open public places or in the drain/water bodies.

- **Rule 4(3)** - Shall pay user fee for solid waste management, as specified in the bye-laws of the local bodies.
- **Rule 4(4)** - Not to organize an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the local body, at least three working days in advance.
- **Rule 4(5)** - Street vendors to keep suitable containers for storage of waste generated during the course of his activity.
- **Rule 4(6)** - The Bulk Waste Generators i.e. the waste generators generating more than 100Kg waste per day or as specified by ULB in its by-laws, shall manage the biodegradable portion of their waste within their own premises.

To comply with the provisions of SWM Rules within the ULBs, the State Govt. has adopted a strategy of segregation of waste at source into 3 main streams as below:



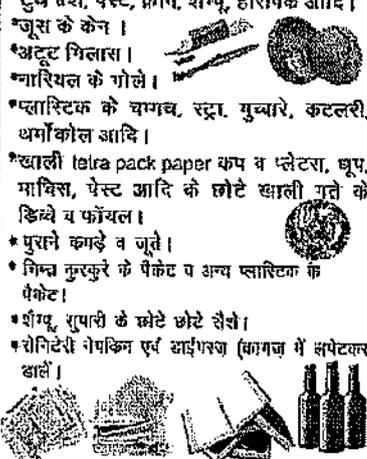
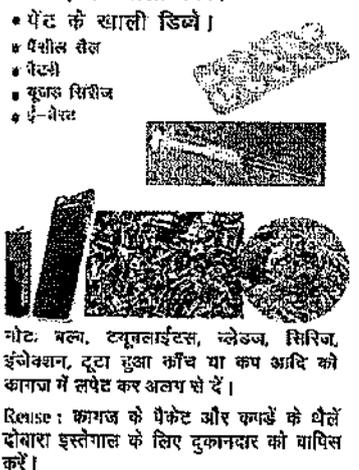
All the ULBs shall develop mechanism to collect & transport the waste in segregated manner only by making necessary changes, in their collection/transportation system as per locally feasible method.

The door to door collection of segregated waste has been started in most of the ULBs however the source segregation needs to be improved.


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The commonly found items in household waste and their segregation into 3 components is illustrated in the picture below:

कचरा नियोजन विधि (कचरा अलग-2 करके रखें)

 गीला कचरा बिन	 सूखा कचरा बिन	 घरेलू खतरनाक कचरा
जैविक (गीला) कचरा Biodegradable (Wet) Waste	अजैविक (सूखा) कचरा Non-biodegradable (Dry) Waste	घरेलू खतरनाक कचरा Domestic Hazardous Waste
<p>रसोई का कचरा</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • सब्जियों व फलों के छिलके। • बचा हुआ भोजन। • अंडे के छिलके। • चाय पत्ती। • चाय द्रव्य। • धिकन व हड्डियाँ। • इस्तेमाल किए हुए टिशु पेपर।  <p>• पत्ते, पूजा के फूल सासा आदि।</p> <p style="text-align: center;">कचरे को बाहर ना फेंके</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • पुराने आभार व पुस्तकें, कागज। • प्लास्टिक व काँच के डिब्बे, बोतलें, स्टेशनरी, टूथ ब्रश, पेस्ट, क्रीम, शेम्पू, हारपिक आदि। • जूसा के केन। • अटूट गिलास। • ग्लारियल के गोले। • प्लास्टिक के बगल, रद्दा, मुच्यारे, कटलरी, थर्मोकॉल आदि। • खाली tetra pack paper कप व प्लेट्स, घूप, माफिस, पेस्ट आदि के छोटे खाली गुत्ते के डिब्बे व फॉयल। • पुराने कगड़े व जूते। • गिन्ना नुरकुरे के पैकेट व अन्य प्लास्टिक के पैकेट। • शींगू, रूपासी के छोटे छोटे लैचें। • रेगिस्ट्री कंपकिन एर आइगरण (कागज में सपेटकर खालें)।  <p style="text-align: center;">कचरे को न जलाएँ</p>	<p>सेमिटेरी कचरा</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • दवाई के खाली रैपर। • पेंट के खाली डिब्बे। • पेशील तैल • गैस • कूलर रिपैरिज • ई-वेस्ट  <p>गोट, बल्ब, ट्यूबलाइट्स, ग्लेज, सिरिज, इंचोबशन, टूटा हुआ काँच या कप आदि को कागज में सपेट कर अलग से दें।</p> <p>Reuse : कागज के पैकेट और कगड़ों के धूलें दोबारा इस्तेमाल के लिए दुकानदार को वापिस करें।</p> <p style="text-align: center;">कचरा केवल मात्र संग्रहित करवायी जायेगी</p>

Further, in order to assist ULBs, for management of Solid Waste in scientific manner, following strategy has been developed to be adopted by all ULBs for management of Solid Waste in scientific and sustainable manner:

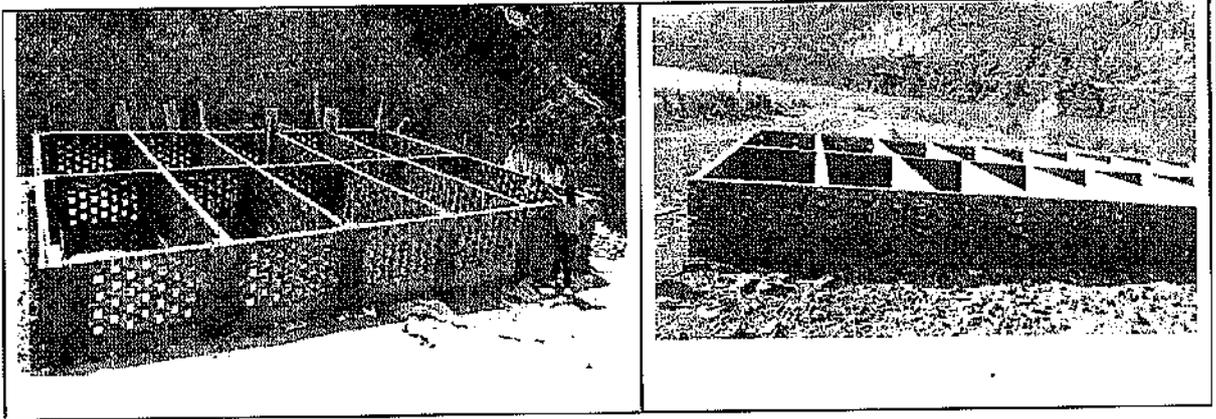
For Bio-degradable waste:

Aerobic Microbial Composting Pits: The Aerobic microbial composting pits are the best suitable method for managing organic/biodegradable/wet waste. These pits shall be developed in the ULBs. ULBs shall practice following:

- Construction only the aerobic honeycomb model pits for composting
- Put only the segregated biodegradable waste in compost pits
- Use enzymes/microbes to decompose the waste faster (Suggestive list of microbes suppliers is at Annexure-A.

Note: The detail guidelines for developing aerobic pit composting facility has already been issued to all the ULBs and is also available on DUD website.

The suggestive design for developing honeycomb aerobic compost pits is enclosed at Annexure-B.



Aerobic honeycomb composting pit model

For Non-Biodegradable waste:

Development of Material Recovery Facility (MRF): To manage the non-biodegradable waste, MRF is to be developed in all ULBs. MRF shall be used for following:

- To sort/ segregated dry/non-biodegradable waste further into recyclable and non-recyclable and shall sell/hand over the same to recyclers duly authorized by H.P. State Pollution Control Board (list attached at Annexure-C & available on HPSPCB website) or sell the same to the scrap-dealers registered with the ULB.
- The recyclable waste shall be channelized for recycling through rag-pickers/ scrap-dealers.
- Non-recyclable combustible material in non-biodegradable waste shall be tied up and shall send the same to nearby cement industry for co-processing or hand over the plastic waste to HPPWD for road construction.

The suggestive design for developing MRF is enclosed at Annexure-D.

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Urban Development Department,
Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-171002

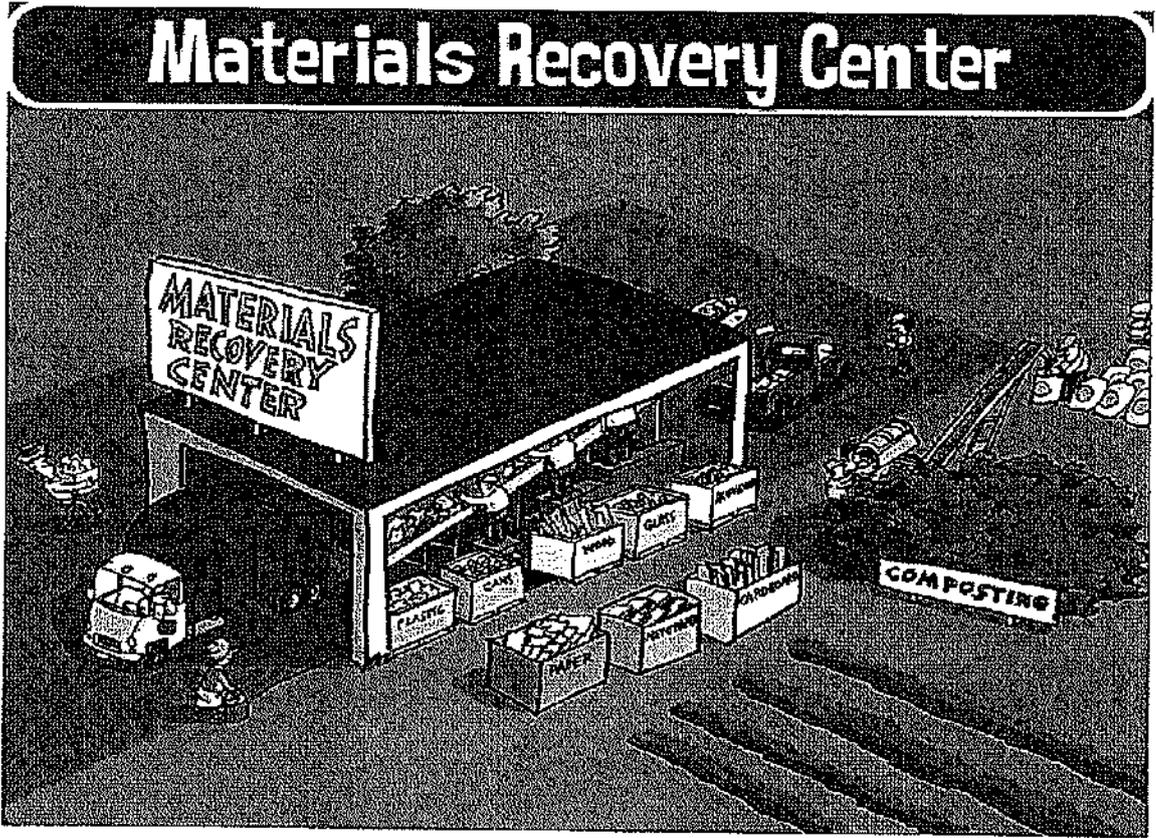


Figure 1: Concept of MRF

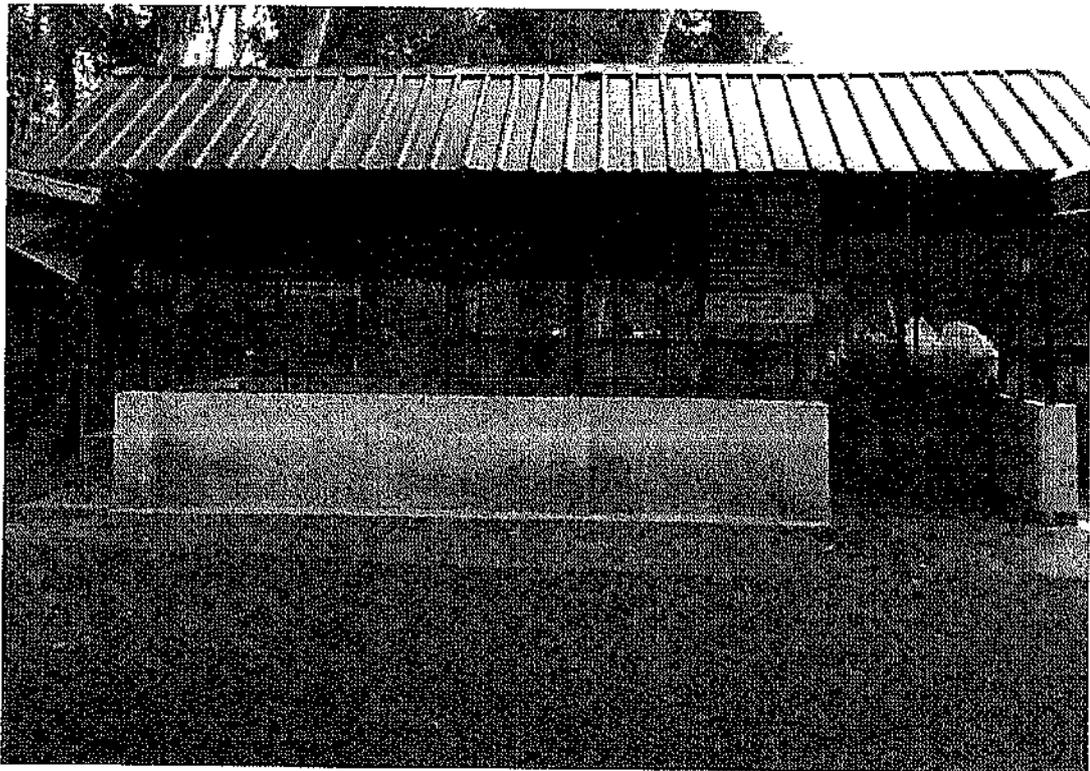


Figure 2: MRF at Kerala


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Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-171002



Figure 3: Solid & Liquid Resource Management Centre, Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh

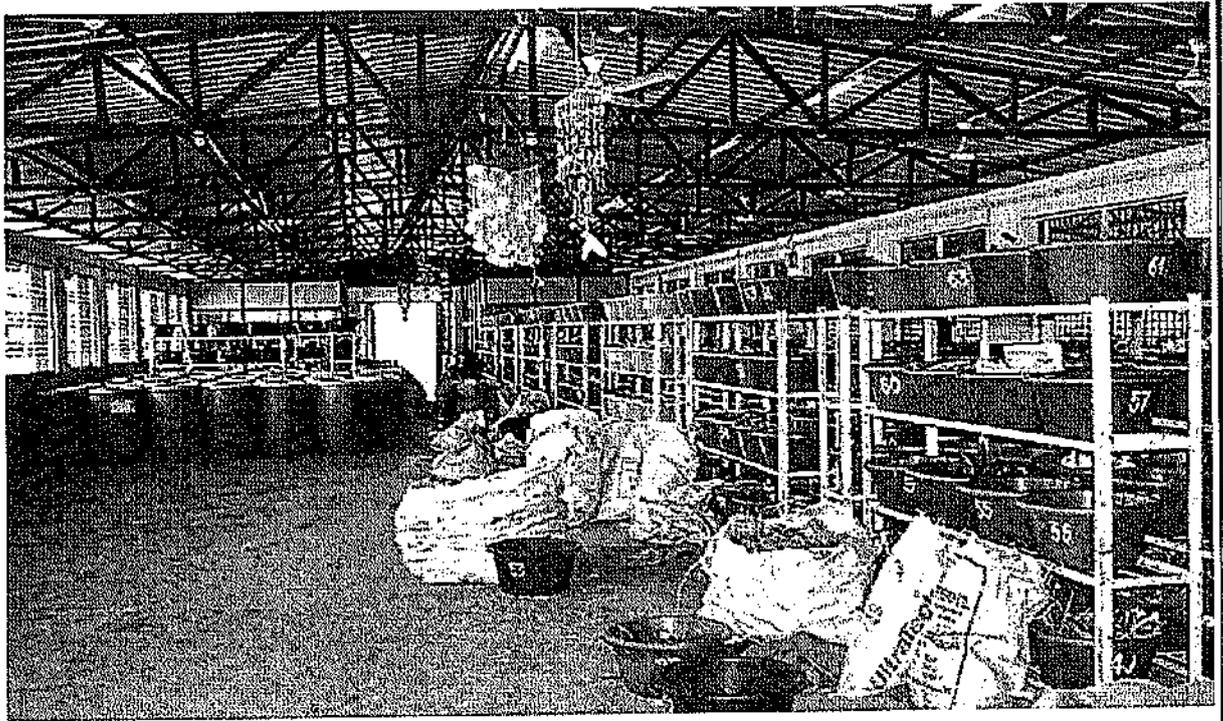


Figure 4: SLRM model Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh

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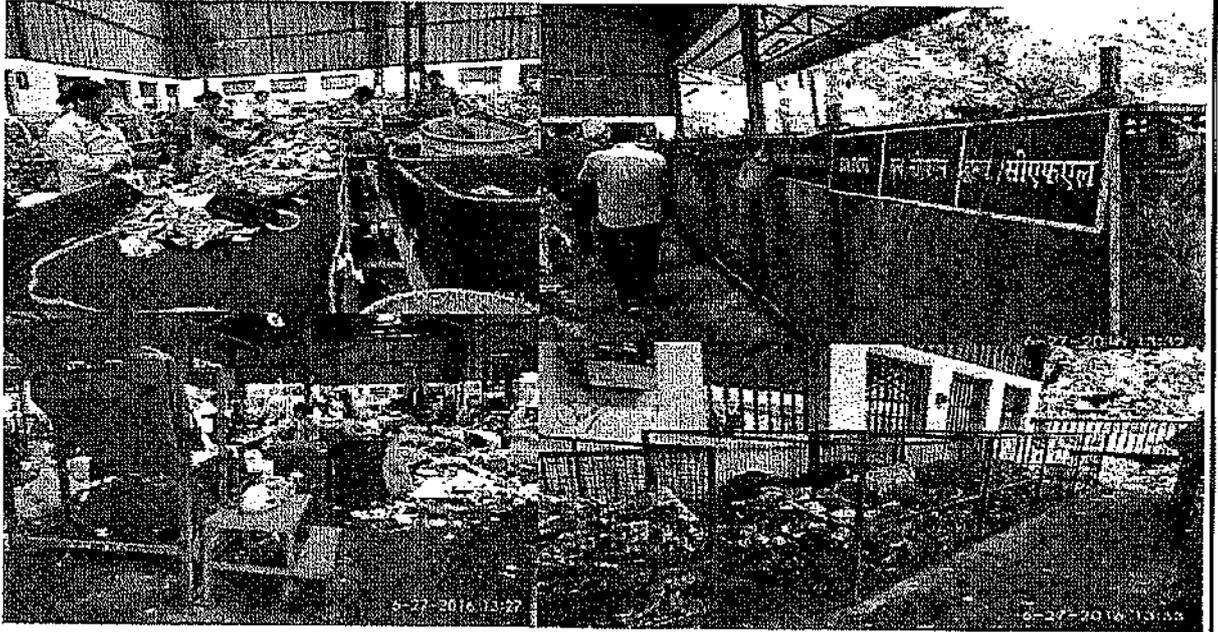
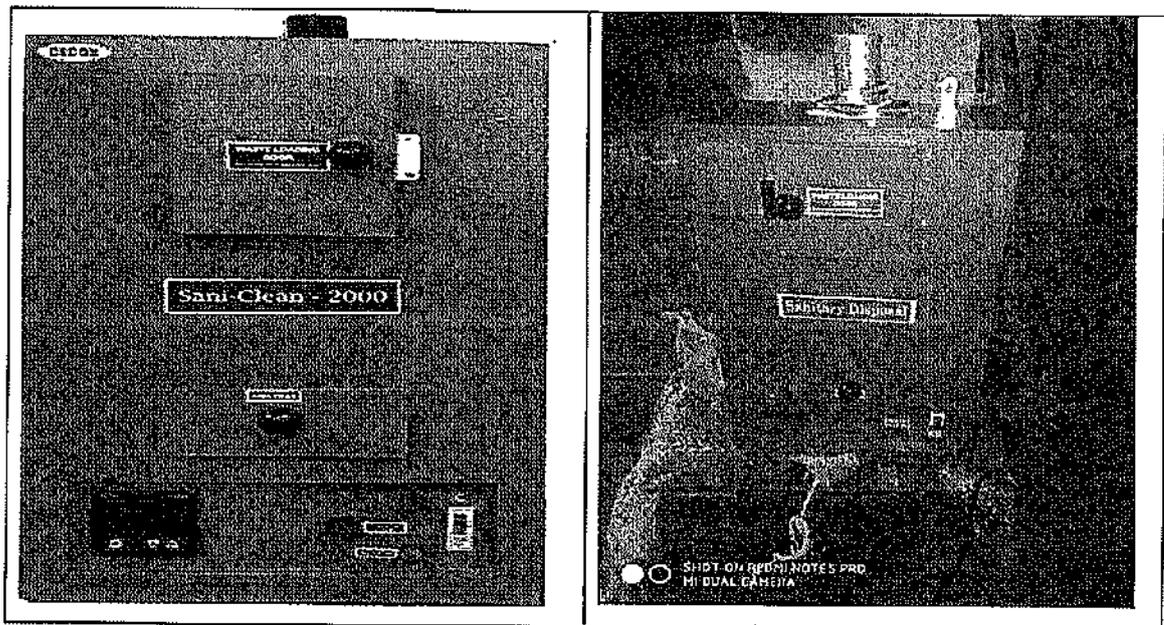


Figure 5: MRF at Panaji Municipal Corporation

Separate collection & treatment of sanitary waste: For managing sanitary waste, ULBs may install waste incinerators at the Waste Processing / Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) sites., till then all the ULBs may store the sanitary waste separately in suitable containers. All the waste generators have to wrap securely sanitary waste and hand over to authorized waste collector along with non-biodegradable waste. The Department shall install sanitary waste disposal incinerators in all the ULBs where sanitary waste such as sanitary napkins, diapers etc. shall be disposed of.



Sanitary waste incinerator

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Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-171002

For Domestic hazardous waste:

To manage the domestic hazardous waste, hazardous waste deposition centers/kiosk shall be developed in all ULBs, where waste generators can deposit their domestic hazardous waste. Atleast one kiosk shall be developed in each ULB and in bigger ULBs even more kiosks shall be developed keeping in view the requirement of ULB. In addition, the domestic hazardous waste shall also be collected from the door step of generators through door to door garbage collection (atleast once in a week). All ULBs shall store this waste separately & securely at their dump sites and shall compulsorily have tie-up with hazardous waste treatment, storage & disposal facility (TSDF). At present there is only one authorized TSDF in the State of H.P. i.e. M/s Shivalik Solid Waste Management, Dabhota, Nalagarh. The hazardous waste TSDF shall lift all the hazardous waste and dispose of this waste at their facility. The suggestive design for developing hazardous waste collection center/kiosk is enclosed at Annexure-E.

Operation & Maintenance of above equipment/machineries: The operation & maintenance of solid waste processing facilities is vital aspect in order to sustain the waste management system. Hence, necessary capacity building at ULB level shall be done by the equipment suppliers by providing them training on operating the machineries. Dedicated manpower shall be deployed by all ULBs in these facilities which shall supervise, operate, maintain records etc. ULBs shall also make efforts to integrate rag-pickers and encourage them to provide their support in managing these facilities.

Further to assist the ULBs, the centralized procurement by the Directorate or Urban Development shall be done in order to have uniformity in specifications and outcome desired out of the machineries.


Superintendent Gr.-II,
Urban Development Department,
Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-171002

Annexure-A

List of suppliers of enzymes/microbes to fasten the aerobic composting process

S.No.	Supplier agency	Contact details
1	NARMADA BIOTECH LTD.	8989521999 pranayhiran@rediffmail.com
2	Excel Industries Limited	022-66464342 owc@excelind.com
3	Eco Support Pvt. Ltd.	9920461282/9892831668 ecosupindia@gmail.com
4	Ecoman Enviro Solutions Pvt Ltd	7720999222 parimal@ecoman.in; vaibhav@ecoman.in
5	Shudh-Labh Solutions Pvt Ltd	080-49516689 09880710830 ramanan@sudh-labh.in
6	Smart Enviro Systems	Mr. Rakeshprashar, Email ID: prashar_rakesh@yahoo.in Mobile Number: 09871443052
7	Alfa Therm Limited	Vijay Saroj -9958692424 vijay@alfatherm.in
8	Vermigold Ecotech Pvt Ltd	Mr. Amol Chorghe 919619664810, amol.c@vermigold.com

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Annexure-B

PROPOSED DESIGN OF COMPOSTING PITS

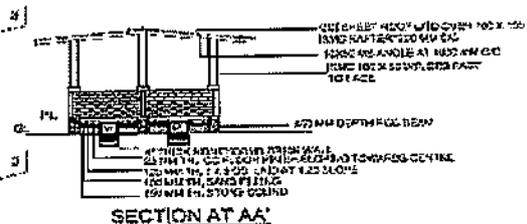
TEMP 1 COURSES OF BOND WALL
LAID IN STRICH OF REINFORCED
PLASTER

COURSES OF HONEYCOMB WALL

ELEVATION OF INTERMEDIATE WALL CC

COURSES OF HONEYCOMB WALL

ELEVATION OF OUTER WALL BB

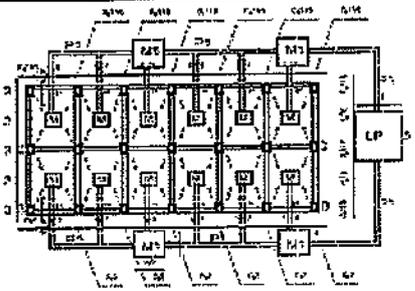


SECTION AT AA'

PROPOSED DESIGN OF HONEYCOMB
AEROBIC COMPOSTING PITS

SPECIFICATION

1. THE TOP OF THE PIT SHALL BE SLOPED TOWARDS THE CENTRE TO ALLOW FOR THE COLLECTION OF LEACHATE IN THE CENTRAL DRAINAGE CHANNEL FOR THE COLLECTION OF THE SAME.
2. A 150 MM DIA (100 mm) PVC PIPE CONNECTED TO THE SEWER MANHOLE IS TO BE CONSTRUCTED DURING THE PIT WITH THE 150 mm PVC PIPE SLOPED AT 1:30.
3. THE SLOPED MANHOLE SHALL BE CONNECTED TO THE MAIN LEACHATE PIPE WITH 100 mm DIA PVC PIPE Laid AT THE SLOPE OF 1:30.
4. THE DISTANCE OF THE PIT SHALL BE 4 METRE WITH HONEYCOMB INTERMEDIATE WALL.
5. CORNERS OF THE PIT SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED WITH 150 mm DIA SECTION WELDED FACE TO FACE CONSTRUCTED WITH THE OUTER WALL WITH SUBSIDY PLATE.
6. THE CHANNEL OF LEACHATE SHALL HAVE SLOPE TOWARDS THE PIT CENTER.
7. THE 3 METRE OF THE AEROBIC COMPOSTING PIT SHALL BE 150 mm ABOVE THE GROUND LEVEL.
8. THERE SHALL BE PROVISION FOR SAIL INTERMEDIATE MANHOLE WHICH SHALL BE USED TO DRAINAGE THE PIT WITH CONNECTION TO THE LEACHATE POND AT THE PIT.
9. ALL DIMENSIONS SHALL BE IN METRE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
10. SCALE: 100:1



LAYOUT PLAN

- LEGEND
- M = MANHOLE 400 MM X 400 MM
 - M = MANHOLE 400 MM X 400 MM
 - P = 100 MM DIA PVC PIPE LAID AT 1:30
 - M = 150 MM DIA PVC PIPE LAID AT 1:30
 - LP = LEACHATE POND, 1800 MM X 1000 MM

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Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-171002

Annexure-C

List of Authorized Recyclers/ Utilizers/ Co-processors of Hazardous waste

S. No.	Name and Address of the Facility	Type of Hazardous Waste Recycled	Authorized Recycling/ Utilization/ Co-processing Capacity (MTA)	Quantity Recycled/ Utilized/ Co-processed (MT)	Registration valid upto (DD/MM/YYYY)
1	M/s Rama Metal Company, Village Johron, Behind DIC, Industrial Area, Kala Amb, Distt. Sirmour (HP)	Lead acid batteries plates and other lead scrap/ residue	550	589.624	10.12.2018
2	M/s Radha Krishna Industries, Village Meerpur Gurudwara, Kala Amb, Distt. Sirmour (HP)	Lead acid battery plates and other lead scrap	10500	140	20.11.2016
3	M/s Sri Balaji Smelters, Plot No. 90, Industrial Area Lodhinajra, Tehsil Baddi District Solan (HP)	Lead acid batteries plates/ lead scrap/ ashes/ residues	7000	500	01.05.2017
4	M/s Sai Industry, Plot No. 22, Trilokpur Road, IA, Kala Amb, Distt. Sirmour (HP)	Battery Scrap	4800	86.043	16.06.2018
5	M/s Ras Industry, Plot No. 22, Trilokpur Road, IA, Kala Amb, Distt. Sirmour (HP)	Battery Scrap	4800	119.224	16.06.2018
6	M/s Neel Kanth Industries, Plot No. 38, Sector-5, Parwanoo, Distt Solan (HP)	Brass dross, Copper dross, Zinc dross, Zinc ash & Zinc skimming	4000	Nil	01.12.2016
7	SK Engineers, Village Johron, Trilokpur Road, Kala Amb, Tehsil Nahau, Distt. Sirmour (HP)	Lead acid battery plates & Lead scrap	1200	516.233	08.02.2020
8	Span India Scaffolding, Village Johron, PO Kala Amb, Tehsil Nahau, Distt. Sirmour (HP)	Lead acid battery plates, Lead scrap	1200	488.15	08.02.2020
9	Ekta Enterprises, Plot No. 43, Trilokpur Road, Ind. Area, Kala Amb, Tehsil Nahau, Distt. Sirmour (HP)	Lead acid battery plates, Lead scrap	5000	493	16.11.2019
10	Geon International, Plot No. 65, Bhatoli kalau, Industrial Area, Baddi, Distt. Solan (HP)	Lead acid battery plates, Lead scrap, Lead ash and Lead residue	12000	6544.018	19.04.2021
11	Indo Plast (P) Ltd., Plot No. 46-48, Sector-5, Parwanoo, Distt. Solan (HP)	Zinc ash, Zinc Dross/ Zinc Skimming/ Zinc Scrap; Brass Ash/Brass Dross/Brass scrap; Copper Ash/Copper Dross/Copper Scrap; Aluminium Ash/	6000	Nil	07.03.2021

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		Aluminium Dross/ Aluminium Scrap			
12	Sarika Industries, Plot No. 111, HPSIDC, Industrial Area, Baddi	Lead acid battery plates, Lead scrap/ashes/residues	5500	121	14.09.2020
13	Rama Krishna Industries, Village Jattan, Kala Amb, Distt.Sirmour,HP	Lead acid battery including grid plates and other lead scrap	27700	150	31.03.2021
14	K.K. Enterprises, VPO Daslehra, Tehsil Jhandutta, Distt.Bilaspur, HP	Lead acid battery plates and other lead scrap	35	Authorisation granted on 19/12/2017	31.03.2022
15	M Rauf Enterprises Khasra No 1747-53 Morepen Road, Vill. & P.O. Thana Tehsil Baddi Distt Solan (HP)	Cleaning & Washing of Contaminated Drums	28800 Nos.	27321 Nos.	-
16	Enviro Enterprises Plot No 18 C Ind Area Lodhimajra Tehsil Nalagarh Distt Solan HP	Cleaning & Washing of Contaminated Drums	28800 Nos.	4591 Nos.	31.03.2020
17	Gulshan Trading Co., Village Gullerwala, P.O. Baddi, Distt. Solan. H.P.	Cleaning & Washing of Contaminated Drums	43200 Nos.	840 Nos.	-
18	Him Trading Co Village Sheetalpur Tehsil Baddi Distt Solan (HP)	Cleaning & Washing of Contaminated Drums	28800 Nos.	3019 Nos.	31.03.2022
19	Lucky Enterprises Plot No 42 Ind Area Lodhimajra Tehsil Baddi Distt Solan HP	Cleaning & Washing of Contaminated Drums	21600 Nos.	Not Submitted	31.03.2022
20	Salam Traders Co Village Dattowal Tehsil Nalagarh Distt Solan HP	Cleaning & Washing of Contaminated Drums	38400 Nos.	Not Submitted	-
21	Super Trading Co Vill Gullerwala Sai Road Tehsil Baddi Distt Solan (HP)	Cleaning & Washing of Contaminated Drums	21600 Nos.	7064 Nos.	-
22	Kamal Enterprises Village Kotla PO Barotiwala Tehsil Baddi Distt Solan (HP)	Cleaning & Washing of Contaminated Drums	43200 Nos.	25542 Nos.	-
23	Shiv Shakti Enterprises Mauja Chakjangi Khasra No 42 Vill Chakjangi Baddi Tehsil Nalagarh Distt Solan HP	Cleaning & Washing of Contaminated Drums	43200 Nos.	Not Submitted	-
24	Balaji Trading Co Vill Suraj Majra Tehsil Baddi Distt Solan (HP)	Cleaning & Washing of Contaminated Drums	9000 Nos.	4187 Nos.	-
25	KK Enterprises Sheetalpur Road Baddi Tehsil Baddi Distt Solan HP	Cleaning & Washing of Contaminated Drums	21600 Nos.	8049 Nos.	31.03.2020
26	M/s Shivalik Solid Waste Management Ltd. Village Majra, PO Dhabhota, Tehsil Nalagarh	Cleaning & Washing of Contaminated Drums	28800 Nos.	26802 Nos.	31.03.2018

Superintendent Gr.-II,
Urban Development Department,
Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-171002

No: UD-H(F)-(2)-3/18(D2DGC-SWM Rules)-9146-9211
 Directorate of Urban Development,
 Himachal Pradesh.
 Dated: Shimla-2, the 4th MAY, 2018.

From

Director,
 Urban Development,
 Himachal Pradesh.

To

Commissioner,
 Municipal Corporation, Shimla and Dharamshala

Executive Officers/Secretaries
 all the Urban Local Bodies
 Himachal Pradesh

Subject: Start of scheme of registration of rag-pickers and scrap-dealers in the ULBs.

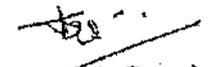
Sir/Madam,

It is stated that as per rule 11(m) of SWM Rules, 2016; ~~that~~ the State Govt. will formulate a scheme for registration of rag-pickers & scrap-dealers in all ULBs of the State.

In this regard, a scheme has been formulated by the State Govt. for registration of rag-pickers & scrap-dealers functioning within the city/town and is enclosed herewith. The scheme lays down the procedure for registration and operations rag-pickers and scrap-dealers.

You are, therefore, directed to identify the rag-pickers and scrap-dealers in your ULB and ensure that no individual shall work as rag-picker or scarp-dealer in the city/town without proper registration and permission of ULB. An action taken in this regard may continuously be intimated to this Department after every 15 days

Yours faithfully,


 (Dr. D.K. Gupta)
 Director-cum-Mission Director(SBM),
 Urban Development,
 HP, Shimla

Copy to:-

1. Add. Chief Secretary (UD) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-2.
2. Joint Secretary & National Mission Director(SBM), Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011.
3. All the Deputy Commissioners except Kinnaur and Lahoul & Spiti for information please.

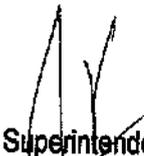

 Director-cum-Mission Director(SBM),
 Urban Development,
 HP, Shimla

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
HIMACHAL PRADESH

Scheme for registration of Rag-picker and Scrap dealers under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016



Directorate of Urban Development, Palkika Bhawan, Talland, Shimla-171002


Superintendent Gr.-II,
Urban Development Department,
Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-171002

Directorate of Urban Development,
Palkika Bhawan, Talland, Shimla-171002

Scheme for registration of Rag-picker and Scrap dealers under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

1. Introduction:

The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched in the year 2014 with a vision of "ensuring hygiene, waste management and sanitation across the nation". One of the mission's crucial objectives is "modern and scientific municipal solid waste management". Also the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules in the year 2016 which clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of every stakeholder in waste management and targets henceforth. It also lays down the standards and procedures for strengthening the waste management system in the country.

To achieve these targets, the involvement of the informal sector plays an essential role which diverts the waste from disposal to recycling. Recycling in developing countries like India often takes place through a complex chain comprising a huge mass of workers involved in the informal sector. This sector includes waste pickers, small middlemen/Kabaris, itinerant waste collectors, and big waste traders. They are not formally recognized & organized and depend on recyclable waste mined out of the city's dust bins, waste dumps, offices and other sources. Since they are not recognized, their work is virtually free for the municipality.

Though the collection of recyclable waste is carried out by the poor which offers them a livelihood but it comes with risk. The immediate burden of the toxic waste is borne by them since there are almost no satisfactory systems or designed facilities in place where work safety issues are addressed. Although waste pickers are the backbone of the waste collection process, and the small traders are also important components of the chain. Buying from the waste pickers and sell to the big dealers play a big role in the market.

Hence, for the recognition of contribution made by these people, the Department of Urban Development, Himachal Pradesh has come up with a scheme to ensure safety, hygiene and wellbeing of the people comprising of this waste chain. The scheme lays emphasis on coordinated efforts between ULBs and informal system for management of solid waste in cities/towns.

2. Objectives:

- 1) Establishment of system to Legitimize and recognize the work done by informal waste-pickers by including them in the main stream of the system.
- 2) Regulating the functioning of scrap-dealers in cities/towns.
- 3) Capacity building of informal waste-pickers through trainings and registration.
- 4) To provide healthy and safe working environment to waste-pickers.
- 5) Streamlining the recyclable waste.
- 6) Minimal displacement of informal waste collectors into a new waste management system.
- 7) To provide proper and designated space to waste collectors /scrap dealers.

3. Coverage:

The scheme shall be applicable in all the ULBs of the State.

4. Benifits of Integration of informal sector under the scheme:

The SWM Rules, 2016 mandates for the inclusion of the informal sector under Rule 11 (m) through introduction of a scheme for registration of rag-pickers and scrap dealers. This informal system of waste collection contributes for higher material recovery from waste and lesser dependency of cities on landfills. It also supplements the formal waste collection system of city and thereby reducing the cost of garbage collection and disposal.

5. Registration process of Rag-pickers and Scrap dealers/traders:

- To place the rag pickers and scrap dealers in the ambit of SWM rules /guidelines.
- The ULB shall conduct adequate awareness generation activities for conveying the provisions of SWM Rules, 2016 and these guidelines among relevant stakeholders.
- The ULB shall register all the rag-pickers and scrap dealers operating in within its Municipal limits through the registration process as per schedule-I and Schedule-IV of the guidelines.
- The ULB shall provide registration certificate to scrap dealer as per schedule-II of these guidelines.
- ULB shall provide identity cards to all the rag-pickers registered with it.

- The ULB shall inspect and assess adequacy of space available with scrap dealer to handle the quantum of waste. The scrap shall not occupy any public place for storage/handling of scrap material.
- After assessing that the scrap dealer has adequate space to handle its waste, the prescribed authority shall issue registration certificate as per schedule-II of the guidelines.
- Authorized officer from ULB shall process within a period of 15 days from the receipt of application from scrap dealer/rag-picker if the information provided by scrap dealer is correct and space available with him/her is adequate the quantum of waste being handled by him/her shall issue Registration Certificate within next 15 days. Or in other case, the rejection shall also be conveyed to him/her within a period of one month from receipt of application along with reasons specified for rejection.
- The ULB officer/officials shall have the right to visit, inspect and check the premises of scrap dealer at any time.

6. Registration Fee/charges:

The ULB shall collect a fee of Rs. 1000/- for a scrap dealer shop registration(non-refundable) and a monthly fee of Rs. 500/- shall also be collected from scrap dealer. No fee shall be charged from any individual/person being registered as rag-picker/waste-picker

7. Responsibilities of scrap dealer:

The scrap dealer/trader shop owner shall get itself registered through the registration process with ULB.

- He/she shall submit application as per schedule-I of these guidelines to register itself under SWM Rules, 2016 as Scrap Dealer.
- He/she shall also submit monthly report of recyclables handled and transported to recycling units as per schedule-III of these guidelines.
- The scrap dealer shall compulsorily hand over the residual garbage i.e. any non-recyclable material left with him, to authorized person of concerned ULB. In no case such material shall be deposited/thrown into any drains, hill slopes, open

spaces etc. if found guilty a minimum of Rs. 1000/- from rag-picker and maximum Rs. 3000/- from scrap dealer shall be charged on the spot.

- The registration certificate shall be displayed by scrap dealer at easily visible place within the shop at all time.
- No scrap dealer shall operate within any ULB area without registration after one month from the date of circulation of this scheme.
- The scrap dealer shall allow any authorized person of ULB to inspect/check the shop/storage area at any time as desired by ULB officer/official.
- The scrap dealer will intimate storage area/shop to the Commissioner/Executive Officer/Secretary of the ULB immediately after registration.

8. ULB's Responsibility towards Rag-pickers:

- Health checkups for the registered rag-pickers shall be organized by the ULB atleast once in 6 months.
- The registered rag-pickers shall also be linked with Govt. health schemes if any available.
- Self-help groups of the rag pickers be formed at ULB level.
- Rag-pickers like adult children/woman etc. shall be provided gloves, caps or any other personal protective gear, with registration by ULB.
- The scrap dealer shop must be atleast 100mtrs away from the river/rivulet/nallah, 100mtrs away from forest and 50mtrs away from the National/State Highways.
- The ULB may also consider for designating a place for developing scarp dealer market.
- Training and awareness programs for stakeholder will also be organized from time to time by the ULB.

9. Prescribed Authority:

For enforcement of the provisions of these guidelines relating to the registration of rag-picker and scrap dealers shall be the concerned municipality and its authorized officer/official, as the case may be.

10. Prohibition on operating as rag-picker & scrap dealer without registration:

- No individual or group of people shall operate as a rag-picker/waste-picker or as a scrap dealer in any Urban Local Body of Himachal Pradesh after six months i.e. after 31st Oct, 2018.
- No individual or any person shall deposit any recyclable/scrap or any kind of waste material at any place other than that designated/allowed by ULB to deposit such waste.
- No individual or any person shall burn any waste material in open places in city/town.
- Seasonal rag-pickers who come to the town for few months can also be permitted but registration will be essential for them.
- Registration shall be renewed every year. The information of rag-pickers/scrap dealers i.e. names and address will be on website.

11. Penalty:

- Whosoever found habitual and contravenes the provision of these guidelines shall be penalized as provided under H.P. Municipal Corporation Act, 1994 or H.P. Municipal Act, 1994.
- He/She shall be also be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three month or with fine which may extend to rupees twenty five thousand for scrap dealer and rupees five thousand for informal rag-picker/waste-picker, or with both under the Act.

All the trial and offenses for non-compliance of provisions of these guidelines shall be done as per H.P. Municipal Corporation Act, 1994 and H.P. Municipal Act, 1994.



Schedule I

Application for Registration of a Scrap Dealer/Trader

(_____ MC/NP)

1. Name of the Waste/Scrap Dealer/Trader:
2. Location/Address:
3. Contact Person:
4. Tel/Mobile/Email:
5. Land ownership:
6. Storage Area (please specify the total area and breakup of that area being used to store different type of scrap):
7. Landmark:
8. Locality type (please \checkmark): Residential / Commercial / Industrial
9. Dry Waste Stored (please \checkmark): Glass / Paper / Plastic / Metal
10. Scrap Quantities managed tonnes per year (Approx.):
 - (i) Glass:
 - (ii) Paper:
 - (iii) Plastic:
 - (iv) Metal:
 - (v) Cardboard:
 - (vi) Others (specify):
11. Whether TIN no. available: YES / NO
12. Distance from nearest High Tension Electricity Wire/Transformer:
13. Distance from nearest storm water drainage:
14. Distance from nearest water body:

I/We _____ hereby certify that all information in this application form are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any misrepresentation, falsification or material omission in this application may result in forfeiture of my registration. All associated processes/contractual arrangements emerging out of this misrepresentation will be deemed void.

(Signature)



Schedule II

Registration Certificate for Scrap Dealers

1. Name of the Scrap Trader/ Dealer:
2. Location:
3. Contact Person
4. Tel/Mobile/Email:
5. Land ownership:
6. Storage Area:
7. Landmark:

Sub: Registration SWM Rules, 2016

With reference to the above, we are pleased to inform that the MC/NP <Name> has approved the registration vide the approval of prescribed authority dated _____. This registration is subject to the following conditions:

1. The registration is nontransferable.
 2. It is valid for the premises indicated in the registration certificate
 3. The maximum storage of material should not exceed the limits specified
 4. The firm/ Organisation shall not undertake expansion/ diversification/ modernization/ change of site/ location without prior clearance from the ULB
 5. The Firm/ organization shall obtain and keep in force all necessary clearance from competent authorities
- This registration is valid for three years from the date of issue

Signed

Commissioner/EO/Secretary
M.Corp./MC/NP

Schedule III
Monthly Record Sheet for Scrap Dealers to quantify the recyclables sent to approved recyclers

(_____ MC/NP)

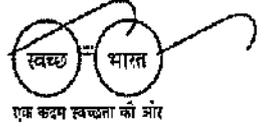
1. Name of the Waste/Scrap Trader:
2. Location:
3. Contact Person
4. Tel/Mobile/Email:
5. Record for the month of:

Description	Authorised Storage limits	Total Collection (tonnes)	Sent to registered recycler (tonnes)	Still stacked/piled at the premises (tonnes)
Plastic				
Glass				
Paper				
Cardboard				
Metals				
Others (specify)				

6. Address of the registered recycler/s to whom scrap is delivered:

I/We _____ hereby certify that all information submitted is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any misrepresentation, falsification or material omission in this application may result in forfeiture of my registration. All associated processes/contractual arrangements emerging out of this misrepresentation will be deemed void

(Authorized Signatory)



Waste-Pickers Registration Form

As per SWM Rules, 2016 "waste-picker" means a person or groups of persons informally engaged in collection and recovery of reusable and recyclable solid waste from the source of waste generation, streets, bins, material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood.

Under rule 11(m) & 15(c) of SWM Rules, 2016, Department of Urban Development has established a system to recognize the waste-pickers through this registration

	Date of registration		
Name of ULB			
Waste-picker details			
Name			
Father/husband name			
Age			
Education level	Under matriculate		
	Above matriculation		
Aadhar card no.	_____ / _____ / _____ / _____		
Other identity card provided by Govt. (please mention ID type and no.)			
Local/temporary address			
Permanent Address			
Family details	Name	Age	Relationship

Items collected	Type of recyclable collected	Rate per kg
	Plastic	
	Metal	
	Cardboard	
	Paper	
	Any other item	
Contact no.		

Declaration:

I _____, hereby declare that all the information provided by me in the above format is true and nothing has been concealed by me. I am aware that in case the authorities find any information to be incorrect, my registration shall stand cancelled and I shall legally not be able to operate within the jurisdiction of any Urban Local Body in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

Signature/thumb impression of waste-picker

Name and signature of the designated officer filling this form (as may be designated by the ULB head)	Name:
Name and signature of the Nodal Officer/Approving authority (as may be designated by the ULB head)	Name:



एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर



Directorate of Urban Development
Pallika Bhawan, Talland, Shimla-171002

Phone: +91-177-2626518

Fax: +91-177-2626518

Email :ud-hp@nic.in


Superintendent Gr.-II,
Urban Development Department,
Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-171002



IN THE COURT OF HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, PRINCIPAL BENCH
NEW DELHI
Suit/Appeal No. OA - 294 / 2025 JURISDICTION OF 201

In re:-
NEWS ITEM TITLED 'FROM PARADISE TO LANDFILL' Plaintiff(s) or Petitioner(s)
Appellant(s) Complainant(s)

VERSUS
STATE OF HP & ORS. Defendant (s)/ Respondent(s) / Accused Know all to whom
these Present shall come that I/we Dr. NEERAJ KUMAR S/O SH. GOVIND RAM, PRESENTLY
WORKING AS DIRECTOR, URBAN DEVELOPMENT - HP.

The above named RESPONDENT NO. 7.
do hereby appoint

ANIL JARYAL, ADV - 013587116
Ch-109, BLOCK - 03, DELHI HIGH COURT - DELHI.
(herein after called the advocate/s) to be my / our Advocate in the above - noted case authorize him:-
9871277207

To act, appear and plead in the above-noted case in this court or in any other court in which the same may be tried or heard and also in the appellate court including High Court subject to payment of fees separately for each court by me/us.

To sign file, verify and present pleadings, appeals cross-objection or petitions for executions review, revision, withdrawal, compromise or other petitions or affidavits or other documents as may be deemed necessary or proper for the prosecution of the said case in all its stages subjects to payment of fees for each stage.

To file and take back documents, to admit and/or deny the documents of opposite party.

To withdraw or compromise the said case or submit to arbitration any differences of disputes that may arise touching or in any manner relating to the said case.

To take execution proceedings on paying separate fee.

To deposit, draw and receive money, cheques, cash and grant receipts hereof and to do all other acts and things which may be necessary to be done for the progress and in the course of the prosecution on the said case.

To appoint and instruct any other Legal Practitioner authorizing him to exercise the power and authority hereby conferred upon the Advocate whenever he may think fit to do so and to sign the power of attorney on our behalf.

And I/we undersigned to hereby agree to ratify and confirm all acts done by the Advocate or his substitute in the matter as my/our own acts, as if done by me/us to all intents and purpose.

And I/we undertake that I/We or my/our duly authorized agent would appear in court on all hearings and will inform the Advocate for appearance when the case is called.

And I/We undersigned do hereby agree not to hold the advocate or his substitute responsible for the result of the said case. The adjournment costs whenever ordered by the court shall be of the Advocate which he shall receive and retain for himself.

And I/we undersigned do hereby agree that in the event of the whole or part of the fee agreed by me/us to be paid to the advocate remaining unpaid he shall be entitled to withdraw from the prosecution of the said case until the same is paid up. The fee settle is only for the above case and above Court. I/We hereby agree that once the fee is paid, I /We will not be entitled for the refund of the same in any case whatsoever and if the case prolongs for more than 3 years the original fee shall be paid again by me/us.

IN WITNESS WHERE OF I/We do hereunto set my/our hand to these presents the contents of which have been understood by me/us on this 13.01.2025 day of 201 Accepted subject to the terms of the fees.

Advocate
ANIL JARYAL
ADV.
013587116

Client
I Identify the Signature/Thumb Impression of Below Mentioned Person,

Signed in My Presence. The Client



Client
Director
Urban Development,
Himachal Pradesh