



राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य शासन द्वारा प्रकाशित

शुक्रवार, 11 अगस्त, 2023 / 20 श्रावण, 1945

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171 001

NOTIFICATION

Shimla, the 1st August, 2023

No.HHC/Admn.16 (9)74-XII.—Hon'ble the Chief Justice, in exercise of the powers vested in him U/S 139(b) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, U/S 297(1) (b) of the Code of Criminal

Procedure, 1973 and Rule 5(vi) of the H.P. Oath Commissioners (Appointment & Control) Rules, 2007 has been pleased to appoint Sh. Kuldeep (HIM/319/2019), Sh. Sanchit Guleria (HIM/379/2022), Sh. Vishan Lal (HIM/676/2022), Sh. Bhanu (HIM/506/2022), Ms. Samriti Sandal (HIM/418/2010), Ms. Kusum Lata (HIM/713/2021), Ms. Sarita Kumari (HIM/207/2016) and Sh. Chandan Rastogi (HIM/139/2016) Advocates, Mandi as Oath Commissioners at Mandi for a period of two years with immediate effect for administering oaths and affirmations on affidavits to the deponents under the aforesaid Codes and Rules.

By order,

Registrar General.

HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171 001

NOTIFICATION

Shimla, the 25th July, 2023

No.HHC/Admn.16 (18)96-II.—Hon'ble the Chief Justice in exercise of the powers vested in him U/s 139(b) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, U/S 297(1) (b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Rule 5(vi) of the H.P. Oath Commissioners (Appointment & Control) Rules, 2007 has been pleased to appoint Sh. Ashwani Kumar (HIM/105/2017) and Ms. Vijay Luxmi (HIM/442/2021), Advocates, Reckong Peo, H.P., as Oath Commissioners at Reckong Peo for a period of two years with effect from **27-07-2023**, for administering oaths and affirmations on affidavits to the deponents under the aforesaid Codes and Rules.

By order,

Registrar General.

HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171 001

NOTIFICATION

Shimla, the 27th July, 2023

No.HHC/Admn.16 (20)75-III.—Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been pleased to cancel the appointment of Smt. Deepika Maratha (HIM/79/2017) Advocate as Oath Commissioner, at Bilaspur appointed *vide* this Registry Notification No. HHC/ Admn.16(20)75-III-37099-106, dated 30-12-2022, with immediate effect.

By order,

Registrar General.

HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171 001

NOTIFICATION

Shimla, the 25th July, 2023

No.HHC/Admn. 28(45)94-III-Part.—Hon'ble the High Court of Himachal Pradesh, in exercise of the powers vested in it Under Section 7 of H.P Courts Act, 1976 and under Sections 9(3) and 9(6) of the Code of Criminal Procedure is pleased to confer the powers of District and Sessions Court upon the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Palampur to receive and register all triable civil and criminal cases at cases pertaining to Sub-Division Jaisinghpur, District Kangra H.P.

By order,

Registrar General.

HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171 001

NOTIFICATION

Shimla, the 2nd August, 2023

No.HHC/Admn.16(13)74-XI.—Hon'ble the Chief Justice, in exercise of the powers vested in him U/s 139(b) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, U/S 297(1) (b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Rule 5(vi) of the H.P. Oath Commissioners (Appointment & Control) Rules, 2007 has been pleased to appoint Sh. Aman Gupta (HIM/539/2021) Advocate, as Oath Commissioner at District Courts, Chakkar, Shimla for a period of two years with immediate effect, for administering oaths and affirmations on affidavits to the deponents under the aforesaid Codes and Rules.

By order,

Registrar General.

HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171 001

NOTIFICATION

Shimla, the 2nd August, 2023

No.HHC/Admn. 16 (8)74-V.—Hon'ble the Chief Justice, in exercise of the powers vested in him U/S 139(b) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, U/S 297(1) (b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Rule 5(vi) of the H.P. Oath Commissioners (Appointment & Control) Rules, 2007 has been pleased to appoint Ms. Shilpa (HIM/113/2022), Ms. Manisha Banyal (HIM/283/2019) and Sh. Mukesh Kumar (HIM/132/2020) Advocates, as Oath Commissioners at

Barsar, Distt. Hamirpur, H.P. for a period of two years with immediate effect for administering oaths and affirmations on affidavits to the deponents under the aforesaid Codes and Rules.

By order,

Registrar General.

HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171 001

NOTIFICATION

Shimla, the 2nd August,, 2023

No.HHC/Admn.16(8)74-V.—Hon'ble the Chief Justice, in exercise of the powers vested in him U/S 139(b) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, U/S 297(1) (b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Rule 5(vi) of the H.P. Oath Commissioners (Appointment & Control) Rules, 2007 has been pleased to appoint Ms. Alka Rani (HIM/81/2022) and Sh. Manoj Kumar (HIM/520/2018) Advocates as Oath Commissioners at District Courts, Hamirpur, for a period of two years with effect from **11-08-2023**, for administering oaths and affirmations on affidavits to the deponents under the aforesaid Codes and Rules.

By order,

Registrar General.

HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171 001

NOTIFICATION

Shimla, the 31st July, 2023

No. HHC/Admn. 3 (364)/92-I.—03 days commuted leave *w.e.f.* 05-07-2023 to 07-07-2023 with permission to suffix second Saturday, Sunday and holidays from 8th to 11th July, 2023 is hereby sanctioned, *ex-post-facto*, in favour of Shri Balwant Singh, Court Master of this Registry.

Certified that Shri Balwant Singh has joined the same post and at the same station from where he had proceeded on leave after the expiry of the above leave period.

Certified that Shri Balwant Singh would have continued to officiate the same post of Court Master but for his proceeding on leave.

By order,

Registrar General.

**OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL KULLU,
HIMACHAL PRADESH, Pin-175 101**

NOTIFICATION

Dated, the 14th July, 2023

No. MCK/Sanitation/SWM-D2D Bye-Laws-2433.—The following Bye-Laws made by **Municipal Council Kullu**, for regulating The **Door-to-Door Garbage Collection & Disposal-2018** in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 202 and 217 of the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 (Act No. 12 of 1994) read with rule 15 (zf) of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 having been confirmed by State enforcement, as required under section 217 of the aforesaid Acts are hereby published for general information, namely:—

BYE-LAWS TO REGULATE DOOR-TO-DOOR GARBAGE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL OF
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL KULLU

CHAPTER –I

GENERAL

1. Short title and commencement.—(a) These Bye-Laws may be called The **Door-to-Door Garbage Collection and Disposal bye-laws 2018, of Municipal Council Kullu** for municipal solid waste management & disposal.

(b) These bye-laws shall come into force on the date of their adoption and publication in the Rajpatra the gazette of Himachal Pradesh Government.

(c) This shall apply to Kullu municipal area.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “**act**” means the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1994 and Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994.

(b) “**bulk waste generator**” means and includes buildings occupied by the Central government departments or undertakings, State government departments or undertakings, local bodies, public sector undertakings or private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions, hostels, hotels, commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadia and sports complexes having an averagewaste generation rate exceeding 100 kg. per day;

(c) “**bye-laws**” means regulatory framework notified by local body, census town and notified area townships for facilitating the implementation of these rules effectively in their jurisdiction.

(d) “**composting**” means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;

(e) “**disposal**” means the final and safe disposal of post processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains on land as specified in Schedule-I to prevent contamination of ground water, surfacewater, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds;

- (f) **“domestic hazardous waste”** means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, etc., generated at the household level;
- (g) **“door-to-door garbage collection”** means collection of solid waste from the door step of households, shops, commercial establishments, offices, institutional or any other non-residential premises and includes collection of such waste from entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor in a housing society, multi storied building or apartments, large residential, commercial or institutional complex or premises;
- (h) **“dry waste”** means waste other than bio-degradable waste and inert street sweepings and includes recyclable and non-recyclable waste, combustible waste and sanitary napkin and diapers, etc;
- (i) **“dump sites”** means a land utilised by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling;
- (j) **“fine/penalty”** means penalty imposed on waste generators or operators of waste processing and disposal facilities under the bye-laws for non-compliance of the directions contained in these bye- laws;
- (k) **“municipality”** means the municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat of Himachal Pradesh;
- (l) **“non-biodegradable waste”** means any waste that cannot be degraded by micro organisms into simpler stable compounds;
- (m) **“sanitary land filling ”** means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert wastes on land in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and fugitive air dust, wind-blown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, animal menace, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gasemissions, persistent organic pollutants slope instability and erosion;
- (n) **“sanitary waste”** means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste;
- (o) **“schedule”** means the schedule indicating the rate in respect of sign boards;
- (p) **“secondary storage”** means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots or MRFs or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility;
- (q) **“segregation”** means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely biodegradable wastes including agriculture and dairy waste, non-biodegradable wastes including recyclable waste, non-recyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non-recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous wastes and construction and demolition wastes;
- (r) **“service provider”** means an authority providing public utility services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage etc;
- (s) **“user fee/charge”** means a fee imposed by the local body and any entity mentioned in rule on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services.

- (t) **“waste picker/Collector”** means a person or groups of persons informally engaged in collection and recovery of reusable and recyclable solid waste from the source of waste generation the streets, bins, material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood.

Words and expressions used herein but not defined, but defined in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 and Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the respective Acts and Rules.

CHAPTER-II

Management of Municipal Solid Waste

3. Municipal Solid Waste Management.—The Municipal Council shall establish an integrated Solid Waste Management (SWM) system with an aim to reduce the amount of waste being disposed, while maximizing resources recovery and efficiency. The preferred waste management system shall focus on the following points, namely:—

- I. **Reduction and reuse at source.**—The most preferred option for Solid Waste Management shall be prevention of waste generation. It will be helpful in reducing the handling, treatment, and disposal costs and specially reduce various environmental impacts such as leachate, air emissions and generation of greenhouse gases.
- II. **Waste recycling**—Recovery of recyclable material resources through a process of segregation, collection and re-processing to create new products shall be the next preferred alternative.
- III. **Composting.**—As far as possible the organic fraction of waste shall be composted and used to improve soil health and agricultural production adhering to norms.
- IV. **Waste-to-Energy.**—Where material recovery from waste is not possible, energy recovery from waste through production of heat, electricity or fuel may be preferred. Bio-methanation, waste incineration, production of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and co-processing of the sorted dry rejects from municipal solid waste are to be commonly adopted “Waste to Energy” technologies.
- V. **Waste disposal.**—Remaining residual waste, which ideally comprises of inerts, shall be disposed in sanitary landfills constructed in accordance with stipulations of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- VI. The Integrated Solid Waste Management system shall be environment friendly. Waste minimization, waste recycling, waste-to-energy strategies and landfill gas capture and use which are promoted in the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall be adopted for reduction of greenhouse gases.

CHAPTER-III

Municipal Solid Waste Collection & Transportation

4. Segregation & Primary Storage of Municipal Solid Waste.—(a) It will be prime responsibility of every waste generator/citizen to segregate the waste generated by them in three

separate streams namely bio-degradable, non-biodegradable and domestic hazardous wastes in suitable covered bins and handover segregated wastes to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors designated by ULBs or Agency Hired by ULBs once a day or at the frequency as decided by respective local body on the timing fixed by the service provider. Every citizen has to pay a fixed monthly rental for the services of door-to-door garbage collection.

(b) Waste generators shall be encouraged to segregate waste and store at source in three separate colour bins *i.e.* green- for biodegradable waste, blue - for non- biodegradable, red- for domestic hazardous waste.

(c) All institutions with more than 5,000 sqm. area shall, within one year from the date of notification of these bye-laws and in partnership with the Municipal Council ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the Municipal Council. No person shall organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the Municipal Council atleast three working days in advance and such person or the organiser of such event shall ensure segregation of waste at source and handing over of segregated waste to waste collector or agency as specified by the Municipal Council.

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

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

(f) Store separately construction and demolition waste, as and when generated, in his own premises and shall dispose off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(g) Bulk waste generators of garden and horticulture waste like park, stadium etc. shall store separately in their premises and dispose off the same as may be prescribed by the Municipal Council from time to time.

(h) No untreated bio- medical waste, e-waste, hazardous chemicals and industrial waste shall be mixed with municipal solid waste and such waste shall follow the rules specifically separately specified for the purpose.

(i) Every waste generator has to ensure that there is no practice of burning or burying the solid waste generated by him, throwing on streets/open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies.

(j) Littering of waste on streets/open space/water bodies /drain shall be fined on the spot. On iterative they will be punishable and can subjected to court as per rule.

(k) Time to time awareness generation campaigns should be organised to motivate people. RWA (Resident Welfare Association), Local NGOs, representative of public association and elected local member should be involved in the programme to motivate citizen.

5. Primary Collection of Municipal Solid Waste.—(a) Each and every house in the city/ town should approached for the primary collection of waste by means of wheel barrow, push cart, tricycle, small auto tipper depending on the size of road available;

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

(c) Municipal Council to establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door-to-door collection of waste;

(d) Municipal Council to facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration of informal waste pickers in solid waste management including door-to-door collection of waste.

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

(f) Municipal Council to collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible.

(g) Time for the door-to-door collection services will have to fixed by the concern ULBs. Generally timing should to be between 6:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. For proper waste collection vehicle such as tricycle, auto tipper used for door-to-door garbage collection should be equipped with Alarm with audible decibel fixed as per the rules and timing should be strictly followed by the sanitation workers.

(h) For door-to-door garbage collection from commercial complex, offices and secondary bins timing should be between 9:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M.

(i) For proper solid waste management & grievance redress Municipal Council should set-up small office/centre in each ward of their boundaries.

(j) Under door-to-door services user charge for collection should be formulated on the following criteria:—

Sl. No	Category of User	User Charge on monthly basis (INR)
1.	Household (area less than 2000 sq. feet)	50
2.	Household (area more than 2000 sq. feet)	100
3.	Commercial Complex (Dhabba, sweet shop, coffee houses, provisional stores)	350
4.	Pan Shop	80
5.	Tea Shop	80

6.	Shops (Daily needs, cloths)	100
7.	Vegetables & fruits shops (Wholesale)	1000
8.	Vegetables & fruits shops (Retails)	250
9.	Sweet /snacks shop (Big)	400
10.	Offices (2 rooms)	100
11.	Offices (3-5 rooms)	250
12.	Offices (6-10 rooms)	1000
13.	Offices (11 – 20 rooms)	2000
14.	Offices (more than 20 rooms)	2000 for 20 rooms + 100 per additional room.
15.	Bank	500
	Floor Area > 1000 sq. feet	750
16.	Govt. Schools	100
17.	Private Schools upto 100 students on producing student's enrolment certificate.	500
18.	Private Schools (more than 100 students)	1500
19.	Bakeries (small)	500
20.	Bakeries (manufacturing units)	1200
21.	PG Hostel/Guest House (upto 10 rooms)	500
22.	PG Hostel/Guest House (11 - 20 rooms)	1500
23.	PG Hostel/Guest House (21 - 30 rooms)	2500
24.	PG Hostel/Guest House (more then 30 rooms)	2500 for 30 rooms + 500 per additional room.
25.	Dharamsala	550
26.	Factories (Manufacturing unit) other than notifies in any other category.	1500
27.	Workshop (Tyre puncture shop)	100
28.	Workshop (repair shop)	250
29.	Workshop (repair + spare parts shop)	500
30.	Workshop (vehicle showroom, repair + spare parts).	750
31.	Workshop (those not touching any NH or SH)	300
32.	Restaurants	1500
33.	Restaurants + Bar	1700
34.	Cinema Hall (Theatre, multiples)	1500
35.	Govt. College	1000
36.	Private College	1500
37.	Hospital/Nursing Home (upto 50 beds)	1500
38.	Hospital/Nursing Home (51 - 100 beds)	2000
39.	Hospital/Nursing Home (more than 100 beds)	2000 + 250 per additional bed
40.	Clinics	150
41.	Clinics with medicines shops	250
42.	Chemist shop	200
43.	Laboratory	200
44.	Banquet Hall/ Hotel	2000 & 2000 per trip on demand
45.	Special Hotels more than 50 Rooms	15000 & 2000 per trip on demand
46.	Vehicle on demand for Dumper	3000 per trip
47.	Big Malls	2000 per floor
48.	Meat Shops (other than subscribed with chicken waste collection vehicle).	500

49.	Confectionary + Veg. Shop	250
50.	Scrap Dealers	400
51.	Street Vendor	100
52.	Cow Dung from cattle at households	350
54.	Any other establishment(s) not mentioned above	To be decided by ULB

Note.—User charge as prescribed above can be revised by the ULB time to time keeping in view the polluter pay principal to meet the operation and maintenance cost of the services under Solid Waste Management.

(a) User charge mentioned above for door-to-door services needs to be collected from each and every household & other establishment of all the wards in the municipal boundaries of the ULBs. Users charge decided above, contact person's name & number needs to be conveyed to general public through different media such as display on the vehicles used for these services, hoardings, pamphlets etc. Also, awareness generation campaigns need to be organised.

(b) No manual loading or unloading of waste in compactor should be practised with open hand or without safety measure as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

6. Secondary Storage of Municipal Solid Waste.—Municipality by their own or with help of Agency hired needs to develop storage bins/ secondary storage points for the collection of waste generated in the town, they will also be responsible to monitor the condition of these bins so that no filthy or unhygienic condition develops around. While establishing or monitoring secondary storage bins following precaution needs to be taken care:—

(a) Storage/Secondary storage bins should be designed and develop on the basis of the quantity of waste generated, density of population in the notified municipal boundaries. Minimum distance between two bins should be 500 meters and within radius of 1 Km. maximum numbers of bins should limited up to 5. Established bins must be covered with movable lid and must be approachable/connected with metallic or non-metallic road.

(b) Bins provided by Municipal Council or any hired agency should be designed in such a manner so that waste disposed in does not get scattered in open atmosphere and it should be artistic in nature so that it motivates people to dispose their waste in the bins not in open.

(c) Bins placed at designated place by Municipal Council or any hired agency should motivate people to practice waste segregation and it should be placed as per Solid Waste Management Rule, 2016 having colour coding for different types of waste.

Green:— Biodegradable waste (Food Waste, garden waste)

Blue:—Non-Biodegradable waste

Red:—Hazardous or toxics waste

(d) Well-designed Vehicle like auto Tipper/Compactor should be used for the purpose of transportation of waste and evacuating the bins.

(e) All the cooperative society, residential welfare association/society, institutional organisation will be responsible to place suitable quantity of bins approved by the Municipal Council on the fixed place in their compound so that waste generated from there can be stored properly and collected from time to time by the municipal vehicle. User charge for these services fixed by the ULBs should be collected by the authorised person of local body.

(f) It will be prime responsibility of all the waste generators/citizens to store and sell/handover the recyclable waste to the Rag pickers/Kabadiwala or person/organisation designated by the Municipal Council. They have to ensure that no such waste is being disposed on the road/ drain/secondary storage bins/ pen space.

(g) Door-to-door garbage collection, secondary storage bins, collection & transportation, processing of waste and disposal of waste in sanitary land fill site, all these services will be provided by Municipal Council or any hired agency. ULBs will charge user fee for all these services and violator will be fined on the spot or punished and can be subjected to court as per rule.

(h) Waste from the slaughter house, fish market, fruit & vegetable market is biodegradable in nature, so proper storage facility should be designed so that no health hazard spreads from this & facility for composting should be developed to make use of such waste in generating organic manure from it. For ensuring proper disposal of such waste every generator have to ensure best storage facility and segregation of such waste at source and door-to-door collection should be practiced by ULBs to collect 100% of such waste and take to processing plant. On Violation, waste generator should be fined on the spot or punished and can be subjected to court as per rule.

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

(j) Bio medical & industrial waste should not be mixed with municipal waste and such waste should be stored and disposed separately as per the rules applicable. For the disposal of bio-medical waste common Biomedical Waste treatment facility (CBMWTF) should be developed in each ULB either separately or on the cluster basis. By paying the fixed user fee such waste can be easily disposed off.

(k) Construction and demolition waste should be stored separately as and when generated, in his/her own premises and shall be disposed off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016. ULBs should fix user charge for transportation and disposal of C&D waste and generator should dispose this waste by paying the charge as per the rules and at the designated place. Disposing of such waste in open space, road side, common place will be treated as illegal and fined as per the rules.

(l) Gardening/Horticultural waste should also be stored separately at source. ULBs should fix a day or two in week and some place where generator should give their waste and from there it should be transported to disposal site.

(m) Dry leaves, plastic and other such waste should not be burnt in open, doing such activity will be treated as illegal and punishable, violator should be fined as per the rules.

(n) Stray animal should be restricted from roaming in and around the waste disposal site & secondary storage bins or any public place in the town.

(o) Every citizen, institutions, office buildings, commercial complexes has to ensure that there is no open discharge of grey water, black water or any other such polluted water in drain, open space or on road which can spread health issues, doing such activity will be treated as illegal and punishable as per the rules.

(p) No person should dispose dead animal or any such material in open space, road side, community park or any other place which can spread pollution and health issues, doing such activity will be treated as illegal and punishable as per the rules.

(q) Municipal Council have to set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains in cases where direct collection of such waste into transportation vehicle is not convenient. Waste so collected shall be collected and disposed off fat regular intervals as decided by the local body.

(r) Municipal Council can develop bins free solid waste management facility but for this 100% waste collection from the door step of the generator should be ensured.

7. Secondary Collection & Transportation of Municipal Solid Waste.—(a) Each storage bins/secondary storage bins should be attended daily by the help of auto tipper, tractor, compactor etc.

(b) Closed vehicle should be used for the transportation of waste. To reduce the frequency of loading and unloading of waste compactor should be used.

(c) Municipal Council will have to ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility.

(d) Transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such facility. Preference shall be given for onsite processing of such waste.

(e) Transport non-bio-degradable waste to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility. Ensure transportation of construction and demolition waste as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

CHAPTER-IV

Municipal Solid Waste Processing & Disposal

8. Waste Processing Plant.—Municipal Council with help of State Pollution Control Board approval needs to develop solid waste management/processing plant to make use of daily generated biodegradable waste so that it can reduce the quantity of waste being disposed at the sanitary land fill site.

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

(b) Involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility.

(c) For processing of biodegradable waste Municipal Council establish waste processing plant such as composting plant—windrow compost plant, vermicomposting plant, waste to energy or any other such technology by their own or with help of any other licensed company/firm/organisation on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT)/ Object Oriented (OO) method.

(d) For processing of mixed recyclable waste Municipal Council have to establish recycling unite such as incineration, RDF Plant or other such recycling technology by their own or with help of any other licensed company/firm/organisation on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT)/Object Oriented (OO) method.

(e) Municipality may also send the non-biodegradable/dry waste as RDF to nearby cement factories for co-processing.

9. Waste Disposal.—(a) Municipal Council have to stop land filling or dumping of mixed waste soon after the timeline for setting up and operationalisation of sanitary landfill is over.

(b) Municipal Council have to allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill.

(c) Sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule-I of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, however, every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill.

(d) Municipal Council to investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of biomining and bio-remediation and where so ever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites.

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

CHAPTER-V

Monitoring by Ward Committee

Constitution of Ward Sanitation Committee.—A Ward Sanitation Committee shall be constituted in each ward of the Municipal Council. The Ward Sanitation Committee shall have 11 to 15 members. The members of the WSC would comprise of ward member, sanitary inspector, tax collector or a designated officer by Municipal Council for each ward, representatives of Residential Welfare Associations (RWAs) of the ward, representatives from slum sanitation committee, representatives of Community Based Organisations (SHGs, youth club etc.), local leaders, senior citizens etc. The Ward Sanitation Committee shall oversee the sanitation activity in the ward.

CHAPTER-VI

Stakeholder's Responsibilities

10. Responsibilities of various stakeholders:—

10.1 Responsibilities of Waste Generators.—(a) No waste generator shall throw the waste generated by him on the street, open spaces, drain or water bodies.

(b) No person shall let the dirty water, mud, night soil, cow dung, urine, polluted water from their own house, organisation, commercial establishments to accumulate in their own

compound nor let it flow on common streets in a way that the environment gets polluted by foul smell or poses a threat to public health.

(c) To wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in a newspaper or suitable bio-degradable wrapping material and place the same in the domestic bin meant for non-biodegradable waste.

(d) All citizens shall have the responsibility to dispose of the recyclable waste generated in their complexes to the waste pickers authorised by the Municipal Council. All waste generators shall pay user fees as specified in these bye-laws.

(e) No waste generator shall throw, burn or bury the solid waste generated by him on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies,

(f) No dead animals or their remains to be thrown in any public places or any such place, which create any kind of pollution.

(g) If any person is found violating activities prohibited for doing, fine charges shall be collected from the offender by the Municipal Council.

10.2 Responsibility of Ward Sanitation Committee.—(a) The Ward Sanitation Committee shall oversee the sanitation and cleanliness activities in ward.

(b) The Ward Sanitation Committee shall act as a grievances redressal point on sanitation issues at ward level.

(c) The Ward Sanitation Committee shall have the power to impose fine on any offender and also have the power to waive of penalties.

(d) The Ward Sanitation Committee will promote home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygiene around the facility.

(e) The Ward Sanitation Committee will give warning to any offenders of these bye-laws. After two warning by the Ward Sanitation Committee or the Municipal Council penalty shall be collected from the violator as per the provisions of these bye-laws.

10.3 Responsibility of the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat.—(a) The Municipal Council shall within its territorial area, be responsible for ensuring daily and throughout the year system of cleaning of all common roads, places, temporary settlements, slums, areas, markets, its own parks, gardens, tourist spots, cemeteries and shall be bound to collect the garbage from the nearest declared storage containers and transport it every day to the final disposal point in closed vehicles for which the municipal authority may engage private parties on contract or Public Private Partnership mode, apart from its own permanent cleaning staff and vehicles.

(b) The Municipal Council or the authorized agency engaged by the Municipal Council shall provide and maintain suitable community bins on public roads or other public spaces.

(c) The Municipal Council for the purpose of managing such sanitation activities in decentralised and regular manner shall designate one ward officer, in every ward to supervise the spots of containers, public toilets, community toilets or urinals in public places, transfer station for public garbage, landfill processing units etc. for final disposal of city's garbage.

(d) The designated ward officer by the Municipal Council shall also be a member of the concerned Ward Sanitation Committee which shall act as the first point of grievance redressal on sanitation issues of the concern ward and meet complains of citizens on issues of sanitation.

(e) The Municipal Council shall facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology including the technologies and the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board.

(f) The Municipal Council shall create awareness through Information, Education and communication (IEC) campaign and educate the waste generators on minimal generation of waste, not to litter, re-use the waste to the extent possible, practice segregation of wet biodegradable waste, dry recyclable and combustible waste and domestic hazardous waste at source, wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in a newspaper or suitable biodegradable wrapping material and place the same in the domestic bin meant for non-biodegradable waste, storage of segregated waste at source and payment of monthly user fee.

(g) Chemical fertilizers shall be replaced by use of compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the Municipal Council and any other places within two years of notification.

(h) Promote recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.

(i) The Municipal Council shall make efforts to streamline and formalize Solid Waste Management systems and endeavour that the informal sector workers in waste management (rag pickers) are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are enumerated and integrated into the formal system of Solid Waste Management in cities.

(j) Ensure that the operator of a facility provides personal protection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate foot wear and masks to all workers handling solid waste and the same are used by the workforce.

(k) Ensure occupational safety of the Municipal Council own staffs and staffs of outsource agency involved in collection, transport and handling waste by providing appropriate and adequate personal protective equipment's,

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

CHAPTER-VII

Prosecution & Penalties

11. Prosecution:

- I. Prosecution can be made on violation of above said rules Under Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Himachal Pradesh Municipal Council Act, 1994 and Environmental Protection Act, 1986. Even the prosecution can be made on the official/workers responsible for implementing so called services under the above said Bye-laws if they are not performing their task or delaying their responsibility to implement the services.
- II. Whosoever contravenes the provision of above said Bye-laws shall be in addition to the penalties already mentioned under any act/ rules/laws/bye-laws for time being in force would be liable for disconnection of water supply, electricity and

other civic amenities and the Executive Officer of the ULB may request the competent authorities to withdraw any other services if granted in favour of Institution/Commercial Establishment/person committing the offence.

12. Penalties:

On the violation of above said municipal Bye-laws fixed penalties are as below:—

Sl. No	Offence	Municipal Council Kullu
1.	Littering by People of residential colony	Rs. 500 per day
2.	Open dumping by shopkeepers	Rs. 1000 per day
3.	Littering/open dumping by restaurants owners	Rs. 2000 per day
4.	Littering/open dumping by Hotel Owners	Rs. 2000 per day
5.	Littering/open dumping by Industries	Rs. 5000 per day
6.	Street Vendor like fast-food, chat, ice-cream, juice corner etc.	Rs. 250 per day
7.	Open defecation/urination in public place	Rs. 500 per offence committed.
8.	Disposal of dung in open space/public place	Rs. 2000 per day
9.	Disposal of construction & demolition waste in open space/road side/public place by resident .	Rs. 2000 per day
10.	Littering of waste like dung, construction & demolition waste on road while transporting through private tractor/vehicle .	Rs. 2000 per day
11.	Disposal of waste water from house in non-authorised place	Rs. 2000 per day
12.	Disposal of sewer in non-authorised place	Rs. 5000 per day
13.	Not keeping of closed dust bins in adequate number & quantity by owners mention from Sl. No 2- 6.	Rs. 5000 per day
14.	Spilling of Oil, Dust, water & other material by road side Motor, Bike, Bicycle repair mechanics .	Rs. 1000 per day
15.	Disposal of Skin, feather, blood, flash or any other material of animal(s) by shopkeeper .	Rs. 2000 per day
16.	Littering by pet animals like dogs, cow, etc. on road side/open space/ community place.	Rs. 1000 per day
17.	Littering or disposal of waste in front of Marriage hall, community place, exhibition hall, Mela ground .	Rs. 5000 per day
18.	Encroachment of Road for by Dhabas or any other such shop and disposing of waste on road side, open space.	Rs. 1000 per day
19.	Encroachment of Road for by fruit, vegetable local vendor and disposing of waste on road side, open space.	Rs.250 per day
20.	Encroachment of Road Hair cutting saloon and disposing of waste on road side, open space.	Rs. 250 per day
21.	Encroachment & Disposal of construction & demolition waste in open space/road side/public place by Business man, shopkeepers.	Rs. 5000 per day
22.	Disposal of waste by Private Nursing home/hospital, Clinics, Dispensaries on road side, open space.	Rs. 5000 per day
23.	Non-Segregation of waste at source	
i.	Residents	Rs. 250 for first offence and Rs. 500 for second & subsequent offences in a month.

ii.	Shopkeepers	Rs. 500 for first offence and Rs. 1000 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
iii.	Restaurants owners	Rs. 1000 for first offence and Rs. 2000 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
iv.	Hotel Owners	Rs. 1500 for first offence and Rs. 2500 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
v.	Industrial Establishment	Rs. 3000 for first offence and Rs. 5000 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
vi.	Sweets, snacks, fast food, Ice-creams, sugarcane & other juice and vegetables vendor carts.	Rs. 250 for first offence and Rs. 500 for second & subsequent offences in a month.

13. Repeal/Contradict:

1. Once this bye-laws come into force any other rules, bye-laws, policy with regard to this matter adopted by any ULB will be considered as disaffirm.
2. Any work done or scheme implemented under any previous rules/bye-laws will not be impugning unless until it is just opposite or completely contrary to the action to be taken under the above said bye-laws.

Sd/-
Executive Officer,
Municipal Council Kullu,
District Kullu (H.P).

गृह विभाग

अधिसूचना

शिमला-2, 19 जुलाई, 2023

संख्या : गृह-सी (एफ) 14-2/2018.—हिमाचल प्रदेश के राज्यपाल, युद्धाभ्यास और खुले क्षेत्र में गोला चलाने तथा तोप दागने का अभ्यास अधिनियम, 1938 (1938 का अधिनियम संख्याक 5) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, नीचे दी गयी अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्र को ऐसा क्षेत्र

परिनिश्चित करते हैं, जिसके अन्तर्गत 7 अगस्त, 2023 से 6 अगस्त, 2028 तक पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए कालिकत: खुले क्षेत्र में गोला चलाने तथा तोप दागने का अभ्यास करना प्राधिकृत किया जा सकेगा:—

अनुसूची

नाम	खसरा नम्बर	गांव का नाम	तहसील और जिला	क्षेत्र/कुल भूमि
धार करजम्पा/समदो	7/1	कोठी गिउ	तहसील स्पीति, जिला लाहौल एवं स्पीति, काजा।	2.99.75.00 हैक्टर

यह उक्त विवरणित क्षेत्र में खुले क्षेत्र में गोला चलाने तथा तोप दागने का अभ्यास कार्यान्वित करने हेतु अनुज्ञा नहीं है। ऐसी अनुज्ञा पूर्वोक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (2) के अधीन पृथकत: दी जा सकेगी।

आदेश द्वारा,

हस्ताक्षरित/—
प्रधान सचिव (गृह)।

[Authoritative English text of this Department Notification No. HOME-C(F)14-2/2018 dated 19-07-2023 as required under clause (3) of the Article 348 of the Constitution of India].

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Shimla-2, the 19th July, 2023

No. HOME-C(F)s14-2/2018.—In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Manoeuvres, Field Firing and Artillery Practice Act, 1938 (Act No. 5 of 1938), the Governor, Himachal Pradesh, is pleased to define the area specified in the SCHEDULE given below, as an area within which field firing and artillery practice may be authorised out periodically for a period of five years with effect from the 7th day of August, 2023 to 6th day of August, 2028.

SCHEDULE

Name	Khasra No.	Name of Village	Tehsil and District	Area/Total Land
Dhar Karjampa/Sumdo	7/1	Kothi Giu	Tehsil Spiti and District Lahaul & Spiti at Kaza.	2.99.75.00. Hect.

This is not the permission for carrying out of field firing and artillery practice in the above stated area. Such a permission may be granted separately under sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the Act, *ibid*.

By order,

Sd/-
Principal Secretary (Home).

ब अदालत तहसीलदार एवं सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी नादौन, जिला हमीरपुर (हि0प्र0)

मु0 नं0 : 84/2021

तारीख दायरा: 16-08-2022

किस्म मुकद्दमा : तकसीम

सूनम

बनाम

सुरिन्दर सिंह आदि

1. श्री सुरिन्दर सिंह पुत्र श्री कुशल सिंह, 2. श्रीमती सुनीता कुमारी पुत्री श्री कुशल सिंह, 3. श्रीमती सुषमा कुमारी पुत्री श्री कुशल सिंह सभी निवासीगण हौड, मौजा जलाडी, तहसील नादौन, जिला हमीरपुर (हि0प्र0)।

भूमि खाता नं0 64, टीका हौड, मौजा जलाडी, तहसील नादौन, जिला हमीरपुर (हि0प्र0)।

नोटिस बजरिया इश्तहार सरकारी गजट द्वारा प्रतिवादी को मुकद्दमा उपरोक्त खाता नं0 64 उनवान वाला में कई बार समन जारी किए गए परन्तु उनकी तामील साधारण ढंग से न हो सकी इससे अदालत को पूर्ण विश्वास हो चुका है कि उनको समन की तामील साधारण ढंग से न हो सकती है।

अतः उन्हें इश्तहार सरकारी गजट द्वारा सूचित किया जाता है कि वे दिनांक 21-08-2023 को वक्त् 10.00 बजे प्रात असालतन या वकालतन मेरे न्यायालय स्थान नादौन में हाजिर आकर मुकद्दमा की पैरवी करें अन्यथा आपके विरुद्ध एकतरफा कार्यवाही अमल में लाई जायेगी।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
तहसीलदार एवं सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी,
नादौन, जिला हमीरपुर (हि0प्र0)।

ब अदालत तहसीलदार एवं सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी नादौन, जिला हमीरपुर (हि0प्र0)

मु0 नं0 : 96/2021

तारीख दायरा : 22-10-2022

किस्म मुकद्दमा : तकसीम

शोभा राम आदि

बनाम

लीला देवी आदि

1. श्रीमती लीला देवी बेवा कूकू राम, निवासी महाल वसारल, मौजा हथोल, तहसील नादौन, जिला हमीरपुर (हि0प्र0)।

भूमि खाता नं0 355, टीका वसारल, मौजा हथोल, तहसील नादौन, जिला हमीरपुर (हि0प्र0)

नोटिस बजरिया इश्तहार सरकारी गजट द्वारा प्रतिवादी को मुकद्दमा उपरोक्त खाता नं0 355 उनवान वाला में कई बार समन जारी किए गए परन्तु उनकी तामील साधारण ढंग से न हो सकी इससे अदालत को पूर्ण विश्वास हो चुका है कि उनको समन की तामील साधारण ढंग से न हो सकती है।

अतः उन्हें इशतहार सरकारी गजट द्वारा सूचित किया जाता है कि वे दिनांक 22-08-2023 को वक्त्त 10.00 बजे प्रात असालतन या वकालतन मेरे न्यायालय स्थान नादौन में हाजिर आकर मुकद्दमा की पैरवी करे अन्यथा आपके विरुद्ध एकतरफा कार्यवाही अमल में लाई जायेगी।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
तहसीलदार एवं सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी,
नादौन, जिला हमीरपुर (हि0प्र0)।

ब अदालत तहसीलदार एवं सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी नादौन, जिला हमीरपुर (हि0प्र0)

मु0 नं0 : 97/2021

तारीख दायरा : 22-10-2022

किस्म मुकद्दमा : तकसीम

शोभा राम आदि

बनाम

लीला देवी आदि

1. श्रीमती लीला देवी बेवा कूकू राम, 2. श्री ज्ञान चन्द पुत्र डेरू सभी निवासीगण वसारल, मौजा हथोल, तहसील नादौन, जिला हमीरपुर (हि0प्र0)।

भूमि खाता नं0 357, टीका वसारल, मौजा हथोल, तहसील नादौन, जिला हमीरपुर (हि0प्र0)।

नोटिस बजरिया इशतहार सरकारी गजट द्वारा प्रतिवादी को मुकद्दमा उपरोक्त खाता नं0 357 उनवान वाला में कई बार समन जारी किए गए परन्तु उनकी तामील साधारण ढंग से न हो सकी इससे अदालत को पूर्ण विश्वास हो चुका है कि उनको समन की तामील साधारण ढंग से न हो सकती है।

अतः उन्हें इशतहार सरकारी गजट द्वारा सूचित किया जाता है कि वे दिनांक 22-08-2023 को वक्त्त 10.00 बजे प्रात असालतन या वकालतन मेरे न्यायालय स्थान नादौन में हाजिर आकर मुकद्दमा की पैरवी करे अन्यथा आपके विरुद्ध एकतरफा कार्यवाही अमल में लाई जायेगी।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
तहसीलदार एवं सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी,
नादौन, जिला हमीरपुर (हि0प्र0)।

ब अदालत तहसीलदार एवं सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी नादौन, जिला हमीरपुर (हि0प्र0)

मु0 नं0 : 98/2021

तारीख दायरा : 22-10-2022

किस्म मुकद्दमा : तकसीम

शोभा राम आदि

बनाम

लीला देवी आदि

1. श्रीमती लीला देवी बेवा कूकू राम, निवासी महाल वसारल, मौजा हथोल, 2. श्रीमती सुषमा देवी पत्नी कनैल सिंह, निवासी महाल कमलाह, मौजा हथोल, तहसील नादौन, जिला हमीरपुर (हि0प्र0)।

भूमि खाता नं0 356, टीका वसारल, मौजा हथोल, तहसील नादौन, जिला हमीरपुर (हि0प्र0)।

नोटिस बजरिया इशतहार सरकारी गजट द्वारा प्रतिवादी को मुकद्दमा उपरोक्त खाता नं0 356 उनवान वाला में कई बार समन जारी किए गए परन्तु उनकी तामील साधारण ढंग से न हो सकी इससे अदालत को पूर्ण विश्वास हो चुका है कि उनको समन की तामील साधारण ढंग से न हो सकती है।

अतः उन्हें इशतहार सरकारी गजट द्वारा सूचित किया जाता है कि वे दिनांक 22-08-2023 को वक्कत 10.00 बजे प्रात असालतन या वकालतन मेरे न्यायालय स्थान नादौन में हाजिर आकर मुकद्दमा की पैरवी करे अन्यथा आपके विरुद्ध एकतरफा कार्यवाही अमल में लाई जायेगी।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित /—
तहसीलदार एवं सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी,
नादौन, जिला हमीरपुर (हि0प्र0)।

समक्ष श्री संजीव गुप्ता व अख्खियार सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी, तहसील शिमला ग्रामीण,
जिला शिमला (हि0 प्र0)

मुकद्दमा संख्या : 70 / 2022

तारीख मरजुआ : 20-07-2022

तारीख पेशी : 15-09-2023

श्रीमती कमला देवी पत्नी स्व0 श्री बाबू लाल, निवासी कमल निकुन्ज, भगवती नगर लोअर खलीनी,
शिमला-9 ..प्रार्थी।

बनाम

1. श्रीमती चन्द्रकान्ता पत्नी स्व0 श्री कांशी राम पुत्र श्री धना, निवासी भगवती नगर, लोअर खलीनी, शिमला-9, 2. श्री हेत राम पुत्र श्री जय राम पुत्र श्री नेकू, निवासी भगवती नगर, लोअर खलीनी, शिमला-9, 3. श्री राकेश पुत्र स्व0 श्री अवतार सिंह पुत्र केहर सिंह, निवासी भगवती नगर, लोअर खलीनी, शिमला-9, 4. श्री दिव्यांश पुत्र स्व0 श्री अवतार सिंह पुत्र केहर सिंह, निवासी भगवती नगर, लोअर खलीनी, शिमला-9, 5. श्रीमती अंजना पुत्री स्व0 श्री अवतार सिंह पुत्र केहर सिंह, निवासी भगवती नगर, लोअर खलीनी, शिमला-9, 6. श्रीमती सुभद्रा देवी पत्नी स्व0 श्री अवतार सिंह पुत्र केहर सिंह, निवासी भगवती नगर, लोअर खलीनी, शिमला-9, 7. श्री धनपत राम पुत्र श्री जगर नाथ पुत्र श्री लटुरिया, निवासी भगवती नगर, लोअर खलीनी, शिमला-9, 8. श्री जीत राम पुत्र श्री जगर नाथ पुत्र श्री लटुरिया, निवासी भगवती नगर, लोअर खलीनी, शिमला-9, 9. श्री मनोहर लाल पुत्र श्री नरोत्तम पुत्र श्री लटुरिया, निवासी भगवती नगर, लोअर खलीनी, शिमला-9, 10. श्री चिन्तामणी पुत्र श्री चेत राम पुत्र श्री पूर्ण, निवासी भगवती नगर, लोअर खलीनी, शिमला-9, 11. श्री गौरव पुत्र स्व0 श्री अश्वनी कुमार पुत्र श्री दीना नाथ, निवासी भगवती नगर, लोअर खलीनी, शिमला-9, 12. श्रीमती गरीमा पुत्री स्व0 श्री अश्वनी कुमार पुत्र श्री दीना नाथ, निवासी भगवती नगर, लोअर खलीनी, शिमला-9, 13. श्रीमती किरण पत्नी स्व0 श्री अश्वनी कुमार पुत्र श्री दीना नाथ, निवासी भगवती नगर, लोअर खलीनी, शिमला-9, 14. श्री कृतज्ञा पुत्र श्री हरीश कुमार पुत्र श्री राम लाल, निवासी भगवती नगर, लोअर खलीनी, शिमला-9, 15. श्री पियुश पुत्र स्व0 श्री हरीश कुमार पुत्र श्री राम लाल, निवासी भगवती नगर, लोअर खलीनी, शिमला-9, 16. श्रीमती कान्ता पत्नी स्व0 श्री हरीश कुमार पुत्र श्री राम लाल, निवासी भगवती नगर, लोअर खलीनी, शिमला-9, 17. कुमारी कविता पुत्री श्री जीत राम पुत्र श्री शिविया, निवासी भगवती नगर, लोअर खलीनी, शिमला-9, 18. श्रीमती मीरा देवी पुत्री रेशमी दास, निवासी भगवती नगर, लोअर खलीनी, शिमला-9 प्रतिवादीगण।

प्रार्थना-पत्र बराये जेर धारा 107 के अन्तर्गत तकसीम हेतु प्रार्थना-पत्र बाबत भूमि मन्दरजा खाता/खतौनी नं0 133/177 वाका मोहाल भगवती नगर, तहसील शिमला ग्रामीण, जिला शिमला, हि0 प्र0।

यह कि श्रीमती सुनीला चौहान पुत्री नरायण सिंह, निवासी फ्लैट नं0 1, शिव भवन एम. आई. रूम समरहिल ने इस न्यायालय में प्रार्थना-पत्र बराये जेर धारा 123 के अन्तर्गत तकसीम हेतु अराजी खाता/खतौनी नं0 133/177 वाका मोहाल भगवती नगर, तहसील शिमला ग्रामीण, जिला शिमला बारे प्रस्तुत किया है। जिसमें प्रतिवादी नं0 1 ता 9 व 10 ता 17 की तामील सही पता मालूम न होने कारण न हो पा रही है। जिस कारण मामला बाबत तकसीम में अनावश्यक देरी हो रही है।

अतः अदालत हजा को विश्वास हो चुका है कि प्रतिवादी नं0 1 ता 9 व 10 ता 17 की तामील साधारण तरीके से होना संभव न है। अतः इशतहार द्वारा सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि प्रतिवादी नं0 1 ता 9 व 10 ता 17 किसी को भी उपरोक्त मुकद्दमा बाबत तकसीम बारे कोई उजर व एतराज हो, तो स्वयं व लिखित तौर पर दिनांक 15-09-2023 को अपराह्न 02.00 बजे तक कोर्ट परिसर चक्कर में आकर अपना एतराज पेश करे अन्यथा एक तरफा कार्यवाही अमल में लाई जाएगी।

आज दिनांक 05-08-2023 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी किया गया।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी,
तहसील शिमला ग्रामीण, जिला शिमला, हि0 प्र0।

ब अदालत श्री विपिन वर्मा, तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, पच्छाद,
जिला सिरमौर, हिमाचल प्रदेश

श्री पवन कुमार पुत्र नयमल जय प्रकाश, निवासी भैलन, तहसील पच्छाद, जिला सिरमौर, हिमाचल प्रदेश।

बनाम

आम जनता

दरखास्त.—जेर धारा 13(3) जन्म एवं मृत्यु पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969.

हरगाह आम को सूचित किया जाता है कि श्री पवन कुमार पुत्र जय प्रकाश, निवासी भैलन, तहसील पच्छाद, जिला सिरमौर, हिमाचल प्रदेश ने एक प्रार्थना-पत्र मय शपथ-पत्र जिला रजिस्ट्रार एवं मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी, नाहन को इस आशय से प्रस्तुत किया था कि उनकी माता इन्द्रा देवी पत्नी जय प्रकाश की मृत्यु तिथि 10-06-2002 का पंजीकरण ग्राम पंचायत सिरमौरी मन्दिर के मृत्यु रजिस्टर में दर्ज नहीं करवाया जा सका था व अनुरोध किया है कि इनका पंजीकरण ग्राम पंचायत सिरमौरी मन्दिर में करवाया जावे। उक्त प्रार्थना-पत्र जिला रजिस्ट्रार द्वारा इस न्यायालय को आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित किया है।

अतः इससे पूर्व कि उक्त व्यक्ति का पंजीकरण किया जावे इस इशतहार द्वारा हर आम व खास को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति को उक्त व्यक्ति की मृत्यु तिथि पंचायत रिकार्ड में दर्ज करने बारे कोई एतराज हो तो वह दिनांक 15-08-2023 को या इससे पूर्व अदालत में हाजिर होकर अपना एतराज पेश कर सकता है अन्यथा सचिव, ग्राम पंचायत को सम्बन्धित उक्त मृत्यु तिथि दर्ज करने बारे आदेश जारी कर दिए जायेंगे।

आज दिनांक 31-07-2023 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व न्यायालय की मोहर सहित जारी किया गया।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित /—
तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
पच्छाद, जिला सिरमौर (हि0प्र0)।

In the Court of Sh. Rajnesh Kumar, H.P.A.S., Marriage Officer-cum-Sub Divisional Magistrate, Nahan, Sub-Division Nahan, District Sirmaur, Himachal Pradesh

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 16 OF SPECIAL MARRIAGE ACT, 1954

Whereas, Shri Hitender s/o Shri Bhagwan Singh, r/o Village Kanyon, Tehsil Nahan, District Sirmaur (H.P.) and Smt. Heena Praveen *alias* Heena Kumari d/o Shri Mahboob Hussain, r/o Village Fatehpur, P.O. Majra, Tehsil Paonta Sahib, District Sirmaur, H.P. have filed an application for the registration of their marriage u/s 15 of the Special Marriage Act, 1954, which was solemnized on 20-04-2021 and they have been living as husband and wife ever since then.

Notices are hereby given to all concerned and general public to this effect if anybody has got any objection regarding the registration of marriage duly solemnized between above said Shri Hitender s/o Shri Bhagwan Singh, r/o Village Kanyon, Tehsil Nahan, District Sirmaur (H.P.) and Smt. Heena Praveen *alias* Heena Kumari d/o Shri Mahboob Hussain, r/o Village Fatehpur, P.O. Majra, Tehsil Paonta Sahib, District Sirmaur, H.P. they should file their written objections and should appear personally or through their authorized agents before me within a period of thirty days from the date of issue of this notice. After expiry of the said period, the marriage certificate would be issued to the applicants by this court and later on no objection will be heard and accepted.

Issued under my hand and seal of this court on this 28th day of July, 2023.

Seal.

Sd/-
(RAJNESH KUMAR, HPAS),
Marriage Officer (S.D.M.), Nahan,
Sub-Division Nahan, District Sirmaur (H.P.).

नाम परिवर्तन

मैं, परवीन नेगी पत्नी श्री कृष्ण लाल नेगी, जन्म तिथि 05-11-1978, गांव दारन, डा0 घलेहा, तहसील कोटखाई, जिला शिमला (हि0प्र0) सर्वसाधारण को सूचित करना चाहती हूं कि मेरा नाम आधार कार्ड में त्रुटिवश शिक्षा दर्ज है। जबकि परिवार रजिस्टर नकल और जन्म प्रमाण-पत्र की प्रति में मेरा नाम परवीन नेगी है। अतः आधार कार्ड में मेरा वास्तविक नाम दुरुस्त कर परवीन नेगी किया जाए। सभी सम्बन्धित नोट करें।

परवीन नेगी
पत्नी श्री कृष्ण लाल नेगी,
गांव दारन, डा0 घलेहा,
तहसील कोटखाई, जिला शिमला (हि0प्र0)।

CHANGE OF NAME

I, Rekha Devi w/o Sh. Lalit Kumar, r/o V.P.O. Dumehar Bani, Tehsil Kandaghat, District Solan (H.P.) declare that I have changed my name from Anamika to Rekha Devi in all of my documents. All concerned please note.

REKHA DEVI
w/o Sh. Lalit Kumar,
r/o V.P.O. Dumehar Bani,
Tehsil Kandaghat, District Solan (H.P.).

