



D.O No. MD-SBM/AA/22/2016

Date: 17th March, 2016

Dear Sir,

As you are aware, Government of India is implementing the 'Swachh Bharat Mission' (SBM) with the goal of achieving a Clean India by 2nd October, 2019. The success of this to a large extent depends on creating awareness and influencing behavior change among citizens to further the goals and objectives of the Mission.

2. As this is a time bound mission, it is critical that such behavior change is being driven on all fronts in order for it to be fully successful. It is agreed that once the provisioning has been made and awareness created, driving behaviour change is also affected by punitive provisions for citizens indulging in wrong practices.

3. The state of Rajasthan has already notified a mechanism for levying penalty/carrying charges for littering in public places and not following correct practices in garbage disposal. A copy of the notification (English translation) is enclosed.

4. On similar lines, it is proposed that appropriate modifications be made to the relevant state municipal bye-laws, or other enabling provision, as the case may be, in order to enable the following:

- a) For Wards which have been declared **Open Defecation Free (ODF)** – ref. DO letter vide dated 15th March 2016 and 2nd March 2016 (copies enclosed):
 - i. A spot fine/ penalty/ cleaning charge be levied on citizens who practice defecation in open.
 - ii. The municipal commissioner or any other officer authorized by the municipal commissioner is authorized to levy the above defined fine/ penalty/ charge and collect the same.
- b) For Wards which have been declared **Litter Free** – i.e. wards where there is 100% routine door to door collection and an appropriate number of public litter bins have been made available:
 - i. A spot fine/ penalty/ cleaning charge be levied on citizens who practice littering and/or dumping garbage in public space or who practice unsuitable garbage disposal practices.
 - ii. The municipal commissioner or any other officer authorized by the municipal commissioner is authorized to levy the above defined fine/ penalty/ charge and collect the same.

5. Therefore, it is proposed that such provisions be enacted across all wards of all cities in your state latest by October 2018. It is recommended that the following steps may be taken within the given timelines:

- i. Enabling provision in municipal bye-laws (as per para 4 above): By 15th April 2016.
- ii. Ward by ward, in every city, **provision of door to door collection** of garbage and provisioning of adequate number of public garbage bins: At least one ward in each city by April 31st 2016, all wards in 10-15 cities by end of 2016 and all wards in all cities by 30th September 2018.
- iii. Ward by ward, in every city, **declaration of wards ODF**: At least one ward in each city by April 31st 2016, all wards in 10-15 cities by end of 2016 and all wards in all cities by 30th September 2018.
- iv. **Roll-out of spot fines/penalty/ charges** as per para 4 above, in at least 1 ward in each city by April 31st 2016, all wards in 10-15 cities by end of 2016 and all wards in all cities by 30th September 2018.

6. We look forward to your support in provisioning the above enablers expeditiously, and appropriately roll it out in the cities of your respective states.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,


(Praveen Prakash)

To
Chief Secretaries of all States

Copy
Director (Swachh Bharat Mission)
CPHEEO, Section

Government of Rajasthan

Department of Local Self Government, Jaipur

No.: F. 55 () CE/DLB/15/6625

Date: 11.03.2015

Notification

By using the authority vested through Rajasthan Municipal Corporation Act, 2009, section 337, sub section (4), in order to regularize Solid Waste Management and Handling Work in Municipal Corporation/Council/Municipality Areas and in view of the Urban Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 issued in public interest through Environment and Forest Ministry, Government of India on 25 Sep 2000, the State Government hereby forms the following byelaws for Solid Waste of Urban Bodies (Management & Handling), i.e.: -

1. Name in brief and beginning: -

- (i) These byelaws shall be called Solid Waste of Urban Bodies (Management & Handling) Byelaws - 2015.
- (ii) These byelaws shall come in force 30 days after their publication in the Rajasthan gazette.

2. Applicability: - These byelaws shall be applicable equally within the limits of all the Municipal Corporation/Council/Municipality areas of the state.

3. Definitions: -

- (i) "Anaerobic digestion" means a controlled process that involves microbial division of organic matter in the absence of oxygen.
- (ii) "Authority" means the approval granted by the board or the committee to the "operator of the concession".
- (iii) "Bio Degradable Material" means a material that can be degraded by micro organisms.
- (iv) "Organic, methanization" means a process that uses enzyme dissolution of organic matter by microbial action to produce methane-rich bio gas.
- (v) "Collection" means picking up and removing solid waste from collection points and from some other place.
- (vi) "Making compost" means a controlled process that involves microbial degradation of organic matter.
- (vii) "Demolition and construction waste" means waste generated by construction material, macadam and rubble from construction, renovation, repairs and demolition operations.
- (viii) "Disposal" means final disposal of urban solid waste with the care necessary to protect ground water, surface water and environment air quality from pollution.
- (ix) "Format" means the formats annexed with these rules.

- (x) "Producers of waste" means persons or establishments producing urban solid waste.
- (xi) "Land selection" means disposal of residual solid waste while taking care to protect ground water and surface water from pollution and the dust and dirt in the air, stench, fire hazard, bird hazard, pests/rodents, green house gas emissions, slope instability and erosion.
- (xii) "Leachate" means a liquid that has seeped through solid waste or other medium and which has extracted soluble or suspended matter from it.
- (xiii) "Lysometer" means a device which is used to measure the movement of water in or through the medium of soil layer or which is used to collect the leached water for qualitative analyses.
- (xiv) "Municipal Corporation Authority" means the urban body, where urban solid waste management and handling is handed over to one such agency.
- (xv) "Urban solid waste" includes solid or semi-solid commercial and residential waste generated in urban/notified areas excluding industrial hazardous waste but including treated bio medical waste.
- (xvi) "Operator of concessions" means a person who owns or operates the concession for collection, sorting, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of urban solid waste and it also includes any other agency appointed by the municipal corporation authority for management and handling of urban solid waste in their respective areas.
- (xvii) "Pellet forming" means a process used to make pellets, which will be small cubes or cylindrical pieces from solid waste and will also include fuel pellets which is also specified as fuel obtained from garbage.
- (xviii) "Processing" means a process whereby waste material is turned into new or recycled products.
- (xix) "Recycling" means a process that turns sorted material into compost in order to produce new products that may or may not be similar to the original product.
- (xx) "Schedule" means the schedule annexed with these rules.
- (xxi) "Sorting" means separating organic, inorganic, recyclable and hazardous wastes into categories.
- (xxii) "State board or Committee" means, as applicable, the State Pollution Control Board of a state or the Pollution Control Committee of a Union Territory.
- (xxiii) "Storage" means binning urban solid waste temporarily in such a way as to prevent the garbage from spilling, attracting disease carriers and giving off bad smell.
- (xxiv) "Transportation" means transporting urban solid waste from one place to another in specially designed transportation system so that stench, garbage spilling and disease carrier access can be prevented.

(xxv) "Vadose water" means the water situated between top soil and ground water level, i.e. in the unsaturated area.

(xxvii) "Vermicompost" is the process of bio degradation of waste into fertilizer using earthworms.

4. Separation of urban solid waste: -

(i) It will be compulsory for all the citizens to store the urban solid waste generated from their place separately into wet and dry garbage placed in suitable bins with lids, and they will have to ensure its disposal by paying the monthly charges for the door to door collection facility provided at fixed times once a day so that the dirt and garbage does not spill on the public roads after the municipal corporation has cleaned them, otherwise **anti-littering carrying charges** shall be levied. A repetition shall attract a case in the court as per the rules.

(ii) The urban body will encourage the citizens from time to time. For this purpose, the municipal corporation shall be authorized to teach and encourage the local sanitation welfare associations, representatives of non government organizations, hygiene contractors of the municipal corporation and citizens to separate and store the garbage and to transport it properly.

5. Storage of urban solid waste: - All the urban bodies of the state shall establish and maintain solid waste storage facilities at their own level or through authorized regional contractors in such a way that it doesn't create unhealthy/unhygienic atmosphere around them. The following criteria shall be adhered to while establishing and maintaining the storage facilities: -

(i) The storage facilities shall be created and established keeping in mind the amount of waste generated and the population density in the specified area, but there shall be a distance of minimum 500 meters between two storage facilities and there shall be not more than 05 storage facilities in a radius of 01 kilometer. The storage facility shall be in such a place with lidded mobile container where users can reach easily.

(ii) The storage facility provided by the municipal corporation/council/municipality or any other agency shall be designed in such a way that the collected garbage is not open to the atmosphere, is aesthetically acceptable to the users and should encourage them to place the garbage only inside the container.

(iii) In order to encourage separation at garbage bin points determined by municipal corporation/council/municipality, containers of different colors may also be placed as follows -

(a) Green - for bio degradable waste.

(b) White - for recyclable waste.

(c) Black / Yellow / Blue - for other general waste.

Carrier vehicles and compactors of easy operable designed shall be used for handling, removal and transportation of garbage / waste from these containers.

- (iv) It shall be the responsibility of all the cooperative societies, associations and residential and commercial establishments to place containers of their own, with design approved by the urban body, at suitable places of necessary density, so that the daily garbage collected there can be stored properly. They can make arrangement for contracting the vehicles at user charges with the urban body to empty the bins timely.
- (v) It shall be the responsibility of all the citizens to sell the recyclable waste produced in their areas to the rag pickers authorized by the urban body for working in their areas and not to throw them on the public roads or the garbage bins/containers of the urban body under any circumstances.
- (vi) Action will be taken by the municipal corporations/councils/municipalities of the state or by some other system (on the basis of guidelines of BOT/VGF/Swachh Bharat Mission) and all the institutions shall have to adopt it by paying the charges determined by the urban body, otherwise carrying charges shall be levied on the spot from those found spreading such solid waste, or case can be brought against them.
- (vii) The waste from butcheries, meat and fish markets, fruit and vegetables is of a bio degradable nature. This shall be managed in such a way that it can be utilized and that it does not spread any infectious diseases. To ensure this, the traders themselves will have to make their own arrangement and ensure proper disposal, or the urban bodies will have to ensure adherence by making door to door arrangement for collection, transportation and disposal of such waste, failing which, carrying charges shall be levied on the spot for spreading such waste, or case can be brought against them in court.
- (viii) Bio medical waste and industrial waste shall not be mixed with urban solid waste and the collection of such waste shall be made as per the rules specified separately for this purpose. Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF) is/will be implemented in various bodies for disposal of bio medical waste as per rules. Disposal of such hazardous waste will have to be ensured at the Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF) plant at the prescribed charges.
- (ix) The waste collected from residential and other areas will be carried to the determined community garbage dump/closed containers by tricycle rickshaw and taken to the processing plant by auto tipper vehicles.
- (x) Waste/rubble generated by horticulture and construction/demolition activity shall be collected separately and be disposed of as per the appropriate standards. The urban body shall earmark one day in a week for this purpose and the horticulture waste must be compulsorily placed in the nearby determined garbage dump by noon of that day, so that it can be transported on time. The residual waste of private construction/demolition must be transported to the determined marked spot under own management or by paying the prescribed charges to the contractor authorized by the urban body. Throwing/keeping

such private rubble in open spaces, roads or at public places shall be punishable under the act and rules.

- (xi) The waste (garbage, dry leaves etc.) shall not be burned.
- (xii) Stray animals shall not be allowed to roam freely around waste dumps or at other places in the city and arrangement will have to be made for them at authorized area/place only.
- (xiii) No one will collect or throw waste water, muddy water, night soil, dung, excreta etc. from his/her building, institution or commercial establishment in such a way that can pollute the atmosphere with its stench and may harm public health or may obstruct traffic, failing which, carrying charges shall be levied on the spot for spreading such waste, and case can be brought against them in court.
- (xiv) If a person is found spreading pollution or filth in public parks etc. by throwing dead cattle or parts, it will be a punishable offense and carrying charges shall also be levied.

6. Responsibility of urban bodies -

- (i) The urban administration shall ensure arrangements for cleaning daily and all the year at all the public roads, places, colonies, slums, areas, markets and tourism places, parks of the urban body, cremation grounds etc. and the urban body shall be committed to carry the garbage collected from these places to the nearest garbage bin/container and transport it every day from there to the final disposal place in closed vehicles, and the urban body shall be authorized to utilize its own permanent hygiene workers and vehicles in colonies where there are no hygiene works and also to utilize private contractors for full or partial daily cleaning work, so that the urban body is able to keep each area clean and beautiful in public interest.
- (ii) In order to manage the complete daily cleaning arrangement of the city, the urban body shall be free to establish a ward office (complaint center) in each ward, garbage bin/container at suitable places as required, public toilets/urinals, transfer stations to transport the community garbage bins to the landfill for final disposal, processing unit, etc.

The controlling of cleaning arrangement and solid waste management for the urban body shall be done under the prescribed provision, which shall be adopted by the concerned waste producer.

7. Collection of urban solid waste - Spreading urban solid waste or garbage in the urban body area shall be prohibited. If any person is found to be spreading garbage at public places, roads, private open spaces, parks, sources of water etc., the authorized officer of the urban body, who shall be at least at the level of an inspector, shall be capable of charging carrying charges from the offender as per the attached "**Schedule - A**"/as determined by the urban body from time to time. For this purpose, the urban body shall: -

- (i) Implement "Svachhata Mitir Apke Dwar" scheme in all the regions/areas/wards of the corporation/council/municipality to collect garbage from every home in compliance with Urban Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000.

- (ii) A time will be fixed compulsorily in each area to collect garbage from each house. Usually, the time will be from 7.00 to 11.00 in the morning. But the urban body should ensure compliance with the timed fixed for special cleaning. A bell/horn (whose sound must not be over the permissible limit) should be fitted on the tricycle of the garbage collection worker so that the residents can be made aware of collection times.
- (iii) The time for garbage collection from commercial establishments/shops shall be from 9.00 to 12.00 in the morning in general.
- (iv) The rates for collecting garbage from home under Home Garbage Collection Scheme are fixed as follows: -

S. No.	Category of customer	Cooperation amount (from the customer) per month		
		Municipal Corporation Area/month	Municipal Council Area/month	Municipality Area/month
1	Houses up to 50 sq. m. area	Rs. 20/-	Rs. 15/-	Rs. 10/-
2	Houses over 50 sq. m. area up to 300 sq. m.	Rs. 80/-	Rs. 50/-	Rs. 40/-
3	Houses with over 300 sq. m. area	Rs. 150/-	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 50/-
4	Commercial establishments, shops, eating places (Dhaba/sweet shops/coffee house etc)	Rs. 250/-	Rs. 200/-	Rs. 150/-
5	Guest House	Rs. 750/-	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 250/-
6	Hostel	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 400/-	Rs. 250/-
7	Hotel Restaurant (Unstar)	Rs. 750/-	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 300/-
8	Hotel Restaurant (Up to 3 star)	Rs. 1500/-	Rs. 1000/-	Rs. 800/-
9	Hotel Restaurant (over 3 star)	Rs. 3000/-	Rs. 2000/-	Rs. 1500/-
10	Commercial offices, government offices, Bank, Insurance offices, coaching classes, education institutes etc.	Rs. 700/-	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 250/-
11	Clinic, dispensary, laboratories (up to 50 beds)	Rs. 2000/-	Rs. 1500/-	Rs. 1000/-
12	Clinic, dispensary, laboratories (more than 50 beds)	Rs. 4000/-	Rs. 3000/-	Rs. 2500/-
13	Small and cottage industry workshops (only non-hazardous), waste 10 k.g. per day	Rs. 750/-	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 400/-
14	Godowns, cold storages (only non-hazardous) waste	Rs. 1500/-	Rs. 1000/-	Rs. 800/-
15	Marriage halls, festival halls, exhibition and fairs with area up to 3000 sq. m.	Rs. 2000/-	Rs. 1500/-	Rs. 1000/-
16	Marriage halls, festival halls, exhibition and fairs with area over 3000 sq. m.	Rs. 5000/-	Rs. 4000/-	Rs. 3000/-
17	Other places not marked as above	As assessed by the urban body		

The above rates will be increased by at least 10 percent every three years.

- (v) The charges for door to door garbage collection as above shall be collected only by the authorized institution/person of each ward/area. The above rates shall be properly advertised by the institution/person and the rates shall also be displayed on the rickshaw trolley and auto tipper. The authorized institution/person shall also write the name of the institution/person on the rickshaw trolley and auto tipper.
 - (vi) The organisation/person in question is supposed to fill submit the duly filled form to the concerned officer or representative in the concerned municipality/municipal council/corporation.
 - (vii) The slum areas and other empty spaces surrounding hotels/restaurants/office premises/and business and commerce centres, shall be used to collect waste materials. The bio degradable waste disposed by these establishments will be transported from the site, using an enclosed vehicle and will be transported using all the waste transport regulations at the disposal site.
 - (viii) The waste materials from these containers are not supposed to be handled manually. But, due to some unprecedented circumstances, if the waste material has to be handled and lifted using the manual labour, in such circumstances manual labour would be used with all due care and precautions.
 - (ix) If the waste material is not disposed by any person on the designated sites, waste bins, litter bins, containers kept on the road, by-passes and parks by the concerned municipal council/corporation and is disposed with the due knowledge by the person elsewhere where waste disposal is prohibited, in such circumstances, carrying charges can be levied by the concerned party.
 - (x) Municipal authorities can also provide container free waste disposal facility, but in such cases the municipal authorities will have to increase and specify the frequency of lifting the garbage from the locality, so that the surrounding areas and roads are not littered.
- 8) Transport of the municipal solid waste:** - The vehicles used for the transport of solid waste are to be duly closed so that the waste should not be visible to the public and the waste is not scattered elsewhere on the road during transportation, the following standards should be maintained during the transportation of the solid waste.
- (i) The solid waste would be collected and cleaned daily from the established waste collectors. Along with the waste, the surrounding area of the disposal site should also be kept clean.
 - (ii) The design of the transport vehicles will be such that the waste will not be touch until it reaches its final disposal site, and thus the recurring handling of the waste will not happen.
- 9) Recycling of the municipal solid waste** - To make the solid waste created in the areas of Municipal Corporation/ council useful, various solid waste disposal units approved by the pollution control board and different techniques of such solid waste should be applied so that

the dependency of waste disposal on the landfills can be minimised. Following standards should be applied for the expected results:-

- (i) For the immobilisation of the bio-degradable waste, various techniques used for degrading the bio waste such as vermicomposting technique, composting, can be used. Also the waste can be degraded using the other natural resources. This can be done using the BOT or OO method by obtaining the required licenses.
- (ii) For the waste material mixed with the renewable resources in the mixture format, the method of recycling should be used. In some cases the resources can be used to generate energy. Such plants with the new technology should be licensed by the pollution control board. The aforementioned plants can be established using the BOT or BOOT method and the licence can be obtained for the same.

10) Municipal Solid Waste Disposal: - In the landfills, non-bio degradable waste which cannot be recycled by any method and the waste which cannot be used as a source of renewable energy should be disposed in the landfill sites. Such materials which are rendered useless after using a part of the same for recycling purposes will be used in landfill sites. In the unavoidable circumstances or, until alternative facilities are established there, the Municipal Corporation/Council/Municipality will be able to do landfill on landfill sites by following the given standards.

11) Prosecution and Penalties: - According to Administration of the solid waste disposal regulations, 2015 by the corporation body, any kind of disobeying and breaching of the said rules and regulations, prosecutions can be rendered according to the Rajasthan Municipal corporation act, 2009. According to the environment regulation act of 1986, some cases can be directed towards them. With this, under the CCA rules, such officers and workers found disobeying the rules will be subjected to the disciplinary actions. This action will be taken by the competent officer. The action will be taken if the said officer is rendered responsible for carrying out his duties irresponsibly.

12) Repeal and saving of Orders: -

(1) After these bylaws are taken into action, the Jaipur solid waste (management and handling) 2005, and also the same bylaws related to the same by other municipal corporations/councils are to be considered as void.

(2) Before these bylaws are taken into action, any actions taken according to the previous bylaws will not be considered as void, due to these bylaws coming into effect, provided that such actions do not violate the bylaws.

(3) Such repealment shall not be affecting on any action taken by the municipal corporation before these bylaws.

Such repealment will not affect anything or any action taken, or any acquired or incorporated rights, privilege, obligation or responsibility, approved sanction on going or completed investigation or pending action.

“Schedule – A”

Carrying charges to be levied in case of violation of the bylaws

S. No.	Act	Municipal Corporation	Nagar Parishad	Municipal Council
1.	Public in residential complexes	Rs. 100/- per day	Rs. 75/- per day	Rs. 50/- per day
2.	Waste disposal by shop owners	Rs. 1000/- per day	Rs. 500/- per day	Rs. 250/- per day
3.	Waste disposal in open areas by restaurant owners	Rs. 2000/- per day	Rs. 1000/- per day	Rs. 500/- per day
4.	Waste disposal in open areas by hotel owners	Rs. 2000/- per day	Rs. 1000/- per day	Rs. 500/- per day
5.	Waste disposal by industrial establishments	Rs. 5000/- per day	Rs. 2500/- per day	Rs. 1500/- per day
6.	Sweet seller, chat seller, Pakode, fast food centres, ice-cream stalls, sugarcane centres, vegetable and fruit centres, (All in carts)	Rs. 100/- per day	Rs. 75/- per day	Rs. 50/- per day
7.	Peeing in Public places	Rs. 200/- per day	Rs. 100/- per day	Rs. 50/- per day
8.	Disposal of cow dung in public places	Rs. 5000/- per day	Rs. 2500/- per day	Rs. 1500/- per day
9.	Disposal of construction waste created while construction of houses, shops, on government owned land	Rs. 1000/- per day	Rs. 500/- per day	Rs. 250/- per day
10.	If the concrete, garbage, debris, dung is scattered by a personally owned tractor while transporting that waste material	Rs. 1000/- per day	Rs. 500/- per day	Rs. 250/- per day
11.	Applying posters, writing on walls, diminishing beauty of historically significant monuments, Governmental buildings, public squares, the owner of such wrongdoers association shall be levied the fine per act.	Rs. 2000/- per day	Rs. 1500/- per day	Rs. 1000/- per day
12.	Construction of road cut without authorisation	Rs. 5000/- per feet	Rs. 2500/- per feet	Rs. 1500/- per feet
13.	Disposal of waste water from personally owned property on a public road	Rs. 5000/- per day	Rs. 2500/- per day	Rs. 1500/- per day
14.	Disposal of the sewerage in the main drainage line without taking the proper sewerage connection	Rs. 5000/- per day	Rs. 2500/- per day	Rs. 1500/- per day
15.	From occupation 02 to 06, the businessman if did not keep the disposal bin of the required capacity at his business place	Rs. 2000/- per day	Rs. 1000/- per day	Rs. 500/- per day
16.	Throwing mud or water and oil on by the Shopkeeper or lorry man when repairing bicycle or scooter roadside	Rs. 1000/- per day	Rs. 500/- per day	Rs. 250/- per day
17.	In front of the butcher’s shop if the shopkeeper throws blood, bones, feathers, skin, egg shells and the other remains of the dead animal	Rs. 2000/- per day	Rs. 1500/- per day	Rs. 1000/- per day

	and spreading garbage in the public place			
18.	If the main road, small road, or in front of the house, if any domestic animal like cow, buffalo, goat, dog, sheep, camel, donkey, horse, pig creates garbage	Rs. 500/- per day	Rs. 2500/- per day	Rs. 1000/- per day
19.	Throwing garbage at the wedding/ reception sites	Rs. 5000/- per day	Rs. 2500/- per day	Rs. 1000/- per day
20.	If meat or fish is cooked in an illegal roadside tent and the waste is thrown on the public road	Rs. 2000/- per day	Rs. 1000/- per day	Rs. 500/- per day
21.	Selling vegetables on public places, open grounds, on the road side and throwing waste material on the road and creating garbage	Rs. 100/- per day	Rs. 75/- per day	Rs. 50/- per day
22.	If the owner of a hair cutting salon throws hair or other waste material on the road	Rs. 100/- per day	Rs. 75/- per day	Rs. 50/- per day
23.	Shopkeepers and businessmen, if encroaches on the government land or on the open spaces in front of the shops	Rs. 5000/- per day Action will be taken if bylaws will violated continuously.	Rs. 2500/- per day	Rs. 1500/- per day
24.	To organise public feasts and to set up eateries on the main roads and other public places	Rs. 1000/- per day	Rs. 500/- per day	Rs. 250/- per day
25.	Littering road, public pathway, Footpath etc by private hospitals, nursing homes, clinic, medical store etc	Rs. 2000/- per day	Rs. 1000/- per day	Rs. 500/- per day

1. Carrying charges for the public of residential complexes, Rs. 100/- per day.
2. Carrying charges for the shopkeepers for littering on the public roads, Rs. 250/- per day.
3. Open littering on the road by restaurant owners would be charged Rs. 400/- per day as a part of the carrying charge.
4. Waste disposal in open areas by hotel owners would be charged Rs. 400/- per day as carrying charge.
5. Waste disposal by industrial establishments will be charged Rs. 1000/- per day as a carrying charge.
6. Sweet seller, chat seller, Pakode, fast food centres, ice-cream stalls, sugarcane centres, vegetable and fruit centres, (All in carts) will be charged Rs. 100/- per day as carrying charge.
7. Peeing in Public places, Rs. 200/- per occurrence as a carrying and cleaning charge.
8. Disposal of cow dung in public places, will be charged Rs. 500/- per day as carrying charge.
9. Disposal of construction waste created while construction of houses, shops, on government owned land, would be charged Rs. 200/- per day as a part of the carrying charge.
10. If the garbage is scattered by a personally owned tractor while transporting that waste material, 1000 Rs. per day will be charged as carrying charge.

11. Applying posters, writing on walls, diminishing beauty of historically significant monuments, Governmental buildings, public squares, the owner of such wrongdoers association shall be levied the fine per act. Rs. 1500/- per day as a carrying charge.
12. Construction of road cut without authorisation, Rs. 1500/- per day.
13. Disposal of waste water from personally owned property on a public road, Rs. 100/- per day.
14. Disposal of the sewerage in the main line without taking the proper sewerage connection, Rs. 500/- per day.
15. From occupation 02 to 06 mentioned in the list above, the owners if did not keep the disposal bin of the required capacity, Rs. 500/- per day.
16. 100 Rs. Per day on throwing mud or water and oil on by the Shopkeeper or lorry man when repairing bicycle or scooter roadside.
17. In front of the butcher's shop if the shopkeeper throws blood, bones, feathers, skin, egg shells and the other remains of the dead animal and spreading garbage in the public place, Rs. 1000/- per day.
18. If the main road, small road, or in front of the house, if any domestic animal like cow, buffalo, goat, sheep, dog, camel, donkey, horse, pig creates garbage. Rs. 200/- per day.
19. Throwing garbage at the wedding/ reception sites, Rs. 1000/- per day.
20. If meat or fish is cooked in an illegal roadside tent and the waste is thrown on the public road, Rs. 1000/- per day.
21. Selling vegetables on public places, open grounds, on the road side and throwing waste material on the road and creating garbage, Rs. 100/- per day.
22. If the owner of a hair cutting salon throws hair or other waste material on the road, Rs. 100/- per day.
23. Shopkeepers and businessmen, if encroaches on the public pathway, road, footpath, government land or on the open spaces in front of the shops, Rs. 2500/- per day.
24. To organise public feasts and to set up eateries on the main roads and other public places, Rs. 100/- per day.
25. private hospitals, nursing homes, clinic, medical store etc. Litter on the road, public pathway, Footpath etc. Rs. 500/- per day will be charged as a carrying charge.

By Order of the Governor,

Seal

Sd/-

(Purushottam Biyani)

Joint government Secretary

No. F551 () DLB /15/ 6626-7076

Receipt of the same for information and implementation: -

1. Personal secretary, principal government secretary, Chief Minister's office, Rajasthan.
2. Personal secretary, respected minister, Urban development and Local Self-government, Rajasthan.

3. Personal secretary, additional principal secretary, Urban development and housing, Rajasthan.
4. Personal secretary, principal government secretary, Ministry of Local Self-Government, Rajasthan.
5. Mayor/ chairperson, speaker/ chairman, entire municipal areas, municipal councils and Municipal corporations, in Rajasthan.
6. Personal secretary, joint governmental secretary, Urban development and housing ministry, Government of Rajasthan.
7. Divisional collector, Rajasthan.
8. District collector, (All), Rajasthan.
9. Scheme director, RUIDP.
10. Executive director, RFDC, Rajasthan.
- 11. It is duly sent and requested to the governmental press in Rajasthan that the order mentioned above is for utmost important as far the public is concerned, it is for the public good, this charter should be published in the government gazette and at least 50 copies of the same should be made available at any given time for the general public.**
12. Principal executive officer/ commissioner/ designated officer of Municipal areas, municipal councils and municipal corporations of entire Rajasthan.
13. Entire officials of the Directorate.
14. Divisional sub director (all) local corporation bodies in Rajasthan.
15. Confidential correspondence.

Sd/-

Ashok Kumar Singh,
(Principal Joint legal advisor)