

17/8/15
17/8/15

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL
BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO.199 OF 2014

IN THE MATTER OF:

ALMITRA H. PATEL & ANR. ... PETITIONERS

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & Ors. ... RESPONDENTS

AND IN THE MATTER OF:

STATE OF RAJASTHAN ... RESPONDENT

WITH

REPLY/ ACTION TAKEN REPORT IN COMPLIANCE OF
ORDER OF NGT DATED 13.07.2015 ON BEHALF OF LSG
DEPARTMENT GOVT. OF RAJASTHAN

PAPER BOOK

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ADVOCATE FOR THE RESPONDENT:: [MR. S.S SHAMSHERY]

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BEFORE THE HONBLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

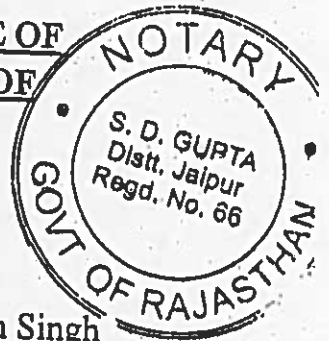
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 199/2014

ALMITRA H. PATEL & ANR.

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & Ors.

REPLY/ ACTION TAKEN REPORT IN COMPLAINEE OF
ORDER OF NGT DATED 13.07.2015 ON BEHALF OF
LSG DEPARTMENT GOVT. OF RAJASTHAN




AFFIDAVIT

I, Dr. Manjit Singh, son of Late Shri Gurcharan Singh aged about 57 years, presently posted as Principal Secretary, Department of Local Self Government, Government of Rajasthan, Secretariat, Jaipur, do hereby take oath and state as under:-

1. That I am presently posted as Principal Secretary, Department of Local Self Government, Government of Rajasthan, Secretariat, Jaipur.

That the Rajasthan State Government has issued a Policy for Management of Solid Waste/ Bio Medical Waste in the urban areas of the State of Rajasthan. The copy of Policy for Management of Solid Waste/ Bio-Medical Waste in Urban Areas of Rajasthan is being submitted herewith and the same is marked as Annex-A/1. (Page No. 117/16
117-18)

2. That it is very respectfully submitted that the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 (hereinafter referred to as the MSW Rules) have been enacted by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India, New Delhi under Section 3, 6, and

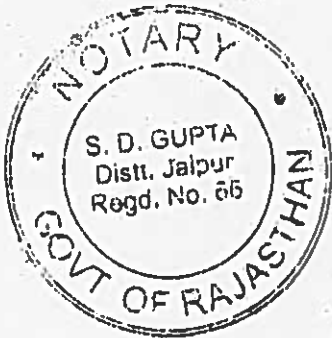

Dr. Manjit Singh
Pr. Secy. LSG

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25 of the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986. State Government is taking very serious efforts for implementation of Municipal Solid Waste Rules in the entire State of Rajasthan. There are 187 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State of Rajasthan. Out of 187 ULBs land is available/allocated in 151 ULBs for the purpose of processing and disposal of municipal solid waste, for remaining 30 ULBs, D.O. letter has been sent to the District Collector for identification/allotment of land for processing and disposal of municipal solid waste. Present status of the State of Rajasthan regarding processing plant and land fill site is detailed as below for ready reference:-

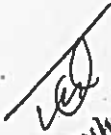


Total number of ULBs in Rajasthan:	187
Total number of ULB having Land for Processing and disposal of solid waste:	157
Total number of ULB having sanitary land fill site:	07
Total number of ULBs having processing plant:	06


(Jaipur 1 RDF & 1 Compost, Jodhpur, Pali, Bhilwara, Bharatpur, Alwar)

3. That at this juncture, it will be apt to mention the Rajasthan Awas Vikas & Infrastructure Limited have developed Solid Waste Compost Plants at Alwar, Bharatpur, Pali and Bhilwara and are ready to use and now Pali, Bhilwara and Bharatpur will start functioning very soon.

4. To improve the municipal solid waste management as per MSW Rules, 2000 the LSG Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur has issued Notification for User Charges for Door to Door collection of MSW and imposition of penalties on violation of MSW Rules vide Notification No. F.55() CE/DLB/15/6625 dated 11.3.2015. Copy of


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the Notification dated 11.3.2015 is submitted herewith and the same is marked as Annex-A/2. (Page No. 11719-11731)


5. That it is further submitted that in addition to above State Government and Directorate, Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur are planning to undertake or are in process for doing following works, so that proper compliance of MSW Rules may be done:-

- DPRs are under preparation for 110 towns for integrated solid waste management and are to be completed. DPRs for Rajsamand, Nathdwara, Mount Abu, Abu Road, Jaisalmer & Bhiwadi have been prepared & Under Approvals.

- Guidelines has been issued by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India for Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-2014). Based on these guidelines the Local Self Government has prepared draft Policy Guidelines for Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-2014) for implementation of municipal solid waste in all 187 Urban Local Bodies. Copy of the Guidelines is being submitted herewith and the same is marked as Annex-A/3. (Page No. 11732-11790)

- In this policy guidelines time bound action plan has been envisaged for five year 2015-2019 for all 187 ULBs. As per the guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-2014) for implementation of SBM-2014 in Rajasthan a letter has been sent on 2.1.2015 to the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, New Delhi for funding under Swachh Bharat Mission. 1st installment received from GoI and disbursed along with State matching share to ULB for implementation of all component of SBM. Utilization Certificate (UC) of these funds has been sent to MoUD GoI for realizing 2nd installment under SBM Annex-A/4. (Page No. 11791-11794)




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- Bids for door to door collection and transportation of waste up to processing facility and processing of waste by using suitable Technology were invited for all 187 ULBs. In clubbing nearby towns in 111 Clusters but due to poor response bids not received.
- For Jaipur, Kota processing of Waste would be taken up on waste to energy. Bids have been invited for hiring consultancy for feasibility report about waste to energy in these two cities.
- Municipal Corporation Jodhpur has invited bids for processing of waste due on 06.08.2015.
- After preparation of feasibility report bids for establishment of waste processing plant (Waste to energy) will be invited by concerned Municipal Corporation (Jaipur, Kota).
- For door to door collection and transportation and processing of waste for all 187 ULBs Department call meeting and after observation. Direction issued to all ULBs along with indicative Steps and timelines for ULBs for inviting of bids is submitted herewith and marked as Annex-A/5. (Page No: 11795-11798) A meeting was held on 06.05.2015 and decided for retender as under:
Package 1: for door to door collection & transportation
Package 2 : Processing of waste
Package 3: Disposal of waste
Bids would be invited by cluster head ULB at their level through e-tendering.
- To facilitate ULBs planning of processing of waste (Compost/Refuse Derived Fuel Bio-methanation) for 15 cluster clubbing 25 major towns planned at DLB level and Notice inviting bids has been sent to ULBs for publication on 18.05.2015, bids will be received in 24th August, 2015. Copy of the same is submitted herewith and marked as Annex-A/6. (Page No: 11799-11801)
A review meeting was held on 15.06.2015 about finalization of DPRs of 110 towns. Directions were issued to concerned ULB to




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Pr. Secy. I.S.G.


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submit the final DPR in month of August, 2015. These DPRs would be appraised in High Powered Committee in its next meeting. For remaining 71 ULBs direction has been issued to ULBs for preparation of DPRs of MSW.

- As per the Guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission (A) State Level High Powered Committee, (B) State Mission Director, (C) District Level Review and Monitoring Committee, (D) City Level Monitoring Committee have been constituted by Government of Rajasthan by vide order dated 12.2.2015 for implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission. The copy of the order dated 12.2.2015 is submitted herewith and marked as Annex-A/7. (Page No. 11802-11805)
- Further, it is submitted that district wise officer has been designated by vide order No. 9166 dated 23.4.2015 for review and monitoring progress of implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission Component including Solid Waste Management. Copy of the order dated 23.4.2015 is being submitted herewith and marked as Annex-A/8. (Page No. 11806-11808)
- For improvement of municipal Solid Waste Management guidelines has been issued to all ULBs vide No. 10129-10313 dated 30.4.2015, Copy of the same is submitted herewith and marked as Annex-A/9. (Page No. 11809-11810)
- Direction for Special Cleanliness Drive (9th March to 27th March 2015) has been issued to all Commissioners/District Collectors and ULBs on 25.02.2015 by Chief Secretary GoR. Preparation meeting was held on 3-4-03.2015 at Divisional Headquarters for this special cleanliness drive. Major activities under this drive have been performed as mentioned in order dated 25.02.2015 Copy of the same is submitted herewith and marked as Annex-A/10. (Page No. 11811-11816)




Dr. Manjit Singh
Pr. Secy. L&G

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**EFFORTS DURING SPECIAL CLEANLINESS DRIVE
(9-27 MARCH, 2015) AT JAIPUR :**

- Around 11000 MT debris/ construction waste was removed and transported.
- Super Sucker machine was engaged for resolving the critical chocking of sewer lines especially in wall city area.
- Around 1736 kms roads were cleaned.
- Around 509 km drains were cleaned.
- 376 numbers main-holes were repaired.
- 975 kg. polythene/carry bags were seized.
- 122 number of schools, 110 number of hospital and 392 number of gardens were cleaned.
- 7856 number of posters/banners were removed and 7 F.I.R., were lodged against under Rajasthan Anti-Defacement of Property Act, 2005.
- 2063 number of challan was issued and Rs. 5.48 lacs collected as carrying charge.
- 2854 number of urinals/toilets was cleaned.
- 898 number of stray animals were caught and 2 F.I.R. were lodged.

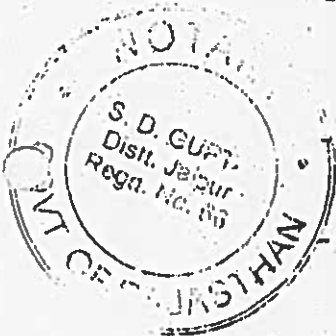
FUTURE PLANS

- Tender will be invited for door to door collection & Transportation of waste in all 91 wards by Municipal Corporation, Jaipur in accordance to MSW Rules, 2000 in 07 packages

The new transfer stations are to be established at three sites i.e. Mansarovar, Sanganer and Sushilpura.

JMC has issued order for preparing DPR/feasibility report for establishing one more processing plant (waste to energy) of capacity 600 MT to process the remaining waste. Feasibility report prepared & under scrutiny.

- Municipal Corporation Jaipur has decided time schedule for tendering process for door to door collection & Transportation Copy of the time schedule of the relevant activities is being submitted herewith and marked as Annex-A/11. (Page No. 11017-11025)



Dr. Mahesh Singh
Pr. Secy. L&G


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- For effective management of solid waste review meetings were held at divisional head quarter namely : Kota on 10.7.2015, Jodhpur on 14.7.2015, Jaipur on 17.7.2015, Bikaner on 20.7.2015 & Ajmer on 21.7.2015. Direction has given to all ULBs for effective arrangement for 100% door to door collection of waste by using closed vehicle. For processing of waste by using suitable technology, action should be taken by ULBs. Copy of Minutes of Meeting enclosed & marked as Annex-A/12. (Page No. 11026-11044)



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VERIFICATION



OIC for Respondent
Dr. Manjit Singh
Pr. Secy. LSG

I, Dr. Manjit Singh, son of Late Shri Gurcharan Singh, aged about 57 years, presently posted as Principal Secretary, Department of Local Self Government, Government of Rajasthan, Secretariat, Jaipur, do hereby take oath and state as under:-

That I am presently posted as Principal Secretary, Department of Local Self Government, Government of Rajasthan, Secretariat, Jaipur.

That Annex-A/1 and Annex-A/12 submitted along with the Additional Affidavit are true and correct typed/Photostat copy of the originals. I verify the correctness and exactness of the same.

OIC for Respondent


Dr. Manjit Singh
Pr. Secy. LSG

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नगरीय क्षेत्रों में उत्पन्न होने वाले
नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट एवं जीव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट
के निस्तारण हेतु नीति-पत्र

(Policy for Management of
Solid Waste/Bio-Medical Waste in
Urban Areas of Rajasthan)

राजस्थान सरकार
स्वायत्त शासन विभाग

मुख्य अभियन्ता
निदेशालय स्थानीय निकाय
राज., जयपुर

राज्य के नगरीय क्षेत्रों में सफाई व्यवस्था के संबंध में संबंधित नगर निगम/परिषद्/पालिकाओं द्वारा समय समय पर उपयुक्त चिंतन व कार्यवाही की जाती रही है। विगत वर्षों में सफाई के कार्य को एक अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य मानते हुए इस वाबत न केवल कई कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन हुआ है अपितु नगर पालिकाओं द्वारा अपने स्तर से कई प्रकार के प्रयास भी किये गये हैं। इन प्रयासों में संसाधनों में बढ़ोतरी किये जाने के साथ साथ बड़े शहरों में कुछ कार्य स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं एवं ठेके से भी करवाने के प्रयास किये हैं। सफाई व्यवस्था में नियमित रूप से सफाई होना व जल्दी से जल्दी समय में कूड़ा करकट उठाकर बाहर फेंका जाना जहां एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है, वहीं इस प्रकार के फेंके हुए कचरे का निस्तारण किस प्रकार हो, एक अहम कार्य है। विभाग द्वारा इस संबंध में एक नीति-पत्र तैयार कर मंत्रिमंडलीय ज्ञापन सं. 55(86) एस.ई./डीएलबी/2001 दिनांक 31.8.2001 के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है जिसे मंत्रिमंडल की बैठक दिनांक 24.9.2000 के द्वारा कुछ संशोधन के साथ अनुमोदित किया गया है। मंत्रिमंडल की आज्ञा सं. 89/2001 दिनांक 25.9.2001 के अनुसरण में अब नगरीय क्षेत्र के ठोस अपशिष्ट वाबत निम्न राज्यस्तरीय नीति-पत्र प्रभावी हो गया है।

इस नीति से निम्न लाभ उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे :

1. कचरे से विद्युत, खाद एवं अन्य उत्पाद बनाने वाले उद्यमियों के लिये सम्पूर्ण राज्य में एक समरूपीय आधार उपलब्ध हो सकेगा।
2. भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव, शहरी विकास विभाग द्वारा अपने पत्र दिनांक 22.1.97 (परि. 1) एवं स्मरण पत्र 11.6.97 के द्वारा सॉलिड वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट के संबंध में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी के लिए राज्य सरकार को नीतिगत निर्णय हेतु दिये गये परामर्श पर अनुपालना हो सकेगी।
3. माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में दायर जनहित याचिका/वाद 888/96 के संदर्भ में भी प्रदान आदेशों की अनुपालना में राज्य की अनुपालना स्पष्ट हो सकेगी।
4. नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट (प्रबन्धन और हथालन) नियम, 2000 (Municipal Solid Wastes Management and Handling) Rules, 2000) हेतु जारी अधिसूचना में उल्लेखित अनुसूची-1 के अनुसार निम्न कार्यवाही हेतु स्पष्ट मार्गदर्शन उपलब्ध हो सकेगा :

क्रमांक	अनुपालन के मानदण्ड	अनुसूची
1.	अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण तथा निपटान सुविधाएं स्थापित करना	31.12.2003 तक अथवा उससे पूर्व
2.	मौजूदा भूमि भरण स्थलों का सुधार	31.12.2001 तक अथवा उससे पूर्व
3.	भावी प्रयोग के लिए भूमि भरण स्थलों की पहचान करना तथा प्रचालन के लिए स्थल (स्थलों) को तैयार करना	31.12.2002 तक अथवा उससे पूर्व

5. जीव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट (प्रबन्धन व हथालन) नियम, 2000 (Municipal Solid Wastes Management and Handling) Rules, 2000) हेतु जारी अधिसूचना (गूल संशोधित)

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में निम्नानुसार उल्लेखित अनुसूची 6 के अनुसार भस्मक/ऑटोक्लेव/सूक्ष्म तरंगन प्रणाली जैसी अपशिष्ट प्रबंध सुविधा हेतु राह उपलब्ध हो सकेगी :

क.	30 लाख और उससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों में अस्पताल और नर्सिंग होम	30 जून, 2000 तक या उससे पहले
ख.	30 लाख से कम जनसंख्या वाले शहरों में अस्पताल और नर्सिंग होम :	
(क)	500 और उससे अधिक विस्तार वाले या उससे पहले	30 जून, 2000 तक
(ख)	200 और उससे अधिक किन्तु 500 से कम विस्तार वाले	31 दिसम्बर, 2000 तक या उससे पहले
(ग)	50 तथा उससे अधिक किन्तु 200 से कम विस्तार वाले	31 दिसम्बर, 2001 तक या उससे पहले
(घ)	50 से कम विस्तार वाले तक या उससे पहले	31 दिसम्बर, 2002 तक या उससे पहले
ग.	ऊपर "क" और "ख" में सम्मिलित न किए गए जैव चिकित्सकीय अपशिष्ट उत्पन्न करने वाली अन्य सभी संस्थाएं	31 दिसम्बर, 2002 तक या उससे पहले

2.0 नीति-पत्र के प्रमुख बिन्दु -

कचरे से विद्युत, खाद एवं अन्य उत्पादन हेतु उद्यमियों का चयन उपयुक्त टेक्नोलोजी, सरकार/स्थानीय संस्था द्वारा उत्पन्न कराई जाने वाली सुविधाएँ, प्राइवेट पार्टिज का दायित्व, कचरे के प्रतिफल में स्थानीय संस्था को देय राशि व प्रक्रिया निर्धारण निम्नानुसार होगा :

2.1 उद्यमियों का चयन -

- (i) राजस्थान राज्य विद्युत प्रसार निगम या राज्य के अन्य किसी विभाग द्वारा यदि किसी उद्यमी से पावर परचेज एग्रीमेंट या खाद परचेज एग्रीमेंट किया जाता है तो ऐसे उद्यमी को उनकी सक्षमता के आधार पर प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी।
- (ii) संदर्भित नीति-पत्र के प्रभावी होते ही उपयुक्त उद्यमियों की जानकारी हेतु समाचार पत्र में सार्वजनिक सूचना प्रकाशित की जायेगी एवं निर्धारित समय तक आवेदन करने वाले उद्यमियों के प्रकरण राज्य/जिलास्तरीय कमेटी को प्रस्तुत किये जायेंगे।
- (iii) क्र.सं. (ii) पर निर्धारित अवधि के बाद भी यदि भविष्य में कोई प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा राजस्थान राज्य विद्युत प्रसारण निगम या राज्य के अन्य किसी विभाग से पावर परचेज एग्रीमेंट या खाद वावत एग्रीमेंट किया जाता है, वे भी आवेदन कर सकेंगे। प्राप्त होने वाले आवेदनों पर राज्य/जिलास्तरीय कमेटी द्वारा उपयुक्त निर्णय किया जा सकेगा।



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मुख्य अभियन्ता
निर्देशालय स्थानीय निकष
जयपुर

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(iv) प्रस्तावित नीति के अनुमोदन होने पर प्रथम श्रेणी के शहरों हेतु निविदा आमन्त्रण का उपयुक्त उद्यमियों का चयन किया जायेगा। सामान्यतया एक उद्यमी को एक शहर हेतु चयनित किया जायेगा, परन्तु यदि किसी उद्यमी की सक्षमता के आधार पर यह उद्यमी एक से अधिक शहर में कार्य करने का इच्छुक हुआ तो इसका निर्धारण एम्पावर समिति द्वारा किया जा सकेगा एवं इस समिति की अभिशंषा उपरान्त नगरीय विकास मंत्री के अनुमोदन पश्चात् कार्य किया जा सकेगा।

(v) उद्यमियों का चयन तकनीकी एवं वित्तीय क्षमता को देखते हुए किया जायेगा। जिन उद्यमियों की तकनीकी योग्यता उपयुक्त पाई जाती है, उनके वित्तीय प्रस्ताव रखे जावेंगे। राज्यस्तरीय समिति तकनीकी क्षमता हेतु उचित पैरामीटर तय कर सकेगी।

2.2 टेक्नोलॉजी -

कचरे से बिजली बनाना या खाद बनाना या अन्य क्या उपयोग हो सकेगा, का निर्धारण उस शहर की स्थिति, कचरे की मात्रा आदि को देखते हुए सामान्यतया उद्यमी द्वारा किया जायेगा। उद्यमी द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों पर विभाग द्वारा आरम्भिक परीक्षण बाद मामला इस कार्य हेतु गठित एम्पावर कमेटी को प्रस्तुत किया जावेगा।

2.3 राज्यस्तरीय एम्पावर कमेटी एवं निर्णय -

कचरे से खाद व बिजली पैदा करने से जुड़े मामलों में नए आवेदन करने वाले उद्यमियों के चयन, उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत टेक्नोलॉजी पर निर्णय, कार्यक्रम से जुड़ी अन्य आवश्यकता, स्थानीय संस्था व उद्यमी के बीच होने वाले अनुबंध का अनुमोदन एवं अन्य कार्यवाहियों हेतु एक एम्पावर समिति होगी। यह समिति राज्यस्तरीय समिति होने से सब प्रकार के मामलों में अभिशंषा कर सकेगी। इस समिति की अभिशंषा पर नगरीय विकास मंत्री की अनुमति मिलने पर अग्रिम कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

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| 1. शासन सचिव, नगरीय विकास विभाग | अध्यक्ष |
| 2. ऊर्जा सचिव या उनके प्रतिनिधि जो उप सचिव स्तर से कम न हो | सदस्य |
| 3. निदेशक, रेडा | सदस्य |
| 4. महापौर/सभापति/अध्यक्ष, संबंधित नगर निगम/परिषद्/पालिका | सदस्य |
| 5. संबंधित मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी/आयुक्त | सदस्य |
| 6. निदेशक, स्थानीय निकाय विभाग | सदस्य सचिव |
| 7. मुख्य लेखाधिकारी, स्थानीय निकाय विभाग | सदस्य |

2.4 जिलास्तरीय समिति -

भारत सरकार द्वारा नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट (प्रबन्धन और हथालन) नियम, 1999 हेतु जारी अधिसूचना 25.9.2000 में महानगरों को छोड़कर अन्य शहरों हेतु संबंधित जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को उत्तरदायित्व दिया गया है। अतः जयपुर, जोधपुर व कोटा को छोड़ते हुए अन्य सभी शहरों हेतु संबंधित जिला मजिस्ट्रेट की अध्यक्षता में मिम कमेटी गठित की जानी प्रस्तावित है जो उद्यमियों का चयन करेगी तथा राज्यस्तरीय समिति के निर्देशन में अन्य पहलुओं पर भी निर्णय लेगी।

1. जिला मजिस्ट्रेट

अध्यक्ष

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| 2. अध्यक्ष, संबंधित नगर परिषद् | सदस्य |
| 3. सचिव, नगर विकास न्यास (यदि न्यास हो तो) | सदस्य |
| 4. आयुक्त/अधिसाधी अधिकारी, संबंधित नगर परिषद्/पालिका | रादरय-सचिव |
| 5. वित्तीय सलाहकार (जो जिला मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा जिले में कार्यरत राजस्थान लेखा सेवा के अधिकारियों में से मनोनीत किया जावे) | सदस्य |
| 6. राज्य सरकार द्वारा मनोनीत दो गैर सरकारी सदस्य/विषय विशेषज्ञ | सदस्य |

2.5 उद्यमियों को दी जाने वाली सुविधाएँ -

1. कचरे से विद्युत, खाद व अन्य उत्पाद हेतु न्यूनतम आवश्यक अविकसित भूमि (जो भी उपलब्ध होगी) 1 (एक) रु. प्रति वर्ग मी. की दर पर 30 वर्ष की लीज पर आवंटित की जायेगी। लीज राशि भी 1 रु. प्रति वर्ग मीटर प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से प्रति वित्तीय वर्ष अग्रिम में देय होगी। भूमि अवाप्ति हेतु यदि कोई राशि व्यय करनी पड़ेगी तो यह राशि स्थानीय संस्था द्वारा वहन की जायेगी।
2. वर्तमान में इकट्ठे किये जा रहे कचरे को निःशुल्क दिया जायेगा एवं स्थानीय संस्था द्वारा प्लान्ट साइट तक पहुंचाया जायेगा। निर्धारित की गई मात्रा को नियमित रूप से पहुंचाना, स्थानीय संस्थाओं का दायित्व होगा, परन्तु आपसी वार्ता से एक कलेण्डर वर्ष में 15 दिन तक का अवकाश रखा जा सकेगा।
3. इस कचरे के अलावा हॉस्पिटल से निकलने वाला बायोमेडिकल वेस्ट/इंडस्ट्रियल वेस्ट भी उद्यमी को उसकी इच्छानुसार दिया जा सकेगा, जिसका उपयोग करने हेतु वह पूर्ण स्वतंत्र होगा, परन्तु उद्यमियों से अपेक्षा शीर्षक में अंकित बिन्दु सं. 2.6 (पअ) के अनुसार पालना आवश्यक होगी।
4. कचरे से तैयार उत्पाद को विक्रय करने पर कोई रौल टैक्स देय नहीं होगा परन्तु यदि वर्तमान रौल टैक्स नीति में परिवर्तन आता है तो उसके अनुसार कार्यवाही की जावेगी।
5. निर्मित होने वाले संयंत्र पर किसी प्रकार का कोई भूमि/भवन कर नहीं लिया जायेगा।
6. कचरे से बिजली के अलावा खाद या यदि कोई अन्य वाई-प्रोडक्ट पैदा/तैयार होता है तो यह उद्यमी की सम्पत्ति होगी, जिसे अपनी इच्छानुसार विक्रय कर सकेगा।
7. स्थानीय संस्था व राज्य सरकार द्वारा किसी भी प्रकार का आर्थिक भार वहन किये बिना भारत सरकार द्वारा देय प्रोत्साहित राशि या जो कोई भी अन्य सुविधाएं देय होंगी, उसे उद्यमी प्राप्त कर सकेगा।
8. स्थानीय संस्था द्वारा अन्य विभागों से अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र आदि प्राप्त करने में सहयोग प्रदान किया जायेगा।
9. बिना वित्तीय भार के अन्य सुविधाएं स्थानीय संस्था द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जायेंगी।
10. राज्य के उद्योग विभाग द्वारा अन्य किसी उद्योग हेतु दी जाने वाली सुविधाएं इन पर भी प्रभावी होंगी।
11. विद्युत उत्पन्न होने वाले मामलों में ऊर्जा विभाग द्वारा जारी नीति-पत्र के संदर्भ में निम्न विशेष प्रावधान होंगे :
 1. ऊर्जा विभाग के नीति-पत्र दिनांक 11.3.99 में मिनीमम डिमाण्ड में 30 प्रतिशत घटत का प्रावधान है, परन्तु विन्ट पॉलिसी में मिनीमम डिमाण्ड चार्ज में छूट उपलब्ध है। अतः कचरे से बिजली उत्पन्न होने वाली परियोजना की लागत व शुरुआत करने की दृष्टि से कचरे से बिजली वाले मामले में मिनीमम डिमाण्ड चार्ज के रूप में कोई अनिवार्यता/वाध्यता नहीं होगी, अर्थात् मिनीमम डिमाण्ड चार्ज के बारे में पूर्ण छूट होगी।

मुख्य अभियंता 5
निदेशालय स्थानीय विकास
राज. जयपुर

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2. उत्पन्न ऊर्जा पर कोई विद्युत कर नहीं लगेगा।
3. ऊर्जा विभाग द्वारा जारी नीति-पत्र में यदि कोई अन्य सुविधाएँ प्रदत्त होती हैं तो ये सब स्वतः ही प्रभावी होंगी।

1.6 उद्यमियों से अपेक्षा -

1. आवंटित भू-खण्ड पर सड़क, पानी आदि की व्यवस्था स्वयं उद्यमी द्वारा अपने खर्च पर करनी होगी।
2. स्थानीय संस्था द्वारा कचरे को प्लान्ट साइट तक पहुँचाने की जिम्मेदारी होगी, परन्तु उपयोग हेतु व्यवस्था स्वयं उद्यमी द्वारा करनी होगी।
3. सामान्यतया स्थानीय संस्था द्वारा मिट्टी, मलबा, विल्डिंग मेटेरियल कचरे में नहीं भेजा जावेगा, परन्तु यदि कुछ मात्रा जाती है तो इसे कचरे का भाग मानकर स्वयं उद्यमी द्वारा पृथक कराया जायेगा या काम में लिया जायेगा।
4. उद्यमी द्वारा यदि बायोमेडिकल वेस्ट व अन्य हार्ड वेस्ट भी लिया जाता है तो इसे पृथक-पृथक रूप से इकट्ठा करना, परिवहन करना व इनका निस्तारण भी निर्धारित विशिष्टियों के अनुसार करना अनिवार्य होगा।
5. प्लान्ट संचालक के दौरान आवश्यक प्रदूषण नियंत्रण, लेबर लॉ का पालन करना उद्यमी का दायित्व होगा।
6. भूमि आवंटन के एक वर्ष में कार्य प्रारम्भ करना आवश्यक होगा तथा तीन वर्ष के अन्दर संयंत्र को चालू करना अनिवार्य होगा। ऐसा नहीं करने पर भू-खण्ड का आवंटन स्वतः ही रद्द माना जायेगा।
7. विभिन्न कानून/नियमों के अन्तर्गत प्रदूषण नियंत्रण हेतु जो कोई प्रावधान किए हुए हैं व भविष्य में होंगे, की पालना उद्यमी द्वारा की जानी होगी। इसके लिए वृक्षारोपण व अन्य उपयुक्त उपाय उद्यमी के द्वारा किया जाना अनिवार्य होगा।
8. कचरे से विद्युत उत्पन्न वाले मामलों में ऊर्जा विभाग द्वारा जारी निर्देशों की पालना व चाही जाने वाली राशि देना अनिवार्य होगा।
9. आवंटित भूमि वित्तीय प्रबन्धन या अन्य किसी भी आवश्यकता/स्थिति में ना तो मोर्टगेज की जा सकेगी व ना ही विक्रय की जा सकेगी।

2.7 स्थानीय संस्था को देय राशि-

प्रतिफल के रूप में स्थानीय संस्था को देय वार्षिक राशि का प्रस्ताव उद्यमी द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा जिस पर निर्णय क्रम संख्या 2, 3 पर उल्लेखित एम्पावर समिति द्वारा किय जायेगा। इस प्रकार प्राप्त राशि को मुख्य रूप से कचरा एकत्रित व परिवहन व्यवस्था को सुधारने में किया जायेगा।

2.8 आवश्यक प्रतिभूति राशि-

निविदा आमंत्रण के दौरान प्रतिभूति के रूप में ली जाने वाली राशि का व्यौरा निविदा प्रपत्र में उल्लेखित होगा, जिसका प्रमुख विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :

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क्र. सं.	निर्धारित समय	आवश्यकता	प्रतिभूति की किस्म	विजली उत्पादन वाले मामलों में	खाद व अन्य मामले में
1.	निविदा प्रपत्र के साथ	उपयुक्त उद्यमियों के चयन हेतु	डिमाण्ड ड्राफ्ट	5.00 लाख	2.00 लाख
2.	अनुबन्ध हस्ताक्षर करने से पूर्व	परियोजना क्रियान्विति समयावधि हेतु तथा परियोजना आरंभ होने के एक वर्ष तक	बैंक की गारंटी	1. संभागीय मुख्यालय वाले 6 शहरों में	
				50.00 लाख प्रति शहर	20.00 लाख प्रति शहर
				2. संभागीय मुख्यालय के अलावा अन्य शहरों में	
				20.00 लाख प्रति शहर	8.00 लाख प्रति शहर
3.	परियोजना आरंभ होने से एक वर्ष में			रोलिंग बैंक गारंटी, वार्षिक देय राशि के समकक्ष	

नोट : उपरोक्त राशि निर्धारित कार्य को निर्धारित समय में करने हेतु रखी गई है, जिसमें असफल होने पर यह राशि जब्त की जा सकेगी।

2.9 विवाद -

स्थानीय निकाय व उद्यमी के बीच यदि प्रस्तावित अनुबंध एवं कार्यक्रम बाबत कोई विवाद होता है तो इसका निपटारा क्र.सं. 2.3 पर गठित एम्पावर समिति द्वारा किया जावेगा एवं यह फैसला अंतिम व दोनों पक्षों को मान्य होगा।

3.0 क्रियान्वयन -

उपरोक्त नीति-पत्र के जारी होते ही एक सार्वजनिक सूचना इस नीति के सारांश विवरण के साथ राष्ट्रीय स्तर के समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित की जायेगी जिसमें इच्छुक व्यक्तियों से प्रस्ताव चाहे जावेंगे। यदि किसी उद्यमी द्वारा राजस्थान राज्य विद्युत वितरण निगम से पावर पर्चेज अनुबंध किया हुआ है या कालान्तर में होता है तो ऐसे उद्यमियों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर विचार किया जायेगा एवं इनके बारे में स्वायत्त शासन विभाग द्वारा अन्य कार्यवाही करते हुए एम्पावर समिति की अभिशंका होने पर स्वायत्त शासन मंत्री की अनुमति के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

उपरोक्त कार्यवाही/निर्णय चरणवद्ध समय में सभी स्थानीय संस्थाओं हेतु प्रभावी होगी, परन्तु प्रथम चरण में प्रथम श्रेणी के शहरों पर इसे कठोरता से प्रभावी किया जायेगा। वर्ष 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार प्रथम श्रेणी के निम्न शहर सम्मिलित होंगे- (1) जयपुर, (2) जोधपुर, (3) कोटा, (4) अजमेर, (5) बीकानेर, (6) उदयपुर (7) भीलवाड़ा, (8) अलवर, (9) श्रीगंगानगर, (10) भरतपुर, (11) पाली, (12) सीकर (13) टोंक, (14) व्यावर, (15) चूरू, (16) हनुमानगढ़, (17) झुंझुनू, (18) सवाई माधोपुर, (19) किशनगढ़, (20) गंगापुर सिटी।

मुख्य अभियन्ता

निदेशालय स्थानीय निकाय
राज. जयपुर

34

राजस्थान सरकार
स्वायत्त शासन विभाग, जयपुर

क्रमांक: FSSC) DE/डीएलबी/15/ 6625

दिनांक: 11-03-2015

अधिसूचना

राजस्थान नगर पालिका अधिनियम, 2009 की धारा 337 की उप धारा (4) में प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुये नगर निगम/परिषद/पालिका क्षेत्रों में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन व हथालन कार्य को विनियमित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ, जनहित में भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 25 सितम्बर, 2000 द्वारा जारी किये गये नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट (प्रबन्धन हथालन) नियम, 2000, को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए राज्य सरकार एतद् द्वारा निम्नलिखित नगरीय निकाय के ठोस अपशिष्ट (प्रबन्धन व हथालन) उपविधियाँ बनाती है, अर्थात् :-

1. संक्षिप्त नाम व प्रारम्भ :-
 - (i) ये उपविधियाँ नगरीय निकाय के ठोस (अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन व हथालन) उपविधियाँ - 2015 कहलायेगी।
 - (ii) ये उपविधियाँ राजस्थान राज-पत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि के 30 दिवस पश्चात् से प्रवृत्त होगी।
2. लागू होना :- ये उपविधियाँ राज्य की समस्त नगर निगम/परिषद/पालिका के सम्पूर्ण सीमा क्षेत्र में समान रूप से प्रभावशील होगी।
3. परिभाषाएँ :-
 - (i) "बातनिरपेक्ष पाचन" (Anaerobic digestion) से ऐसी नियंत्रित प्रक्रिया अभिप्रेत है जिसमें आक्सीजन के अभाव में कार्बनिक पदार्थ का माइक्रोबायल वियाजन अंतर्वलित है।
 - (ii) "प्राधिकार" से "सुविधा के प्रचालक" को बोर्ड या समिति द्वारा दी गई सहमति अभिप्रेत है।
 - (iii) "जैव निम्नकरणीय पदार्थ" से वह पदार्थ अभिप्रेत है जिसका सूक्ष्म जीवों द्वारा निम्नकरण किया जा सकता है।
 - (iv) "जैविक, मीथेनीकरण" से ऐसी प्रक्रिया अभिप्रेत है जो मिथेन समृद्ध जैविक गैस का उत्पादन करने के लिए सूक्ष्म जैविक क्रिया द्वारा कार्बनिक पदार्थ का एन्जाईमी विघटन करती है।
 - (v) "संग्रहण" से संग्रहण बिन्दुओं तथा किसी अन्य स्थान से ठोस अपशिष्टों को उठाना और हटाया जाना अभिप्रेत है।
 - (vi) "कचरा खाद बनाने" से एक ऐसी नियंत्रित प्रक्रिया अभिप्रेत है जिसमें कार्बनिक पदार्थ का सूक्ष्मजैविक निम्नकरण अंतर्वलित है।

- (vii) "ढहाने तथा निर्माण संबंधी अपशिष्ट" से सन्निर्माण, पुनःनिर्माण, मरम्मत और ढहाने संबंधी संक्रिया के परिणामस्वरूप निर्माण सामग्री रोडियों और मलबे से उदभूत अपशिष्ट अभिप्रेत है।
- (viii) "व्ययन" से भूजल सतही जल तथा परिवेशी वायु गुणता को सदूषण से बचाने हेतु आवश्यक सावधानी से नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट का अंतिम रूप से व्ययन अभिप्रेत है।
- (ix) "प्ररूप" से इन नियमों से उपाबद्ध प्ररूप अभिप्रेत है।
- (x) "अपशिष्टों के उत्पादक" से नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट का उत्पादन करने वाले व्यक्ति या स्थापन अभिप्रेत है।
- (xi) "भूमिचरण" से भूजल सतह जल का प्रदूषण और वायु के साथ उड़ने वाली धूल, हवा के साथ उड़ने वाला कूड़ा, बदबू, आग के खतरे, पक्षियों का खतरा, नाशी जीव/कृन्तक, ग्रीन हाउस गैस उत्सर्जन, ढाल अस्थिरता और कटाव के लिए संरक्षात्मक उपायों के साथ डिजायन की गई सुविधा में अवशिष्ट ठोस अपशिष्ट का भूमि पर निपटान अभिप्रेत है।
- (xii) "निकालितक" से वह द्रव्य अभिप्रेत है जिसका ठोस अपशिष्ट या अन्य माध्यम से रिसाव हुआ है तथा जिसने इसमें से घुलिव अथवा निलम्बित पदार्थ का निष्कर्षण किया है।
- (xiii) "लाईसोमीटर" से ऐसी युक्ति अभिप्रेत है जिसका प्रयोग मृदा परत के माध्यम से या उसमें से जल की गति मापने के लिए किया जाता है या जिसका प्रयोग गुणवत्ता विश्लेषक के लिए अन्तःस्त्राव जल के एकत्रण के लिए किया जाता है।
- (xiv) "नगर पालिका प्राधिकारी" से नगरीय निकाय अभिप्रेत है, जहां नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट का प्रबन्धन और हथालन ऐसे किसी अभिकरण को सौंपा जाता है।
- (xv) "नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट" के अन्तर्गत औद्योगिक परिसंकटमय अपशिष्टों को छोड़कर किन्तु उपचारित जैव चिकित्सीय अपशिष्टों को सम्मिलित करते हुए ठोस या अर्द्ध ठोस रूप से नगरीय/अधिसूचित क्षेत्रों में पैदा किया जाने वाला वाणिज्यिक तथा आवासीय अपशिष्ट आता है।
- (xvi) "प्रसुविधों के प्रचालक" से ऐसा कोई व्यक्ति अभिप्रेत है जो नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्टों के संग्रहण, प्रथक्करण, भण्डारण, परिवहन प्रसंस्करण और निपटान की प्रसुविधा का स्वामी या प्रचालक है और इसके अन्तर्गत ऐसा कोई अन्य अभिकरण भी आता है जो अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्टों के प्रबन्ध और हथालन के लिए नगरपालिका प्राधिकारी द्वारा इस रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है।
- (xvii) "गुटिकाकरण" से कोई ऐसी प्रक्रिया अभिप्रेत है जिससे गुटिकाएं तैयार की जाती हैं जो ठोस अपशिष्टों से तैयार की गई लघु क्यूब या बेलनाकार टुकड़ों में होंगी और इसके अन्तर्गत ईंधन गुटिकाएं भी आती हैं जिसे कचरे से प्राप्त ईंधन के रूप में भी निर्दिष्ट किया गया है।

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(xviii) "प्रसंस्करण" से वह प्रक्रिया अभिप्रेत है जिसके द्वारा अपशिष्ट सामग्रियों को नए या पुनः चक्रित उत्पादों में परिवर्तन किया जाता है।

(xix) "पुनःचक्रण" से वह प्रक्रिया अभिप्रेत है जो नए उत्पादों के उत्पादन के लिए पृथक्करण सामग्रियों को कचरा खाद में परिवर्तन करता है, जो कि अपने मूल उत्पादन के समान हो सकता है या नहीं भी हो सकता है।

(xx) "अनुसूची" से इन नियमों से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची अभिप्रेत है।

(xxi) "पृथक्करण" से नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्टों को कार्बनिक, अकार्बनिक, पुनःचक्रण योग्य और परिसंकटमय अपशिष्टों को वर्गों में अलग-अलग करना अभिप्रेत है।

(xxii) "राज्य बोर्ड या समिति" से यथास्थिति, किसी राज्य का राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति अभिप्रेत है।

(xxiii) "भण्डारण" से नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्टों की अस्थायी रूप से इस प्रकार डिब्बा बन्द किया जाना अभिप्रेत है जिससे कूड़ा-करकट बिखरने, रोगवाहकों के आकर्षित करने, आवासा पशुओं तथा अत्यधिक दुर्गन्ध को रोका जा सकें।

(xxiv) "परिवहन" से विशेष रूप से डिजाइन की गई परिवहन प्रणाली द्वारा स्वच्छता से एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट का परिवहन करना अभिप्रेत है ताकि दुर्गन्ध, कूड़ा-करकट बिखरने, रोगवाहकों की पहुंच को रोका जा सकें।

(xxv) "अधिभूमि जल" से वह जल अभिप्रेत है, जो भू सतह तथा भूमि जल स्तर के मध्य अर्थात् असतृप्त क्षेत्र में होता है।

(xxvi) "कृमि कचरा खाद बनाना" जैव निम्नकरणीय अपशिष्ट को खाद में परिवर्तित करने के लिए केंचुओं को उपयोग में लाने की प्रक्रिया है।

(4) नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्टों का पृथक्करण :-

(i) समस्त निवासियों के लिए यह अनिवार्य होगा कि वे अपने स्थानों से उपसर्जित नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्टों के उदगम स्थल पर ही पृथक्-पृथक् सूखा व गीला कचरा उपर्युक्त ढक्कननुमा कचरा पात्र में भण्डारित करना होगा व दिन में एक बार ही निर्धारित समय पर उनको डोर टू डोर संग्रहण की उपलब्ध करवाई गई सेवा को मासिक शुल्क देकर निस्तारण सुनिश्चित करना होगा ताकि आम सड़कों, मार्गों पर निगम द्वारा स्वच्छ करने के पश्चात् किसी प्रकार की गन्दगी कूड़ा-करकट नहीं फैले अन्यथा एन्टी लिटरिंग क्वीयंग चार्जज मौके केरिंग चार्ज वसूल किया जा सकेगा। पुनरावृत्ति पर न्यायालय में नियमानुसार अभियोग दायर किया जा सकेगा।

(ii) नगरीय निकाय द्वारा समय-समय पर नागरिकों को प्रोत्साहित किया जायेगा। इस प्रयोजन हेतु नगर निगम स्थानीय सेनिटेशन वेलफेयर, ऐसासियेशन, गैर सरकारी संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों, नगरीय निकाय से अनुबंधित सफाई के संविदाकारों तथा नागरिकगणों को समझाने एवं कचरा पृथक्करण कर भण्डारित करने व विधिवत परिवहन कराने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने को अधिकृत होगा।

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(5) नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्टों को भण्डारण :- राज्य के सभी नगरीय निकाय अपने स्तर पर अथवा उसके द्वारा अधिकृत किये गये क्षेत्रीय संविदाकारों के माध्यम से ठोस अपशिष्टों के भण्डारण सुविधाओं की स्थापना और उनका अनुरक्षण ऐसी रीति से करेगा जिससे कि इसके आस-पास अस्वास्थ्यकर/अस्वच्छकारी परिस्थितियां पैदा न हों। भण्डारण सुविधाओं की स्थापना तथा उनका अनुरक्षण करते समय निम्नलिखित मानदण्डों को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा :-

(i) निर्दिष्ट क्षेत्र में अपशिष्ट उत्पादन की मात्रा और जनसंख्या के घनत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए भण्डारण सुविधाओं का सृजन और स्थापना की जायेगी परन्तु दो भण्डारण सुविधाओं में न्यूनतम दूरी 500 मीटर की होगी और 01 किलोमीटर की परिधि में अधिकतम 05 से ज्यादा भण्डारण की सुविधा नहीं होगी। भण्डारण सुविधा मोबाईल डक्कन द्वारा कन्टेनर के रूप में ऐसे स्थान पर ही होगी जहां प्रयोक्त पहुंच सकें।

(ii) नगर निगम /परिषद् /पालिका द्वारा अथवा किसी अन्य अभिकरण द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली भण्डारण सुविधा का डिजाईन ऐसा होगा जिससे कि इकट्ठा किया गया कूड़ा करकट वातावरण में खुले रूप में न हो सौन्दर्यपरक रूप से प्रयोक्ता को स्वीकार्य हो एवं उसे कूड़ादान के भीतर ही अपना कचरा खाली करने के लिए प्रेरित करें।

(iii) नगर निगम /परिषद् /पालिका द्वारा निर्धारित कूड़ादान स्थलों पर पृथक्करण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए निम्नानुसार रंग के पृथक-पृथक कन्टेनर भी रखवाये जा सकते हैं -

(ए) हरा - जैव निम्नीकरण अपशिष्टों हेतु।

(बी) सफेद - पुनः चकणयोग्य अपशिष्टों हेतु।

(सी) काला/पीला/नीला - अन्य साधारण अपशिष्टों हेतु।

इन कन्टेनरों से कूड़े/अपशिष्टों के हथलन निकाले जाने और परिवहन के लिए सुगम प्रचालन डिजाईन के कंरीयर वाहन, काम्पेक्टर उपयोग में लिये जायेंगे।

(iv) शहर में स्थित सभी कॉर्पोरेटिव सोसाईटिज, एसोसियेशन, आवासीय एवं व्यवसायिक प्रतिष्ठानों के प्रबन्धन की यह जिम्मेदारी होगी कि वे आवश्यक घनत्व के उपयुक्त स्थानों पर आवश्यक संख्या में अपने स्वयं के कन्टेनरस जिसकी डिजाईन नगरीय निकाय से अनुमोदित हो, अपने परिसर में स्थापित करें ताकि वहां उत्सर्जित दैनिक कचरे का भली-भांति भण्डारण हो सकें। जिन्हें नगरीय निकाय के वाहनों से समयबद्ध खाली करवाने हेतु वे नगरीय निकाय को देय यूजर चार्ज पर अनुबन्ध कर वाहनों की व्यवस्था करवा सकेंगे।

(v) समस्त नागरिकों का दायित्व होगा कि वे अपने परिसर में उत्पन्न पुनः चक्रित अपशिष्टों को क्षेत्र में कार्यशील कचरा बीनने वाले (रिगपीकर्स) नगरीय निकाय द्वारा अधिकृत व्यक्ति या कबाडी को विक्रय कर दे व किसी भी स्थिति में आम सड़क पर अथवा निगम के कूड़ादान/कन्टेनर में नहीं डालें।

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- (vi) कार्यवाही राज्य की नगर निगम / परिषद् / पालिका अन्य व्यवस्था द्वारा (बीओटी/वीजीएफ/स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के दिशा निर्देशों के आधार पर) की जायेगी और इस व्यवस्था का सभी संस्थानों को नगरीय निकायों द्वारा अनुमोदित यूजर चार्ज देकर अपनाना होगा अन्यथा ऐसे ठोस अपशिष्ट फैलाने वालों से करिंग चार्ज मौके पर तत्काल वसूल किया जा सकेगा अथवा अभियोग दायर किया जा सकेगा।
- (vii) बूचडखानों, मांस-मछली बाजारों, फल एवं सब्जी बाजारों के अपशिष्ट का जो जैव निम्नकरणीय प्रवृत्ति का होता है। प्रबन्ध इस प्रकार किया जायेगा ताकि ऐसे अपशिष्टों को उपयोग में लाया जा सके और इनमें कोई संकामक बीमारियां नहीं फैले। इसको सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ऐसे व्यवसायियों को स्वतः अपने प्रबन्धन कर इनका नियमानुसार निस्तारण सुनिश्चित करना होगा अथवा नगरीय निकायों द्वारा डोर टू डोर ऐसे अपशिष्टों के संग्रहण, परिवहन व निस्तारण हेतु लागू योजना को अपनाकर इसकी पालना सुनिश्चित करनी होगी अन्यथा अपशिष्ट फैलाने पर करियंग को अपनाकर इसकी पालना सुनिश्चित करनी होगी अन्यथा अपशिष्ट फैलाने पर करियंग चार्ज मौके पर वसूल किये जा सकेंगे अथवा न्यायलय में अभियोग दायर किया जा सकेगा।
- (viii) जैव चिकित्सीय, अपशिष्टों तथा औद्योगिक अपशिष्टों को नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्टों के साथ नहीं मिलाया जायेगा और ऐसे अपशिष्टों का संग्रहण इस प्रयोजन के लिए पृथक रूप से विनिर्दिष्ट नियमों के अनुसार किया जावेगा। जैव चिकित्सीय अपशिष्टों के नियमानुसार निस्तारण हेतु विभिन्न निकायों में कॉमन बायोमेडिकल वेस्ट ट्रीटमेंट सुविधा (CBWTF) लागू की गई है/की जा रही है। उपलब्ध करवाई गई कॉमन बायोमेडिकल ट्रीटमेंट फौसिलिटी (CBWTF) संयंत्र से देय निर्धारित शुल्क पर ऐसे हानिकारक अपशिष्टों का निस्तारण सुनिश्चित करना होगा।
- (ix) आवासीय और अन्य क्षेत्रों से संग्रहित अपशिष्ट को ट्राई साईकिल रिक्शे अथवा ऑटो टिपर गाड़ियों से निर्धारित सामुदायिक कूड़ाघर/ढके हुए कन्टेनरों से प्रसंस्करण प्लांट पर डलवाया जायेगा।
- (x) बागवानी और निर्माण/ढहाए गये कार्यों से उद्भूत अपशिष्टों/मलबे को अलग-अलग संग्रहित किया जायेगा एवं समुचित मानको के अनुसार इनका व्ययन किया जायेगा। नगरीय निकाय द्वारा इस हेतु सप्ताह में एक दिवस निर्धारित कर अपेक्षा की जायेगी कि बागवानी से अपशिष्टों को नगरीय निकाय के निर्धारित नजदीक के कूड़ाघर पर मध्याह्न तक आवश्यक रूप से डलवा दिया जाये ताकि उनका समय पर परिवहन सम्भव हो सकें। निजी निर्माण/ढहाये गये मकानों के शेष अपशिष्ट अपने स्वयं के प्रबन्धन पर अथवा नगरीय निकाय द्वारा अधिकृत संविदाकार को देय निर्धारित शुल्क पर परिवहन करवाकर निर्धारित चिन्हित गंतव्य स्थल तक पहुंचाना होगा। खुले स्थलों,

मार्गों, सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर अनाधिकृत रूप से अपना ऐसा निजी मलबे डालना/रखना अधिनियम व नियमों के तहत दण्डनीय होगा।

- (xi) अपशिष्ट (कूड़ा करकट, सूखी पत्तियों) को जलाया नहीं जायेगा।
- (xii) आवासीय पशुओं को अपशिष्ट कूड़ादान स्थलों अथवा शहर में किसी अन्य स्थान के आसपास मूकरूप से घूमने नहीं दिया जायेगा तथा उनका अधिकृत क्षेत्र/स्थल पर ही प्रबन्ध करना होगा।
- (xiii) कोई भी व्यक्ति अपने भवन, संस्थान, व्यापारिक प्रतिष्ठान से गन्दा पानी कीचड़ पानी नाईट सोईल गोबर, मलमूल, दूषित जल अपने परिसर में इस प्रकार न तो एकत्रित रखेगा न सार्वजनिक मार्गों पर बहने देगा जिससे वातावरण दुर्गन्ध से प्रदूषित हो व जन स्वास्थ्य को हानि होने की सम्भावना रहे अथवा आवागमन में बाधक हो अन्यथा उसके विरुद्ध तत्काल कैरिंग चार्ज वसूल किया जा सकेगा एवं न्यायालय में अभियोजन किया जा सकेगा।
- (xiv) कोई व्यक्ति किसी प्रकार का मृत मवेशी अथवा उसके अवशेष सार्वजनिक पार्को इत्यादि में एकत्रित कर किसी प्रकार का प्रदूषण गन्धगी नही फैलाते हुए पाया जाता है तो दण्डनीय उपराध होगा और उससे कैरिंग चार्ज भी वसूला जायेगा।

(6). नगरीय निकायो का दायित्व -

- (i) नगरीय प्रशासन द्वारा नगर निगम /परिषद /पालिका सीमा में स्थित सभी सार्वजनिक मार्गों, स्थलों, कच्ची बस्तियों, झुग्गी झोपडी, क्षेत्रों, बाजारों, पर्यटक स्थलों के आसपास नगरीय निकाय के स्वयं के उद्यानों, शमशान इत्यादि में प्रतिदिन व सम्पूर्ण वर्षभर सफाई की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की जायेगी एवं यहां से एकत्रित किया गया कचरा कूड़ा, नजदीक के घोषित कूड़ादान/कन्टेनर में एकत्रित करवाया जाकर वहां से प्रतिदिन उसका परिवहन अन्तिम निस्तारण स्थल तक बंद वाहनों में करवाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध होगी जिसके लिए नगरीय निकाय अपने स्वयं के स्थाई सफाई कर्मचारियों एवं वाहनों के लिए अन्य सफाई कर्मचारी रहित कॉलोनियों, क्षेत्रों में नेजी संविदाकार से सम्पूर्ण अथवा आंशिक दैनिक सफाई कार्य करवाने के लिए अधिकृत होगी ताकि प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में नगरीय निकाय द्वारा जन स्वास्थ्य के हित में स्वच्छता व सुन्दरता सुनिश्चित करने में समर्थ हो सके।
- (ii) शहर की दैनिक सम्पूर्ण सफाई व्यवस्था के प्रबन्धन हेतु नगरीय निकाय अपने शहरी क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक वार्ड में एक वार्ड कार्यालय (शिकायत केन्द्र) आवश्यकतानुसार उपयुक्त स्थानों पर कूड़ादान/कन्टेनर सार्वजनिक शांचालय/मूत्रालय) सामुदायिक कूड़ादान कचरे को ट्रांसफर स्टेशन शहर के कूड़े के अन्तिम निष्कासन हेतु कचरागाह/लेण्डफील) प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट इत्यादि स्थापित करने को स्वतंत्र होगा।

निजी मल

अन्य स्थान
अधिकृत

दा पानी
में इस
जिससे
धायना
द्वारा

नगरीय निकाय के क्षेत्र की सफाई व्यवस्था को नियंत्रण एवं ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन निर्धारित प्रावधानों के तहत किया जायेगा तथा जिसे सम्बन्धित अपशिष्ट निर्माता द्वारा अपनाया जावेगा।

- (7) नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट का संग्रहण - नगरीय निकाय क्षेत्र में नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्टों या कूड़ा करकट फैलाना प्रतिषेध होगा। यदि कोई भी व्यक्ति सार्वजनिक स्थलों मार्गों, निजी खुले स्थलों, पार्को, पानी के स्त्रोंतो इत्यादि पर गन्दगी कूड़ा-करकट फैलाते व रखते पाया गया तो नगरीय निकाय के द्वारा प्राधिकृत अधिकारी जो निरीक्षक के स्तर से कम का नहीं हो, संलग्न "अनुसूची-अ" में घोषित/समय-समय पर नगरीय निकाय द्वारा निर्धारित, केरिग चार्ज ऐसे दोषी व्यक्तियों से मौके पर ही वसूल करने का सक्षम होगा। नगरीय निकाय द्वारा इस हेतु :-
- (i) नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन एवं हथालन) नियम 2000 की पालना में घर-घर से कचरा एकत्रित करने के लिये "स्वच्छता मित्र आपके द्वार" योजना निगम/परिषद/पालिका के सभी क्षेत्रों/एरिया/वार्डों में लागू की जावेगी।
- (ii) घर-घर से कचरा संग्रहण हेतु क्षेत्र में निश्चित समय का निर्धारण अनिवार्य रूप से किया जावेगा। सामान्यतः समय प्रातः 7.00 से 11.00 बजे तक निर्धारित किया जावेगा। किन्तु विशेष सफाई के प्रयोजनार्थ स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा निर्धारित समय की पालना सुनिश्चित की जावे। प्रत्येक कचरा संग्रहण कार्यकर्ता की ट्राई साईकिल पर घंटी/भोंपू (जिसकी आवाज अनुज्ञेय मानदण्ड से अधिक ना हो) भी लगाया जावे ताकि कचरा संग्रहण के समय इसे बजाकर निवासियों को सूचित किया जा सके।
- (iii) व्यावसायिक क्षेत्रों में व्यापारिक प्रतिष्ठानों/दुकानों से कचरा संग्रहण हेतु सामान्यतः समय प्रातः 9.00 से 12.00 बजे तक रखा जावेगा।
- (iv) घर-घर कचरा संग्रहण योजना के तहत घर-घर से कचरा एकत्रित करने हेतु निम्नानुसार दरे तय की जाती है:-

क्र. सं.	उपभोक्ता की श्रेणी	सहयोग राशि (उपभोक्ता द्वारा) प्रतिमाह		
		नगर निगम क्षेत्र/प्रतिमाह	नगर परिषद क्षेत्र/प्रतिमाह	नगरपालिका क्षेत्र/प्रतिमाह
1.	50 वर्गमीटर क्षेत्र तक के मकान	20/- रुपये	15/-रुपये	10/-रुपये
2.	50 व.मी. से अधिक व 300 क्षेत्र. व.मी. तक के मकान	80/- रुपये	50/-रुपये	40/-रुपये
3.	300 व.मी. से अधिक क्षेत्र के मकान	150/- रुपये	100/-रुपये	50/-रुपये
4.	व्यावसायिक प्रतिष्ठान, दुकान, खानपान के स्थान (ढाबा/मिठाई दुकान/ कॉफी हाउस इत्यादि)	250/-रुपये	200/-रुपये	150/-रुपये
5.	गेस्ट हाउस,	750/-रुपये	500/-रुपये	250/-रुपये

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6.	छात्रावास (Hostal)	500/-रुपये	400/- रुपये	250/- रुपये
7.	होटल रेस्टोरेन्ट (Unstar)	750/-रुपये	500/- रुपये	300/-- रुपये
8.	होटल रेस्टोरेन्ट (3 star तक)	1500/-रुपये	1000/- रुपये	800/- रुपये
9.	होटल रेस्टोरेन्ट (3 star से अधिक)	3000/--रुपये	2000/- रुपये	1500/- रुपये
10.	व्यवसायिक कार्यालय, सरकारी कार्यालय, बैंक, बीमा कार्यालय, कोचिंग क्लासेंस, शैक्षणिक संस्थान इत्यादि	700/- रुपये	500/- रुपये	250/- रुपये
11.	क्लीनिक, डिस्पेंसरी, लेबोरेटरीज (50 बेड तक)	2000/- रुपये	1500/- रुपये	1000/- रुपये
12.	क्लीनिक, डिस्पेंसरी, लेबोरेटरीज (50 बेड से अधिक)	4000/- रुपये	3000/- रुपये	2500/- रुपये
13.	लघु व कुटीर उद्योग वर्कशॉप (केवल गैर खतरनाक) अवशिष्ट 10 कि.ग्रा. प्रतिदिन	750/- रुपये	500/- रुपये	400/- रुपये
14.	गोदाम, कोल्ड स्टोरेज (केवल गैर खतरनाक) अवशिष्ट	1500/- रुपये	1000/- रुपये	800/- रुपये
15.	शादी हॉल, उत्सव हॉल प्रदर्शनी एवं मेला 3000 वर्ग मीटर क्षेत्रफल तक	2000/- रुपये	1500/- रुपये	1000/- रुपये
16.	शादी हॉल, उत्सव हॉल प्रदर्शनी एवं मेला 3000 वर्ग मीटर से अधिक क्षेत्रफल	5000/- रुपये	4000/- रुपये	3000/- रुपये
17.	अन्य, जो ऊपर चिन्हित नहीं हैं।	नगरीय निकाय के आकलन के अनुसार		

उक्त दरों में प्रति तीन वर्ष बाद न्यूनतम 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होगी।

- (v) घर-घर कचरा संग्रहण कार्य हेतु उक्तानुसार निर्धारित शुल्क प्रत्येक घर से वार्ड/क्षेत्र की अधिकृत संस्था/व्यक्ति द्वारा ही वसूल किया जावेगा। उक्त दरों का संस्था/व्यक्ति द्वारा उचित रीति से प्रचार-प्रसाद किया जावेगा एवं दरों को रिकशा ट्रोली/ऑटो ट्रिपर पर भी प्रदर्शित किया जावेगा। अधिकृत संस्था/व्यक्ति को रिकशा ट्रोली/ऑटो ट्रिपर पर संस्था/व्यक्ति का नाम व मोबाईल नम्बर लिखना होगा।

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(vi) संस्था/व्यक्ति को निर्धारित प्रपत्र में साप्ताहिक रिपोर्ट संबंधित नगर निगम/परिषद/पालिका के अधिकृत अधिकारी/प्रतिनिधि को प्रस्तुत करनी होगी।

(vii) होटल/रेस्टोरेन्ट/कार्यालय परिसरों तथा वाणिज्यिक क्षेत्रों सहित झुग्गी झोपडी तथा इधर-उधर फैले क्षेत्रों/बस्तियों से अपशिष्ट संग्रहण करने हेतु व्यवस्था की जावेगी। इन संस्थानों से उत्सर्जित बायो डिग्रेडेबल सबस्टेन्स के उदगम स्थल से बन्द वाहनों में एकत्रित कर, बन्द वाहनों से परिवहन कर नियमानुसार इनके अन्तिम निस्तारण स्थल पर ले जाया जायेगा।

(viii) इन कन्टेनर के अपशिष्ट को मानव द्वारा उठाई धराई किया जाना प्रतिबद्ध करना आदि किसी कठिनाई के कारण ऐसा करना अपरिहार्य हो तो कर्मकार की सुरक्षा को सम्यक रूप से ध्यान में रखते हुये समुचित पूर्ण सावधानी के अधीन मानव द्वारा उठाई धराई की जा सकेगी।

(ix) किसी भी व्यक्ति द्वारा जनसुविधा के लिए नगर निगम/परिषद/पालिका द्वारा सडको/मार्गो/पार्को इत्यादि पर अपशिष्टों का भण्डारण हेतु उपलब्ध करवाये गये लीटर ब्रिस, कन्टेनर के भीतर कचरा न डालकर जानबूझकर कचरा बाहर फैलाना निषेध होगा व ऐसे पाये जाने वाले मौके पर ही केशीयंग चार्जज वसूल किया जा सकेगा।

(x) नगरीय निकाय कन्टेनर्स रहित व्यवस्था भी कर सकेगी लेकिन ऐसे संस्थानों पर कचरा उठाने की बारम्बारता अधिक सुनिश्चित करनी होगी ताकि, कचरा सडको पर पडा नहीं रहे।

(8) नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्टों का परिवहन :- अपशिष्टों का परिवहन करने के लिये प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले वाहन ऊपर से भली-भांति ढके हुए होंगे ताकि, अपशिष्ट लोगों को न तो दिखाई दे सके और न ही यातायात के दौरान अपशिष्ट मार्गों पर बिखर सके तथा इसके लिये निम्नलिखित मानदण्डों को अपनाया जायेगा -

(i) स्थापित भण्डारक सुविधाओं से प्रतिदिन कूडा-कचरा साफ किया जायेगा। कूडादान के साथ-साथ आसपास का क्षेत्र भी साफ सुथरा रखा जायेगा।

(ii) परिवहन वाहनों का डिजाईन ऐसा होगा जिससे कि अपशिष्ट की अन्तिम व्ययन करने के पूर्व बार-बार की जाने वाली उठाई धराई से बचा जा सकें।

(9) नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्टों का प्रसंस्करण - नगरीय निकाय द्वारा नगर निगम/परिषद/पालिका क्षेत्र में प्रतिदिन उत्पन्न होने वाले अपशिष्टों को उपयोगी बनाने के लिए राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल से स्वीकृति प्राप्त कर विधिवत आवंटित अथवा प्राप्त स्थलों पर स्वीकृत समुचित तकनीकी अथवा ऐसी विविध तकनीको को अपनाते हुये जिससे कि भूमि भरण पर भार कम किया जा सके के लिए निम्नलिखित मानदण्डों को अपनाया जा सकेगा :-

(i) जैव निम्नीकरण अपशिष्ट के स्थिरीकरण के लिये कम्पोस्टिंग वर्मिकम्पोस्टिंग वात निरपक्ष पाचन अथवा अन्य किसी उपयुक्त जैविक संसाधन अपनाकर प्रसंस्कृत किया जा सकेगा जिससे नगरीय निकाय स्वयं अपने स्तरसे अथवा किसी भी संस्था को लाईसेंस प्रदान कर बीओटी/ओ.ओ. पद्धति से कार्य करवा सकेगा।

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- (ii) पुनः प्राप्त संसाधनों वाले मिश्र अपशिष्ट के लिये रीसायकलिंग प्रक्रिया अपनाते हुए विशिष्ट मामलों में अपशिष्ट प्रक्रिया के लिए इनर्सिनरेशनके साथ अथवा उसके बिना ऊर्जा प्राप्त करने हेतु पेलेटाईजेशन के प्लांट अथवा और कोई नवीनतम पद्धति है तो स्वयं या कोई सुविधा प्रचालक बीओटी/बी.ओ.ओ.टी. पद्धति पर स्थापित करने राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण नण्डल से तकनीकी अनुमोदन करवाकर किसी संस्था को अधिकृत लाईसेंस जारी कर सकेगा।
- (10) नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्टों का व्ययन :- भूमिभरण में जैव अनिम्नोकरणीय निष्क्रिय अपशिष्ट अथवा अन्य ऐसे अपशिष्ट को जो न तो पुनःचक्रण अथवा न ही जैविक संसाधन के लिए समुचित है निर्वधित रखा जावेगा। भूमिभरण अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं से प्रसंस्करण पूर्व छोड़े गये अपशिष्ट से भी बचा जायेगा जब तक उसे अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण के लिये उपयुक्त न पाया जाये। अपरिहार्य परिस्थितियों में अथवा वैकल्पिक सुविधायें स्थापित किये जाने तक नगर निगम/परिषद्/पालिका अपने लैण्डफील साईट पर निर्धारित मानदण्डों को अपनाते हुए भूमिकरण कर सकेगा।
- (11) अभियोजन/शास्तियां :- नगरीय निकाय के नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन व हथालन की उपविधियां, 2015 के उपरोक्त किसी भी उपविधि की पालना नहीं करने अथवा उसका उल्लंघन करने पर नगरीय निकाय द्वारा राजस्थान नगर पालिका अधिनियम, 2009 के तहत अभियोजन किया जा सकेगा तथा पर्यावरण सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 1986 पर तत्वीन निर्मित नियमों के अनुसार अभियोजन स्वीकृति के लिए पर्यावरण विभाग को सिफारिश कर सकेगा। साथ ही नियम उपनियम समिति ऐसे कर्मचारी/अधिकारी के विरुद्ध सी.सी.ए. नियमों के तहत अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही करने के लिए अपनी अनुशांषा भी सक्षम अधिकारी को प्रेषित कर सकेगा जिन्होंने कैरिंग चार्ज वसूल करने में कोई अनियमितता अथवा लापरवाही बरती हो।
- (12) निरसन और व्यावृत्तियाः- (1) इन उपविधियों के प्रवर्तन में आने के पश्चात् जयपुर नगर निगम के ठोस (अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन व हथालन) उपविधियों, 2005 तथा इस संबंध में अन्य नगर निगम/परिषद्/पालिका में इसी प्रकार की इस विषय से संबंधित किसी भी नाम से प्रवृत्त उपविधियाँ इसके द्वारा निरस्त की जाती है।
- (2) इन उपविधियों के प्रवर्तन आने से पूर्व में निश्चित उपविधियों के अन्तर्गत किया हुआ कोई कार्य केवल इन उपविधियों के प्रभावशील हो जाने के कारण अवैध नहीं समझा जायेगा। वशर्त की ऐसा कार्य इन उपविधियों के विपरीत न हो।
- (3) ऐसा निरसन इस प्रकार निश्चित उपविधियों के अधीन की गई किसी भी बात या किसी भी कार्यवाही या अर्जित या उपगत किसी अधिकार, विशेषाधिकार, बाध्यता या दायित्व, दी गई किसी शास्ति, समपरव या किये गये किसी अन्वेषण या लम्बित किसी विधिक कार्यवाही को प्रभावित नहीं करेगा।

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"अनुसूची - अ"

उपविधियों के उल्लंघन में किए गए कृत्यों के लिए निर्धारित कैरिंग चार्ज

क्र. सं.	कृत्य	नगर निगम	नगर परिषद	नगर पालिका
1.	रहवासीय भवनों के निवासियों	100 रुपये प्रतिदिन।	75 रुपये प्रतिदिन	50 रुपये प्रतिदिन
2.	दुकानदारों द्वारा कचरा डालने पर	1000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	500 रुपये प्रतिदिन	250 रुपये प्रतिदिन
3.	रेस्टोरेन्ट मालिकों खुला कचरा डालने	2000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	1000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	500 रुपये प्रतिदिन
4.	होटल मालिकों द्वारा कचरा डालने पर	2000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	1000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	500 रुपये प्रतिदिन
5.	औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा कचरा डालने पर	5000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	2500 रुपये प्रतिदिन	1500 रुपये प्रतिदिन
6.	हलवाई, चाट, पकोडी, फास्ट फूड आइसक्रीम गन्ने का रस एवं अन्य ज्यूस सब्जी एवं फ्रूट आदि ठेला व्ययसायियों पर	100 रुपये प्रतिदिन	75 रुपये प्रतिदिन	50 रुपये प्रतिदिन
7.	सार्वजनिक स्थान पर पेशाब करने वालों पर	200 रुपये एक बार	100 रुपये एक बार	50 रुपये एक बार
8.	गोबर सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर डालने पर	5000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	2500 रुपये प्रतिदिन	1500 रुपये प्रतिदिन
9.	निजी मकान, दुकान इत्यादि के निर्माण का मलबा, निर्माण सामग्री, ईंट, सीमेन्ट, लोहा, पत्थर सरकारी भूमि पर डालने पर	1000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	500 रुपये प्रतिदिन	250 रुपये प्रतिदिन
10.	निजी ट्रैक्टरों द्वारा बजरी, कचरा, मलबा, गोबर इत्यादि परिवहन करते हुए नगर निगम की सड़कों पर अपनी सामग्री बिखेरने व गन्दगी फैलाने पर	1000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	500 रुपये प्रतिदिन	250 रुपये प्रतिदिन
11.	सरकारी भवनों, चौराहों एवं शहर चार दीवारी की दीवारों व उनके गेटों पर निजी वाणिज्यिक प्रचार-प्रसार हेतु पोस्टर चिपकाने, स्लोगन लिखकर सरकारी दीवारों ऐतिहासिक भवनों की सुन्दरता को खराब करने व बैनर्स लंगाने पर उस संस्था के मालिक अथवा मौके पर पाये गये व्यक्ति से (प्रत्येक कृत्य पर)	2000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	1500 रुपये प्रतिदिन	1000 रुपये प्रतिदिन
12.	बिना सक्षम स्वीकृति के रोडकट करने पर	5000 रुपये प्रतिफिट	2500 रुपये प्रतिफिट	1500 रुपये प्रतिफिट
13.	अपने मकानों का गन्दे पानी का निकास आम सड़क पर करने पर	5000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	2500 रुपये प्रतिदिन	1500 रुपये प्रतिदिन
14.	अपने मकान भवनों का सीवरेज कनेक्शन नहीं लेकर सीवरेज की गन्दगी आम नाली/नाले में बहाने पर	5000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	2500 रुपये प्रतिदिन	1500 रुपये प्रतिदिन
15.	क्रमांक 02 से 06 तक वर्णित व्यवसायियों द्वारा अपने व्यवसाय स्थल का कचरा एकत्रित रखनेके लिए निर्धारित ढक्कनदार कचरा पात्र आवश्यक	2000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	1000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	500 रुपये प्रतिदिन

16.	दुकानदार अथवा ठेला व्यवसायियों द्वारा सड़क पर बैठकर स्कूटर व साइकिल रिपेयरिंग कर आयल मिट्टी व पानी फैलाकर गन्दगी करने पर	1000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	500 रुपये प्रतिदिन	250 रुपये प्रतिदिन
17.	मीट की दुकानों के सामने दुकानदार द्वारा काटे गए जानवरों की हड्डियां, मलबा, मलीदा, खून, मुर्गे के पंख, अण्डों के छिलके इत्यादि सड़क, आम रास्तों में डालकर गन्दगी फैलाने पर	2000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	1500 रुपये प्रतिदिन	1000 रुपये प्रतिदिन
18.	आम रास्ता, सड़क व मकान के सामने गाय, भैंस, बकरी, कुत्ते, भेड़, ऊंट, गधा, घोड़े, सुअर, इत्यादि पालतु जानवरों से गन्दगी फैलाने पर	500 रुपये प्रतिदिन	2500 रुपये प्रतिदिन	1000 रुपये प्रतिदिन
19.	शादि/विवाह स्थलों के बाहर कचरा डालने पर	5000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	2500 रुपये प्रतिदिन	1000 रुपये प्रतिदिन
20.	आम रास्ता, सड़क पर खुले में या टेन्ट लगाकर खुलेआम मांस-मछली पकाने व अंश सड़क पे डालने व गन्दगी फैलाने पर	2000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	1000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	500 रुपये प्रतिदिन
21.	सार्वजनिक स्थान, जमीन व सड़क के किनारे बैठकर सब्जियां बेचकर छिलके व अंश सड़क पर डालने व गन्दगी फैलाने पर	100 रुपये प्रतिदिन	75 रुपये प्रतिदिन	50 रुपये प्रतिदिन
22.	हेंयर कटिंग सैलून वालों द्वारा आम रास्ता व सड़क पर गन्दगी, बाल इत्यादि डालने पर	100 रुपये प्रतिदिन	75 रुपये प्रतिदिन	50 रुपये प्रतिदिन
23.	दुकानदारों अथवा व्यवसायियों द्वारा आम रास्ता, सड़क अथवा दुकानों के सामने की खाली, सरकारी जमीन पर अतिक्रमण कर भवन सामग्री डालकर, व्यवसाय करने पर	5000 रुपये प्रतिदिन। उपविधियों का लगातार उल्लंघन करने पर अभियोजना भी चलाया जा सकेगा।	2500 रुपये प्रतिदिन। उपविधियों का लगातार उल्लंघन करने पर अभियोजना भी चलाया जा सकेगा।	1500 रुपये प्रतिदिन। उप विधियों का लगातार उल्लंघन करने पर अभियोजना भी चलाया जा सकेगा।
24.	आमरास्ता, सड़क, फुटपाथ सरकारी जमीन पर अतिक्रमण कर भोजनालय, ढाया चलाकर गन्दगी फैलाने पर	1000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	500 रुपये प्रतिदिन	250 रुपये प्रतिदिन
25.	प्राइवेट अस्पताल, नर्सिंग होम, क्लिनिक, दवाखाना इत्यादि आम रास्ता, सड़क फुटपाथ पर गन्दगी डालकर गन्दगी फैलाने पर	2000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	1000 रुपये प्रतिदिन	500 रुपये प्रतिदिन

1. मकानवासियों द्वारा कचरा डालने पर कैरिंग चार्जज 100/- रुपये प्रतिदिन।
2. दुकानदारों द्वारा सड़क पर कचरा डालने पर कैरिंग चार्जज 250/- रुपये प्रतिदिन।
3. रेस्टोरेन्ट मालिकों द्वारा सड़क पर खुला कचरा डालने पर कैरिंग चार्जज 400 रुपये प्रतिदिन।
4. होटल मालिकों द्वारा कचरा डालने पर कैरिंग चार्जज 500/-रुपये प्रतिदिन।
5. औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा कचरा डालने पर कैरिंग चार्जज 1000/- रुपये प्रतिदिन।

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1. हलवाई, चाट, पकोडी, फास्ट फूड आइसक्रीम गन्ने का रस एवं अन्य ज्यूस सब्जी एवं फ्रूट आदि ठेला व्यवसायियों से 100/- रुपये प्रतिदिन।
2. सार्वजनिक स्थान पर पेशाब करने वालों पर 200/- रुपये एक बार।
3. गोबर सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर डालने पर 500/- रुपये प्रतिदिन।
9. निजी मकान, दुकान इत्यादि के निर्माण का मलबा, निर्माण सामग्री, ईट, सीमेंट, लोहा, पत्थर सरकारी भूमि पर डालने पर 200/- रुपये प्रतिदिन।
10. निजी ट्रेक्टरों द्वारा बजरी, कचरा, मलबा, गोबर इत्यादि परिवहन करते हुए नगर निगम की सड़कों पर अपनी सामग्री बिखेरने व गन्दगी फैलाने पर 1000/- रुपये प्रतिदिन।
11. सरकारी भवनो, चौराहों एवं शहर चार दीवारी की दीवारों व उनके गेटों पर निजी वाणिज्यिक प्रचार-प्रसार हेतु पोस्टर चिपकाने, स्लोगन लिखकर सरकारी दीवारों ऐतिहासिक भवनों की सुन्दरता को खराब करने व बैनर्स लगाने पर उस संस्था के मालिक अथवा मौके पर पाये गये व्यक्ति से (प्रत्येक कृत्य पर) 1500/- रुपये प्रतिदिन।
12. बिना सक्षम स्वीकृति के रोडकट करने पर 1500/- रुपये।
13. अपने मकानों का गन्दे पानी का निकास आम सड़क पर करने पर 100/- रुपये प्रतिदिन।
14. अपने मकान भवन का सीवरेज कनेक्शन नहीं लेकर सीवरेज की गन्दगी आम नाली/नाले में बहाने पर 500/- रुपये प्रतिदिन।
15. क्रमांक 02 से 06 तक वर्णित व्यवसायियों द्वारा अपने व्यवसाय स्थल का कचरा एकत्रित रखनेके लिए निर्धारित ढक्कनदार कचरा पात्र आवश्यक क्षमता की नहीं रखने पर 500/- रुपये प्रतिदिन।
16. दुकानदार अथवा ठेला व्यवसायियों द्वारा सड़क पर बैठकर स्कूटर व साइकिल रिपेयरिंग कर आयल मिट्टी व पानी फैलाकर गन्दगी करने पर 100/- रुपये प्रतिदिन।
17. मीट की दुकानों के सामने दुकानदार द्वारा काटे गए जानवरों की हड्डियां, मलबा, मलीदा, खून, मुर्गे के पंख, अण्डों के छिलके इत्यादि सड़क, आम रास्तों में डालकर गन्दगी फैलाने पर 1000/- रुपये प्रतिदिन।
18. आम रास्ता, सड़क व मकान के सामने गाय, भैंस, बकरी, कुत्ते, भेड़, ऊंट, गधा, घोड़े, सुअर, इत्यादि पालतु जानवरों से गन्दगी फैलाने पर 200/- रुपये प्रतिदिन।
19. शादि विवाह स्थलों के बाहर कचरा डालने पर 1000/- रुपये प्रतिदिन।
20. आम रास्ता, सड़क पर खुले में या टेन्ट लगाकर खुले आम मांस-मछली पकाने व अंश सड़क पे डालने व गन्दगी फैलाने पर 1000/- रुपये प्रतिदिन।
21. सार्वजनिक स्थान, जमीन व सड़क के किनारे बैठकर सब्जियां बेचकर छिलके व अंश सड़क पर डालने व गन्दगी फैलाने पर 100/- रुपये प्रतिदिन।
22. हेयर कटिंग सैलून वालों द्वारा आम रास्ता व सड़क पर गन्दगी, बाल इत्यादि डालने पर 100/- रुपये प्रतिदिन।

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23. दुकानदारों अथवा व्यवसायियों द्वारा आम रास्ता, सडक अथवा दुकानों के सामने खाली, सरकारी जमीन पर अतिक्रमण कर भवन सामग्री डालकर व्यवसाय करने पर 2500/- रुपये प्रतिदिन/उपविधियों का लगातार उल्लंघन करने पर अभियोजना भी चलाया जा सकेगा।
24. आमरास्ता, सडक, फुटपाथ सरकारी जमीन पर अतिक्रमण कर मोजनालय, दाबा चलाकर गन्दगी फैलाते है। जिनसे कोरिंग चार्जज के रूप में 100/- रुपये प्रतिदिन वसूल किये जायेंगे।
25. प्राइवेट अस्पताल, नर्सिंग होम, क्लिनिक, दवाखाना इत्यादि आम रास्ता, सडक फुटपाथ पर गन्दगी डालकर गन्दगी फैलाते है। जिससे कोरिंग चार्जज के रूप में प्रतिदिन 500/- रुपये वसूल किये जायेंगे।

राज्यपाल की आज्ञा से,


Purushottam Biyani
Director & Jt. Secretary
Local Self Govt. Department
Raj., Jaipur

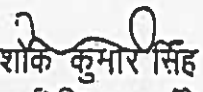

(पुरुषोत्तम बियाणी)
संयुक्त शासन सचिव

क्रमांक: F55(C) C.E./डीएलबी/15/ 6626-7076

दिनांक: 11-03-2015

प्रतिलिपि सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु :-

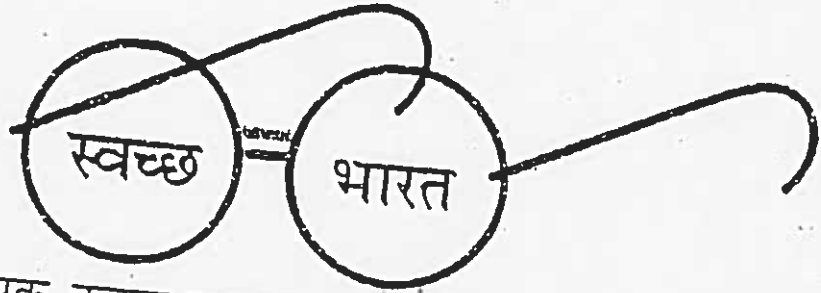
1. निजी सचिव, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, माननीय मुख्यमंत्री महोदया, राजस्थान।
2. निजी सचिव, माननीय मंत्री महोदय, नगरीय विकास, आवासन एवं स्वायत्त शासन विभाग, राजस्थान।
3. निजी सचिव, अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव, नगरीय विकास एवं आवासन विभाग, राजस्थान।
4. निजी सचिव, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, स्वायत्त शासन विभाग, राजस्थान।
5. महापौर/समापति/अध्यक्ष, समस्त नगर निगम, नगर परिषदें एवं नगर पालिकाएँ, राजस्थान।
6. निजी सचिव, संयुक्त शासन सचिव, नगरीय विकास एवं आवासन विभाग राजस्थान।
7. संभागीय आयुक्त(समस्त), राजस्थान।
8. जिला कलेक्टर(समस्त), राजस्थान।
9. परियोजना निदेशक, 'आर यू आई डी पी'।
10. कार्यकारी निदेशक, रू फि ड को।
11. निदेशक/अधीक्षक राजकीय केन्द्रीय लेखन एवं मुद्रणालय, जयपुर को प्रेषित कर अनुरोध है कि उक्त अधिसूचना राज्य एवं जनहित में अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है, अतः इसे राजपत्र के असाधारण अंक में अविलम्ब प्रकाशित कराये जाने का श्रम करावे साथ ही राजपत्र में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना की 50 प्रतियां भी विभाग को उपलब्ध करायी जावें।
12. मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी/आयुक्त/अधिशासी अधिकारी, नगर निगम, नगर परिषदें एवं नगर पालिकाएँ(समस्त), राजस्थान।
13. समस्त अधिकारीगण, निदेशालय।
14. क्षेत्रीय उप निदेशक(समस्त), स्थानीय निकाय विभाग राजस्थान।
15. सुरक्षित पत्रावली।


अशोक कुमार सिंह
(वरिष्ठ संयुक्त विधि परामर्शी)

क्रमांक: 1
मुख्य उ
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अनुच्छेद - ③

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एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (SBM)

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

DRAFT

STATE POLICY GUIDELINES-2015

ON

INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
IN URBAN LOCAL BODIES

BY

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

RAJASTHAN STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY GUIDELINES-2015

Introduction

National Urban Sanitation Policy is framed by Government of India to transform Urban India into community-driven, totally sanitized, healthy and liveable cities and towns. The "Swachh Bharat Mission" launched on 2nd October, 2014 by Hon. Prime Minister of India endeavors to achieve this goal over a period of 5 years coinciding with 150th Birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of nation.

The mission has two main components:

1. Open defecation free India
2. Clean & litter free India

This includes:

- IEC for public awareness,
- Capacity Building and A&OE

Draft Policy guidelines for Open Defecation Free (ODF) cities of Rajasthan -2014 have been separately prepared by LSG Department to achieve target of Open Defecation Free (ODF) Rajasthan by 31st March 2019 where as these policy guidelines are issued on Municipal Solid Waste management to give a clear road map to municipal authorities in the state to achieve the goal of clean and litter free state by 31st March 2019.

Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM)

The most pressing problem faced by any urban centre in Rajasthan is Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM). Rapid urbanization and changing lifestyles have led to the generation of huge amount of Municipal solid waste in the urban areas posing a major organizational, financial and environmental challenge to municipal authorities in the state.

An unfortunate fallout of urbanization without keeping pace with adequate infrastructure is that most of the cities/towns dispose of waste indiscriminately on the streets leading to stray animal menace, clogged drains, spread of disease and poor quality of life and environmental degradation. The systems of collection, transportation and disposal of MSW are outdated and inefficient in most of the cities/towns. Garbage heaps are seen littered on the streets or accumulated at open waste storage depots set up on the road sides creating nuisance and health hazard. Waste is transported in open trucks and deposited at open dumping ground creating serious problems of health and sanitation in the state.

Municipal Solid waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000

In view of the serious environmental degradation resulting from the unscientific disposal of MSW, the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India, has notified the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000, (MSW Rules),

- i. These Rules mandate for the urban local bodies to 1) ban littering of municipal solid waste, promote segregation & storage of waste at the source of waste generation, 3) introduce door to door collection & transportation of waste on day to day basis, 4) have secondary storage of waste in covered containers/bins, 5) ensure processing of bio-degradable waste through composting or Bio-methanation technology and subject non-

bio degradable waste to recycling or through waste to energy technology and disposal of residual waste and processed and rejects from processing plants at scientifically developed landfill sites.

- ii. State has been striving hard to get the Rules implemented by the local bodies. However, most of the local bodies have not implemented the Rules even after 14 years of notification of the Rules. Segregation and storage of segregated waste at source is not done till today.
- iii. With a view to comply with MSW Rules 2000 expeditiously and to facilitate meeting the goal of Swachh Bharat Mission by 2019, it has become necessary to issue policy guidelines to facilitate implementation of MSW Rules 2000 and Government of India Swachh Bharat Mission guidelines 2014 in a time bound program. These State policy Guidelines are accordingly prepared to facilitate achieving the goal.

Vision
 Clean and litter free Rajasthan by (Campaign clean Rajasthan for 187 cities) March-2019.

Goals and objectives

- Implement MSW Rules, 2000
- Implement Swachh Bharat Mission Guidelines
- Minimize waste going to landfill by adopting the concept of Reduce, Reuse, Recycling and Recover (RRRR) effectively.

Actions - 7 steps

The municipal authorities shall take following measures:

1. Prohibit Littering of waste on the streets and ensure source segregation and storage of Bio- degradable (wet) and Non bio-degradable (dry) waste at Source.
2. Primary collection of segregated waste from door step.
3. Daily street sweeping.
4. Abolition of open waste storage Depots.
5. Transportation of segregated waste in covered vehicles.
6. Processing of waste by composting and or waste to energy technologies.
7. Disposal of residual inert waste only at the sanitary landfill sites.

Steps to be taken by municipal authorities :

Step No. 1:

Segregation and storage of Recyclable & non biodegradable Waste at source:

Directions contained in Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules 2000 In order to encourage the citizens, municipal authority shall organize awareness programs for segregation of waste and shall promote recycling or reuse of segregated material. The municipal authority shall undertake phased program to ensure community participation in waste segregation. For this purpose, regular meetings at quarterly intervals shall be arranged by the municipal authorities with representatives of local resident welfare association and non government organizations.

Plan of action

It is essential to keep the streets and public places clean at all the times of day. waste producers therefore need to be educated to stop littering on the streets and co-operate effectively in the waste management efforts of the Municipal Authority. It is essential to utilize all possible components of waste and save wet food waste and dry recyclable waste material from going to disposal sites and using up landfill space. Profitable use of such material could be made by salvaging it at source for conversion of Bio degradable waste into bio gas of bio organic fertilizer and processing recyclable material into useful products. This will save national resources and also save the cost and efforts to dispose of such wastes. This can be done by forming a habit of keeping recyclable waste material separate from food wastes in a separate bag or a bin at the source of waste generation. Citizens need to be motivated to have two bin system for storage of waste at homes, shops and establishments where the domestic food waste goes into the Municipal system and recyclable waste can be handed over to the waste collectors (rag pickers) at the door step.

Implementation strategy:

- i. The municipal authority should draw up an intensive program of conducting awareness campaign on segregation of wet and dry waste at source in various wards of the cities utilizing the ward committees, local NGOs and resident welfare association or private sector. IEC material may be got developed through professional agencies for creating the awareness. The sanitation supervisors may also create awareness during their field visits.
- ii. ULB may direct households, shops and establishments and other waste generators not to mix recyclable waste with domestic food/bio-degradable waste and instead keep recyclable/non-bio degradable wastes in a separate bin or bag at the source of waste generation.

The following measures may be taken by Municipal Authority to meet the above expectations.

Households

All the households may be directed that:

- i. They shall not throw or litter any solid waste on the streets, in their neighborhood, open spaces or vacant plots or into drain in the city.

- ii. They shall :
1. keep the food waste/bio-degradable as and when generated, in their own domestic waste bin, preferably with a cover, and
 2. keep dry/recyclable wastes preferably in separate bins, bags or sacks.
- iii. Use of a metal or plastic container with lid is advised for the storage of food/biodegradable/wet waste. A container of 12-15 litre capacities for a family of 5 members would ordinarily be adequate. However, a household may keep larger containers or more than one container to store the waste produced in 24 hours having a spare capacities of 100% to meet unforeseen delay in clearance or unforeseen extra loads.
- iv. Keep domestic hazardous waste as specified in annex -----, for disposal as directed by municipal Authority on the advice of State Pollution Control board.
- v. A private society, association of flats/multistoried buildings etc. shall either arrange for sending out a person to collect waste from door to door from all the floors or alternatively provide a community bin facility for the members of their society/association for storage of wet & dry domestic wastes separately and instruct all residents to deposit their segregated domestic waste in these community bins to facilitate collection of such waste by the Municipal Authority.
- vi. In sium pockets that are identified in the city a set of community bins may placed by Municipal Authority for deposition of segregated waste by slum dwellers.

Each citizen should be repeatedly motivated to form a habit to store the daily-generated waste in his premises in two bins in a segregated form. They must be appraised about the Biodegradable and Recyclable waste categories as under:

- > Biodegradable/ Wet waste : Food waste, Fruits and Vegetable waste, . these wastes should be stored in one bin preferably in a Green colour bin.
- > Recyclable / Dry waste : Paper, Plastic, Polythene, Glass, Wood, Cloth, Rubber, Leather, Metal, Electrical items etc should be stored in another bin preferably in Blue colour bin.

Shops / Offices / Institutions / Workshops etc.

- i. Shops, Offices, Institutions should be directed that they shall refrain from throwing their solid waste /sweeping etc. on the footpaths, streets, and open spaces.
- ii. They shall keep their waste on-site as and when generated in a suitable container until the time of doorstep collection.
- iii. The size of the container should be adequate to hold the waste they normally generate in 24 hours with 100% spare capacities to meet unforeseen delay in clearance or unanticipated extra loads.
- iv. They shall keep hazardous waste separately as and when produced and dispose of as per directions given by the municipality
- v. The association of private commercial complexes/multi-story buildings shall provide suitable liftable community bins that match with the waste collection and transportation system of the Municipal Authority for the storage of waste by their members and direct them to transfer their waste into the community bin before the prescribed time on a day-to-day basis.

Hotels and Restaurants:

All hotels and restaurants may be directed as follows:

- i. They shall refrain from throwing their dry and wet solid waste/sweepings on the footpath, streets, open spaces or drains.

- ii. They shall also refrain from disposal of their waste into municipal street bins or containers.
- iii. They shall store their waste on-site in sturdy containers of not more than 100 Litre capacities. The container should have appropriate handle or handles on the top or side and rim at the bottom for ease of emptying.
(In case of large hotels and restaurants they may keep larger containers which match with the primary collection and transportation system)
- iv. They shall keep hazardous waste separately as and when produced and dispose it off as per the directions of municipal authority.

Markets

The Municipality may direct the association of market to arrange for segregated storage, collection and transportation of market and take such waste to respective processing plants.

Street Food Vendors

A drive may be undertaken to educate street vendors and they may be directed not to throw any waste on the street or pavement. They must keep bins or bags for the storage of waste that generate during their activity. Their handcarts must have a bin or shelf or canvas below for storage of waste generated in the course of business.

Marriage halls/Community halls, etc

Suitable containers with lid which may match with the primary collection or transportation system of the Municipal Authority should be provided by these establishments at their cost and the site of their placement should be finalized in consultation with the Municipal Authority to facilitate easy collection of waste.

Hospitals/Nursing Homes/Maternity centre/Pathological laboratories/Health care centers/Establishments etc.

The hospitals and nursing homes produce bio-medical as well as ordinary waste. These establishments may be directed as follows:

- i. They shall refrain from throwing any bio-medical waste on the streets or open spaces, as well as into the municipal dustbins or the domestic waste collection sites.
- ii. They shall also refrain from throwing any ordinary solid waste on footpaths, streets or open spaces/nallas.
- iii. They shall keep colour-coded bins or bags as per the directions of the Govt. of India, Ministry of Environment dated 20th Bio-medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules 1998, and follow the directions of CPCB & RSPCB from time to time for the storage of biomedical waste including amputated limbs, tissues, soiled bandages, used injections, syringes, etc. Another container with a lid for storage of food waste and other waste fit to be disposed of into the municipal domestic waste stream shall also be provided by them.
- iv. The storage of bio medical waste shall be done strictly in conformity with directions contained in the Govt. of India's aforesaid notification.

Construction & Demolition Wastes

To keep the Cities free from debris, directions may be given as follows:

- i. No person shall dispose of construction waste or debris on the streets, public space, footpath or pavement or in the nallas.

- ii. Construction waste shall be stored until removed only within the premises of the building, or in containers from the day the facility of renting out containers is made available. In exceptional cases where storage of construction waste within the premises is not possible, the waste producer shall take prior permission of the Municipal Authority for temporary storage of such waste and having obtained and paid for such permission, may store such waste in such a way that it does not hamper the traffic, the waste does not get spread on the road and does not block the surface drain or storm water drain.
- iii. Municipal Authority may create a facility of depositing C&D waste at suitable locations in the town or may involve private sector to rent out skip container in large cities on payment. Waste generators may be educated or even mandated to use such facility.

Garden waste:

Large public parks and gardens in the Cities should as far as possible compost and utilize all garden wastes on-site. The generation of such waste in private premises should as far as practicable be regulated in such a way that it is generated only a day prior to the date of collection of such waste and should be stored in the premises and kept ready for handing over to the municipal authorities or the agency that may be assigned the work of collection of such waste by the Municipal Authority. Garden waste producers may be directed that no waste shall be thrown on streets, open spaces, and instead the waste shall be kept within the premises for handing over to the municipality or to the person authorized by the municipality.

Step-2:

Primary collection of waste

Directions contained in Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules 2000. Municipal authority shall:

- i. Organize house-to-house collection of municipal solid wastes through motorized small vehicle, collection on regular pre-informed timings and scheduling by using bell, ringing of musical vehicles (without exceeding permissible noise levels).
- ii. Devising collection of waste from slums and squatter areas or locality including hotels, restaurants, office complexes and commercial areas.
- iii. Wastes from slaughter houses, meat and fish markets, fruit and vegetable markets, which are biodegradable in nature, shall be managed to make use of such waste.
- iv. Biomedical waste and industrial waste shall not be mixed with municipal solid waste and such wastes shall follow the rules separately specified for the purpose.
- v. Collected waste from residential and other areas shall be transferred to community bin by hand-driven containerized cart or other small vehicles.
- vi. Horticulture and construction or demolition waste or debris shall be separately collected and disposed of following proper norms.
- vii. Waste (garbage, dry leaves) shall not be burnt.

Plan of Action

It is necessary to provide a daily service to all households, shops and establishments for the collection of organic/food bio-degradable waste from the doorstep looking at the hot climatic conditions in the state.

*Implementation strategy***Collection of recyclables:**

The Municipal Authority may mobilize NGOs or co-operatives to take up the work of organizing street rag-pickers and convert them to door step "waste collectors" by motivating them to stop picking up soiled and contaminated solid waste from the streets, bins or disposal site and instead improve their lot by collecting recyclable clean material from the doorstep at regular intervals of time. This will divert huge waste coming into municipal system.

The Municipal Authority may advise the people to hand over segregated recyclable waste to a designated waste collector identified by the NGO. The upgraded rag pickers on becoming doorstep waste-collectors may be given an identity card by the NGOs organizing them so that they may have acceptability in society.

Collection of Bio-degradable and other wastes:

- i. Domestic, trade and institutional food/biodegradable waste, should be collected from the doorstep or from the community bin on a daily basis by using motorized covered light commercial vehicle and taken to processing plant for bio-degradable waste.
- ii. Non-bio-degradable waste other than what is given away to rag pickers and toxic and hazardous waste should be collected from the source of waste generation separately and taken to processing facility for non Bio-degradable waste.
- iii. Domestic hazardous/ toxic waste material should be deposited by the waste producers in special bins for depositing such wastes as may be directed by municipal authority from time to time.
- iv. The municipal authority should notify the arrangement of primary collection it proposes to make and direct the citizens to cooperate in the primary collection of waste accordingly.

The following arrangements may be made by the Municipal Authority on all 365 days of the year:

- i. Doorstep collection of waste through motorized vehicles from the areas that are accessible to motorized vehicles and by containerized handcarts/tricycles from narrow lanes.
- ii. Collection through community bins from private societies multi-storied buildings, commercial complexes.

Norms for Door step collection through motorized vehicles or containerized handcarts / tricycles with a bell.

The Municipal Authority may, based on local conditions, fix the work norms as they deem appropriate. It is suggested that in the areas that are accessible to motorized vehicles, mall covered vehicles of 0.5 to 2.00 tonnes capacity may be deployed through private sector for door to door collection of waste. One tonne capacity vehicle would normally suffice for 1500 to 2000 households depending upon the distance to be covered and the economic status of the society served. In congested and thickly populated areas containerized tricycles/ containerized handcarts may be used per 200 households.

Step-3:**Sweeping of streets & public spaces**

Directions contained in MSW Rules 2000

There are no specific directions on this aspect in the rules but state laws insist cleaning of streets and removal of garbage therefrom on a regular basis.

Strategy of implementation:

Street sweeping must be arranged on a day to day basis in areas inhabited or having commercial activity.

Norms of work for street sweepers

Sweepers should be assigned fixed individual beats ("Pin-point" work) according to the density of the area to be swept. The yardstick of work may be prescribed by the Municipal Authority depending on the local situation, type of roads and amount of effort required to be put in by the sweeper. However, the following guidelines may be considered while prescribing these norms:

- | |
|---|
| 1. High density area = 350 running meters (RMT) of road length |
| 2. Medium density area = 500 to 600 running meters (RMT) of road length |
| 3. Low density area = 700 to 750 running meters (RMT) of road length. |

Sweepers proposed to be assigned street sweeping work may be directed to sweep the roads and footpaths in the area allotted to them as well as collect the silt from the surface drains in their containerized handcart/tricycle. Roads, which have a central verge or divider, should be considered as two roads. In such cases the length of the road allotted for sweeping should be reduced to half or alternatively separate sweepers may be engaged for sweeping two sides of the road. The yardstick for cleaning open spaces should be prescribed based on local conditions. However, 30,000 sq.ft. of open space can be given to a sweeper for cleaning per day.

Cleaning of Surface Drains

The drains need to be cleaned on a regular basis to permit free flow of wastewater. Action should be taken to ensure that sweepers and citizens do not dispose of any waste into drains. Whatever waste is removed from the drains should not be allowed to remain outside the drain for long for drying. It would be desirable to deposit the wet silt into a seamless handcart as soon as it is taken out from the drain. If that be not possible or found difficult, the silt may be allowed to dry for about 4 hours outside the drain before transporting the semi-solid silt for disposal.

Daily sweeping of public streets is essential where there is habitation close by. Isolated pockets or roads with little or no habitation around do not require daily cleaning but at the same time they cannot be ignored.

The following measures may be taken to ensure regular sweeping of streets and public places

- i. Sweeping of the public roads, streets, lanes, by-lanes should be done daily if there is habitation or commercial activity on one or both sides of the street. A list of such roads and streets together with their length and width should be prepared and a program for their daily cleaning should be worked out by the Municipal Authority keeping in view the norms of work (yardsticks) prescribed
- ii. All SWM services to be provided daily including on Sundays and Public Holidays.

iii. The Municipal Authority may have to create 10% extra force of sweepers to ensure sweeping on all the days of the year including Sundays and public holidays or alternately persuade the sweepers to avail two half day off in a week in the afternoons instead of having one weekly off. This will ensure round the year service without creating any additional force.

Tools to be given to Sweepers

Use of appropriate tool plays an important role in improving the efficiency of the work force. The old designed handcarts need to be replaced by containerized wheelbarrows/tricycles and long hand feather broom.

- i. Long handle broom
- ii. Metal Tray and Metal Plate
- iii. Containerized handcarts having 4 to 6 containers or a tricycle having 6 to 8 containers of 25 to 30 litres capacities. These containers should be detachable to facilitate the direct transfer of street sweepings and household waste from the container into the communal waste storage bins.
- iv. Safety equipments, Gloves Shoes, Clothes that cover whole body, reflector jacket etc.

Mechanized Street Cleaning

Mechanized street cleaning equipment may be used only in large cities where road conditions are good and roads are fully paved. Machine can be procured @ one machine per 25 Km of road length to be swept. There is a wide range of mechanized street cleaners available in the market. Equipment should be chosen carefully, taking into account street conditions and needs of the city, reliability, ease of procurement of spare parts, investment, operation and maintenance costs

Step-4:

Temporary waste storage depots for onward transportation of waste

Legal provisions for waste storage depots under the municipal solid waste (Management and Handling) 2000

Municipal authorities shall establish and maintain storage facilities in such a manner, as they do not create unhygienic and in sanitary conditions around it. Following criteria shall be taken into account while establishing and maintaining storage facility, namely:

- i. Storage facilities shall be created and established by taking into account quantities of waste generation in a given area and the population densities. A storage facility shall be so placed that it is accessible to users.
- ii. Storage facilities to be set up by municipal authorities are any other agencies shall be so designed that wastes stored are not exposed to open atmosphere and shall aesthetically acceptable and user-friendly.
- iii. Storage facilities or "bins" shall have "easy to operate" design for handling, transfer and transportation of waste. Bins for storage of biodegradable waste shall be painted green, those for storage of recyclable waste shall be painted black.
- iv. Manual handling of waste shall be prohibited. If unavoidable due to constraints, manual handling shall be carried out under proper precautions with due care for safety of workers.

Implementations strategy:

- i. Make the cities bin-less by removing all open waste storage depots, containers if they can afford and desire to have direct transportation of street waste into covered vehicles from the collection point.
- OR
- ii. Provide neat mobile closed containers at a distance not exceeding 500 meters each for secondary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains .Domestic and trade waste has to be taken to respective processing facility directly.

Norms to assess the requirement of waste storage depots

The storage facility has to be created in all the wards of the city. It is necessary to abolish the waste storage depots at short distances as soon as door-to-door collection system becomes operational and large containers are placed at a distance of 500 metres each. Ordinarily 4 to 5 bins are required per square Km. to ensure that no sweeper is required to walk with hand cart more than 250 meters. It must also be ensured that at least twice the storage space is created for the storage of waste in each city or one 1 bin is made available per 5000 population so that waste does not overflow.

No domestic or trade waste should be allowed to be mixed in these bins meant for street waste.

Transfer Stations

Municipal authority may consider construction of transfer station if the distance from processing or disposal facility is more than 15 km from the collection area. The transfer station provides economies of scale while transporting waste to long distance by using a large vehicle having greater capacity instead of many vehicles having smaller capacities. In case of urban local bodies having issues of finding suitable land for setting up a permanent transfer station, mobile compactor trucks compatible with primary collection vehicles such as auto tippers or suitably sized collection bins can be used to improve transportation efficiency of the system.

- i. Transfer stations should be made only when the cost of direct haul in collection vehicles would outweigh the cost of supplemental haul in large bulk-haul transfer vehicles plus the cost of the supporting transfer system infrastructure at the transfer station and disposal site.
- ii. These transfer stations can be designed for 100 to 200 TPD waste handling capacity.
- iii. For 200 TPD capacity transfer stations, one stationary compactor having 35 ton per hour capacity is used. An additional bay to house a similar compactor for future augmentation can be planned.

Step-5:**Transportation of waste****Mandatory provision on transportation under the Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000**

Vehicles used for transportation of waste shall be covered. Waste should not be visible to public nor exposed to open environment preventing their scattering.

The following criteria shall be met:

- i. The storage facility set up by the municipal authority shall be daily attended for clearing of waste. The bins or containers wherever placed shall be cleaned before they start overflowing.
- ii. Transportation vehicles shall be so designed that multiple handling of waste, prior to final disposal, is avoided.

Implementation strategy:

The system of transportation should be such that it can be easily maintained in the Cities departmentally or through private garages and the system should appropriately match with the system adopted for primary collection and secondary storage at the temporary waste storage depots. Manual loading should be discouraged and phased out expeditiously and replaced by direct lifting of containers through hydraulic system.

- i. Transportation of waste should be done daily to ensure that waste is collected from the doorstep directly in a closed body vehicle and street waste container should be cleared before they start over-flowing. The frequency of transportation should be arranged accordingly.
- ii. The system of transportation of waste must synchronize with bulk storage of waste at the temporary waste storage depots. Multiple and manual handling of waste should be avoided.

The following measures may be taken to meet the above objectives

The transportation of waste from the doorstep should be arranged in such a way that vehicle moves from house to house and covers all the houses, shops and establishments, including slums and informal settlements within the initial four hours of the day and the waste should be transported directly to respective processing facility or to the transfer station for taking the waste to the processing facility. The street waste may be transported from temporary waste storage depots to the disposal facility. It may be planned in accordance with the frequency of containers becoming full. The locations where the containers are placed may be grouped into four categories as under:

- a) Containers which are required to be cleared more than once a day.
- b) Containers which are required to be cleared once a day.
- c) Containers to be cleared on alternate days.
- d) Containers which take longer time to fill and need clearance twice a week.

Use of Vehicles in Two Shifts

It is desirable to utilize all the vehicles in two shifts to lift containers, to ensure full utilization of the fleet of vehicles and to reduce the requirement of new vehicles. Transportation of waste during night time may be done in areas where there is serious traffic congestion during the day and it hampers SWM operations. Work at night will increase the productivity and reduce the cost of the service.

Type of Vehicles to be used
Looking to the size of the cities/towns and their financial positions, it is desirable that cities use following type of vehicles to collect and transport waste.

Equipment/vehicle	Municipal Board	Municipal Council	Municipal Corporation
Door to Door collection	Light Commercial vehicle (LCV) having 500-1000 kg capacity one vehicle per 1000 to 1500 households along with 1 driver and two helpers	Light Commercial vehicle (LCV) having 500-1000 kg capacity one vehicle per 1000-1500 households along with 1 driver and two helpers	Light Commercial vehicle (LCV) having 500-1500 kg capacity one vehicle per 1000 to 2000 households along with 1 driver and two helpers
Secondary Storage and transportation of street sweepings	3.00 m3 containers with tractors having container lifting devise.	1.1 m3 containers or 3 to 4.5 cu m containers for secondary storage of waste and refuse collectors to clear 1.1m3 bins or dumper placers to lift large containers. 7.00 cum capacity Compactor for lifting 1.1 cum container	1.1 m3 containers or 3 to 4.5 cu m containers for secondary storage of waste and refuse collectors to clear 1.1m3 bins or dumper placers to lift large containers. 7.00 cum/14.00 cum capacity Compactor for lifting 1.1 cum container
C&D waste	Covered tipper truck with front end loader	a set of two/three Covered tipper truck and front end loader	a set of three Covered tipper truck and front end loader or skips containers for storage at and skip lifters machines

The vehicle tracking system should be used to monitor the proper and optimum use of the vehicles and to avoid any misuse or underutilization of vehicles.

Transportation efficiency

All the ULBs shall ensure that the at least door to door collection work is completed before 12.00 noon and 60% street bins are cleared or transported before 11 am, and rest 40 % before 2 pm daily. During evening hours 4-10 pm, mobile party shall be send regularly on main roads and important areas for ensuring that no garbage is littered or left over around the bin. Heavy penalty may be imposed in case of contract and disciplinary action may be taken in case of departmental staff in situation where bins are not found clean within stipulated working hours.

Transportation of Waste from Hotels & Restaurants

The hotels and restaurants waste should be collected once or twice daily by the association of hotels and restaurants, or at their request by the Municipal Authority on cost recovery basis. Doorstep collection system may be introduced for the collection of this waste. Motor vehicle with close body may be used. This entire collection and transport system could be privatized and rates may be prescribed by the association or Municipal Authority. Large hotels maybe asked to have their own containers which matches with the municipal transport system and the same may be removed on a day to day basis on full cost recovery basis. This work may be privatized as far as possible. Local body need not make any investment.

Transportation of Construction Waste and Debris

Disposal of construction and demolition waste and debris is the liability of the waste producer. If such waste is not promptly removed in a reasonable time prescribed by the Municipal Authority,

it may be removed by the Municipal Authority on full-cost - recovery basis. One of the following methods may be adopted for transportation of construction waste and debris:
 Skip-renting system for storage of construction waste may be introduced in large corporations centrally through private sector. The skips may be transported by hydraulic system at a time mutually agreed upon between the contractor and waste producer. Alternatively, the municipalities may give a contract for providing this service.
 Till such time skip renting system is introduced, C&D waste may be removed from designated spots and waste collection fees may be levied by the municipality or by the contractor authorized by the municipality for the removal of construction waste. Such wastes may be loaded into the tractor trolleys manually in small towns and tipper trucks by using front-end loaders.

Workshop Facility for Vehicle Maintenance

It is essential to have good workshop facilities for municipal vehicle maintenance. It is recommended that municipal authorities should contract out the work of repairs and maintenance of their fleet of vehicles to private garages to minimize cost of manpower required for this purpose which is generally not fully utilized in public sector undertakings.

Step-6:

Processing of waste:

Mandatory directions under Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules 2000 have the following provisions for processing of municipal solid waste

Municipal authority shall adopt suitable technology or combination such technologies to make use of wastes so as to minimize burden on landfill. Following criteria shall be adopted, namely:-

- i. The biodegradable waste shall be processed by composting, vermi composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate biological processing for stabilization of waste. It shall be ensured that compost or any other end product shall comply with the standards as specified in Schedule 4 of the rules.
- ii. Mixed waste containing recoverable resources shall follow the route of recycling. Incineration with or without energy recovery including pelletization can also be used for processing wastes in specific cases. Municipal authority or the operator of a facility wishing to use other state-of-the-art technologies shall approach the Central Pollution Control Board to get the standards laid down before applying for grant of authorization.

Implementation strategy

It is essential that every municipal authority ensures processing of Bio degradable and non bio degradable waste and only inert residual waste goes to landfill. Nowadays, several technologies are available for processing of waste. Following technologies are recommended for various categories of towns and cities.

Sr. No.	Population range	Waste Gen. TPD	Composition	Technological options	Minimum requirements	Value added products	Approximate cost (excluding land cost)
1	Above 2 Million	>1100 TPD	Biodegradables 35 to 50 %	IWP comprising - BM +CC+ RDF W to E plant for power, based on: gasification, pyrolysis, incineration and mass burning. RDF to cement industry Plastic to fuel oil	Segregate wet wastes at source for BM and / or CC, dry wastes to be recycled or converted into RDF as feed stock for its own power plant / cement industry or any other power plant. Inerts to be land filled RDF must be burnt under controlled condition not below 850° C	75m ³ of bio gas or 100 KW of electricity per 1 TPD of segregated wet wastes + 60 kg manure in case of BM 200 kg per TPD vermi castings / CC per TPD 20 % RDF + 15 % compost. 1 MW power per 100 TPD of MSW.	Rs 5-7 cr per 100 TPD of MSW composting + RDF Rs 15/20 lakh capital cost per 1 TPD for gas / electricity through Bio-methanation Rs 10 cr per MW power plant. Rs 20 lakh per 50kg capacity / shift catalytic conversion technology plastic waste to liquid fuel. Rs 16 crore per 10 tonne of plastic (pyrolysis technology) As above
2	1 M to 2 Million	550 to 1100 TPD	Biodegradables 40 to 55 %	IWP comprising - BM +CC+ RDF	Segregate wet wastes at source for BM and / or cc, dry	Likely output from BM, as above. 20 %	

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			<p>W to E plant for power, where wastes exceeds 500 TPD based on: gasification, pyrolysis, incineration and mass burning.</p>	<p>Wastes to be recycled or converted into RDF as a feed stock for large power plant and landfill the inerts</p>	<p>RDF + 15% compost. 1 MW power per 100 TPD of MSW.</p>	
3	1 lakh to 10 lakh	30 to 500 TPD	<p>Biodegradables 40 to 55 %</p> <p>RDF to cement industry Plastic to fuel oil IWP-BM, CC + RDF as feed stock to power plant / cement industry. Plastic to fuel oil</p>	<p>RDF must be burnt under controlled condition not below 850° C</p> <p>Segregate wet wastes at source for BM and / or CC, dry wastes to be recycled or converted into RDF as a feed stock for large power plant / cement industry and inerts to be landfilled</p>	<p>As above for BM + CC and RDF to be used as feed stock for power plants / cement industry likely output: (20 % RDF + 20 % Compost). 25 to 40 litres from 50kg plastic wastes</p>	<p>Cost for BM, CC and RDF as above</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs 20 lakh per 50kg capacity / shift catalytic conversion technology for plastic waste to liquid fuel. Rs 16 crore per 10 tonne of plastic (pyrolysis technology)
4	50,000 to 1 Lakh	10 to 30 TPD	<p>Biodegradables 45 to 60 %</p> <p>BM, VC or CC RDF</p>	<p>Segregate wet wastes at source for BM and / or VC / CC, dry wastes to be recycled or converted in to RDF as feedstock for power plants and landfill the inerts.</p>	<p>As above for BM +25 to 40 litres liquid fuel from 50kg plastic wastes</p>	<p>Rs 15/20 lakh capital cost per 1 TPD for gas / electricity through Bio-methanation</p> <p>Rs 7- 10lakh per TPD for VC/CC</p>

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5	Less than 50,000	Less than 10	Biodegradables 45 to 65 %	BM VC / CC and RDF	Segregate wet wastes at source for BM, /CC, dry wastes to be recycled or converted into RDF as a feed stock and inerts to be landfilled	As above for - BM	As above
6	Hill towns	State capitals	Biodegradables 30 to 50 %	BM, CC / RDF as feed stock. Plastic to fuel oil	Segregate wet wastes at source for BM / CC, dry wastes to be recycled and landfill the inerts. Dry wastes to be recycled or converted into RDF as a feeder stock. Plastic waste can be converted to liquid fuel and inerts to be landfilled	As above for BM + CC and RDF to be used as feed stock likely output: (15 to 20 % RDF + 15 % compost).	As above Rs 20 lakh per 50kg capacity / shift catalytic conversion technology for plastic waste to liquid fuel Rs 16 crore per 10 tonne of plastic (pyrolysis technology)

11P: Integrated Waste Processing, CC: Conventional Composting, VC: Vermi Composting, BM: Biomethanation, RDF: Refuse Derived Fuel
 (Source: Report of the planning commission task force on waste to energy in the context of integrated MSW management - May, 2014)

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Characteristics of typical Indian Solid Waste

Municipal solid waste comprises organic and inorganic wastes including recyclables which could be sorted out and reused as raw materials. The organic fraction of municipal solid waste can be converted into useful product like organic manure or Methane gas etc. which could be used for cooking, heating and production of energy.

Step 7:

Disposal of municipal solid wastes

Mandatory directions under Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules 2000 have the following provisions for processing of municipal solid waste

Land filling shall be restricted to non-biodegradable, inert wastes and other wastes those are not suitable either for recycling or for biological processing. Land filling shall also be carried out for residues of waste processing facilities as well as pre-processing rejects from waste processing facilities. Land filling of mixed waste shall be avoided unless the same is found unsuitable for waste processing. Under unavoidable circumstances or till installation of alternate facilities, land filling shall be done following proper norms. Landfill sites shall mean the specifications as given schedule III of the rules. Guidelines for selection of Landfill Sites as per Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules 2000 as prescribed below:

A. Site Selection

1. In areas falling under the jurisdiction of 'Development Authorities' it shall be the responsibility of such Development Authorities to identify the landfill sites and hand over the sites to the concerned municipal authority for development, operation and maintenance. Elsewhere, this responsibility shall lie with the concerned municipal authority.
2. Selection of landfill sites shall be based on examination of environmental issues. The Department of Urban Development of the State or the Union territory shall co-ordinate with the concerned organizations for obtaining the necessary approvals and clearances.
3. The landfill site shall be planned and designed with proper documentation of a phased construction plan as well as a closure plan.
4. The landfill sites shall be selected to make use of nearby wastes processing facility. Otherwise, wastes processing facility shall be planned as an integral part of the landfill site.
5. The existing landfill sites which continue to be used for more than five years shall be improved in accordance of the specifications given in this Schedule.
6. Biomedical wastes shall be disposed off in accordance with the Bio-medical Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and hazardous wastes shall be managed in accordance with the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989, as amended from time to time.
7. The landfill site shall be large enough to last for 20-25 years.
8. The landfill site shall be away from habitation clusters, forest areas, and water bodies monuments, National Parks, Wetlands and places of important cultural, historical or religious interest.
9. A buffer zone of no-development shall be maintained around landfill site and shall be incorporated in the Town Planning Department's land-use plans.
10. Landfill site shall be away from airport including airbase. Necessary approval of airport or airbase authorities prior to the setting up of the landfill site shall be obtained. Normally landfill site to be located 20 km away from an airport or airbase.

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B. Site Selection Aspects:

1. The report should provide a summary of the following aspects relating to site selection:
 - (i) an expected life of the landfill;
 - (ii) buffer zone around landfill;
 - (iii) distances from habitation clusters, water bodies, forest areas, National Parks, monuments, wetlands etc.;
 - (iv) distance from airport;
 - (v) record of the highest flood level in the past and
 - (vi) Any other relevant information.

C. Facilities at the Site

1. Landfill site shall be fenced or hedged and provided with proper gate to monitor incoming vehicles or other modes of transportation.
2. The landfill site shall be well protected to prevent entry of unauthorized persons and stray animals.
3. Approach and other internal roads for free movement of vehicles and other machinery shall exist at the landfill site.
4. The landfill site shall have waste inspection facility to monitor wastes brought in for landfill, office facility for record keeping and shelter for keeping equipment and machinery including pollution monitoring equipments.
5. Provisions like weigh bridge to measure quantity of waste brought at landfill site, fire protection equipments and other facilities as may be required shall be provided.
6. Utilities such as drinking water (preferably bathing facilities for workers) and lighting arrangements for easy landfill operations when carried out in night hours shall be provided.
7. Safety provisions including health inspections of workers at landfill site shall be periodically made.

D. Check list for sanitary landfills

1. The municipal authority or an operator of a facility is required to make an application in Form-I, for seeking authorization for setting up waste processing and disposal facility including landfills from the State Board or the Committee in order to comply with the implementation of Rules/Schedules.
2. The state Boards or Committee, after the receipt of application from the municipal authority or the operator of a facility in Form-I, for grant of authorization for setting up waste processing and disposal facility including landfills will examine the proposal taking into consideration the views of the other agencies like the State Urban Department, Air Port or Air Base Authority, the Ground water Board or any such other agency prior to issuing the authorization.
3. In order to facilitate SPCBs/PCCs to examine the received proposals a check-list is necessary to enable an officer of a regulatory Authority (SPCBs/PCCs) to undertake the following:
 - a. Assess a report submitted for starting a new landfill,
 - b. Assess a report submitted for closure of an existing waste dump or an existing landfill without liner,
 - c. Assess a report for expansion of an existing waste dump or an existing landfill without liner,
 - d. Record- keeping and inspection of a landfill
4. In making the assessment of a report, the concerned Officer will be checking the same for its comprehensiveness.
5. The assessment will not be a technical proof-check and the responsibility of the design of each component given in a report will lie with the Organization which has submitted the report (Operator of the landfill or his Design Consultant).
6. Should the Officer assessing the report find the need for an independent technical proof-check, he shall have the authority to refer parts of the report to an Expert

E. Specific conditions

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1. Locate landfill sites a minimum of 500 meter (and at least 1.00 km where possible) from any inhabited areas, in locations where no urban expansion is expected in the next 20 years, so that people are not affected by odor or other nuisance from the site;
2. Locate landfills at sites where there is no risk of flooding or other hazards that might impair functioning of the site and present a risk of damage to the site or its environs;
3. Locate landfill sites adjacent to STP whenever possible so that leachate can be collected and treated;
4. Consult the relevant national and/or local archaeological agencies regarding the archaeological potential of proposed landfill sites, to ensure that these are located in areas where there is a low risk of chance finds;
5. Provide a properly engineered and managed sanitary landfill site that is sealed to prevent leaching of contaminants into surface or groundwater, where refuse is compacted and covered each day, and where there is a separate concreted area for the safe disposal of hazardous waste;
6. Provide a composting facility for the beneficial use of biodegradable wastes such as vegetable peelings, agricultural waste, etc;
7. Include a public education and information element to inform communities of their responsibility to place their waste at collection points, and to segregate waste that is suitable for recycling; Urban Drainage.

F. Legal Requirements

1. Environment clearances from MoEF/SEIAA under EIA act 2006 & 2009
 2. Consent to Establish from RSPCB under Water and Air act
 3. Authorization for Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB) under Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules 2000;
 4. Consent to Operate from Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB) under Water and Air act (after compilation of construction and before operation)
- Note : As per EIA act 2006 amended in 2009 all the landfill projects located site 10.00 Km (aerial distance) away from any (i) Protected Areas notified under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, (ii) Critically Polluted areas as notified by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time, (iii) Notified Eco-sensitive areas, (iv) inter-State boundaries and international boundaries.*

G. Location and size of infrastructural facilities:

- Pian View of Infrastructural Facilities of the complete site depicting the size and location of the following facilities:
- (i) boundary fencing;
 - (ii) green belt;
 - (iii) entrance and gate;
 - (iv) weighbridge;
 - (v) parking area;
 - (vi) inspection and sampling facility;
 - (vii) administrative building and laboratory;
 - (viii) road;
 - (ix) equipment workshop and garage;
 - (x) vehicle tyre wash facility;
 - (xi) leachate treatment plant;
 - (xii) gas flaring /processing facility (optional);
 - (xiii) surface water drains and sedimentation tank;
 - (xiv) environmental monitoring facilities;
 - (xv) waste processing facilities;
 - (xvi) temporary holding areas;
 - (xvii) special phases / cells;
 - (xviii) Completed landfill and (xviii) others (see Fig 3).
- The plan view of infrastructural facilities would be displayed at the entrance gate of the site.

H. Strategy of implementation:

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Municipal authorities must identify suitable parcel of land for setting up sanitary landfill keeping in view the aforesaid directions contained in the Rules.

Thumb rule for land requirement for 25 years for Processing and disposal facilities of MSW:

- (i) For small towns and cities upto 3 lac population @2 acres per 10000 population (0.5 acre is for processing and 1.5 acre for landfill site)
- (ii) For medium size cities having population between 3 lacs and one million @2 acres per 100000 population for processing and 10 acres for landfill site.

For large cities above one million population yard stick could be 5 acres land per 100TPD waste processing and 50 acre per 1 million population for landfill site.(one million population city may generate 450 to 500 TPD solid waste)

Setting up common regional landfills

As it is very expensive to operate and maintain a small sanitary landfill on account of cost involved in technical manpower and compaction machineries to be deployed. It is essential to consider setting up Common Regional Sanitary Landfill Facility so that cost could be shared between the participating municipalities adopting the principle of economy of scale. Corporation cities should set-up their own landfill and permit cities and towns within 50km periphery of the city to use that facility for disposal of their waste. Common regional facilities may be constructed for rest of the cities/ towns and urban centres by forming clusters within 50 km radius. Only in special cases, where, the distances between the cities are large, standalone landfills may be constructed.

SLFs need to be sufficiently large so that they can be properly equipped, professionally managed, regularly monitored and planned for a minimum period of 25-30 years. The initial cell shall have a capacity to handle inerts and residual waste typically for a period of 5 years.

Disposal of Carcasses of Dead Animals etc

The disposal of carcasses of dead animals should be done scientifically following the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board as may be finalized and amended from time to time and the manual on municipal solid waste management of the Government of India should be followed for this purpose. This waste could be converted into a useful product by installing a carcass utilization plant with financial support of Govt. of India's Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

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From health and hygiene point of view, the dead animal and slaughtering waste should be handled on top priority and should be dealt with and disposed off in scientific manner. Each ULB should have separate system for this type of waste:

- i. The removal of Dead animals should be carried out on contract with a mandate that the dead animal shall be removed within one hour from the reporting time. The contractor should have sufficient resources to meet this time limit.
- ii. The slaughtering of animals at unauthorized locations must be prevented. The specific slaughter house site outside the city should be selected for this activity.
- iii. The mechanized slaughter houses and carcass utilization plants should be established in large ULBs.
- iv. Private sector may be encouraged to process residual waste such as bones, intestines, hair, skin, etc.

Disposal of Industrial Waste

Industrial waste is required to be stored, transported and disposed of by industries as per the guidelines of the State Pollution Control Board. However, the Municipal Authority may act as catalysts by helping industries to procure land, and in the transportation and disposal of non-hazardous industrial waste on full-cost-recovery basis.

Disposal of domestic hazardous waste

Disposal of domestic hazardous waste should be done in consultation with and according to the guidelines of state pollution control board.

Management Information System

MIS is the key to monitoring the performance of manpower and machinery and to help in planning for the future. Detailed management information system should be developed by municipal authority to monitor the performance of the municipal staff and the contractors.

Financial Aspects

The poor financial health of ULBs is major constraint in improving SWM systems. The financial condition of local bodies may first be improved by setting the house in order and measures may be taken towards financial discipline, avoidance of wasteful expenditure, prioritizing the expenditure on essential services. Taxes, user charges and fees should be levied /raised and linked to the cost-of-living index. Non tax revenue may be levied to improve the finances of the ULBs. UDT/Property tax may be levied as may be prescribed by Government from time to time.

Levy of user fees

Levy fees should be levied by the municipal authorities to make solid waste management services sustainable. At least O&M cost of service should get covered in through levy of user fees. Following minimum user fee rates are suggested. ULB may levy higher rates as deemed expedient.

Following basic principles may be considered by local bodies for levying user/service fee for Solid Waste Management services.

1. **Polluter Pays Principle:** Those responsible for waste generation should pay for its collection and safe disposal.
2. **Proportionality:** The user fees should be in proportion to the quantity of waste generated and level of service provided to waste generators. Households generate much less waste compared to commercial, institutional and industrial establishments and among the

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households; the poor generate less waste as compared to rich. Therefore variable rates may be prescribed for different categories of waste generators keeping in view their waste generation potential. At least 3 categories of service charge may be prescribed for: Commercial/ Institutional/Industrial waste generators iii. Bulk waste generator such as Hotels/Function Halls/Restaurants, Large Commercial/ Institutional/ Industrial establishment etc.

3. Capacity to pay: Affordability of the tax payer may be kept in view while fixing user charges. A fair service charge tariff will facilitate better compliance. Moderate rate, least exemptions and wider coverage of all classes of tax payers will fetch higher revenues.

Following criteria may be considered for enhancing the charges in an ULB:

- i. Subsidy for the poor: The element of cross subsidization may be introduced to give relief to the poor and disadvantaged, to ensure that they are not deprived of basic services.
- ii. Higher rates from non-residential establishments: Higher rates may be prescribed for commercial, institutional and industrial establishments & bulk waste generators as they produce substantially more wastes than households and usually have a better capacity to pay.
- iii. Willingness to Pay: People are usually willing to pay for a good service. However it is desirable to ascertain their willingness to pay for different levels of services. Citizens may prefer a higher level of service and be willing to pay more for the same.
- iv. Vide notification no F 550 CE/DLB/15/6625 dated 11.03.2015 user charges for door to door collected has been notified. (copy enclosed at Annex-A)

User Charges monthly tariff may be levied through private contractors who are given contracts or concessions for waste collection to minimize the burden of collection on the municipality. Enforcement support mechanism may be created by the municipal authority to ensure full recovery of user fees.

Other financial measures

- i. Viability Gap Funding (VGF) may be considered for processing facilities by ULBs as per government of India, Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) under Swachh Bharat Mission 2014, guidelines for smooth functioning.
- ii. Proper accounting system should be ensured by ULBs and funds shall be utilized as budgeted in the annual account. Composting/vermi Composting and other refuse derived component can be consider for batter viability.

Financial Support to ULBs by States and Central Governments

ULBs must make serious efforts to avail financial support from the State Government and the Central Government as per their schemes declared from time to time.

Health Aspects

Improper SWM practices give rise to problems of health, environment and sanitation. Many types of diseases are associated with improper SWM practices. Proper management of processing and disposal of MSW, special attention to cleaning in slums, provision of low cost sanitation facilities to prevent open defecation, are necessary to ensure better health. Training to the workforce and

use of protective clothing are some of the measures the local body should take immediately to protect the health of the work force.

Legal Aspects

Following provisions have been made in the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 2009 to ensure implementation of Municipal Solid Waste Rules as follows:

- Article 104: Municipality has power to levy user charges for solid waste management
- Article 226: Duty of Municipality in respect of Solid Waste Management and Handling
- Article 227: Entrustment of Management and handling of solid wastes and billing and collection of charge
- Article 228: Solid wastes to be property of municipality
- Article 229: Appointment of places for disposal and final disposal of solid wastes
- Article 230: Duty of owners and occupiers of premises to store solid wastes at source of generation
- Article 231: Duty of Co-operative housing society, apartment owners Association etc.
- Article 232: Prohibitions of littering
- Article 233: Punishment for littering on streets and depositing or throwing any solid waste
- Article 234: Implementation of Provision of Bio Medical Waste Rules related to Municipality
- Article 235: Implementation of Provision of Hazards Waste Rules related to Municipality

These provisions of laws and Rules should be strictly adhered to by the municipal authorities.

Set up effective mechanism to prevent nuisance in public places.

Enforcement is essential for effective solid waste management. Each municipal body should set up an effective mechanism for nuisance detection at public places. It is naive to expect that all the citizens would give waste in the manner specified. While some of the citizens quickly understand the need for integrated waste management and hence start co-operating, it is possible to convince other citizens through proper & sustained awareness campaign. Disposal of waste in the manner specified by municipal body will not be effective unless other citizens are penalized for not following the rules. Each municipal body should take the following actions:

- i. According to the Rajasthan Municipal Act, Each ULB shall ensure the effective penalized action against the nuisance created by anyone at public places specially for :
 - > Littering on roads, Public places, open lands, drains, sewer lines etc.
 - > Defacing the Public property/ Historical monuments/ Tourist places.
 - > Open defecation and open urination.
 - > Collecting the debris/ construction material on roads.
 - > Creating fodder-feeding points.
 - > Applying illegal banner and hoardings.
 - > Not following the prescribed system of waste collection.
 - > Executing dairy activities, piggeries in residential areas.
- ii. Separate Nuisance Detection Squads are essential for other public places. Ideally such squad could be formed by deploying ex-serviceman, ex-police staff etc. Squads of women, unemployed youth, etc could also be formed. Such nuisance detection squads should be given the right to levy penalty on the spot itself. Preprinted & numbered receipts of fixed denominations could be given to such employees/squads. Swachhta

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- iii. Part/full amount of honorarium due to the members of the squad should be linked with the fine collected by them. A legal agreement can be entered into with each of them to avoid subsequent problems.
- iv. These nuisance detection squads can also be given the authority /responsibility to take action against use of thin plastic bags/ encroachments/ noise pollution etc.

Flowing from the principles outlined here, a long-term management strategy and action plan for the state would be developed based on experiences and addressing the following aspects:

- a. Assessment of MSW generation at various ULBs and identification of the best possible means for managing the same
- b. Setting operational targets for each of the waste management activities and indicating the means of achieving the same for various ULBs
- c. Setting out roles and responsibilities of stakeholders under various contractual arrangements
- d. Developing IEC material and promotional / awareness campaigns
- e. Developing a resource utilization guidelines for different categories of ULBs
- f. Setting out operational guidelines for the procurement of equipment and services

Time Frame:

The following time frame may be strictly adhered to by all urban local bodies to ensure that the state of Rajasthan becomes clean and litter free before 31st march, 2019.

SI No.	Activity	Time limit from the date of notification of these guidelines
1.	Identification of suitable sites for setting up MSW processing Facilities	1 year
2.	Identification of suitable sites for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities for suitable clusters of urban local bodies under 0.5 million population and for setting up common regional sanitary landfill (SLF) facilities or stand alone SLF by all urban local bodies having a population of 0.5 million or more .	1 year
3.	procurement of suitable sites for setting up MSW processing facility and Sanitary landfill facilities	2 years
4.	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of Bio degradable , recyclable/ combustible , domestic hazardous and inert municipal solid wastes at source ,	2 years
5.	Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing/ Disposal Facilities.	2 years
6.	Ensure separate storage , collection and transportation Of Construction and demolition wastes	2 years

7.	Setting up MSW processing facilities by all urban local bodies having 100000 or more population	2 years
8.	Setting up MSW processing facilities by urban local bodies below 100000 population.	3 years
9.	Setting up common or stand alone Sanitary landfills by or for all urban local bodies having 0.5 million or more population for the disposal of only such residual wastes from the processing facilities as well as untreatable inert wastes as permitted under the rules	3 years
10.	Setting up common / regional Sanitary landfills by all urban local bodies under 0.5 million population for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules	4 years
11.	Bio remediation or Capping of old and abandoned dump sites	4 years

Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPRs) and city sanitation plans:

DPRs should be prepared as per the guidelines laid down in the Manual on Solid Waste Management published by this Ministry, which should include:

- i. Existing status of SWM in the towns including mechanism and infrastructure for collection, transportation, treatment & disposal. The details should include existing equipment/machinery and other infrastructure available with ULB and its age. The mechanism & O/M of the equipment available, *present establishment expenditure, technical and non-technical manpower available.
- ii. Field study to be carried out in commercial / institutional and residential areas to assess the quantity of garbage generated in the city before planning the system and report of the field study be included in the DPR.
- iii. Complete physical characterization of waste, including moisture content, density and etc. as well as weight & volume of quantity of bio-degradable, non bio-degradable & recyclables available in the waste produced in the town everyday and test report for quality of garbage from a standard test laboratory.
- iv. Existing system of collection, storage, transportation, processing, treatment and disposal of waste and proposed system of collection, transportation and process of treatment & disposal, fully justifying the process adopted including in-house facility of maintenance and repair if available in ULB.
- v. Justification for equipment & machinery required, if any, for collection and transportation based on the time and motion study in order to ensure optimum utilization of the same.
- vi. Detailed designs & drawing of proposed Solid Waste Management System including sanitary landfill / waste processing plants should be included in the DPR. Details of the survey and geo-hydrological investigation carried out for development of sanitary land fill.
- vii. Mechanism of operation & maintenance of equipment & machinery and its upkeep, preventive maintenance on regular basis for existing and proposed equipment & machinery.
- viii. Mechanism of operation and maintenance of sanitary land fill / waste processing plant on self sustaining basis including details of engagement of private sector, if any.

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- ix. A routing plan for storage and collection of garbage, marked out on the city's layout plan, to facilitate easy operations in SWM services. Proposed institutional and financial reform after completion of scheme.
 - x. An action plan for effective O/M through imposition of user charges.
 - xi. Details of suitable land for setting up of integrated waste management facility in possession including land for sanitary landfill

While preparing the detailed project report for any city / town, the guidelines laid down in the CPHEEO Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management should be considered and each component of the project prepared as per the norms lay down therein.

Preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for 110 ULBs of State of Rajasthan being carried out by consultant selected through open tender. Work is under progress and to be completed up to 31.03.2015.

Contracting Arrangements for MSW Services:

Municipal Authorities may adopt one or more or any combination of them of the following contracting models:

- i. Service Contract (door to door collection and transportation of waste)
- ii. Management Contract (door to door collection, C&D waste collection, secondary storage and transportation of waste)
- iii. Build and Transfer (Transfer station, Sanitary Landfill (SLF))
- iv. Build, Operate and Transfer (decentralized and centralized Bio methanation plants, Compost plants and other centralized processing plants, SLF)
- v. Build, Own, Operate and transfer (Bio methanation plants, Compost plants, RDF plants, incineration plants, power plant, other centralized processing plants, SLF)
- vi. Design, Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (DBOOT) Contract (large Bio methanation plants, Compost plants, RDF plants, incineration plants, power plant, other centralized processing plants, SLF)
- vii. Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) Contract (large Bio methanation plants, Compost plants, RDF plants, incineration plants, power plant, other centralized processing plants, SLF)

Contract should be awarded on PPP mode:

Door to door waste collection work can be contracted to private sector or got done through RWA, NGOs CBOs etc. Quantity of garbage thrown on the roads will be substantially get reduced due to house to house waste collection, thereby reducing the work of street sweeping. Thus sanitary workers engaged in street sweeping can be given larger area to sweep and surplus staff can be diverted to cover unserved areas. Cluster approach for nearby ULB will be consider.

If adequate numbers of sanitary workers are not available with the municipal authorities, keeping in view the increasing population in the city, comprehensive contract for a certain area/location should be given to a private agency. Municipal body will then be free from micro managing of handling of waste and monitor the work with better efficiency. Private agency can directly take the waste collected from house to house to processing units (via transfer stations where required). This will eliminate need of community bins.

One of the best options is to give contract for door-to-door waste collection to RWAs, CBOs, SHG's or NGO's to enhance the Public Private Partnership on the guidelines laid down in departmental circular of "Swachata Mitra Yojna". This option is less expensive and provides employment to the deprived section of urban population. Rag pickers should be given contracts to

collect waste from door to door and take it to processing plants. NGOs, voluntary organizations and self-help groups could be promoted for door-to-door collection. Preference should be given to co-operative organizations of rag pickers women groups on VGF pattern.

PPP as a source of Funding

Public Private Partnerships (PPP) should be considered as preferred mode of service delivery. Contract with the private sector will bring their capital investments and efficiency and cost effectiveness in service while the public sector will retain power to oversee the performance of the contractors and regulate the service delivery towards improvement in the quality of life. Swachh Bharat Mission guidelines should be considered for Viability Gap Funding (VGF).

Guarantee Solid Waste Quantity and Tipping Fee

1. Private sector need to be given assurance before he invests in the municipal project. Depending on the type of contract, he will have to assured that he will get minimum quantity of waste for collection and transportation and will be paid agreed tipping fees in agreed time limit. Escrow mechanism for payment may be seriously looked into. If the contract is for processing of waste, he will have to be assured that he will be given suitable land free from encumbrances on a token license fee and free delivery of agreed
2. Quality and quantity of MSW.
3. In order to guarantee their ability to pay the tipping fee, each participating Authority shall make appropriate arrangements such as imposing and collecting a fee from within its jurisdiction for the provision of MSW services. An escrow and charge structure with respect to the identified revenue streams may be created to provide for security of payment of the tipping fee.
4. State Governments may resort to an intercept mechanism whereby, the State Government may provide the required payments directly, for and on behalf of the Authority. Under the proposed structure, the participating authorities will contractually agree to the State intercept mechanism.

Service Delivery Benchmarking

The Ministry of Urban Development has prescribed National service level Benchmarks in Solid Waste Management. Urban local bodies are to make sincere effort to meet these benchmarks and generate and submit performance reports periodically. The following SLBs have been chosen for solid waste management so as to reflect the multiple facets of service delivery performance.

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value
1.	Household level coverage of SWM services	As % of households and establishments that are covered by daily door-step collection system.	100%
2.	Efficiency of Collection of Municipal solid waste	As % of total waste collected by ULB and authorized service providers against waste generated within the project area (excluding the waste recycled through rag pickers)	100%
3.	Extent of Segregation of municipal solid waste	As % of households and establishments that segregate their waste	100%
4.	Extent of municipal solid waste recovered	Quantum of waste collected, which is either recycled or Processed, expressed as %.	80%
5.	Extent of scientific disposal of solid waste	As % of waste disposed in a sanitary landfill site against total quantum of waste disposed in landfills and dump sites	100%

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6.	Cost Recovery in SWM services	Expressed as % recovery of all operating expenses related to SWM Services that the ULB is able to meet from the operating revenues of sources related exclusively to SWM	100%
7.	Efficiency in Redressed of customer complaints	As a % of total number of SWM related complaints resolved against total number of SWM complaints received within 24 hrs time period	80%
8.	Efficiency in collection of charges	Efficiency in collection is defined as - Current year revenues collected, expressed as a % of the Total operating revenues, for the corresponding time period	90%

Gap Analysis

The assessment of the information on the current status of waste management in the ULB vis-avis the requirements of existing regulation, policies and guidelines and identified SLBs will result in an identification of key shortfalls in achieving the desired level of services and shall form the basis for preparing a plan to improve the MSWM system.

Procurement of Equipments and Vehicles:

The types of equipments and Vehicles for the operations of the SWM have been specified. The choice of vehicle should be based on the normative requirement depending on the class of the city/town. Procurement of equipment and vehicle shall be carried out by ULBs or by centralized procurement in accordance to the provisions of the Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement Act 2012 & Rules 2013. Operation and maintenance of equipment & vehicle shall be carried out along with procurement contract or separately. Rates for O&M and hiring charges shall be derived by technical experts or technical Committee.

Viability gap funding

The Viability Gap Funding in the projects on Public-Private Partnership mode shall be in conformity with the guidelines of the Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India. The VGF on Community Toilets and SWM taken up under the Mission shall be limited to 40% and 20% respectively. This will be in the form of additional VGF (if required) or sharing the VGF (75:25) as the case may be.

As per the census 2011 population to serve the city area population a tune of Rs 568.00 crore required per year. To cater the requirement possibility shall be explore for funding from GoI/GoR and Viability Gap Funding (VGF) or on PPP mode. Year wise detailed of likely required funds are as below:

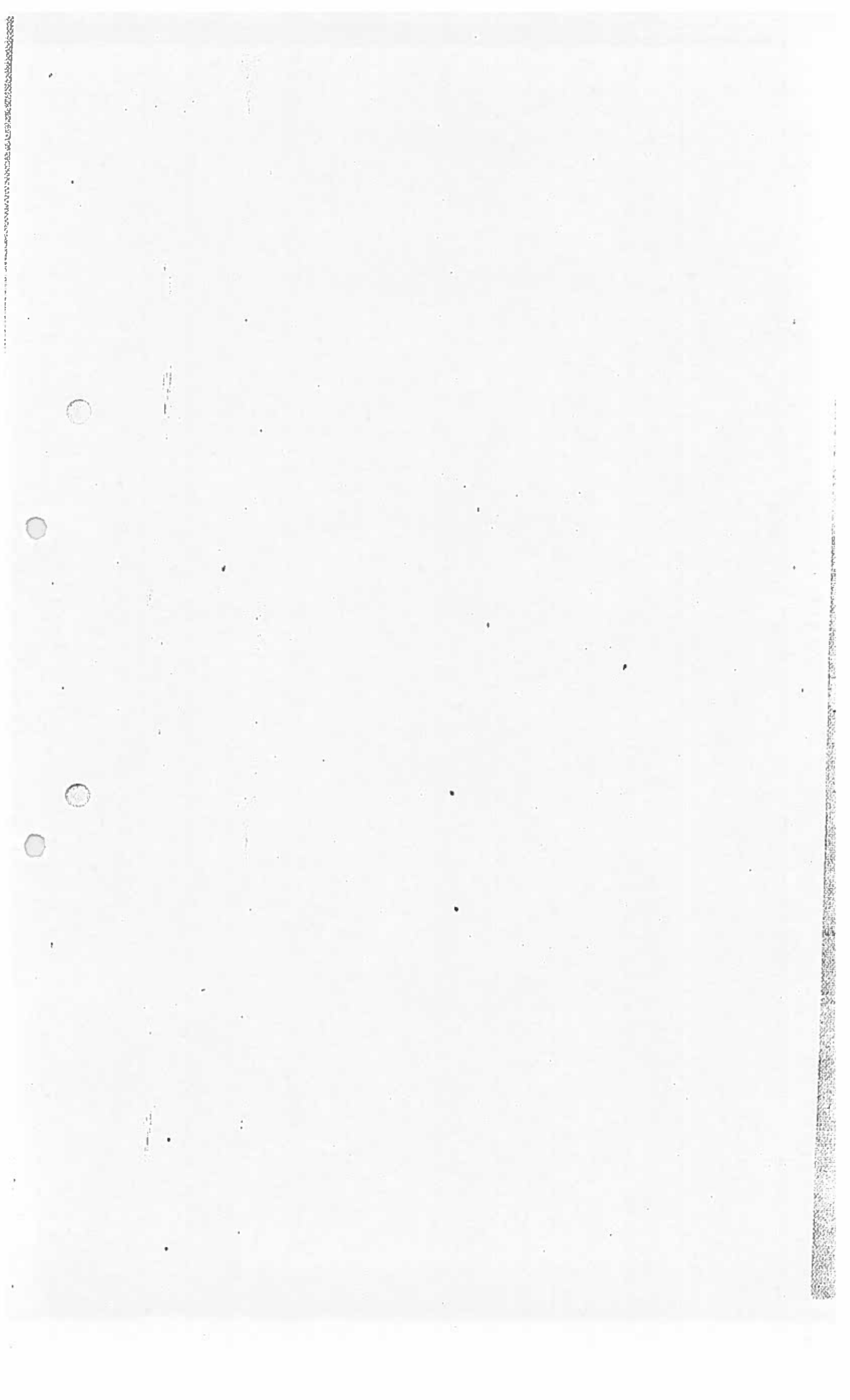
Funding [as per the funding pattern in the SBM Urban Guidelines]	2014-2019 (TOTAL)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (up to Oct. 2019)

	Tentative/ estimated	Central Share	Tentative/ estimated	Central Share	Tentative/ estimated	Central Share	Tentative/ estimated	Central Share	Tentative/ estimated	Central Share	Tentative/ estimated	Central Share
Solid Waste Management (based on per Capita cost of Rs. 1500/capita May be Considered less Or more with proper justification in a separate sheet)	2272.00	454.40	227.20	45.44	908.80	181.76	568.00	113.60	340.80	68.16	227.20	45.44
Capacity Building & A&OE (5% on Central share)	113.60	22.72	11.36	2.27	45.44	9.09	28.40	5.68	17.04	3.41	11.36	2.27
Public Awareness & IEC (15% on Central share)	227.20	68.16	22.72	6.82	90.88	27.26	56.80	17.04	34.08	10.22	22.72	6.82

Prioritizing the tender process for implementation of the projects:

Tendering process shall be carried out in phased manner as described below:

Phase-I	Year 2015-16	For door to Door collection of Municipal solid waste, Transportation of municipal solid waste and processing of municipal solid waste by using appropriate suitable technology at all 184 ULBs on cluster basis. Clusters are prepared based on economic, feasibility and availability of land at District Headquarter/heritage towns as centre town of the respective cluster. Project will be implemented based on Viability Gap Finding (VGF) for 7 years O&M, will be extended another 7 years by mutual agreed by both parties.
Phase-II	Year 2016-17	Development of Engineering Sanitary landfill sites at cluster town/town where land is available
Phase-III	Year 2017-18	Development of Engineering Sanitary landfill sites for remaining town.



Integrated Solid Waste Management of Rajasthan Proposal Cluster of Processing Plan of SWM Under VGF GoI									
S.No.	Cluster No.	Name of Centre ULB	Name of ULBs	Population (As per census 2011)	Qty of garbage generated @ 400 gm p.capita p.day (in MT)	Cost of solid waste management @ Rs 1000.p MT p day (In Lacs)	Cost of solid waste management p Year (In Lacs)	Cost of solid waste management for 5 Year (in Lacs)	Bld Security @2% (in Lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	Ajmer	Ajmer	542321	216.9284	2.169284	780.9422	3904.711	
2			Pushkar	21626	8.6504	0.086504	31.14144	155.7072	
			TOTAL	563947	225.5788	2.255788	812.0837	4060.418	81.20837
3	2	Kishangarh	Kishangarh	154886	61.9544	0.619544	223.0358	1115.179	
			TOTAL	154886	61.9544	0.619544	223.0358	1115.179	22.30358
4	3	Kekri	Kekri	41890	16.756	0.16756	60.3216	301.608	
5			Sarwar	20372	8.1488	0.081488	29.33568	146.6784	
			TOTAL	62262	24.9048	0.249048	89.65728	448.2864	8.965728
5	4	Beawar	Beawar	151152	60.4608	0.604608	217.6589	1088.294	
			TOTAL	151152	60.4608	0.604608	217.6589	1088.294	21.76589
7	5	Vijaynagar	Vijaynagar	32124	12.8496	0.128496	46.25856	231.2928	
8			Gulabpura	27215	10.886	0.10886	39.1896	195.948	
9			Asind	16611	6.6444	0.066444	23.91984	119.5992	
			TOTAL	75950	30.38	0.3038	109.368	546.84	10.9368
10	6	Alwar	Alwar	322568	129.0272	1.290272	464.4979	2322.49	
			TOTAL	322568	129.0272	1.290272	464.4979	2322.49	46.44979
11	7	Khairthal	Khairthal	38298	15.3192	0.153192	55.14912	275.7456	
			TOTAL	38298	15.3192	0.153192	55.14912	275.7456	5.514912
12	8	Tijara	Tijara	24747	9.8988	0.098988	35.63568	178.1784	
			TOTAL	24747	9.8988	0.098988	35.63568	178.1784	3.563568
13	9	Behror	Kotputli	49202	19.6808	0.196808	70.85088	354.2544	
14			Behror	29531	11.8124	0.118124	42.52464	212.6232	
			TOTAL	78733	31.4932	0.314932	113.3755	566.8776	11.33755
15	10	Shahpura	Shahpura	33895	13.558	0.13558	48.8088	244.044	
16			Viratnagar	20568	8.2272	0.082272	29.61792	148.0896	
			TOTAL	54463	21.7852	0.217852	78.42672	392.1336	7.842672
17	11	Bhiwadi	Bhiwadi	104921	41.9684	0.419684	151.0862	755.4312	
			TOTAL	104921	41.9684	0.419684	151.0862	755.4312	15.10862
18	12	Barmer	Barmer	96225	38.49	0.3849	138.564	692.82	
			TOTAL	96225	38.49	0.3849	138.564	692.82	13.8564
19	13	Balotara	Balotara	74496	29.7984	0.297984	107.2742	536.3712	
			TOTAL	74496	29.7984	0.297984	107.2742	536.3712	10.72742
20	14	Bikaner	Bikaner	644406	257.7624	2.577624	927.9446	4639.723	
			TOTAL	644406	257.7624	2.577624	927.9446	4639.723	92.79446
21			15	Nokha	Nokha	62699	25.0796	0.250796	90.28656
22	Deshnok	18470			7.388	0.07388	26.5968	132.984	
23	16	Banswara	Banswara	101017	40.4068	0.404068	145.4645	727.3224	
24			Kushalgarh	10666	4.2664	0.042664	15.35904	76.7952	
			TOTAL	111683	44.6732	0.446732	160.8235	804.1176	16.08235
25	17	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	359483	143.7932	1.437932	517.6555	2588.278	
			TOTAL	359483	143.7932	1.437932	517.6555	2588.278	51.76555
26	18	Gangapur	Gangapur	18777	7.5108	0.075108	27.03888	135.1944	
			TOTAL	18777	7.5108	0.075108	27.03888	135.1944	81.20837
27	19	Jahajpur	Jahajpur	20586	8.2344	0.082344	29.64384	148.2192	
28			Shahpura	30320	12.128	0.12128	43.6608	218.304	
29			Deoli	22065	8.826	0.08826	31.7736	158.868	
			TOTAL	73000	29.1918	0.291918	104.73824	525.3824	104.73824

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30			Mandalgarh	13844	5.5376	0.055376	19.93536	99.6768	
31	20	Bharatpur	TOTAL	86815	34.726	0.34726	125.0136	625.068	12.50136
			Bharatpur	252838	101.1352	1.011352	364.0867	1820.434	36.40867
32	21	Deeg	TOTAL	252838	101.1352	1.011352	364.0867	1820.434	36.40867
33			Deeg	44999	17.9996	0.179996	64.79856	323.9928	
34			Nagar	25572	10.2288	0.102288	36.82368	184.1184	
			Kaman	38040	15.216	0.15216	54.7776	273.888	
35	22	Khedli	TOTAL	108611	43.4444	0.434444	156.3998	781.9992	15.63998
36			Khedli	17634	7.0536	0.070536	25.39296	126.9648	
37			Nadbal	26411	10.5644	0.105644	38.03184	190.1592	
			Kumher	23540	9.416	0.09416	33.8976	169.488	
38	23	Bhusawar	TOTAL	67585	27.034	0.27034	97.3224	486.612	9.73224
39			Bhusawar	19946	7.9784	0.079784	28.72224	143.6112	
40			Wair	19385	7.754	0.07754	27.9144	139.572	
			Bayana	38502	15.4008	0.154008	55.44288	277.2144	
41	24	Baran	TOTAL	77833	31.1332	0.311332	112.0795	560.3976	11.20795
42			Baran	117992	47.1968	0.471968	169.9035	849.5424	
			Mangrol	25073	10.0292	0.100292	36.10512	180.5256	
43	25	Chhabra	TOTAL	143065	57.226	0.57226	206.0136	1030.068	20.60136
44	26	Anta	TOTAL	32285	12.914	0.12914	46.4904	232.452	4.64904
45			Anta	32285	12.914	0.12914	46.4904	232.452	
			Sangod	32377	12.9508	0.129508	46.62288	233.1144	
46	27	Bundi	TOTAL	21846	8.7384	0.087384	31.45824	157.2912	
			Bundi	54223	21.6392	0.216392	78.08112	390.4056	7.808112
47	28	Nainwa	TOTAL	104919	41.9676	0.419676	151.0834	755.4168	15.10834
48			Nainwa	104919	41.9676	0.419676	151.0834	755.4168	
			Uniyara	19485	7.794	0.07794	28.0584	140.292	
49	29	Lakheri	TOTAL	12551	5.0204	0.050204	18.07344	90.3672	
50			Lakheri	32036	12.8144	0.128144	46.13184	230.6592	4.613184
			Indergarh	29572	11.8288	0.118288	42.58368	212.9184	
51	30	Kapren	TOTAL	7444	2.9776	0.029776	10.71936	53.5968	
52			Kapren	101088	40.4352	0.404352	145.5667	727.8336	14.55667
			Keshoraipatan	20748	8.2992	0.082992	29.87712	149.3856	
53	31	Chittorgarh	TOTAL	24627	9.8508	0.098508	35.46288	177.3144	
			Chittorgarh	45375	18.15	0.1815	65.34	326.7	6.534
54	32	Nimbahera	TOTAL	116406	46.5624	0.465624	167.6246	838.1232	16.76246
			Nimbahera	116406	46.5624	0.465624	167.6246	838.1232	
55	33	Kapasan	TOTAL	61949	24.7796	0.247796	89.20656	446.0328	8.920656
56			Kapasan	61949	24.7796	0.247796	89.20656	446.0328	
			Fateh Nagar	20869	8.3476	0.083476	30.05136	150.2568	
57	34	Badi Sadri	TOTAL	22812	9.1248	0.091248	32.84928	164.2464	
58			Badi Sadri	43681	17.4724	0.174724	62.90064	314.5032	6.290064
59			Kanor	15713	6.2852	0.062852	22.62672	113.1336	
60			Chhoti Sadri	13239	5.2956	0.052956	19.06416	95.3208	
			Bhinder	18360	7.344	0.07344	26.4384	132.192	
61	35	Pratapgarh	TOTAL	17878	7.1512	0.071512	25.74432	128.7216	
			Pratapgarh	65190	26.076	0.26076	93.8736	469.368	9.38736
62	36	Dausa	TOTAL	42079	16.8316	0.168316	60.59376	302.9688	6.059376
			Dausa	42079	16.8316	0.168316	60.59376	302.9688	
63	37	Lalsot	TOTAL	85960	34.384	0.34384	123.7824	618.912	12.37824
			Lalsot	85960	34.384	0.34384	123.7824	618.912	
64	38	Bandikui	TOTAL	34363	13.7452	0.137452	49.48272	247.4136	4.948272
65			Bandikui	34363	13.7452	0.137452	49.48272	247.4136	
			Rajgarh	44664	17.8656	0.178656	64.31616	321.5808	
			TOTAL	26631	10.6524	0.106524	38.34864	191.7432	
				71295	28.518	0.28518	102.6648	513.324	10.26648

66	39	Todabhim	Todabhim	22977	9.1908	0.091908	33.08688	165.4344	
			TOTAL	22977	9.1908	0.091908	33.08688	165.4344	3.308688
67	40	Dungarpur	Dungarpur	47706	19.0824	0.190824	68.69664	343.4832	
			TOTAL	47706	19.0824	0.190824	68.69664	343.4832	6.869664
68	41	Sagwara	Sagwara	29439	11.7756	0.117756	42.39216	211.9608	
			TOTAL	29439	11.7756	0.117756	42.39216	211.9608	4.239216
69	42	Churu	Churu	120157	48.0628	0.480628	173.0261	865.1304	
70			Ratannagar	12841	5.1364	0.051364	18.49104	97.4552	
71			Bisau	23227	9.2908	0.092908	33.44688	167.2344	
			TOTAL	156225	62.49	0.6249	224.964	1124.82	22.4964
72	43	Sujangarh	Sujangarh	101523	40.6092	0.406092	146.1931	730.9656	
73			Bldasar	35683	14.2732	0.142732	51.38352	256.9176	
74			Chhapar	19744	7.8976	0.078976	28.43136	142.1568	
			TOTAL	156950	62.78	0.6278	226.008	1130.04	22.6008
75	44	Sardar Shahr	Sardar Shahr	95911	38.3644	0.383644	138.1118	690.5592	
			TOTAL	95911	38.3644	0.383644	138.1118	690.5592	13.81118
76	45	Ratangarh	Ratangarh	71124	28.4496	0.284496	102.4186	512.0928	
77			Rajaldesar	27420	10.968	0.10968	39.4848	197.424	
			TOTAL	98544	39.4176	0.394176	141.9034	709.5168	14.19034
78	46	Sridungargarh	Sridungargarh	53294	21.3176	0.213176	76.74336	383.7168	
			TOTAL	53294	21.3176	0.213176	76.74336	383.7168	7.674336
79	47	Taranagar	Taranagar	32640	13.056	0.13056	47.0016	235.008	
80			Rajgarh	59193	23.6772	0.236772	85.23792	426.1896	
			TOTAL	91833	36.7332	0.367332	132.2395	661.1976	13.22395
81	48	Dholpur	Dholpur	133075	53.23	0.5323	191.628	958.14	
			TOTAL	133075	53.23	0.5323	191.628	958.14	19.1628
82	49	Bari	Bari	62721	25.0884	0.250884	90.31824	451.5912	
			TOTAL	62721	25.0884	0.250884	90.31824	451.5912	9.031824
83	50	Rajakhera	Rajakhera	33666	13.4664	0.134664	48.47904	242.3952	
			TOTAL	33666	13.4664	0.134664	48.47904	242.3952	4.847904
84	51	Shriganganagar	Shriganganagar	237780	95.112	0.95112	342.4032	1712.016	
			TOTAL	237780	95.112	0.95112	342.4032	1712.016	34.24032
85	52	Sadulsahar	Sadulsahar	24980	9.992	0.09992	35.9712	179.856	
86			Sangariya	36619	14.6476	0.146476	52.73136	263.6568	
			TOTAL	61599	24.6396	0.246396	88.70256	443.5128	8.870256
87	53	Kesringshpur	Kesringshpur	14010	5.604	0.05604	20.1744	100.872	
88			Gajsinghpur	9995	3.998	0.03998	14.3928	71.964	
89			Shrikaranpur	21297	8.5188	0.085188	30.66768	153.3384	
90			Ralsinghnagar	28330	11.332	0.11332	40.7952	203.976	
91			Padampur	18420	7.368	0.07368	26.5248	132.624	
			TOTAL	92052	36.8208	0.368208	132.5549	662.7744	13.25549
92	54	Shrivijaynagar	Shrivijaynagar	18425	7.37	0.0737	26.532	132.66	
93			Anoopgarh	30877	12.3508	0.123508	44.46288	222.3144	
			TOTAL	49302	19.7208	0.197208	70.99488	354.9744	7.099488
94	55	Suratgarh	Suratgarh	70536	28.2144	0.282144	101.5718	507.8592	
			TOTAL	119838	47.9352	0.479352	172.5667	862.8336	17.25667
95	56	Pill Banga	Pill Banga	37288	14.9152	0.149152	53.69472	268.4736	
			TOTAL	227662	91.0648	0.910648	327.8333	1639.166	32.78333
96	57	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh	150958	60.3832	0.603832	217.3795	1086.898	
			TOTAL	150958	60.3832	0.603832	217.3795	1086.898	21.73795
97	58	Nohar	Nohar	49335	19.934	0.19934	71.7624	358.812	
98			Rawatsar	35102	14.0408	0.140408	50.54688	252.7344	

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99			Bhadra	40662	16.2648	0.162648	58.55328	292.7664	
			TOTAL	125599	50.2396	0.502396	180.8626	904.3128	18.08626
100	59	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	65471	26.1884	0.261884	94.27824	471.3912	
			TOTAL	65471	26.1884	0.261884	94.27824	471.3912	9.427824
101	60	Phalodi	Phalodi	49914	19.9656	0.199656	71.87616	359.3808	
			TOTAL	49914	19.9656	0.199656	71.87616	359.3808	7.187616
102	61	Pokran	Pokran	23554	9.4216	0.094216	33.91776	169.5888	
			TOTAL	23554	9.4216	0.094216	33.91776	169.5888	3.391776
103	62	Jalore	Jalore	54061	21.6324	0.216324	77.87664	389.3832	
			TOTAL	54081	21.6324	0.216324	77.87664	389.3832	7.787664
104	63	Bhinmal	Bhinmal	47932	19.1728	0.191728	69.02208	345.1104	
			TOTAL	47932	19.1728	0.191728	69.02208	345.1104	6.902208
105	64	Sanchor	Sanchor	32875	13.15	0.1315	47.34	236.7	
			TOTAL	32875	13.15	0.1315	47.34	236.7	4.734
106	65	Jaipur	Jaipur	3046163	1218.465	12.18465	4386.475	21932.37	
			TOTAL	3046163	1218.465	12.18465	4386.475	21932.37	438.6475
107	66	Niwai	Niwai	37765	15.106	0.15106	54.3816	271.908	
108			Chaksu	33432	13.3728	0.133728	48.14208	240.7104	
			TOTAL	102426	28.4798	0.284798	102.5237	512.6184	10.25237
109	67	BAGRU	Bagru	31229	12.4916	0.124916	44.96976	224.8488	
			TOTAL	31229	12.4916	0.124916	44.96976	224.8488	4.496976
110	68	Chomu	Chomu	64417	25.7668	0.257668	92.76048	463.8024	
			TOTAL	64417	25.7668	0.257668	92.76048	463.8024	9.276048
111	69	Fulera	Fulera	26091	10.4364	0.104364	37.57104	187.8552	
112			Jobner	11354	4.5416	0.045416	16.34976	81.7488	
113			Kishangarh	29201	11.6804	0.116804	42.04944	210.2472	
114			Renwal						
			Sambhar	22327	8.9308	0.089308	32.15088	160.7544	
			TOTAL	88973	35.5892	0.355892	128.1211	640.6056	12.81211
115	70	Jahalawar	Jahalawar	66919	26.7676	0.267676	96.36336	481.8168	
116			Jhalrapatan	37506	15.0024	0.150024	54.00864	270.0432	
			TOTAL	130665	41.77	0.4177	150.372	751.86	15.0372
117	71	Pidawa	Pidawa	12807	5.1228	0.051228	18.44208	92.2104	
			TOTAL	12807	5.1228	0.051228	18.44208	92.2104	1.844208
118	72	Aklera	Aklera	26240	10.496	0.10496	37.7856	188.928	
			TOTAL	26240	10.496	0.10496	37.7856	188.928	3.77856
119	73	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	118473	47.3892	0.473892	170.6011	853.0056	
120			Baggar	14238	5.6952	0.056952	20.50272	102.5136	
			TOTAL	132711	53.0844	0.530844	191.1038	955.5192	19.11038
121	74	Mukundgarh	Mukundgarh	18469	7.3876	0.073876	26.59536	132.9768	
122			Nawalgarh	63948	25.5792	0.255792	92.08512	460.4256	
			TOTAL	82417	32.9668	0.329668	118.6805	593.4024	11.86805
123	75	Surajgarh	Surajgarh	21666	8.6664	0.086664	31.19904	155.9952	
124			Pilani	29741	11.8964	0.118964	42.82704	214.1352	
125			Vidhyavihar	15644	6.2576	0.062576	22.52736	112.6368	
126			Chirawa	43953	17.5812	0.175812	63.29232	316.4616	
			TOTAL	111004	44.4016	0.444016	159.8458	799.2288	15.98458
127	76	Neem ka thana	Khetri	18209	7.2836	0.072836	26.22096	131.1048	
128			Udaipurwati	29236	11.6944	0.116944	42.09984	210.4992	
129			Neem Ka Thana	36231	14.4924	0.144924	52.17264	260.8632	
			TOTAL	83676	33.4704	0.334704	120.4934	602.4672	12.04934
130	77	Sikar	Sikar	244497	97.7988	0.977988	352.9757	1760.378	
			TOTAL	244497	97.7988	0.977988	352.9757	1760.378	35.20757
131	78	Shrimadhampur	Shrimadhampur	31366	12.5464	0.125464	45.16704	225.8352	
132			Khandela	29044	11.6176	0.116176	41.02336	209.1168	

133			Reengus	26139	10.4556	0.104556	37.64016	188.2008		
			TOTAL	86549	34.6196	0.346196	124.6306	623.1528	12.46306	
134	79	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	92595	37.038	0.37038	133.3368	666.684		
135			Laxmangarh	53392	21.3568	0.213568	76.88448	384.4224		
136			Ramgarh	33024	13.2096	0.132096	47.55456	237.7728		
137			Shekhawati							
			Mandava	23335	9.334	0.09334	33.6024	168.012		
			TOTAL	202346	80.9384	0.809384	291.3782	1456.891	29.13782	
138	80	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	1056191	422.4764	4.224764	1520.915	7604.575		
			TOTAL	1056191	422.4764	4.224764	1520.915	7604.575	152.0915	
139	81	Bilada	Bilada	39590	15.836	0.15836	57.0096	285.048		
140			Pipadcity	36810	14.724	0.14724	53.0064	265.032		
			TOTAL	76400	30.56	0.3056	110.016	550.08	11.0016	
141	82	Jaitaran	Jaitaran	22621	9.0484	0.090484	32.57424	162.8712		
			TOTAL	22621	9.0484	0.090484	32.57424	162.8712	3.257424	
142	83	Pali	Pali	230075	92.03	0.9203	331.308	1656.54		
			TOTAL	230075	92.03	0.9203	331.308	1656.54	33.1308	
143	84	Sojatcity	Sojatcity	43023	17.2092	0.172092	51.95312	309.7656		
			TOTAL	43023	17.2092	0.172092	51.95312	309.7656	6.195312	
144	85	Bali	Bali	19880	7.952	0.07952	28.6272	143.136		
145				Falna	24839	9.9356	0.099356	35.76816	178.8408	
146				Sadri	27390	10.956	0.10956	39.4416	197.208	
147				Rani	13880	5.552	0.05552	19.9872	99.936	
				TOTAL	85989	34.3956	0.343956	123.8242	619.1208	12.38242
148	86	Shivganj	Shivganj	28053	11.2212	0.112212	40.39632	201.9816		
149				Sumerpur	37093	14.8372	0.148372	53.41392	267.0696	
150				Takhtagarh	16729	6.6916	0.066916	24.08976	120.4488	
				TOTAL	81875	32.75	0.3275	117.9	589.5	11.79
151	87	Sirohi	Sirohi	39229	15.6916	0.156916	56.48976	282.4488		
152				Pindwada	24487	9.7948	0.097948	35.26128	176.3064	
				TOTAL	63716	25.4864	0.254864	91.75104	458.7552	9.175104
153	88	Aburoad	Aburoad	55599	22.2396	0.222396	80.06256	400.3128		
154				Mount Abu	22943	9.1772	0.091772	33.03792	165.1896	
				TOTAL	78542	31.4168	0.314168	113.1005	565.5024	11.31005
155	89	Nagaur	Nagaur	105218	42.0872	0.420872	151.5139	757.5696		
156				Kuchera	23468	9.3872	0.093872	33.79392	168.9696	
157				Mundwa	16871	6.7484	0.067484	24.29424	121.4712	
				TOTAL	145557	58.2228	0.582228	209.6021	1048.01	20.96021
158	90	Makrana	Makrana	116295	46.518	0.46518	167.4648	837.324		
159				Parbatsar	15172	6.0688	0.060688	21.84768	109.2384	
				TOTAL	131467	52.5868	0.525868	189.3125	946.5624	18.93125
160	91	Kuchamancity	Kuchamancity	61969	24.7876	0.247876	89.23536	446.1768		
161				Nawa	22088	8.8352	0.088352	31.80672	159.0336	
				TOTAL	84057	33.6228	0.336228	121.0421	605.2104	12.10421
162	92	Didwana	Didwana	53749	21.4996	0.214996	77.39856	386.9928		
			TOTAL	53749	21.4996	0.214996	77.39856	386.9928	7.739856	
163	93	Ladnu	Ladnu	65575	26.23	0.2623	94.428	472.14		
			TOTAL	65575	26.23	0.2623	94.428	472.14	9.4428	
164	94	Losal	Losal	28504	11.4016	0.114016	41.04576	205.2288		
			TOTAL	28504	11.4016	0.114016	41.04576	205.2288	4.104576	
165	95	Merta City	Merta City	46070	18.428	0.18428	66.3408	331.704		
			TOTAL	46070	18.428	0.18428	66.3408	331.704	6.63408	
166	96	Rajsamand	Rajsamand	67798	27.1192	0.271192	97.62912	488.1456		
			TOTAL	67798	27.1192	0.271192	97.62912	488.1456	9.762912	
167	97	Nathdwara	Nathdwara	42016	16.8064	0.168064	60.50304	302.5152		

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			TOTAL	42016	16.8064	0.168064	60.50304	302.5152	6.050304
168	98	Benguru	Begun	20705	8.282	0.08282	29.8152	149.076	
			TOTAL	20705	8.282	0.08282	29.8152	149.076	2.98152
169	99	Amet	Amet	17335	6.934	0.06934	24.9624	124.812	
170			Devgarh	17604	7.0416	0.070416	25.34976	126.7488	
			TOTAL	34939	13.9756	0.139756	50.31216	251.5608	5.031216
171	100	Sawalmadhopur	Sawalmadhopur	121106	48.4424	0.484424	174.3926	871.9632	
			TOTAL	121106	48.4424	0.484424	174.3926	871.9632	17.43926
172	101	Gangapurcity	Gangapurcity	119090	47.636	0.47636	171.4896	857.448	
			TOTAL	119090	47.636	0.47636	171.4896	857.448	17.14896
173	102	Hindaun city	Hindaun city	105452	42.1808	0.421808	151.8509	759.2544	
			TOTAL	105452	42.1808	0.421808	151.8509	759.2544	15.18509
174	103	Karauli	Karauli	82960	33.184	0.33184	119.4624	597.312	
			TOTAL	82960	33.184	0.33184	119.4624	597.312	11.94624
175	104	Tonk	Tonk	165294	66.1176	0.661176	238.0234	1190.117	
			TOTAL	165294	66.1176	0.661176	238.0234	1190.117	23.80234
176	105	Todaraisingh	Todaraisingh	23559	9.4236	0.094236	33.92496	169.6248	
177			Malpura	36028	14.4112	0.144112	51.88032	259.4016	
			TOTAL	59587	23.8348	0.238348	85.80528	429.0264	8.580528
178	106	Udaipur	Udaipur	451100	180.44	1.8044	649.584	3247.92	
			TOTAL	451100	180.44	1.8044	649.584	3247.92	64.9584
179	107	Salumber	Salumber	16425	6.57	0.0657	23.652	118.26	
			TOTAL	16425	6.57	0.0657	23.652	118.26	2.3652
180	108	Kota	Kota	1001694	400.6776	4.006776	1442.439	7212.197	
181			Kalthoon	24260	9.704	0.09704	34.9344	174.672	
			TOTAL	1025954	410.3816	4.103816	1477.374	7386.869	147.7374
182	109	Rawatbhata	Rawatbhata	37699	15.0796	0.150796	54.28656	271.4328	
			TOTAL	37699	15.0796	0.150796	54.28656	271.4328	5.428656
183	110	Ramganj Mandi	Ramganj Mandi	41328	16.5312	0.165312	59.51232	297.5616	
			TOTAL	41328	16.5312	0.165312	59.51232	297.5616	5.951232
184	111	Bhawanimandi	Bhawanimandi	42283	16.9132	0.169132	60.88752	304.4376	
			TOTAL	42283	16.9132	0.169132	60.88752	304.4376	6.088752

राजस्थान सरकार

स्वायत्त शासन विभाग राज. जयपुर

जी-3 राजमहल रेजीडेन्सी एरिया, सिविल लाईन्स फाटक ती-स्कीन, जयपुर।

टेलीफैक्स :- 0141-2222403 ई-मेल:-dlbrajasthan@gmail.com वेब साइट:- www.lsgraj.org

- एफ 55()Engg./CE/DLB/15/11965-12149

दिनांक :- 21/05/15

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उपरोक्त/अधिसाषी अधिकारी
निगम/परिषद/पालिका
राजस्थान।

विषय :- टोस अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन हेतु स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अन्तर्गत निविदाये आमंत्रित करने के सम्बन्ध में।

उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत लेख है, पूर्व में स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के दिशानिर्देशों अनुरूप वाइबिलिटी गैप (बीजीएफ) आधार पर घर-घर कचरा संग्रहण, परिवहन एवं प्रोसेसिंग हेतु निविदायें आमंत्रित की गई थी। निकायों (जयपुर, जोधपुर, कोटा हेतु प्रोसेसिंग के अलावा) को 111 कलस्टर्स में विभाजित करते हुये निविदायें आमंत्रित की गई थी।

उक्त निविदाओं में तीन कलस्टर्स हेतु एकल निविदायें प्राप्त हुई। निविदा में निविदादाताओं की संख्या बढ़ाने हेतु संभावित निविदादाताओं के साथ निदेशालय में बैठक का आयोजन किया गया। बैठक में विचार विमर्श के आधार पर रिक्वेस्ट फॉर प्रोजल (आर.एफ.पी.) को संशोधित करते हुये नगर निकायों पर निविदा आमंत्रित की जानी है। बैठक कार्यवाही विवरण पूर्व में आपको भेजा जा चुका है। पुनः निविदायें आमंत्रित किये जाने से पूर्व Indicative Steps and Timelines के आधार पर RTPP Act 2012 & 2013 के अध्यक्षीन कार्यवाही करने हेतु Indicative Steps and Timelines की प्रति संलग्न है।

अतः आपको निर्देशित किया जाता है, कि Draft Request for Proposal के आधार पर पैकेज, वाइज अनुसार निविदायें आमंत्रित किये जाने की कार्यवाही संपादित करावें, जिससे की स्वच्छ भारत मिशन की स्वीकृत राशि का उपयोग हो सकें।

- त :-
1. बैठक कार्यवाही विवरण।
 2. Draft RFP.
 3. Indicative Steps and Timelines.

(पुरुषोत्तम बियाणी)
निदेशक एवं संयुक्त सचिव

दिनांक :- 21/05/15

- एफ 55()Engg./CE/DLB/15/12150-12402

सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु :-

निजी सचिव, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, स्वायत्त शासन विभाग राजस्थान।
निजी सचिव, संयुक्त सचिव एवं मिशन निदेशक (SBM), शहरी विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
प्रमार्ण भवन, नई दिल्ली।

निजी सचिव, निदेशक एवं संयुक्त सचिव, स्वायत्त शासन विभाग, राजस्थान।

निजी सचिव, महापौर/सभापति/अध्यक्ष नगर निगम/परिषद/पालिका समस्त, राज।

ग्रुप निदेशक (क्षेत्रीय), स्थानीय निकाय विभाग, जयपुर/जोधपुर/भरतपुर/अजमेर/कोटा/
पालिका/उदयपुर।

मुख्य अभियन्ता/अतिरिक्त मुख्य अभियन्ता/अधीक्षण अभियन्ता/अधिसाषी अभियन्ता समस्त,
राजस्थान।

ग्रामर, निदेशालय।

रक्षित पत्रावली।

(के के शर्मा)

मुख्य अभियन्ता

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Steps and timelines for ULBs - single stage (two envelop bidding) for solid waste management on VGF basis

Event Description	Estimated Date	Remarks
Finalization of City Sanitation Plan (CSP). Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Integrated Solid Waste Management	Up to 31.05.2015	Earlier directions have been issued to all ULBs for preparation of CSP and DPR
Preparation of Request for Proposal (RFP) for Package I: door to door collection and transportation of waste up to processing/landfill facility, Package 2: Processing and disposal of waste (except Jaipur, Kota and Jodhpur) by concerned ULBs/cluster head ULBs	Up to 15.06.2015	Draft RFP document has already been provided to Cluster head ULB/ULB
Approvals of the RFP by the Committee (ULBs level) as per RTPP Act & Rules	16.06.2015	
Publication of RFP by concerned ULBs/cluster head ULBs i. News Papers ii. State Public Procurement Portal iii. Eproc website	20.06.2015 (Zero date)	Publication of notice inviting RFP in newspapers, uploading of notice inviting RFP and RFP on sPPP & eproc
Pre Bid Meeting	+10 days	
Issue of clarification of queries and addendum/corrigendum	+15 days	
Bid submission due date	+30 days	
Opening of Technical bid	Within one day of last day of submission of bids.	
Preparation of technical evaluation report	Within three days of opening of technical bid	
Meeting of Technical Evaluation Committee & declaration results of technical bid evaluation	Within five days of opening of technical bid	
Opening of Financial bid of technically qualified bidders	Within seven days of declaration results of technical bid evaluation	
Preparation of financial bid evaluation report (comparative chart etc) and upload on State Public Procurement Portal	Within two days of financial bid evaluation	
Meeting of evaluation committee and announcement of successful bidder	Within five days of financial bid evaluation	
Approval of the lowest rates	Within ten days of announcement of successful bidder	

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15.	Issue of letter of award	Within three days of approval of award by the competent authority	
16.	Execution of contract agreement	Within thirty days of issue of letter of award	
17.	Issue of work order	Within one day execution of contract agreement.	
18.	Declaration of the bid results on State Public Procurement Portal	Within three days of issue of letter of award	
19.	Commencement of the work	Within seven days of issue of work order	

Note: All provisions of the RTPP Act 2012 and Rules 2013 should be applicable for entire bidding process.

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Government of Rajasthan
Local Self Government Department
(Directorate of Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur)

G-3, Rajmahal Residency, Near Civil lines, Railway Crossing, Jaipur

+91 141 2222469

Fax No.: +91 141 2222403

web site : www.lsqraj.org

SS PA/ACE/DLB/WO/CLUSTER 1 ISWM/2013/ 10663

Date : 30.09.2013

WORK ORDER

Grant Thornton India LLP
21th floor, DLF Square Jacaranda Marg,
DLF Phase II Gurgaon
122002, India
+91 124-4628000 (T)
+91 124-4628001 (F)

Sub : Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) providing Transaction Advisory (TA) Services for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) projects on PPP basis for ULBs for 14 clusters.
Ref : NIT no. 6902 dated 08.08.2013
Your proposal dated 13.09.2013

This is to notify you, that the Director Local Bodies, Raj. Jaipur accepted your proposal dated 13.09.2013 based on QCBS. We are pleased to award the work of preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) providing Transaction Advisory (TA) services for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) projects on PPP basis for ULBs for cluster no. 1.

1. The contract value for the above tasks is Rs 30.20 lacs exclusive Service Tax. You are to carry out the above mentioned work for the following towns:

Sl.No	Cluster No	Name of ULB/ Combination of ULB
1	1	1. Municipal Council, Ganganagar 2. Municipal Board, Sadulsahar 3. Municipal Board, Suratgarh 4. Municipal Board, Raisinghnagar 5. Municipal Board, Vijaynagar 6. Municipal Council, Hanumangarh 7. Municipal Board, Pilibanga 8. Municipal Board, Sangaria 9. Municipal Board, Nohar 10. Municipal Board, Rawatsar

2. Date of start and date of completion the above mentioned work is as under:


Date of Start of Work: 01.10.2013

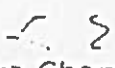
Date of Completion of Work: 30.04.2014

3. All the terms and conditions of original RFP will be applicable to this work.

4. All the Provision of the "Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement Act 2012 & Rule 2013" shall be applicable.

5. So you are requested to prepare the form of agreement, in duplicate on Govt. non judicial stamp paper of Rs 1000 and meet the undersigned at the address provided, during normal office hours on working day for signing the agreement within 10 days from the issue of this work order as per RFP. One copy of signed agreement will be providing to you for your files, and the other will remain with us.


मुख्य अभियन्ता
निदेशालय स्थानीय निकाय
राज. जयपुर


(Tara Chand Meena)
Deputy Secretary

69

11774
(181) (A2)

Government of Rajasthan
Local Self Government Department
(Directorate of Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur)

G-3, Rajmahal Residency, Near Civil lines, Railway Crossing, Jaipur

Phone No.: +91 141 2222469

Fax No.: +91 141 2222403

web site : www.lsgraj.org

R.F. (155 PA/ACE/DLB/WO/CLUSTER 2 ISWM/2013/ 10696

Date: 30.09.13

WORK ORDER

M/s MITCON Consultancy and Engineering Services, Pune
Sivaji Nagar Pune
411005

Sub : Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) providing Transaction Advisory (TA) Services for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) projects on PPP basis for ULBs for 14 clusters

Ref : NIT no. 6902 dated 08-08-2013

This is to notify you, that the Director Local Bodies, Raj. Jaipur accepted your proposal dated 13.09.2013 based on QCBS. We are pleased to award the work of Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) providing Transaction Advisory (TA) Services for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) projects on PPP basis for U.Bs for cluster no. 2.

1. The contract value for the above tasks is Rs 13.85 Lacs exclusive Service Tax. You are to carry out the above mentioned work for the following towns:


Sl.No	Cluster No	Name of ULB/ Combination of ULB
1	2	1. Municipal Council, Nagaur 2. Municipal Council, Makrana 3. Municipal Council, Deewana 4. Municipal Board, Kuchamancity, 5. Municipal Board, Nawa 6. Municipal Board, Merta city 7. Municipal Board, Kuchera 8. Municipal Board, Ladnu 9. Municipal Board, Nokha


2. Date of start and date of completion the above mentioned work is as under:

Date of Start of Work: 01.10.2013

Date of Completion of Work: 30.04.2014

3. All the terms and conditions of original RFP will be applicable to this work.
4. All the Provision of the "Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement Act 2012 & Rule 2013" shall be applicable.
5. So you are requested to Prepare the form of agreement, in duplicate on Govt. non judicial stamp paper of Rs 1000 and meet the undersigned at the address provided, during normal office hours on working day for signing the agreement within 10 days from the issue of this work order as per RFP. One copy of signed agreement will be providing to you for your files, and the other will remain with us.


मुख्य अभियन्ता
निदेशालय स्थानीय निकाय
राज. जयपुर


(Tara Chand Meena)
Deputy Secretary

11775
182
43

Government of Rajasthan
Local Self Government Department
(Directorate of Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur)
G-3, Rajmahal Residency, Near Civil lines, Railway Crossing, Jaipur
Tel No.: +91 141 2222469 Fax No.: +91 141 2222403 web site : www.lsgraj.org
Date : 30.09.2013
o: F () 55 PA/ACE/DLB/WO/CLUSTER 3 ISWM/2013/10716

WORK ORDER

Grant Thornton India LLP
21th floor, DLF Square Jacaranda Marg,
DLF Phase II Gurgaon
122002, India
+91 124-4628000 (T)
+91 124-4628001 (F)

ib : Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) and providing Transaction Advisory (TA) Services for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) projects on PPP basis for ULBs for 14 clusters

Ref : NIT no. 6902 dated 08.08.2013
Your proposal dated 13.09.2013

This is to notify you, that the Director Local Bodies, Raj. Jaipur has accepted your proposal dated 13.09.2013 based on QCBS. We are pleased to award the work of Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) providing Transaction Advisory (TA) Services for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) projects on PPP basis for ULBs for cluster no. 3.


1. The contract value for the above tasks is Rs 17.32 lacs exclusive Service Tax. You are to carry out the above mentioned work for the following towns:


S No.	Cluster No	Name of ULB/ Combination of ULB
1.	3	Municipal Council, Churu
		Municipal Board, Ratangarh
		Municipal Board, Rajgarh
		Municipal Board, Sardarsahar
		Municipal Board, Dungargarh
		Municipal Board, Taranagar
		Municipal Board, Chhapar

2. Date of start and date of completion the above mentioned work is as under:

Date of Start of Work: 01.10.2013
Date of Completion of Work: 30.04.2014

- All the terms and conditions of original RFP will be applicable to this work.
- All the Provision of the "Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement Act 2012 & Rule 2013" shall be applicable.
- You are requested to prepare the form of agreement, in duplicate on Govt. non judicial stamp paper of Rs 1000/ and meet the undersigned at the address provided, during normal office hours on working day for signing the agreement within 10 days from the date of issue of this work order as per RFP. One copy of signed agreement will be providing to you for your files, and the other will remain with us.


मुख्य अभियन्ता
निदेशालय स्थानीय निकाय
राज. जयपुर


(Tara Chand Meena)
Deputy Secretary

11776
44
123

Government of Rajasthan
Local Self Government Department
(Directorate of Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur)

G-3, Rajmahal Residency, Near Civil lines, Railway Crossing, Jaipur

NO: +91 141 2222469

Fax No.: +91 141 2222403

web site : www.lsgraj.org

Date 30/09/13

F () 55 PA/ACE/DLB/WO/CLUSTER 4 ISWM/2013/ 10 738

WORK ORDER

M/s MITCON Consultancy and Engineering Services, Pune
Sivaji Nagar Pune
411005

Sub : Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) providing Transaction Advisory (TA) Services for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) projects on PPP basis for ULBs for 14 clusters.

Ref : NIT no. 6902 dated 08-08-2013
Your proposal dated 13.09.2013

This is to notify you, that the Director Local Bodies, Raj. Jaipur accepted your proposal dated 13.09.2013 based on QCBS. We are pleased to award the work of Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) providing Transaction Advisory (TA) Services for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) projects on PPP basis for ULBs for cluster no. 4.

1. The contract value for the above tasks is Rs 14.45 Lacs exclusive Service Tax. You are to carry out the above mentioned work for the following towns:

Sl.No	Cluster No	Name of ULB/ Combination of ULB
	4	1. Municipal Council, Sikar 2. Municipal Board, Lakhmangarh 3. Municipal Board, Fatehpur Shekhawati 4. Municipal Board, Khandela 5. Municipal Board, Lakhmangarh 6. Municipal Board, Neemkathana 7. Municipal Council, sujangarh 8. Municipal Board, Ringus

2. Date of start and date of completion the above mentioned work is as under:

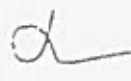
Date of Start of Work: 01.10.2013

Date of Completion of Work: 30.04.2014

All the terms and conditions of original RFP will be applicable to this work.

All the Provision of the "Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement Act 2012 & Rule 2013" shall be applicable.

So you are requested to prepare the form of agreement, in duplicate on Govt. non judicial stamp paper of Rs 1000 and meet the undersigned at the address provided, during normal office hours on working day for signing the agreement within 10 days from the issue of this work order as per RFP. One copy of signed agreement will be providing to you for your files, and the other will remain with us.


मुख्य अभियन्ता
निदेशक स्थानीय निकाय
राज. जयपुर


(Tara Chand Meena)
Deputy Secretary

11777
(84)
(45)

Government of Rajasthan
Local Self Government Department
(Directorate Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur)
G-3, Rajmahal Residency, Near Civil lines, Railway Crossing, Jaipur
+91 141 2222469 Fax No.: +91 141 2222403 web site : www.lsgraj.org
55 PA/ACE/DLB/WO/CLUSTER 5 ISWM/2013/ 10768 Date 30/09/13

WORK ORDER

RASHAW & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
8-2-674/2/2 1st Floor,
Plot No. 13 Near Usha Arun Apartment
Kajara Hills, Hyderabad- 500034
- +91 40-23320174/32938697
- +91 40-23320175
E-mail: anand-mohan@darashaw.com

Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) providing Transaction Advisory (TA) Services for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) projects on PPP basis for ULBs for 14 clusters.

NIT no. 6902 dated 08-08-2013
Your proposal dated 13.09.2013

is to notify you, that the Director Local Bodies, Raj. Jaipur accepted your proposal dated 13.09.2013 based on QCBS. We are pleased to award the work of preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) providing Transaction Advisory (TA) services for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) projects on PPP basis for cluster no. 5.

The contract value for the above tasks is Rs 26.57 Lacs exclusive Service Tax. You are to carry out the above mentioned work for the following towns:

Sl.No	Cluster No	Name of ULB / Combination of ULB
1	5	1. Municipal Council, Jhunjhunu 2. Municipal Board, Nawalgarh 3. Municipal Board, Mukundgarh 4. Municipal Board, Mandawa 5. Municipal Board, Chirawa 6. Municipal Board, Bagar 7. Municipal Board, Pilani 8. Municipal Board, Vidyavihar 9. Municipal Board, Udaipurwati

Date of start and date of completion the above mentioned work is as under:

Date of Start of Work: 01.10.2013

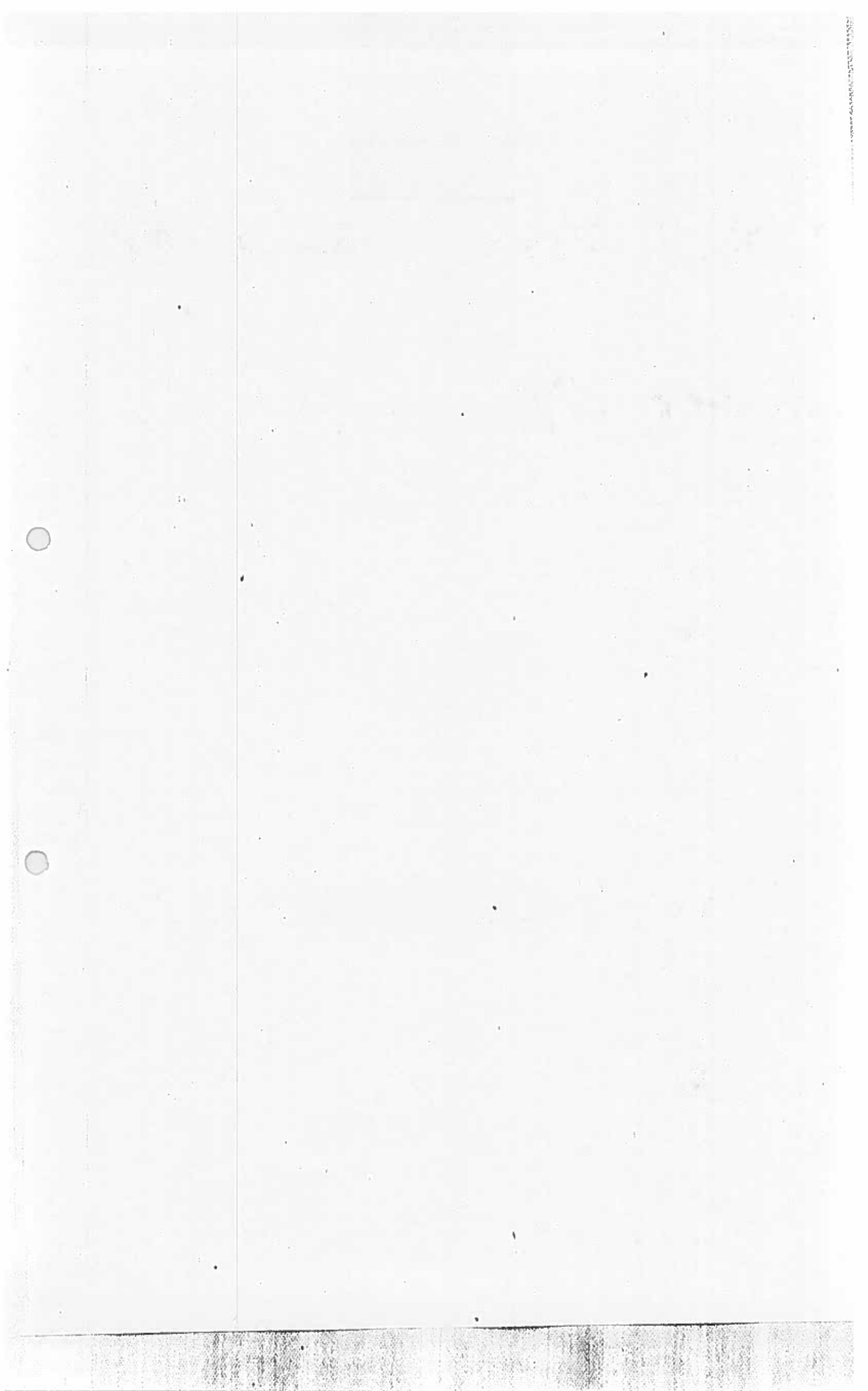
Date of Completion of Work: 30.04.2014

All the terms and conditions of original RFP will be applicable to this work.
All the Provision of the "Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement Act 2012 & Rule 2013" shall be applicable.

You are requested to prepare the form of agreement, in duplicate on Govt. non-judicial stamp paper of Rs 1000 and meet the undersigned at the address provided, during normal office hours on working day for signing the agreement within 10 days from the issue of this work order as per RFP. One

मुख्य अभियन्ता
निदेशालय स्थानीय निकाय
जयपुर

73



11778

copy of signed agreement will be providing to you for your files, and the other will remain with us.

(125) (46)

(Tara Chand Meena)
Deputy Secretary

5: F () 55 PA/ACE/DLB/WO/CLUSTER 5 ISWM/2013/10769-99 Date: 30/09/13
copy to following for information:

1. SA to Hon'ble Minister UDH&LSG, GoR
2. PS to Addl. Chief Secretary UDH&LSG, GoR
3. ED, RUIFDCO, Jaipur
4. Team Leader, RUIFDCO, Jaipur
5. Deputy Director (Regional) Local Bodies, Jaipur
6. Chairman, Municipal Council/Board Jhunjhunu / Nawalgarh / Mukundgarh / Mandawa / Chirawa / Bagar / Pileri / Vidyavihar / Udaipurwati
7. Commissioner/ Executive Officer, Council/Board, Jhunjhunu / Nawalgarh / Mukundgarh / Mandawa / Chirawa / Bagar / Pileri / Vidyavihar / Udaipurwati
8. Guard File

मुख्य अभियन्ता
निदेशालय स्थानीय निकाय
राज., जयपुर

201709/30
Addl. Chief Engineer

11779
47

Government of Rajasthan
Local Self Government Department
(Directorate Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur)

G-3, Rajmahal Residency, Near Civil lines, Railway Crossing, Jaipur

+91141 2222469

Fax No.: +91 141 2222403

web site : www.lsgraj.org

(JSS PA/ACE/DLB/WO/CLUSTER 6 ISWM/2013/ 10800

Date: 30.09.13

WORK ORDER

eco Save system (P) Ltd.
Dwell-Inn, St. Anthony's road, Vakola, Santacruz(E)
Mumbai-55

Sub : Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) providing Transaction Advisory (TA) Services for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) projects on PPP basis for ULBs for 14 clusters.

Ref : NIT no. 6902 dated 08-08-2013
Your proposal dated 13.09.2013

This is to notify you, that the Director Local Bodies, Raj. Jaipur accepted your proposal dated 13.09.2013 based on QCBS. We are pleased to award the work of preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) providing Transaction Advisory (TA) services for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) projects on PPP basis for ULBs for cluster no. 6.

1. The contract value for the above tasks is Rs 9.90 Lacs exclusive Service Tax. You are to carry out the above mentioned work for the following towns:


Sl.No	Cluster No	Name of ULB/ Combination of ULB
1	6	1. Municipal Council, Alwar 2. Municipal Council, Bhiwari 3. Municipal Board, Behrod 4. Municipal Board, Nimrana 5. Municipal Board, Khertal 6. Municipal Board, Kishanbas 7. Municipal Board, Kotputli

2. Date of start and date of completion the above mentioned work is as under:

Date of Start of Work: 01.10.2013

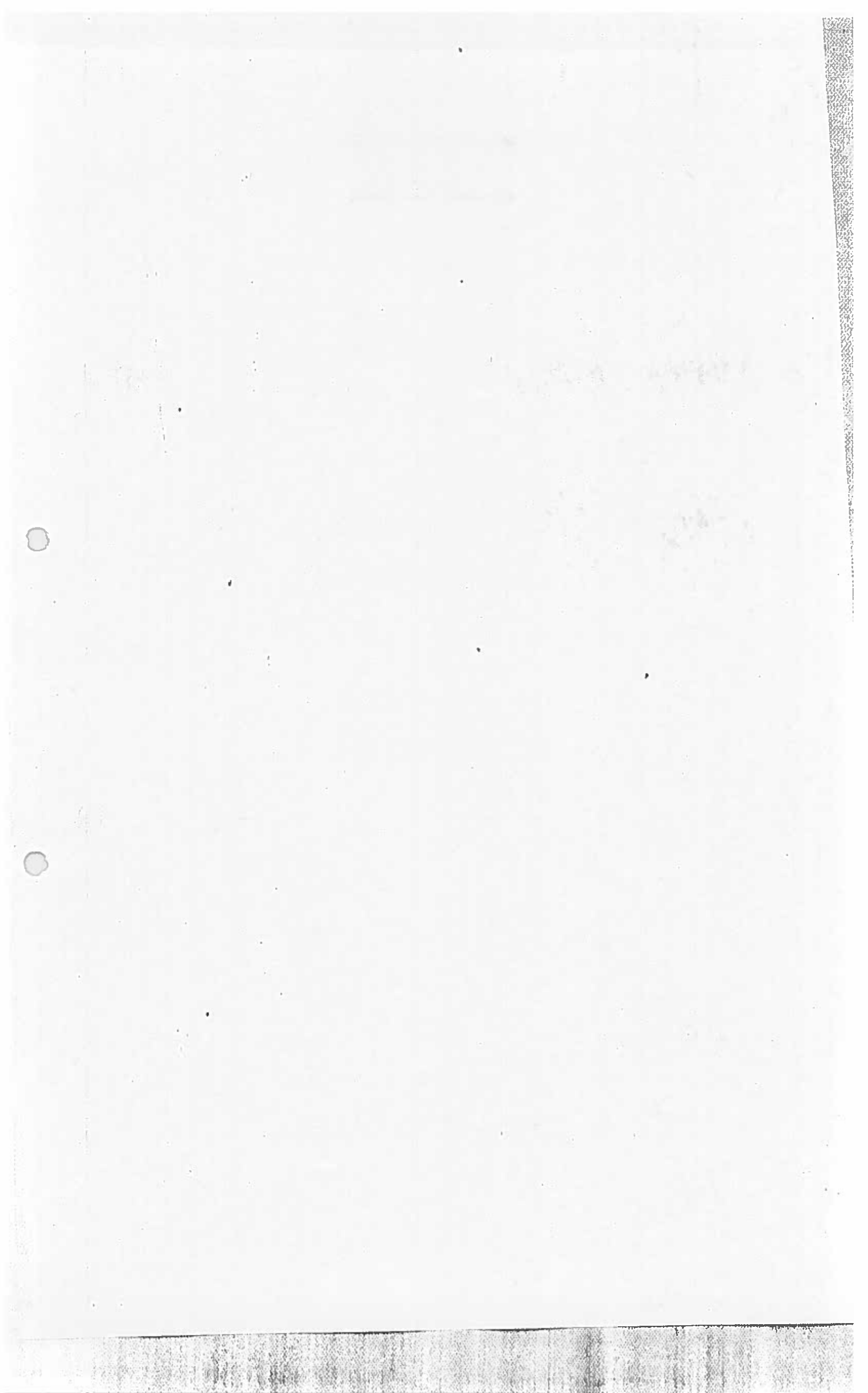
Date of Completion of Work: 30.04.2014

3. All the terms and conditions of original RFP will be applicable to this work.
4. All the Provision of the "Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement Act 2012 & Rule 2013" shall be applicable.
5. So you are requested to prepare the form of agreement, in duplicate on Govt. non judicial stamp paper of Rs 1000 and meet the undersigned at the address provided, during normal office hours on working day for signing the agreement within 10 days from the issue of this work order as per RFP. One copy of signed agreement will be providing to you for your files, and the other will remain with us.


मुख्य अभियन्ता
निदेशादेश स्थानीय निकाय
राज. जयपुर

(Tara Chand Meena)
Deputy Secretary

75



11780 (48)

(122)

Government of Rajasthan
Local Self Government Department
(Directorate Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur)

G-3, Rajmahal Residency, Near Civil lines, Railway Crossing, Jaipur

Phone: +91141 2222469

Fax No.: +91 141 2222403

web site : www.lsgraj.org

(1)55 PA/ACE/DLB/WO/CLUSTER 7 ISWM/2013/ 10820

Date 30.09.13

WORK ORDER

Eco Save system (P) Ltd.
1, Dwell-Inn, St. Anthony's road, Vakola, Santacruz(E)
Mumbai-55

Sub : Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) providing Transaction Advisory (TA) Services for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) projects on PPP basis for ULBs for 14 clusters.

Ref : NIT no. 6902 dated 08-08-2013
Your proposal dated 13.09.2013

This is to notify you, that the Director Local Bodies, Raj. Jaipur accepted your proposal dated 13.09.2013 based on QCBS. We are pleased to award the work of preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) providing Transaction Advisory (TA) services for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) projects on PPP basis for ULBs for cluster no. 7.

1. The contract value for the above tasks is Rs 9.90 Lacs exclusive Service Tax. You are to carry out the above mentioned work for the following towns:

Sl.No	Cluster No	Name of ULB/ Combination of ULB
1	7	1. Municipal Council, Bharatpur 2. Municipal Board, Kumher 3. Municipal Board, Nadbai 4. Municipal Board, Kherli 5. Municipal Board, Bayana 6. Municipal Board, Todabheem 7. Municipal Council, Dausa 8. Municipal Board, Lalsot 9. Municipal Board, Bandikui

2. Date of start and date of completion the above mentioned work is as under:

Date of Start of Work: 01.10.2013

Date of Completion of Work: 30.04.2014

All the terms and conditions of original RFP will be applicable to this work.

4. All the Provision of the "Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement Act 2012 & Rule 2013" shall be applicable.

5. So you are requested to prepare the form of agreement, in duplicate on Govt. non-judicial stamp paper of Rs 1000/- and meet the undersigned at the address provided, during normal office hours on working day for signing the agreement within 10 days from the issue of this work order as per RFP. One copy of signed agreement will be providing to you for your files, and the other will remain with us.

(Tara Chand Meena)
Deputy Secretary

निदेशिका
जिला नगर विकास

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(188) (49)

Government of Rajasthan

Local Self Government Department

(Directorate Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur)

C-3, Rajmahal Residency, Near Civil lines, Railway Crossing, Jaipur

+91141 2222469

Fax No.: +91 141

web site : www.lsgraj.org

2222403

Date 30.09.13

55 PA/ACE/DLB/WO/CLUSTER 8 ISWM/2013/10845

WORK ORDER

G Systems South Asia Pvt. Ltd

association with

igent Training Research Development Consultants Pvt. Ltd

IF, AADI Building 2 Balbir Saxena marg Hauz Khas New Delhi

mail: irgssa@irgssa.com

(b) : Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) providing Transaction Advisory (TA) Services for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) projects on PPP basis for ULBs for 14 clusters.

NIT no. 6902 dated 08-08-2013

Your proposal dated 13.09.2013

is is to notify you, that the Director Local Bodies, Raj. Jaipur accepted your proposal dated 13.09.2013 based on QCBS. We are pleased to award the work of preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) providing Transaction Advisory (TA) services for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) projects on PPP basis for ULBs for cluster no. 8.

1. The contract value for the above tasks is Rs 45.94 Lacs exclusive Service Tax. You are to carry out the above mentioned work for the following towns:

Sl.No	Cluster No	Name of ULB/ Combination of ULB
1	8	1. Municipal Council, Baran 2. Municipal Board, Anta 3. Municipal Board, Chhabra 4. Municipal Board, Aklera 5. Municipal Council, Bundi 6. Municipal Board, Lakheri 7. Municipal Board, Keshevraipatan 8. Municipal Council, Jhalawar 9. Municipal Board, Jhalrapatan 10. Municipal Board, Pindwara 11. Municipal Board, Bhawanimandi

2. Date of start and date of completion the above mentioned work is as under:

Date of Start of Work: 01.10.2013

Date of Completion of Work: 30.04.2014

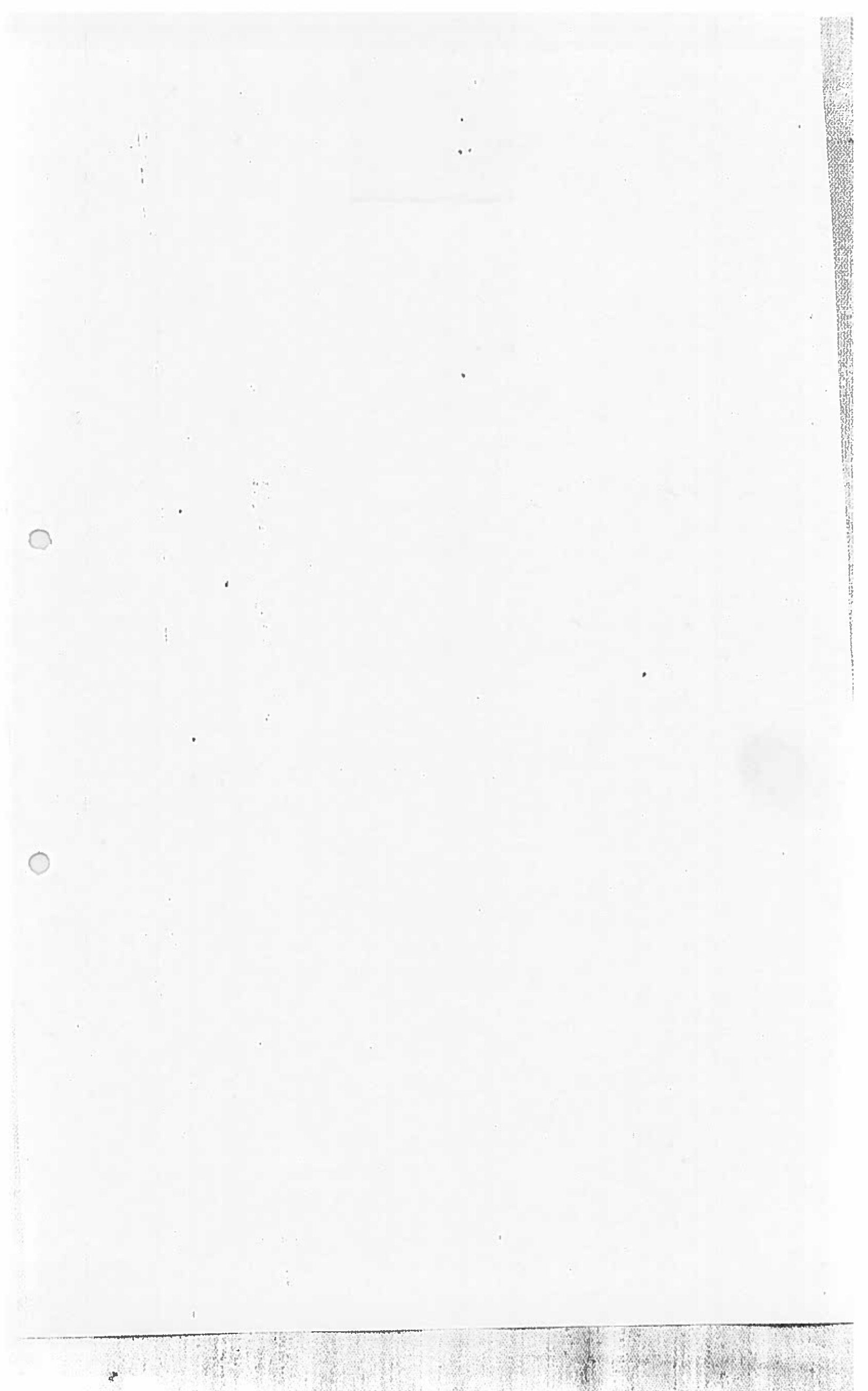
3. All the terms and conditions of original RFP will be applicable to this work.

4. All the Provision of the "Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement Act 2012 & Rule 2013" shall be applicable.

5. So you are requested to prepare the form of agreement, in duplicate on Govt. non-judicial stamp paper of Rs 1000/- and meet the undersigned at the address provided, during normal office hours on working day for signing the agreement within 10 days from the issue of this work order as per RFP. One

मुख्य अभियन्ता
निदेशालय स्थानीय निकाय
राज., जयपुर

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copy of signed agreement will be providing to you for your files, and the other will remain with us.

11782

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(Tara Chand Meena)
Deputy Secretary

No: F ()55 PA/ACE/DLB/WO/Cluster 8 ISWM/2013/10846-273 Date: 30.09.13

Copy to following for information:

1. SA to Hon'ble Minister UDH&LSG, GoR
2. PS to Addl. Secretary UDH&LSG, GoR
3. ED, RUIFDCO, Jaipur
4. Team Leader, RUIFDCO, Jaipur
5. Deputy Director (Regional) Local Bodies, Jaipur
6. Chairman, Municipal, Council / Boards, Baran / Anta / Chhabra / Aklera / Bundi / Lakheri / Keshevraipatan / Jhalawar / Jhalrapatan / Pindwara / Bhawanimandi
7. Commissioner/ Executive Officer, Municipal, Council / Boards, Baran / Anta / Chhabra / Aklera / Bundi / Lakheri / Keshevraipatan / Jhalawar / Jhalrapatan / Pindwara / Bhawanimandi
8. Guard File

मुख्य अभियन्ता
निदेशालय स्थानीय निकाय
राज. जयपुर

Addl. Chief Engineer

11783

51

180

Government of Rajasthan
Local Self Government Department
(Directorate Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur)

G-3, Rajmahal Residency, Near Civil lines, Railway Crossing, Jaipur

Tel No.: +91141 2222469

Fax No.: +91 141 2222403

web site : www.lsgraj.org

No: F ()55 PA/ACE/DLB/WO/CLUSTER 9 ISWM/2013/ 10874

Date: 30.09.13

WORK ORDER

DARASHAW & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
No. 8-2-674/2/2 1st Floor,
Road No. 13 Near Usha Arun Apartment
Banjara Hills, Hyderabad- 500034
Tel.- +91 40-23320174/32938697
Fax- +91 40-23320175
Mail- anand-mohan@darashaw.com

Sub : Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) providing Transaction Advisory (TA) Services for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) projects on PPP basis for ULBs for 14 clusters.


Ref : NIT no. 6902 dated 08-08-2013
Your proposal dated 13.09.2013

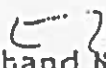
This is to notify you, that the Director Local Bodies, Raj: Jaipur accepted your proposal dated 13.09.2013 based on QCBS. We are pleased to award the work of Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) providing Transaction Advisory (TA) Services for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) projects on PPP basis for ULBs for cluster no. 9.

1. The contract value for the above tasks is Rs 17.82 Lacs exclusive Service Tax. You are to carry out the above mentioned work for the following towns:

Sl.No	Cluster No	Name of ULB/ Combination of ULB
1	9	1. Municipal Council, Dholpur 2. Municipal Board, Rajakhera 3. Municipal Council, Karauli 4. Municipal Council, Hindoncity

2. Date of start and date of completion the above mentioned work is as under:
Date of Start of Work: 01.10.2013
Date of Completion of Work: 30.09.2014
3. All the terms and conditions of original RFP will be applicable to this work.
4. All the Provision of the "Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement Act 2012 & Rule 2013" shall be applicable.
5. So you are requested to prepare the form of agreement, in duplicate on Govt. non-judicial stamp paper of Rs 1000/- and meet the undersigned at the address provided, during normal office hours on working day for signing the agreement within 10 days from the issue of this work order as per RFP. One copy of signed agreement will be providing to you for your files, and the other will remain with us.


मुख्य अभियन्ता
निदेशक, आनीच निकाय
जायपुर


(Tara Chand Neena)
Deputy Secretary

79

11784 (52)
181

Government of Rajasthan
Local Self Government Department
(Directorate Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur)
G-3, Rajmahal Residency, Near Civil lines, Railway Crossing, Jaipur

No.: +91141 2222469

Fax No.: +91 141 2222403

web site : www.lsgraj.org

F () 55 PA/ACE/DLB/WO/CLUSTER 10 ISWM/2013/ 10889

Date: 30.09.13

WORK ORDER

Paradigm Environmental Strategies Pvt. Ltd
In Consortium with
MSN Infrastructure and financial Consultants Ltd.
916 8th floor, 139 Oxford Tower Kodihalli, HAL Air Port Road, Bangaluru
E mail: info@ecoparadigm.com

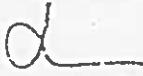
Sub : Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) providing Transaction Advisory (TA) Services for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) projects on PPP basis for ULBs for 14 clusters.
Ref : NIT no. 6902 dated 08-08-2013
Your proposal dated 13.09.2013


This is to notify you, that the Director Local Bodies, Raj. Jaipur accepted your proposal dated 13.09.2013 based on QCBS. We are pleased to award the work of preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) providing Transaction Advisory (TA) Services for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) projects on PPP basis for ULBs for cluster no. 10.

1. The contract value for the above tasks is Rs 21.96 Lacs exclusive Service Tax. You are to carry out the above mentioned work for the following towns:

Sl.No	Cluster No	Name of ULB/ Combination of ULB
1	10	1. Municipal Council, Sawai Madhopur 2. Municipal Council, Gangapur City 3. Municipal Council, Tonk 4. Municipal Board, Deoli 5. Municipal Board, Newai 6. Municipal Board, Uniyara 7. Municipal Board, Todaraisingh Ghim

2. Date of start and date of completion the above mentioned work is as under:
Date of Start of Work: 01.10.2013
Date of Completion of Work: 30.04.2014
3. All the terms and conditions of original RFP will be applicable to this work.
4. All the Provision of the "Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement Act 2012 & Rule 2013" shall be applicable.
5. So you are requested to prepare the form of agreement, in duplicate on Govt. non-judicial stamp paper of Rs 1000/- and meet the undersigned at the address provided, during normal office hours on working day for signing the agreement within 10 days from the issue of this work order as per RFP. One copy of signed agreement will be providing to you for your files, and the other will remain with us.


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22/09/13


(Tara Chand Meena)
Deputy Secretary