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Separate paging is given to this part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III

Laws, Regulations and Rules passed thereunder.

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JAMMU AND KASHMIR GOVERNMENT
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE RAJOURI
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BYE-LAWS, 2019

Notification

Rajouri, the 4th of September, 2019.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (9) of rule 3 read with clauses (e), (f), (zf) and (zg) of rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rule, 2016, the Authority hereby make the following bye-laws ; namely :

CHAPTER I

1. *Short title and commencement.* (1) These bye-laws shall be called the Municipal Committee, Rajouri, Solid Waste Management Bye-Laws, 2019.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the J&K Government Gazette.

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Rules, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as "SWM Rules") and any other waste generator including buildings occupied by the Central Government departments or undertakings, State Government departments or undertaking, Local bodies, public sector undertakings or private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions, hostels, hotels, commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadia and sport complexes having an average waste generation rate exceeding 100 Kg. per day ;

- (10) **“C&D waste (Construction and Demolition waste)”** means Construction and Demolition Waste (Debris) that are non-hazardous in nature generated out of building materials, debris and rubble in the jurisdiction of Municipal Committee, Rajouri.
- (11) **“Clean Area”** means the public place in front of and all around or adjacent to any premises extending to the kerb side and including the drain, foot path and kerb cleaned and so maintained in accordance with these bye-laws ;
- (12) **“Cleanliness Fee”** means an amount of fees collected by the managers/Organizers for cleaning the site by the Agency ;
- (13) **“Collection”** means lifting and removal of solid waste from source of waste generation, collection points or any other location ;
- (14) **“Collection Counter”** means where the user charges shall be remitted which will be available at all Zonal Officers and headquarters.
- (15) **“Combustible waste”** means non-biodegradable, non-recyclable, non-reusable, non-hazardous solid waste having minimum calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg and excluding chlorinated materials like plastic, wood pulp, etc.;
- (16) **“Community waste storage bin”** means any storage facility setup and maintained by the Municipal Committee,

medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, etc., generated at the household level ;

- (24) **“Door to door collection”** means collection of solid waste from the door step of households, shops, commercial establishments, offices, institutional or any other non-residential premises and includes collection of such waste from entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor in a housing society, multistoried building or apartments, large residential, commercial or institutional complex or premises ;
- (25) **“Dry waste”** means waste other than bio-degradable waste and inert street sweepings and includes recyclable and non recyclable waste, combustible waste and sanitary napkin and diapers, etc. ;
- (26) **“Dump sites”** means a land utilized by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling ;
- (27) **“Event”** means any gatherings for the purpose of functions, celebrations, meetings, rallies, processions, open air theatre activities, cinema shootings in public places.
- (28) **“Extended producer responsibility”** (EPR) means responsibility of any producer of packaging products such as plastic, tin, glass, wrappers and corrugated boxes, etc., for environmentally sound management, till end-of-life of the packaging products ;
- (29) **“E-waste”** shall have the same meaning as defined under Rule 3(l) (r) of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016.
- (30) **“Facility”** means any establishment wherein the solid waste management processes namely segregation, recovery, storage, collection, recycling, processing, treatment or safe disposal are carried out ;
- (31) **“Familiarization/warning period”** means that specific period, during which there is a relaxation in the fines for contravention of these bye-laws ;

- (38) **“Incineration”** means an engineered process involving burning or combustion of solid waste to thermally degraded waste materials at high temperatures ;
- (39) **“Inerts”** means wastes which are not bio-degradable, recyclable or combustible street sweeping or dust and silt removed from the surface drains ;
- (40) **“Informal waste collector”** includes individuals, associations or waste traders who are involved in sorting, sale and purchase of recyclable materials ;
- (41) **“Leachate”** means the liquid that seeps through solid waste or other medium and has extracts of dissolved or suspended material from it ;
- (42) **“Litter”** means all refuse and includes any other waste material which, if thrown or deposited as prohibited under these Bye-Laws, tends to create uncleanliness or a danger or nuisance to public health, safety or welfare ;
- (43) **“Littering”** means putting litter in such a location that it falls, descends, blows, is washed, percolates or otherwise escapes or is likely to fall, descend blow, be washed, percolate or otherwise escape into or onto any public place, or causing, permitting or allowing litter to fall, descend, blow, washed, percolate or otherwise escape into or onto any public place ;
- (44) **“Local body”** for the purpose of these bye-laws means JMC/SMC and other Local Bodies including, Municipal Councils, Municipal Committees, Town Area Committees, in the State ;
- (45) **“Materials Recovery facility”** (MRF) means a facility where non-compostable solid waste can be temporarily stored by the local body or any other entity or any person or agency authorised by any of them to facilitate segregation, sorting and recovery of recyclables from various components of waste by authorised informal sector of waste pickers, informal recyclers or any other work force engaged by the

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local body or entity for the purpose before the waste is delivered or taken up for its processing or disposal ;

(46) “**Neighbourhood**” means a clearly defined locality, with reference to its physical layout, character or inhabitants ;

(47) “**New construction**” means all buildings under construction within the limits of the Municipal Committee, Rajouri ;

(48) “**Non-biodegradable waste**” means any waste that cannot be degraded by microorganisms into simpler stable compounds ;

(49) “**Nuisance**” includes any act, omission, place or thing which comes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance or offence to the sense of sight, smelling or hearing or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property ;

(50) “**Nuisance Detectors**” (NOs) means those employees of the Municipal Committee, Rajouri who are appointed to detect the acts of Public nuisance, etc. ;

(51) “**Occupier/occupant**” includes any person who for the time being is in occupation of, or otherwise using, any land or building or part thereof, for any purpose whatsoever ;

(52) “**Operator of a facility**” means a person or entity, who owns or operates a facility for handling solid waste which includes the Municipal Committee, Rajouri and any other entity or agency appointed by the Municipal Committee, Rajouri ;

(53) “**Owner**” means any person who exercises the rights of an owner of any building, or land or part thereof ;

(54) “**Pelletisation**” means a process whereby pellets are prepared which are small cubes or cylindrical pieces made out of solid waste and includes, fuel pellets which are also referred as refuse derived fuel ;

- (55) **“Primary collection”** means collecting, lifting and removal of segregated solid waste from source of its generation including households, shops, offices and any other non-residential premises or from any collection points or any other location specified by the Municipal Committee, Rajouri.
- (56) **“Processing”** means any scientific process by which segregated solid waste is handled for the purpose of reuse, recycling or transformation into new products ;
- (57) **“Public place”** includes any road, arch road, viaduct, lane, footway, alley or passage, highway, causeway, bridge, square alley or passage whether a thoroughfare or not over which the public have a right of passage, and such places to which the public has access such as parks, gardens, recreation grounds, playgrounds, beaches, water bodies, water courses, public plazas and promenades, government and municipal buildings, public hospitals, markets, slaughter houses, courts, etc. ;
- (58) **“Prescribed”** means prescribed by SWM Rules and/or these bye-laws ;
- (59) **“Receptacle”** means any storage container, including bins and bags, used for the storage of any category of MSW ;
- (60) **“Recycling”** means the process of transforming segregated non-biodegradable solid waste into new material or product or as raw material for producing new products which may not be similar to the original products ;
- (61) **“Recyclable Waste”** means the waste that is commonly found in the MSW. It is also called as "Dry Waste". These include many kinds of glass, paper, metal, plastic, textiles, electronics goods, etc.
- (62) **“Redevelopment”** means rebuilding of old residential or commercial buildings at the same site, where the existing buildings and other infrastructures have become dilapidated ;

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- (63) **“Refuse”** means any waste matter generated out of different activities, processes, either Bio-degradable/Non-biodegradable/recyclable in nature in either solid or semi-solid form which cannot be consumed, used or processed by the generator in its existing form.

- (64) **“Refuse Derived Fuel” (RDF)** means fuel derived from combustible waste fraction of solid waste like plastic, wood, pulp or organic waste, other than chlorinated materials, in the form of pellets or fluff produced by drying, shredding, dehydrating and compacting of solid waste ;

- (65) **“Residual solid waste”** means and includes the waste and rejects from the solid waste processing facilities which are not suitable for recycling or further processing ;

- (66) **“Rule”** means Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 ;

- (67) **“Sanitation”** means the promotion of hygiene and the prevention of disease and other consequences of ill health relating to environmental factors ;

- (68) **“Sanitary Landfill Facility”** means a waste disposal site for the deposit of residual solid waste in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and air fugitive dust, wind-blown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, slope instability and erosion ;

- (69) **“Sanitary land filling”** means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert wastes on land in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and fugitive air dust, wind-blown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, animal menace, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, persistent organic pollutants slope instability and erosion ;

- (70) **“Sanitary waste”** means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste ;

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- (71) **“Sanitary worker”** means a person employed by the municipal corporation for collecting or removing MSW or cleansing the drains in the municipal/corporation areas ;
- (72) **“Schedule”** means the Schedule appended to these rules ;
- (73) **“Storage”** means the temporary containment of solid waste in a manner so as to prevent littering, attraction to vectors, stray animals and excessive foul odour ;
- (74) **“Secondary storage”** means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots or MRFs or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility ;
- (75) **“Segregation”** means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely biodegradable wastes including agriculture and dairy waste, non biodegradable wastes including recyclable waste, non-recyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous wastes, and construction and demolition wastes ;
- (76) **“Service provider”** means an authority providing public utility services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage, etc. ;
- (77) **“Solid waste”** means and includes solid or semi-solid domestic waste, sanitary waste, commercial waste, institutional waste, catering and market waste and other non-residential wastes, street sweepings, silt removed or collected from the surface drains, horticulture waste, agriculture and dairy waste, treated bio-medical waste, Hazardous waste excluding industrial waste, bio-medical waste and e-waste, battery waste, radio-active waste generated in the area under the local authorities and other entities ;
- (78) **“Sorting”** means separating various components and categories of recyclables such as paper, plastic, cardboards, metal, glass, etc., from mixed waste as may be appropriate to facilitate recycling ;

- (86) **“Transfer station”** means a facility created to receive solid waste from collection areas and transport in bulk in covered vehicles or containers to waste processing and, or, disposal facilities ;

- (87) **“Treatment”** means the method, technique or process designed to modify physical, chemical or biological characteristics or composition of any waste so as to reduce its volume and potential to cause harm ;

- (88) **“User fee/Charges”** means fees or charges imposed by Municipal Committee, Rajouri through general or special order of the Competent Authority from time-to-time, on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services ;

- (89) **“Vacant Plot”** means any Land or open space belonging to a private party/person that is not occupied by them/him ;

- (90) **“Vermi composting”** means the process of conversion of bio-degradable waste into compost using earth worms ;

- (91) **“Waste hierarchy”** means the priority order in which the solid waste is to be managed by giving emphasis to prevention, reduction reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal, with prevention being the most preferred option and the disposal at the landfill being the least ;

- (92) **“Waste generator”** means and includes every person or group of persons, every residential premises and non-residential establishments including Indian Railways, defence establishments, which generate solid waste or other institutions i. e. Hotels, restaurants, malls, private/government business/ industrial establishments falling within the limits of Municipal Committee, Rajouri.

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- (93) **“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.

CHAPTER II

SEGREGATION AND PRIMARY STORAGE OF SOLID WASTE

4. *Segregation and storage of solid waste at source.* (1)

It shall be necessary for all waste generators to separate and store the solid waste coming out of their own places regularly into three streams namely :

- (a) non-biodegradable or dry waste ;
- (b) biodegradable or wet waste ;
- (c) domestic hazardous waste; and deposit it into covered waste bins, and handover segregated waste to designated waste collectors as per the direction of Municipal Committee, Rajouri from time to time.

(2) Every bulk waste generator is to separate and store the solid waste coming out of their own places into three streams namely :

- (a) non-biodegradable or dry waste ;
- (b) biodegradable or wet waste ;
- (c) hazardous waste in suitable bins ; and handover segregated waste to authorised waste processing or disposal facilities or deposition centres through the authorised waste collection agency with paying the carrying charges specified by Municipal Committee, Rajouri from time to time.

(3) The colour of bins for storage of segregated waste shall be green- for biodegradable waste or wet waste blue - for non- biodegradable or dry waste and black- for domestic hazardous waste.

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(4) All resident welfare and market associations shall ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed of through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by Municipal Committee, Rajouri.

(5) All gated communities and institutions with more than 5,000 sq. m. area shall ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio- methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by Municipal Committee, Rajouri.

(6) All hotels and restaurants shall ensure segregation of waste at source, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed of through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by Municipal Committee, Rajouri.

(7) No person shall organize an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating Municipal Committee, Rajouri along with payment of user fee as prescribed in the schedule, at least three working days in advance and the person or the organizer of such event shall ensure segregation of waste at source and handing over of segregated waste to waste collector or agency as specified by Municipal Committee, Rajouri.

(8) Used sanitary waste are to be securely wrapped as and when generated in the pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners of these products or in a news paper or suitable biodegradable wrapping material and place the same in the bin meant for non-biodegradable waste or dry waste.

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(9) Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for storage of segregate waste generated during the course of his activity such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, coconut shells, leftover food, vegetables, fruits, etc., and shall deposit such waste at waste storage depot or container or vehicle as notified by Municipal Committee, Rajouri.

(10) Waste generator of garden and horticulture waste generated from his premises shall store such waste separately in his own premises and dispose of the same as per the directions of Municipal Committee, Rajouri from time to time.

(11) Domestic Hazardous Waste shall be stored and delivered by every waste generator to the collection vehicle which shall be provided weekly/periodically by Municipal Committee, Rajouri or any other Agency authorised by it for collection of such waste, or to a centre designed for collection of such waste for disposal in a manner that is mandated by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir or State Pollution Control Board.

(12) Construction and Demolition Waste shall be stored and delivered separately as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(13) No untreated bio-medical waste, e-waste, hazardous chemicals and industrial waste shall be mixed with solid waste. Such waste shall be disposed off in accordance with the respective rules framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(14) Every owner/occupier of any premises other than designated slaughter houses and markets, who generates poultry, fish and slaughter waste as a result of any commercial activity, shall store the same separately in closed, hygienic condition and deliver it at a specified time, on a daily basis to the Municipal Committee, Rajouri, collection vehicle provided for this purpose. Depositing of such waste in any community waste bin is strictly prohibited.

(15) Segregated bio-degradable solid waste if not composted by the generators, shall be stored by them within their premises and its delivery shall be ensured to the municipal worker/vehicle/waste picker/waste collector or to the bio-degradable waste collection vehicle provided for specified commercial generators of bulk bio-degradable waste at such times as may be notified from time to time.

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(7) Manual handling of waste in the containers shall be prohibited. If unavoidable due to constraints, manual handling shall be carried out under proper protection with due care for safety of workers.

(8) Waste generators shall be responsible to deposit their segregated waste in the Auto-Tipper/Rickshaws etc. deployed by Municipal Committee, Rajouri. Segregated waste from multistoried buildings, apartments, housing complexes may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location.

(9) Changing needs and advances in technology shall be taken into consideration for selection of collection equipment and vehicles. Auto-Tippers or vehicles of specific capacity with hydraulically operated hopper covering mechanism from top having two compartments for carrying biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste separately with a hooter shall be deployed for collection of waste.

(10) Automatic voice recorded device, bell or horn having sound not more than the permissible noise level shall be installed on every garbage collection vehicle used by waste collectors.

(11) Route plans for each primary collection and transportation vehicle shall be provided by Municipal Committee, Rajouri or by the notified authorised waste collector. These plans in tabular as well as GIS map form, duly approved by Municipal Committee, Rajouri shall mention starting point, start time, waiting points, waiting time on route, end point and end time of the specified route. Municipal Committee, Rajouri or the notified authorised waste collector shall provide a Board at each street to display time-table of primary collection and transportation vehicles to allow residents avail the facility at prescribed time. Such information shall also be uploaded on the website of Municipal Committee, Rajouri and published in the local leading newspaper periodically for the information of General Public.

(12) In narrow streets that cannot be serviced by auto tipper or the vehicle, a 3-Wheeler or smaller motorized vehicle with hydraulically operated hopper covering mechanism from top having two compartments for carrying wet and dry waste separately with a hooter, compatible with mobile transfer station shall be deployed.

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(13) In congested and narrower streets that cannot even be serviced by 3-Wheeler or smaller vehicle, cycle rickshaws or any other type of suitable equipment shall be deployed.

(14) Smaller, narrow and congested streets/lanes where even a 3-wheeler/ rickshaw etc. cannot operate, vantage points shall be designated at the start of the locality/street where the collection vehicle shall be parked and the helper/driver of vehicle shall carry a whistle and walk in the locality to announce arrival of vehicle for collecting solid waste. Time table for such collection system shall be displayed at the notice board and uploaded on the website of Municipal Committee, Rajouri.

(15) Auto tippers, 3-wheelers, rickshaws and any other type of collection vehicles engaged in this service shall collect waste only from households and not from any other source viz. dhalaos, open sites, ground, bins and drains etc.

(16) Municipal Committee, Rajouri or its notified authorised waste collectors shall be responsible to cover all the streets/lanes of each zone for the primary collection.

CHAPTER IV

SECONDARY STORAGE OF SOLID WASTE

6. *Storage of solid waste in the secondary storage points.*

(1) Segregated solid waste collected from doorsteps shall be taken to waste storage depots, community storage bins or fixed or mobile transfer stations or the locations specified by Municipal Committee, Rajouri for secondary storage of waste.

(2) Such secondary storage points shall have covered containers (of specified colour) for separate storage of :

- (a) non-biodegradable or dry waste ;
- (b) biodegradable or wet waste ;
- (c) domestic hazardous waste ;

(9) Municipal Committee, Rajouri or its specified agency shall carry out washing and disinfection of all the bins on a weekly basis.

(10) Recycling Centers for Dry Waste (Non-Biodegradable Waste)ô

(a) Municipal Committee, Rajouri shall convert its existing Dhalaos or identify specific location as per requirement, as 'Recycling Centersø which shall be used for segregation of dry waste received through street/door to door waste collection service. Recycling centers may be increased depending on the quantity of dry waste received.

(b) Dry (non-biodegradable) waste from street/door-to-door collection system and from commercial establishments shall be transferred only to these designated recycling centersø These designated centers shall receive only dry waste.

(c) There shall also be a provision for the households to directly deposit or sell their recyclable dry waste to the authorised agents and/or authorised waste dealers of Municipal Committee, Rajouri at these recycling centers at pre-notified rates. A weighing scale and a counter shall be provided at each recycling unit for this purpose. The authorised agents and/or authorised waste dealers shall be allowed to dispose off or sell the recyclable waste to the secondary market or recycling units only in consonance with the provisions of SWM Rules, 2016. The authorised agents and/or authorised waste dealers will be entitled to retain sales realization thereof.

(11) Deposition Centre for specified Domestic Hazardous Wasteô

(a) For the collection of domestic hazardous waste, a deposition centre will be set up at a suitable location for receiving the specified domestic hazardous waste. Such facility shall be set in each ward in a manner as per guidelines prescribed and notify the timing of receiving of such waste.

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(9) The collection vehicles engaged for the purpose shall deposit/ transfer waste only at the MTS (Mobile Transfer Station) or FCTS (Fixed compactor Transfer Stations) wherever provided.

(10) In case MTS/FCTS is not stationed at the designated location at that point of time for any reason, then the 'loaded vehicle' shall go to the next designated location of the MTS or FCTS or the site specified by Municipal Committee, Rajouri to unload the waste.

(11) Fixed compactor transfer station shall be transported through hook loader.

(12) MTS or FCTS shall transport the waste directly to compost plant, waste to energy plant or any other site/plant designated by Municipal Committee, Rajouri.

(13) There should be no inter-mixing of waste from various sources during the transportation of waste.

(14) The services of street level collection and transportation of waste shall be provided every day including holidays.

(15) MTS engaged in this service shall receive waste only from designated auto tippers, 3-wheelers or vehicle/bins collecting waste from street level operations.

(16) Dedicated MTS shall be deployed at specified locations to receive waste from the Auto Tippers, 3-Wheelers, Rickshaws etc. engaged in street-level and door-to-door collection of solid waste from households and commercial establishments as per the approved route plans.

(17) Design of MTS and FCTS shall allow unloading of waste from primary collection vehicles by consuming minimum time and without littering waste.

(18) Garbage spilled near MTS and FCTS, while transferring the solid waste, should be cleaned so that no spillage is left. Disinfectant should be used after cleaning process at that location.

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business units unless an NOC is not procured by the business unit/s from
the concerned Municipal Committee, Rajouri.

(7) Fine shall be imposed on the hospitals and allied concerns if they are found mixing bio-medical wastes with municipal solid waste.

(h) Charges for the material recovery by rag pickers or waste dealers to be decided by the concerned Local Bodies.

(8) Concession to bulk purchasers of compost/plastic/tin and recyclables on the price of by product, if any, as a result of processing of Solid Waste shall be decided by the Municipal Committee, Rajouri.

(j) The cement manufacturing units shall be responsible to lift the RDF from municipal dumping sites and their license renewals be linked with Municipal Committee, Rajouri NOCs.

(9) Tippers ferrying building material and causing avoidable waste on the streets shall be liable for fine to be decided by the Municipal Committee, Rajouri but not less than Rupees Five Hundred (500/-) per default.

13. *Responsibilities of Waste Generators.* (1) Prohibition of littering

(a) Littering in any public place : No person shall litter in any public place except in authorised public or private litter receptacles. No person shall repair vehicles, wash/clean utensils or any other object or keep any type of storage in any public place except in such public facilities or conveniences specifically provided for any of these purposes.

(b) Littering on any property : No person shall litter on any open or vacant property except in authorised private or public receptacles.

(c) Litter-throwing from vehicles : No person, whether a driver or passenger in a vehicle, shall litter upon any street, road, sidewalk, playground, garden, traffic island or other public place. No vehicle shall be washed on roads, river banks, near public parks, water bodies.

(d) Litter from goods vehicles : No person shall drive or move any truck or other goods vehicle unless such vehicle is so constructed and loaded as to prevent any load, contents or litter from being blown off or deposited upon any road, sidewalks, traffic island, playground, garden or other public place.

(e) Litter by owned/pet animals : It shall be the responsibility of the owner of any pet animal including dog, cat etc. to promptly scoop/clean up any litter created by such pet on the street or any public place and take adequate steps for the proper disposal of such waste preferably by their own sewage system.

(f) Disposal of waste in drain etc. No person shall litter in any drain/river/open pond/water bodies.

(2) Burning of waste : Disposal by burning of any type of solid waste at public places or at any private or public property is strictly prohibited.

(3) "Clean Area" : Every person shall endeavour that any public place in front of or adjacent to any premises owned or occupied by him including the footpath and open drain/gutter and kerb is free of any waste, either in solid or liquid form.

(4) For Public Gatherings and Events organised in public places for any reason (including for processions, exhibitions, circuses, fairs, political rallies, commercial, religious, socio-cultural events, protests and demonstrations, etc.) where the permission from the Police Department and/or from the Municipal Committee, Rajouri is required, it will be the responsibility of the organiser of the event or gathering to ensure the cleanliness of that area as well as all appurtenant areas.

(5) Refundable Cleanliness Deposit, as may be notified by the Municipal Committee, Rajouri, will be taken from the organiser, by the concerned zonal office for the duration of the event. This deposit will be refunded on the completion of the event after it is noted that the said public place has been restored back to a clean state, and any waste generated as a result of the event has been collected and transported to designated sites. This deposit will be only for the cleanliness of the public

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place and does not cover any damage to property. In case the organisers of the event wish to avail of the services of the Municipal Committee, Rajouri for the cleaning, collection and transport of waste generated as a result of that event, they must apply to the Chief Executive Officer/ Executive Officer, Municipal Committee, Rajouri for availing the services and pay the necessary charges as may be fixed by the Competent Authority for this purpose.

(6) Dumping of solid waste on vacant plot and depositing construction and demolition waste at non-designated locations shall be dealt with by the Municipal Committee, Rajouri in the following manner :

- (a) The Municipal Committee, Rajouri may serve a notice on the owner/occupier of any premises, requiring such owner/ occupier to clear any waste on such premises in a manner and within a time specified in such notice.
- (b) If the person on whom the notice has been served fails to comply with the requirements imposed by the notice, such person shall be liable to pay penalties as prescribed from time to time.
- (c) If the person on whom the notice is served fails to comply with any requirements imposed by such notice, the Municipal Committee, Rajouri may
 - (i) Enter on the premises and clear the waste ; and
 - (ii) Recover from the occupier the expenditure incurred in having done so.

(7) Duty of manufacturers or brand owners of disposable products and sanitary napkins and diapers

- (a) All manufacturers/sole distributors/whole sellers of disposal products such as tin, glass, plastics packaging, wrappers etc., or brand owners who introduce such products in the market within the jurisdiction of Municipal Committee, Rajouri shall provide necessary financial assistance to Municipal Committee, Rajouri for establishment of waste management system. Municipal Committee, Rajouri may also coordinate

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(2) Municipal Committee, Rajouri or the authorised agency engaged by it shall provide and maintain sufficient number of community litter bins of sufficient size on public roads, in surroundings of railway stations, bus stops, religious places, in commercial areas etc.

(3) Municipal Committee, Rajouri for the purpose of managing solid waste activities in decentralized and regular manner shall designate one officer in every ward to supervise the spots of containers, public toilets, community toilets or urinals in public places, transfer station for public garbage, landfill processing units etc.

(4) The competent authority shall designate sufficient Senior Officer/s, preferably not below the rank of to be decided by the Municipal Committee, Rajouri, as Nodal Officer/s to monitor the progress of segregation, collection, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste.

(5) Each ward shall be divided into sweeping beats based on the prescribed parameter and deploy manpower accordingly or rationalize the existing deployment and monitor their work by using latest technology. Wherever it is unable to get sweeping through its own staff, it may outsource through contract. Each beat shall be inspected by the supervising officials on daily basis prescribed as per directions.

(6) Municipal Committee, Rajouri shall employ latest road/street cleaning machines, mechanical sweepers or other equipments which improves the efficiency of sweeping and drainage cleaning.

(7) Municipal Committee, Rajouri shall create awareness and sensitization through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign and educate the waste generators and other stakeholders about the various provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules and these by-laws with special emphasis on user fee and fines/penalties.

(8) Municipal Committee, Rajouri shall encourage waste generators to treat wet waste at source. It may consider creating systems for incentives for adoption of decentralized technologies such as bio-methanation, composting etc. Incentives may be like awarding and recognizing the households. RWAs and institutions etc. by giving certificates by publishing their names on respective websites or rebate in property tax etc.

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(9) Municipal Committee, Rajouri shall ensure that the authorities of Agriculture Department, Floriculture Department, Horticulture, SKAUST are supplied with sufficient quantity of compost generated out of organic waste to phase out the use of chemical fertilizers and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by them and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction. Incentives may be provided to recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector and shall take up with the Directorate of Horticulture, Agriculture and Floriculture for use of compost.

(10) Municipal Committee, Rajouri shall make efforts to streamline and formalize solid waste management systems and endeavour that the informal sector workers in waste management (waste pickers) are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are enumerated and integrated into the formal system of solid waste management.

(11) Municipal Committee, Rajouri shall 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.

(12) Municipal Committee, Rajouri shall ensure occupational safety of its own staff and staff of outsourced agency involved in collection transport and handling of waste by providing appropriate and adequate personal protective equipments.

(13) In case of an accident at any solid waste processing or treatment or disposal facility or landfill site, the officer-in-charge of the facility shall report to Municipal Committee, Rajouri immediately which shall review and issue instructions, if any, to the in-charge of the facility.

(14) Regular checks : Chief Executive Officer/Executive Officer/ Assistant Sanitation Officer, Municipal Committee, Rajouri shall conduct regular checks in various parts of the wards and other places of collection, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste to supervise compliance of various provisions of SWM Rules and these bye-laws.

(15) Municipal Committee, Rajouri shall develop a public grievance redressal system (PGRS) by setting up of call centre at its headquarter. The PGRS may include SMS based service mobile application or web based services.

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(19) *Jurisdiction*.ô For filing cases against the Bye-Laws the
Jurisdiction is Jammu and Srinagar only.

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1	2	3	
12.(a)	Nursing homes (up to 50 beds) only non-bio medical waste.	1000	500
12.(b)	Hospitals, Nursing Homes (above 50 beds)	4000	4000
13.	Small and cottage industry, workshop (only non-hazardous waste)	1000	500
14.	Godowns, cold storages (only non-hazardous waste)	2000	1000
15.	Automobiles, showrooms	2000	1000
16.	Service Stations, Automobile Workshops	1000	500
17.	Marriage/Party Halls, Festivals Halls, Party Lawns, exhibition and fairs.	2000	1000
18.	Clubs, cinemas halls, pubs, multiplexes and other such places.	2000	1000
19.	Any other non-commercial, commercial, religious or charitable institution not covered in any of above categories.	500	500
20.	Dairies & Kennels	1000	500
21.	Other places/activity not marked as above.	As decided by the concerned CEO/EO Municipal Councils by general or special order	As decided by the concerned CEO/EO Municipal Committees by general or special order

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SCHEDULE-II

FINE/PENALTY

S.No	Rule/Bye- Laws No.	Offences	Applicable to	Fine for every default (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rule 4 (1)(a) of SWM Rules	Failure to segregate and store waste and handover segregated waste in accordance with the Rule	Residential Marriage/Party Halls, Festival Halls, Party Lawns, Exhibition and Clubs, Cinema Halls, Pubs, Community Halls, Multiplexes and other such places with area less than 5000 sq. m. Other non-residential entities with area less than 5000 sq.m.	500 10,000 5000 1000
2.	Rule 4 (1) (b) and (d) of SWM Rules	o Failure to deal with sanitary waste in accordance with the Rule o Failure to deal with horticulture waste and garden waste in accordance with the Rule	Residential Non-Residential	500 1000

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Rule 4 (1) (c) of SWM Rules	Failure to deal with construction and demolition waste in accordance with the Rule	Residential Non-Residential	2000 5000
4.	Rule 4 (2) of SWM Rules	Open burning of solid waste	Violator	5000
5.	Rule 4 (4) of SWM Rules	Organizing an event or gathering of more than one hundred person at any unlicensed place without following the prescribed procedure	Person(s), who has/ve organised such event or gathering or, on whose behalf such event or gathering has been organized and the event manager(s), if any, who has/ve organized such event or gathering	5000
6.	Rule 4 (5) of SWM Rules	Street vendor failing to deal with waste in accordance with the Rule	Violator	500

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13.	Rule 18 of	Failure to	Industrial Unit	50,000
	SWM Rules	replace fuel		
		requirement		
		by refuse		
		derived fuel		

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waste on the streets

Whether solid waste is stored at source in segregated form, if yes.

Percentage of premises segregating the waste at source

Door to Door Collection of solid waste

Whether door to door collection (D2D) of solid waste is being done in the city/town, if yes

Number of wards covered in D2D collection of waste

Number of household covered

Number of non-residential premises including commercial establishments, hotels, restaurant, educational Institution/offices etc. covered

Percentage of residential and non-residential premises covered in door to door collection through:

Motorized vehicle

Contained tricycle/Handcart

Other device

If not, method of primary collection adopted

Sweeping of streets

Length of roads, streets, lanes, bye-lanes in the city that need to be cleaned

Frequency of street sweeping and
percentage of population covered

Total used

Manual sweeping

Mechanical Sweeping

Whether long handle broom used
by sanitation workers

Whether each sanitation worker is
given handcart/tricycle for
collection of waste

Whether handcart/tricycle is
containerized

Whether the collection tools
synchronizes with collection/waste
storage containers utilized

Secondary Waste Storage facilities

No. and type of waste storage
depots in the city/town

Open waste storage sites

Masonry bins

Cement concrete cylinder bins

Dhalao/covered rooms/space

Covered metal/plastic containers

Up to 1.1 m3 bins

2 to 5 m3 bins

Above 5 m3 containers

Bin-less city

Bin/Population ratio

Ward-wise details of waste

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storage depots (attach):

Ward No. :

Area :

Population :

No. of bins placed

Total volume of bins placed

Total storage capacity of waste storage facilities in cubic meters

Total Waste actually stored at the waste storage depots daily

Give frequency of collection of waste from the depots

Number of bins cleared

Whether storage depots have facility for storage of segregated waste in green, blue and black bins

Whether lifting of solid waste from storage depots in manual or mechanical, give percentage

(%) of manual lifting of solid waste

(%) of mechanical lifting

If mechanical specify the method used

Whether solid waste is lifted from door to door and transported to treatment plant directly in a segregated form

Waste transportation per day Type

and number of vehicles used

Animal cart

Tractors

Non-tipping Truck

Tipping Truck

Dumper Placers

Refuse Collectors

Compactors

Others

JCB/Loader

Frequency of transportation
of waste

Quantity of waste transported
each day

Percentage of total waste
transported daily

Waste Treatment Technologies used

Whether solid waste is processed

If yes, Quantity of waste
processed daily

Whether treatment is done by local
body or through an agency

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Land (s) available with the local
body for waste processing

Land currently utilized for
waste processing

Solid Waste processing facilities
in operation

Solid Waste processing under construction

Distance of processing facilities
from city/town boundary

Details of technologies adopted

Composting

Vermi composting

Bio-methanation

Refuse Derived Fuel

Waste to Energy technology such as
incineration, gasification, pyrolysis or
any other technology

Co-processing

Combustible waste supplied to
Cement plant

Combustible waste supplied to
solid waste based power plants

Others

Solid waste disposal facilities

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No. of dumpsite sites available

with the local body

No. of sanitary Landfill sites

available with the body

Area of each such sites available

for waste disposal

Area of land currently used

for waste disposal

Distance of dumpsites/landfill

facility from city/town

Distance from the nearest habitation

Distance from water body

Distance from state/national highway

Distance from Airport

Distance from important religious

place or historical monument

Whether it falls in flood prone area

Whether it falls in earthquake

fault line area

Quantity of waste land filled each day

Whether landfill site is fenced

Whether Lighting facility is

available on site

Whether Weigh bridge facility available

Vehicle and equipments used at
landfill (specify)

Manpower deployed at landfill site

Whether covering is done on daily basis

If, not Frequency of covering the
waste deposited at the landfill

Cover material used

Whether adequate covering
material is available

Provisions for gas venting provided

Provision for Leachate Collection

Whether an Action Plan has been
prepared from improving solid waste
management practices in the City

- 10 What separate provisions are made for
Dairy related activities
Slaughter house waste
C&D waste (construction debris)

11 Details of post Closure plan

12 How many slums are identified and
whether these are provided with Solid
Waste Management facilities

13 Give details of :
Local Body's own manpower deployed
for collection including street sweeping,
secondary storage, transportation,
processing and disposal of waste

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14 Give details of :

Contractor/concessionaire's manpower
deployed for collection including street
sweeping, secondary storage,
transportation, processing and
disposal of waste

15 Mention briefly the difficulties being
experienced by the local body in
complying with provision of these
rules

16 Mention briefly if any innovative
idea is implemented to tackle a
problem related to solid waste, which
could be replicated by other local bodies

(Sd.)

Executive Officer,
Municipal Committee, Rajouri.