This is a digitally signed Gazette, to verify click here.
https://rajpatra.hp.gov.in

# राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश

## हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य शासन द्वारा प्रकाशित

शुक्रवार, 30 अक्तूबर, 2026 / 08 कार्तिक, 1948

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

**HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171 001**

NOTIFICATION

*Shimla, the 16th October, 2026*

**No. HHC/GAZ/14-362/2015.—**Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant 06 days earned leave *w.e.f.* 26-10-2026 to 31-10-2026, with permission to prefix Dussehra holidays falling

*w.e.f.* 18-10-2026 to 25-10-2026 and suffix Sunday falling on 01-11-2026, in favour of Smt. Deepali Gambhir, Senior Civil Judge-*cum*-ACJM, Nurpur, District Kangra, H.P.

Certified that Smt. Deepali Gambhir is likely to join the same post and at the same station from where she proceeds on leave, after expiry of the above period of leave.

Also certified that Smt. Deepali Gambhir would have continued to hold the post of Senior Civil Judge-*cum*-ACJM, Nurpur, but for her proceeding on leave for the above period.

By order,

Sd/-
*Registrar General.*

---

**HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171 001**

NOTIFICATION

*Shimla, the 16th October, 2026*

**No. HHC/GAZ/14-326/2012-I.—**Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant 02 days commuted leave for 17-08-2026 and 18-08-2026 in favour of Ms. Monika Sombal, Senior Civil Judge-*cum*-ACJM, Ghumarwin.

Certified that Ms. Monika Sombal had joined the same post and at the same station from where she proceeded on leave, after expiry of the above period of leave.

Also certified that Ms. Monika Sombal would have continued to hold the post of Senior Civil Judge-*cum*-ACJM, Ghumarwin, but for her proceeding on leave for the above period.

By order,

Sd/-
*Registrar General.*

---

**HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171 001**

NOTIFICATION

*Dated the 16th October, 2026*

**No. HHC/Estt.3(689)/2009-I.—**19 day earned leave on and *w.e.f.* 01-09-2026 to 19-09-2026 with permission to suffix Sunday fell on 20-09-2026, is hereby sanctioned, *ex-post-facto*, in favour of Shri Bhupender Kumar, Secretary of this Registry.

Certified that Shri Bhupender Kumar 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 Bhupender Kumar would have continued to officiate the same post of Secretary but for his proceeding on leave.

By order,

Sd/-
*Registrar General.*

---

**HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171 001**

NOTIFICATION

*Shimla, the 16th October, 2026*

**No. HHC/Admn. 6(23)/74-XVIII.—**Hon'ble the Chief Justice in exercise of the powers vested in him under Rule 2 (32) of Chapter 1 of H.P. Financial Rules, 2009 has been pleased to declare the Civil Judge-*cum*-JMFC, Nurpur as Drawing and Disbursing Officer in respect of the Court of Senior Civil Judge-*cum*-ACJM, Nurpur and also the Controlling Officer for the purpose of salary, T.A. etc. in respect of Class II to IV establishments attached to the aforesaid Court under Major Head "2014-Administration of Justice" during the leave period of Ms. Deepali Gambhir, Sr. Civil Judge-*cum*-ACJM, Nurpur *w.e.f.* 26-10-2026 to 31-10-2026 with permission to prefix Dussehra holidays falling on *w.e.f.* 18-10-2026 to 25-10-2026 or till he returns from leave.

By order,

Sd/-
*Registrar General.*

---

**HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH AT SHIMLA-171 001**

NOTIFICATION

*Dated the 17th October, 2026*

**No. HHC/Estt.3(510)/2000-I.—**The following kind of leaves are hereby sanctioned, *ex-post-facto*, in favour of Shri Tarun Mahajan, Deputy Registrar of this Registry:

1. 02 days earned leave for 18-09-2026 to 19-09-2026, with permission to suffix Sunday fell on 20-09-2026.

2. 06 days earned leave on and *w.e.f.* 12-10-2026 to 17-10-2026, with permission to prefix second Saturday and Sunday fell on 10-10-2026 & 11-10-2026 and suffix Sundays and Dussehra holidays falling from 18-10-2026 to 25-10-2026

Certified that Shri Tarun Mahajan 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 Tarun Mahajan would have continued to officiate the same post of Deputy Registrar but for his proceeding on leave.

By order,

Sd/-
*Registrar General.*

---

**URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**
**Solid Waste Management (Collection, Transportation and Disposal) Bye-Laws-2026**
**Municipal Council Dalhousie**

NOTIFICATION

*Dated the 3rd July, 2026*

**No. 833/ MCD.—**The following Bye-Laws made by Municipal Council Dalhousie, Distt. Chamba, H.P. for regulating the **Solid Waste Management (Collection, Transportation and Disposal) – 2026**, in supersession of the *Door-to-Door Garbage Collection & Disposal Bye-Laws 2018*, in exercise of the powers conferred by **Sections 202 and 217 of the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 (Act No. 12 of 1994)** read with the **Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 (S.O. 388(E), dated 27th January, 2026)**, having been confirmed by the State Government/State Enforcement as required under section 217 of the aforesaid Act, are hereby published for general information, namely :—

**BYE-LAWS FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (COLLECTION, TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL) AT MUNICIPAL COUNCIL DALHOUSIE, DISTT. CHAMBA, H.P.**

*(These Bye-Laws shall come into force from the date of their adoption and publication in the Rajpatra/H.P. Gazette).*

| **Legal Authority** | **Aligned With** |
|---|---|
| Section 202 & 217, H.P. Municipal Act, 1994 (Act No. 12 of 1994) | Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 (S.O. 388(E), 27th January, 2026) |
| **Supersedes** | **Effective Date** |
| Door-to-Door Garbage Collection & Disposal Bye-Laws, 2018 | Date of adoption and publication in Rajpatra (H.P. Gazette) |

**Note.—**These Bye-Laws are framed in alignment with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 (S.O. 388(E) notified on 27th January, 2026), which supersede the SWM Rules, 2016. They apply to all municipal areas of the Municipal Council Dalhousie under the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994.

CHAPTER-I
**GENERAL**

**1. Short Title, Commencement and Application.—**(1) These Bye-Laws may be called the Solid Waste Management (Collection, Transportation and Disposal Bye-Laws, 2026) of Municipal Council Dalhousie for Municipal Solid Waste Management and Disposal.

(2) These Bye-Laws shall come into force on the date of their adoption and publication in the Rajpatra (Gazette of Himachal Pradesh Government).

(3) These Bye-Laws shall apply to Dalhousie Municipal area

(4) These Bye-Laws are made in exercise of powers conferred by Sections 202 and 217 of the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 (Act No. 12 of 1994), read with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 (S.O. 388(E), dated 27th January, 2026).

**2. Definitions.—**In these Bye-Laws, unless the context otherwise requires :—

**"Act"** means the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1994 and Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994.

**"Aerobic Composting"** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in the presence of oxygen.

**"Anaerobic Digestion"** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in absence of oxygen.

**"Authorisation"** means the permission given by the concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee under SWM Rules, 2026 to the operator of a facility or urban local authority.

**"Biodegradable Waste"** means any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds.

**"Bio-methanation"** means a process which entails enzymatic decomposition of organic matter by microbial action to produce methane-rich biogas.

**"Brand Owner"** means a person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label.

**"Bulk Waste Generator"** means entities satisfying at least one of the following criteria: (i) buildings with floor area of 20,000 sq.m. or above; (ii) water consumption of 40,000 litres per day; or (iii) solid waste generation of 100 kg per day. This includes Central/State Government departments, local bodies, PSUs, private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, hostels, hotels, commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadia and sports complexes. [As per Rule, 3(i) of SWM Rules, 2026 - Revised from 100 kg/day under 2016 Rules].

**"Bye-Laws"** means the regulatory framework notified by local body for facilitating implementation of SWM Rules, 2026 in their jurisdiction.

**"Co-processing"** means use of non-biodegradable and non-recyclable solid waste having calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg as raw material or energy source in industrial processes.

**"Combustible Waste"** means non-biodegradable, non-recyclable, non-reusable, non-hazardous solid waste having minimum calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg, excluding chlorinated materials.

**"Composting"** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter.

**"Decentralised Processing"** means establishment of dispersed facilities for maximising processing of wet waste or horticulture waste, and segregation of dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste, closest to source of generation so as to optimise transportation.

**"Disposal"** means the final and safe disposal of post-processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings in sanitary landfills as specified in Schedule-II of SWM Rules, 2026.

**"Door-to-Door Collection"** means collection of solid waste from the door step of households, shops, commercial establishments, offices, institutional or any other non-residential premises; including collection from entry gate or designated location on ground floor in a housing society, multi-storied building, apartments, or large complex.

**"Dry Waste"** means waste other than wet waste, sanitary waste and special care waste; includes recyclable waste and non-recyclable waste. [Note: Re-defined under SWM Rules 2026 to exclude sanitary and special care waste].

**"Dump Sites"** means land utilised by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling.

**"Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR)"** means the obligation of bulk waste generators to ensure environmentally sound management of solid waste generated by them, including procurement of EBWGR certificates from local body. [New provision under SWM Rules, 2026].

**"Fine/Penalty"** means penalty imposed on waste generators or operators of waste processing and disposal facilities under these Bye-Laws for non-compliance.

**"Inerts"** means wastes which are non-biodegradable, non-recyclable or non-combustible street sweepings, dust and silt removed from surface drains.

**"Informal Waste Collector"** means individuals, associations or waste traders involved in collecting, segregating, sorting, sale and purchase of recyclable materials.

**"Local Body/Municipality"** means Municipal Council Dalhousie of Himachal Pradesh.

**"Material Recovery Facility (MRF)"** means a facility where solid waste other than wet waste and horticulture waste can be temporarily stored to facilitate segregation, sorting, and transfer of recyclables and non-recyclables to authorised recyclers or waste processors.

**"Non-biodegradable Waste"** means any waste that cannot be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds.

**"Registered Environment Auditor"** means Environment Auditor as defined under the Environment Audit Rules, 2025 as amended from time to time.

**"Residual Solid Waste"** means waste and rejects from solid waste processing facilities that are not suitable for recycling or further processing.

**"Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF)"** means fuel derived from solid waste such as plastic, wood, pulp or organic waste, excluding chlorinated materials, produced in the form of pellets or fluff.

**"Sanitary Land Filling"** means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert waste on land in a facility designed with protective measures against ground water, surface water and air pollution.

**"Sanitary Waste"** means waste comprising used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste. [Separately categorised under SWM Rules, 2026].

**"Secondary Storage"** means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots, material recovery facilities or bins for onward transportation.

**"Segregation"** means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely: (i) wet waste including agriculture and dairy waste; (ii) dry waste including recyclable waste, non-recyclable combustible waste; (iii) sanitary waste and non-recyclable inert waste; (iv) special care waste; and (v) construction and demolition waste. [Four-stream segregation mandated under SWM Rules, 2026].

**"Special Care Waste"** means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans or containers, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, waste batteries, used or waste needles and syringes and contaminated gauze, or any other waste notified by CPCB. [Replaces 'Domestic Hazardous Waste' under SWM Rules, 2026].

**"Tipping Fee"** means a fee or support price paid to the concessionaire or third party and operator of waste processing facility or for disposal of residual solid waste at the landfill.

**"User Fee"** means a fee imposed by the local body on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services.

**"Waste Generator"** means every person or group of persons, every residential premises and non-residential establishment including Indian Railways and defence establishments, which generate solid waste.

**"Waste Hierarchy"** means the priority order for managing solid waste: prevention > reduction > reuse > recycling > recovery > disposal. [New provision under SWM Rules, 2026].

**"Waste Picker/Collector"** means a person or groups of persons informally engaged in collection and recovery of reusable and recyclable solid waste from source of generation, streets, bins, MRFs, processing and disposal facilities.

**"Waste-to-Energy"** means use of solid waste for generation of energy including co-processing through incineration or biomethanation.

**"Wet Waste"** means organic waste including kitchen waste, food waste, vegetable waste, meat waste, fruits waste, flower waste, and biodegradable waste. [New terminology under SWM Rules, 2026 replacing 'biodegradable waste' for primary collection purposes].

Words and expressions used herein but not defined shall have the same meaning as in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994; and the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026.

## CHAPTER-II
## MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

**3. Integrated Solid Waste Management System.—**The Municipal Council Dalhousie shall establish an Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) system with the aim of reducing the amount of waste being disposed, while maximising resource recovery and efficiency. The preferred Waste Hierarchy order, as mandated by SWM Rules, 2026, shall be :—

- Prevention—reducing waste generation at source (most preferred)
- Reduction and Reuse—minimising waste and reusing materials to the extent possible.
- Recycling—recovery of recyclable material through segregation, collection and re-processing.
- Composting/Bio-methanation—processing of organic fraction of waste; composting used to improve soil health.
- Waste-to-Energy—energy recovery through heat, electricity or fuel where material recovery is not possible (e.g., biomethanation, incineration, production of RDF, co-processing).
- Disposal—residual inert waste disposed in sanitary landfills in accordance with Schedule-II of SWM Rules, 2026 (least preferred option).

(2) Decentralised Processing shall be prioritised, especially for wet waste and horticulture waste, to minimise transportation and maximise local resource recovery, in accordance with SWM Rules 2026.

(3) The ISWM system shall be environment friendly and promote greenhouse gas emission reductions through waste minimisation, recycling, waste-to-energy strategies and landfill gas capture.

## CHAPTER-III
## COLLECTION & TRANSPORTATION OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

**4. Four-Stream Segregation and Primary Storage at Source.—**

**Note.—**Major Change from 2018 Bye-Laws: SWM Rules, 2026 mandate FOUR-stream segregation (wet waste, dry waste, sanitary waste, special care waste) instead of the previous three-stream system (biodegradable, non-biodegradable, domestic hazardous waste). 'Domestic Hazardous Waste' is now called 'Special Care Waste'.

(1) It shall be the prime responsibility of every waste generator/citizen to segregate the waste generated by them into FOUR separate streams and hand over segregated waste to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors designated by the ULB or agency hired by ULB :—

| Waste Stream | Colour Code | Types of Waste | Handling |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wet Waste | Green Bin | Kitchen waste, food waste, vegetable waste, meat waste, fruit waste, flower waste, biodegradable waste, agriculture & dairy waste. | Composting, biomethanation or decentralised processing. |
| Dry Waste | Blue Bin | Recyclable waste (paper, plastic, glass, metal), non-recyclable combustible waste; excludes sanitary & special care waste. | MRF, recycling facility, RDF plant. |
| Sanitary Waste | Red Bin | Used diapers, sanitary napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and similar waste. | Registered incinerator, common CBMWTF or authorised processor. |
| Special Care Waste (formerly Domestic Hazardous Waste) | Black Bin | Discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFLs, expired medicines, broken thermometers, waste batteries, used needles/syringes. | Designated Special Care Waste Deposition Centre. |

(2) Every waste generator shall keep suitable containers for the separate storage of each waste stream. Colour-coded bins shall be used as specified above.

(3) All gated communities and institutions with more than 5,000 sq.m. area, and all resident welfare associations, market associations, hotels and restaurants shall, within one year from the date of notification of these Bye-Laws, ensure segregation of waste at source, facilitate collection in separate streams, and hand over recyclable material to authorised waste pickers or recyclers. Bio-degradable/wet waste shall be processed through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible.

(4) Sanitary waste shall be securely wrapped in the pouches provided by manufacturers or brand owners, or in suitable wrapping material as instructed by the ULB, and placed in the sanitary waste (red) bin separately from dry waste or wet waste.

(5) Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for waste generated during the course of their activity and shall deposit such waste at waste storage depot, container or vehicle as notified by the Municipality.

(6) Construction and Demolition waste shall be stored separately at source and disposed of as per the Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025.

(7) Horticulture and garden waste shall be stored separately at source and disposed of as per directions of the local body from time to time.

(8) No untreated bio-medical waste, e-waste, hazardous chemicals and industrial waste shall be mixed with municipal solid waste.

(9) No person shall burn or bury solid waste generated by them, or throw it on streets, open public spaces, drains or water bodies.

(10) No person shall organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the Municipality at least three working days in advance. The organiser shall ensure segregation and proper handover of waste.

**5. Primary Collection of Municipal Solid Waste.—**(1) Municipal Council Dalhousie shall ensure 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-storey buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, and housing complexes, waste may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location.

(2) Vehicles used for collection and transportation shall be equipped with appropriate size and capacity to provide SEPARATE COMPARTMENTS for wet waste and dry waste, and provide necessary arrangements for separate collection of sanitary waste, special care waste and horticultural waste. No intermixing of waste streams shall occur during transportation.

(3) Collection vehicles shall be equipped with GPS tracking devices for ULBs. The same may be extended to smaller ULBs depending on requirement.

(4) Timings for door-to-door collection shall be fixed by the concerned ULB as follows :—

- Residential areas: Generally 6.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.
- Commercial complexes, offices and secondary bins: 9.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.

(5) Collection vehicles such as tricycles, auto tippers etc. shall be equipped with audible alarms as per rules. Timings shall be strictly followed by sanitation workers.

(6) Municipal Council Dalhousie shall establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and integrate authorised waste pickers in solid waste management, including provision of identity cards.

(7) Municipal Council Dalhousie shall facilitate formation of Self-Help Groups and encourage integration of informal waste pickers in solid waste management.

(8) Street sweepings and horticulture waste shall be collected separately. Horticulture/ garden waste shall be processed in parks and gardens as far as possible.

(9) Municipal Council Dalhousie shall setup a ward-level SWM office/centre in each ward for grievance redressal and solid waste management.

**6. Duties of Bulk Waste Generators :**

**Note**.—New requirement under SWM Rules, 2026: All Bulk Waste Generators must register on the centralised online portal and comply with Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR) obligations.

Every Bulk Waste Generator shall :—

(a) Register themselves with the concerned local body through the centralised online portal. Any change in registration information shall be notified to the local body.

(b) Make necessary arrangements for collecting and handing over dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste to the local body or agency authorised by it.

(c) Set up and operate a wet waste processing facility of adequate capacity (including for horticulture waste) to process all wet waste generated. Existing bulk waste generators unable to set up decentralised wet waste processing shall seek exemption from the local body and procure EBWGR certificates.

(d) Fulfil Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR) for: (i) processing of wet waste; and (ii) environmentally sound management of dry waste, special care waste and sanitary waste, as per norms issued by CPCB.

(e) Submit annual returns by 30th June every year on the centralised online portal in respect of EBWGR obligations. Annual returns shall be submitted to local bodies for further processing and made available in the public domain.

(f) Not mix biomedical waste with solid waste if identified as an occupier under Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(g) Not engage with any entity not having registration mandated under these rules.

**7. User Charges for Door-to-Door Collection Service :**

(1) User charges for door-to-door collection services shall be collected from every household and establishment in all wards within the municipal boundaries. The user charge schedule is as follows :—

| Sl. No. | Category | Subcategory | Further Categorization | Fee |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Residential | Household | Area less than 2000 Sq. Feet | 100 |
| | | | Area more than 2000 Sq. Feet | 200 |
| 2. | Commercial | Shops | Pan Shop | 100 |
| | | | Tea Shop | 100 |
| | | | Confectionery & Veg. Shop | 250 |
| | | | Vegetable & Fruit Shops (Wholesale). | 1000 |
| | | | Vegetable & Fruit Shops (Retail) | 250 |
| | | | Groceries/Gift Shop/Daily Needs Shop etc. | 100 |
| | | | Clothes Shop | 100 |
| | | | Eateries (Food Production & Distribution). | 650 |
| | | | Eateries (Food Distribution Only) | 500 |
| | | | Chicken/Meat / Fish Shops | 200 |
| | | | Dhabas/Fast Food/Sweets Shop etc. | 250 |
| | | | Saloon | 300 |
| | | | Barber Shop | 200 |
| | | | Beauty Parlour | 300 |
| | | Super Stores | | 500 |
| | | Malls | | 2000 Per Floor |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Private Restaurants | | 1500 |
| | | Private Hotels | Upto 10 Rooms | 1000 |
| | | | 11 - 20 Rooms | 2000 |
| | | | 21 - 30 Rooms | 3000 |
| | | | More than 30 Rooms | 4500 |
| | | Homestays/ Bread n Breakfasts/ Paying Guest Facility/ Hostels | Upto 10 Rooms | 1000 |
| | | | 11 - 20 Rooms | 2000 |
| | | | 21 - 30 Rooms | 3000 |
| | | | More than 30 Rooms | 4500 |
| | | Clubs | | 1500 |
| | | Private Offices | 2 Rooms | 200 |
| | | | 3-5 Rooms | 300 |
| | | | 6-10 Rooms | 1000 |
| | | | 11-20 Rooms | 2000 |
| | | | More than 20 Rooms | 3000 |
| | | Private/Govt. Bank | | 1000 |
| | | Private Schools/ Institutions | Upto 100 Students | 1500 |
| | | | More than 100 Students | 3500 |
| | | Private Colleges/ University | Upto 1000 Students | 3500 |
| | | | More than 1000 Students | 5000 |
| | | Private Kindergarten/ Day Cares | Upto 100 Students | 500 |
| | | | More than 100 Students | 1000 |
| | | Workshops & Garages | Only Tire Puncture Repair | 100 |
| | | | Vehicle Repair | 300 |
| | | | Vehicle Repair & Spare Part Retail | 500 |
| | | | Vehicle Show Room & Vehicle Repair & Spare Part Retail. | 1000 |
| | | | Saw Mill | 500 |
| | | Street Vendors | | 100 |
| | | Street Hawkers | | 100 |
| | | Private Marriage Halls | | 2000 |
| | | Cinema Halls (Theatre & Multiplexes) | | 2000 |
| | | Slaughterhouse | | 5000 |
| | | Others | | 100 |
| 3. | Industries | Micro Industry | | 1500 |
| | | Small Industry | | 2000 |
| | | Medium Industry | | 3000 |
| | | Large Industry | | 5000 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | Hospitals & Health Care | Nursing Homes | Upto 50 Beds | 1500 |
| | | | 51 to 100 Beds | 2000 |
| | | | More than 100 Beds | 3000 |
| | | Rehabilitation Center | Upto 50 Beds | 1500 |
| | | | 51 to 100 Beds | 2000 |
| | | | More than 100 Beds | 3000 |
| | | Old Age Homes | Upto 50 Beds | 1500 |
| | | | 51 to 100 Beds | 2000 |
| | | | More than 100 Beds | 3000 |
| | | Private Hospital | Upto 50 Beds | 1500 |
| | | | 51 to 100 Beds | 2000 |
| | | | More than 100 Beds | 3000 |
| | | Laboratories | | 200 |
| | | Private Clinics | | 500 |
| | | Chemists | | 200 |
| | | Others | | 200 |
| 5. | Govt. Establishments | Govt. Primary School | | 100 |
| | | Govt. Middle School | | 100 |
| | | Govt. Senior/ Senior Secondary School | | 100 |
| | | Govt. Angan Wadi | | 100 |
| | | Govt. College | | 1000 |
| | | Govt. University | | 5000 |
| | | State Govt. Office | | 500 |
| | | Central Govt. Office | | 500 |
| | | ULB Office | | 500 |
| | | Govt. Garden | | 500 |
| | | Govt. Hospitals | | 1500 |
| | | Govt. Dispensary | | 1000 |
| | | Govt. Restaurants | | 1500 |
| | | Govt. Hotel | | 2000 |
| | | Govt. Marriage Halls/ Community Centres | | 2000 |
| | | Others | | 200 |
| 6. | Others | Charitable Trust/ NGO/ any other Registered Group | | 500 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Private Garden | | 200 |
| | | Orphanages | | 200 |
| | | Heritage Site | | 200 |
| | | Religious Site | | 500 |
| | | Dairy Cattle and Animal Sheds | | 1000 |
| | | Pet Shops | | 500 |
| | | Scrap Dealers | | 1500 |
| | | Construction & Demolition Waste Site | | 1500 |
| | | Any Other establishment not mentioned above | | 2000 |

**Note.—**User charges as prescribed above can be revised by the ULB from time to time keeping in view the 'Polluter Pays Principle' to meet the operation and maintenance cost of services under Solid Waste Management. User charges, contact persons and numbers shall be conveyed to the general public through display on vehicles, hoardings, pamphlets, etc.

(2) No manual loading or unloading of waste in compactor shall be practised with open hands or without safety measures, in accordance with SWM Rules, 2026.

**8. Secondary Storage of Municipal Solid Waste.—**(1) Municipal Council Dalhousie shall develop secondary storage bins/points for collection of waste and shall monitor their condition regularly. Storage bins shall be :—

- Designed on the basis of quantity of waste generated and population density
- Minimum 500 metres between two bins; within radius of 1 km, maximum 5 bins
- Covered with movable lid and connected with metallic or non-metallic road
- Colour-coded for different waste streams as per SWM Rules, 2026
- Artistic in design to motivate citizens to use them.

(2) Colour coding for secondary storage bins shall strictly follow SWM Rules, 2026: Green for wet/biodegradable waste; Blue for dry waste; Red for sanitary waste; Black for special care waste.

(3) All cooperative societies, residential welfare associations and institutions shall place suitable bins approved by the ULB in their compounds for proper waste storage and collection.

(4) Municipal Council Dalhousie shall establish Special Care Waste (formerly Domestic Hazardous Waste) Deposition Centres—at least one centre for every 20 sq.km. area—and notify timings for receiving such waste.

(5) Municipal Council Dalhousie shall setup covered secondary storage facility for street sweepings and silt from surface drains where direct collection is not convenient.

(6) Bio-medical and industrial waste shall not be mixed with municipal solid waste. Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBMWTF) shall be developed on cluster basis.

(7) Stray animals shall be restricted from roaming in and around waste disposal sites, secondary storage bins and public places.

**9. Secondary Collection and Transportation.—**(1) Each secondary storage bin shall be attended daily by auto tipper, tractor or compactor.

(2) Closed vehicles shall be used for transportation of waste to prevent foul odour, littering and unsightly conditions. Separate compartments shall be maintained for different waste streams.

(3) Transport segregated wet waste to registered wet waste processing facility; dry waste to registered MRF or processing facility; sanitary waste and special care waste to registered recycler, processor, incinerator, or CBMWTF.

(4) Municipal Council Dalhousie shall ensure safe storage and transportation of special care waste (formerly domestic hazardous waste) to authorised disposal facilities.

(5) GPS/GPRS tracking shall be installed in collection and transportation vehicles for ULBs having population above 50,000.

## CHAPTER-IV
## PROCESSING & DISPOSAL OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

**10. Online Registration and Reporting :**

**Note**.—New requirement under SWM Rules, 2026: All local bodies, concessionaires, waste processing facility operators and bulk waste generators must register on the centralised online portal and file quarterly and annual returns.

(1) The Municipal Council Dalhousie shall register on the centralised online portal as mandated by SWM Rules, 2026.

(2) All waste processing facility operators shall register on the centralised online portal and file: (i) quarterly returns by 15th of the first month of the next quarter; and (ii) annual returns by 30th June every year, in respect of quantities of wet waste, dry waste, special care waste, sanitary waste and horticulture waste received and processed.

(3) Data filed by operators shall be made available in the public domain and published on the website of the local body.

**11. Waste Processing.—**(1) Municipal Council Dalhousie, with approval of State Pollution Control Board, shall develop solid waste processing plants to utilise daily generated biodegradable/ wet waste so as to reduce the quantity going to sanitary landfill.

(2) The following processing methods shall be promoted, in accordance with SWM Rules, 2026 :—

- Composting: Windrow composting plant, vermicomposting plant
- Bio-methanation: Bio-gas plants, Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) plant
- Material Recovery Facilities (MRF): For dry waste segregation, sorting and channelisation.
- Waste-to-Energy: Incineration (for non-recyclable, non-biodegradable waste with calorific value > 1500 kcal/kg), RDF plants.
- Co-processing: Sending non-biodegradable dry waste as RDF to nearby cement factories.

(3) Decentralised composting and community-level bio-gas generation shall be promoted actively, including home composting and horticulture waste processing within parks and gardens.

(4) All RDF/SCF plants shall register and report availability of RDF on the centralised online portal on a monthly basis.

(5) RDF or Segregated Combustible Fraction supplied to Waste-to-Energy plants shall have a minimum calorific value of 1500 Kcal/kg.

**12. Waste Disposal.—**(1) Municipal Council Dalhousie shall ensure that only the following categories of waste go to the sanitary landfill: non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible, non-energy recoverable dry waste; non-reactive inert waste; pre-processing rejects; and residues from waste processing facilities. NO wet waste or construction and demolition waste shall be disposed in the sanitary landfill.

(2) Sanitary landfills shall meet the specifications given in Schedule-II of SWM Rules, 2026.

(3) A Sanitary Landfill user fee shall be levied for unsegregated waste, recyclable or energy recoverable waste, unprocessed biodegradable waste or C&D waste sent to the sanitary landfill. The user fee for such waste shall be higher than the collection, transportation and waste processing costs, as per SWM Rules, 2026.

(4) Municipal Council Dalhousie shall investigate all old open dump sites for potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation and take necessary actions.

(5) Open dumping shall be completely phased out in accordance with the timeline prescribed in Schedule-I of SWM Rules, 2026.

(6) The operator of the Sanitary Landfill shall register under SWM Rules, 2026 on the centralised portal and file annual returns by 30th June every year.

## CHAPTER-V
## MONITORING BY WARD SANITATION COMMITTEE

**13. Constitution of Ward Sanitation Committee.—**A Ward Sanitation Committee (WSC) shall be constituted in each ward of the Municipal Council Dalhousie. The WSC shall have 11 to 15 members comprising :—

- Ward member (Elected Representative)
- Sanitary Inspector
- Tax collector or designated officer of the ULB for each ward
- Representatives of Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs)
- Representatives from slum sanitation committees
- Representatives of Community Based Organisations (SHGs, youth clubs, etc.)
- Local leaders and senior citizens.

The Ward Sanitation Committee shall oversee all sanitation activities in the ward and shall act as the first point of grievance redressal on sanitation issues.

**14. Functions of Ward Sanitation Committee.—**

- Oversee sanitation and cleanliness activities in the ward
- Act as a grievance redressal point on sanitation issues at ward level
- Impose fines on offenders as per these Bye-Laws, and also have the power to waive penalties in appropriate cases.
- Promote home composting, bio-gas generation and decentralised processing of waste at community level.
- Issue written warnings to offenders. After two warnings, penalty shall be collected as per these Bye-Laws.
- Monitor the door-to-door collection services, proper functioning of secondary storage bins and report deficiencies to the ULB.

## CHAPTER-VI
## RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAKEHOLDERS

**15. Responsibilities of Waste Generators.—**

- Segregate and store waste in FOUR separate streams at source — wet waste, dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste — and hand over to authorised waste collectors as per ULB directions.
- Not throw, burn or bury solid waste on streets, open public spaces, drains or water bodies.
- Not let dirty water, mud, night soil, cow dung, urine or polluted water accumulate in own compound or flow on common streets.
- Securely wrap used sanitary waste in pouches provided by manufacturers or in suitable biodegradable wrapping material, and place in the sanitary waste bin.
- Dispose of recyclable waste to authorised waste pickers or collectors designated by the ULB.
- Pay user fees as specified in these Bye-Laws
- Not throw or burn dead animals or their remains in any public place
- Comply with directions of the Ward Sanitation Committee and the ULB.

**16. Responsibilities of Bulk Waste Generators.—**

- Register on the centralised online portal of the local body

- Setup and operate wet waste processing facility of adequate capacity or procure EBWGR certificates from the local body.
- Hand over dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste to the local body or authorised agency.
- Submit annual returns by 30th June every year on the centralised online portal
- Ensure that solid waste is not littered during transportation
- Pay EBWGR certificate costs as determined by CPCB guidelines.

**17. Responsibilities of Municipal Council Dalhousie :**

- Register on the centralised online portal and comply with all reporting requirements under SWM Rules, 2026.
- Ensure daily, year-round cleaning of all common roads, public places, temporary settlements, slums, markets, parks, gardens, tourist spots and cemeteries within its territorial area.
- Provide and maintain suitable colour-coded community bins on public roads or other public spaces.
- Ensure collection, transportation and processing of solid waste in an environmentally sound manner in accordance with guidelines of CPCB and MoHUA.
- Generate EBWGR certificates for procurement by bulk waste generators after waste is delivered to registered processing facilities.
- Designate one Ward Officer in every ward to supervise sanitation activities, waste containers, public toilets, transfer stations and disposal facilities.
- Facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities, adopting suitable technology and guidelines issued by MoHUA/CPCB.
- Conduct regular Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns on minimal waste generation, segregation, reuse, and user fee payment.
- Replace chemical fertilizers with compost in all parks and gardens within two years of notification.
- Ensure all workers handling solid waste are provided with personal protective equipment — uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate footwear and masks.
- Promote formalisation of informal waste sector and integration of waste pickers into the formal SWM system with identity cards and priority.
- File quarterly and annual returns as required under SWM Rules, 2026
- In case of accident at any solid waste facility, the officer-in-charge shall report to the Municipal Council Dalhousie immediately.

## CHAPTER-VII
## PROSECUTION & PENALTIES

**18. Prosecution.—**(1) Prosecution may be made for violation of these Bye-Laws under :—

- Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 (S.O. 388(E), dated 27th January, 2026)
- Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994
- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(2) Prosecution may also be initiated against officials or workers responsible for implementing services under these Bye-Laws if they fail to perform their tasks or delay implementation.

(3) Whosoever contravenes these Bye-Laws shall, in addition to penalties mentioned herein, be liable for disconnection of water supply, electricity and other civic amenities. The Executive Officer/Secretary of the ULB may request the competent authorities to withdraw any other service granted in favour of the offending institution, commercial establishment or person.

**19. Schedule of Penalties.—**Fixed penalties for violation of these Bye-Laws are as follows :—

| Sl. No. | Offence | Penalty (Municipal Council Dalhousie) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Littering by residents of residential colony | Rs. 500 per day |
| 2. | Open dumping by shopkeepers | Rs. 1,000 per day |
| 3. | Littering/open dumping by restaurant owners | Rs. 2,000 per day |
| 4. | Littering/open dumping by hotel owners | Rs. 2,000 per day |
| 5. | Littering/open dumping by industries | Rs. 5,000 per day |
| 6. | Street vendors (fast food, chat, ice cream, juice corners etc.). | Rs. 250 per day |
| 7. | Open defecation/urination in public place | Rs. 500 per offence |
| 8. | Disposal of dung in open/public space | Rs. 2,000 per day |
| 9. | Disposal of C&D waste in open space/roadside/public place by resident. | Rs. 2,000 per day |
| 10. | Littering of dung, C&D waste on road while transporting by private vehicle/tractor. | Rs. 2,000 per day |
| 11. | Disposal of waste water from house in non-authorised place. | Rs. 2,000 per day |
| 12. | Disposal of sewer in non-authorised place | Rs. 5,000 per day |
| 13. | Not keeping closed dustbins in adequate number by commercial establishments. | Rs. 5,000 per day |
| 14. | Spilling of oil, dust, water or other material by roadside mechanics. | Rs. 1,000 per day |
| 15. | Disposal of skin, feather, blood, flesh or any other animal material by shopkeeper. | Rs. 2,000 per day |
| 16. | Littering by pet animals (dogs, cow, etc.) due to owner negligence. | Rs. 1,000 per day |
| 17. | Littering/disposal of waste at marriage halls, community places, exhibition halls, mela grounds. | Rs. 5,000 per day |
| 18. | Encroachment of road by dhabas or shops and disposing waste on roadside/open space. | Rs. 1,000 per day |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19. | Encroachment by fruit/vegetable local vendors and disposing waste on roadside/open space. | Rs. 250 per day |
| 20. | Encroachment by hair-cutting salons and disposing waste on roadside/open space. | Rs. 250 per day |
| 21. | Encroachment and disposal of C&D waste in open space by businessmen/shopkeepers. | Rs. 5,000 per day |
| 22. | Disposal of waste by private nursing homes/hospitals/clinics/dispensaries on roadside/open space. | Rs. 5,000 per day |
| 23a. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Residents (1st offence). | Rs. 250 |
| 23b. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Residents (2nd & subsequent offences in a month). | Rs. 500 |
| 24a. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Shopkeepers (1st offence). | Rs. 500 |
| 24b. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Shopkeepers (2nd & subsequent offences in a month). | Rs. 1,000 |
| 25a. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Restaurant owners (1st offence). | Rs. 1,000 |
| 25b. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Restaurant owners (2nd & subsequent offences). | Rs. 2,000 |
| 26a. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Hotel owners (1st offence). | Rs. 1,500 |
| 26b. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Hotel owners (2nd & subsequent offences). | Rs. 2,500 |
| 27a. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Industrial establishments (1st offence). | Rs. 3,000 |
| 27b. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Industrial establishments (2nd & subsequent offences). | Rs. 5,000 |
| 28a. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Sweet/snack/fast-food vendors (1st offence). | Rs. 250 |
| 28b. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Sweet/snack/fast-food vendors (2nd & subsequent). | Rs. 500 |
| 29. | Failure of Bulk Waste Generator to register on centralised online portal. | Rs. 5,000 per month of default |
| 30. | Failure of Bulk Waste Generator to file annual returns by 30th June. | Rs. 2,000 per month of delay |
| 31. | Mixing of sanitary waste or special care waste in general waste stream. | Rs. 500 per offence (residents); Rs. 2,000 per offence (commercial) |

**Note.—**Penalties at Sl. No. 29–31 are new additions under these Bye-Laws to align with obligations created by SWM Rules, 2026, including mandatory online portal registration for Bulk Waste Generators and prohibition on mixing sanitary waste/special care waste streams.

## CHAPTER-VIII
## REPEAL AND SAVINGS

**20. Repeal.—**(1) Upon these Bye-Laws coming into force, the Door-to-Door Garbage Collection and Disposal Bye-Laws, 2016 of this Municipal Council Dalhousie, and any other rules, Bye-Laws or policies with regard to this matter adopted by the ULB, shall be repealed and shall be considered disaffirmed.

(2) Any work done or scheme implemented under the previous Bye-Laws shall not be invalidated unless it is directly contrary to the provisions of these Bye-Laws.

**21. Power to Amend.—**The Municipal Council Dalhousie may, from time to time, amend these Bye-Laws to bring them in conformity with any amendment to the Solid Waste Management Rules or directions of the Central Government, State Government, CPCB or National Green Tribunal.

## ANNEXURE
## SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM 2018 TO 2026 BYE-LAWS

The following table highlights the principal changes made to these Bye-Laws to align with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 :—

| Provision | Bye-Laws 2018 (SWM Rules, 2016) | Bye-Laws 2026 (SWM Rules, 2026) | Legal Basis |
|---|---|---|---|
| Segregation Streams | 3 streams: Biodegradable, Non-biodegradable, Domestic Hazardous Waste. | 4 streams: Wet Waste, Dry Waste, Sanitary Waste, Special Care Waste. | Rule, 5(b) SWM 2026 |
| Domestic Hazardous Waste | Separate stream with red bin. | Renamed 'Special Care Waste'; managed through designated deposition centres. | Rule, 3(zx) SWM 2026 |
| Colour Coding | Green, Blue, Red | Green (wet), Blue (dry), Red (sanitary), Black (special care). | Rule, 8(h)(iv) SWM 2026 |
| Bulk Waste Generator Threshold | Average waste generation > 100 kg/day. | 100 kg/day OR floor area ≥ 20,000 sq.m. OR water consumption ≥ 40,000 lpd. | Rule, 3(i) SWM 2026 |
| Bulk Waste Generator Obligation | Segregate and hand over to ULB. | EBWGR — must register online, set up decentralised wet waste processing or procure EBWGR certificates, file annual returns by 30th June. | Rule, 6 SWM 2026 |
| Online Portal | Not required | Mandatory registration for local bodies, bulk waste generators, facility operators, concessionaires. | Rules 6, 7, 8, 10 SWM 2026 |
| Annual Returns | Not specified | Annual returns by 30th June; quarterly returns by 15th of first month of next quarter for facility operators. | Rules, 7, 8 SWM 2026 |
| GPS Tracking | Not specified | Mandatory for collection/transport fleet in ULBs with population > 50,000. | Rule, 8(h)(ix) SWM 2026 |
| Sanitary Waste | Included in dry/non-biodegradable stream. | Separate stream (red bin); must be handed to registered incinerator/CBMWTF/processor. | Rule, 3(zp) SWM 2026 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Disposal Reference | Schedule-I of SWM Rules, 2016. | Schedule-II of SWM Rules, 2026 | Rule, 3(q) SWM 2026 |
| C&D Waste Rules | C&D Waste Management Rules, 2016. | Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025. | Rule, 5(d) SWM 2026 |
| Tipping Fee | Not specified | Sanitary Landfill user fee mandated for unsegregated or unprocessed waste. | Rule, 12(3-6) SWM 2026 |
| Environment Audit | Not specified | State PCB or Registered Environment Auditor shall undertake audit of sanitary landfill operations. | Rule, 12(7) SWM 2026 |
| Waste Hierarchy | Not specified | Mandatory: Prevention > Reduction > Reuse > Recycling > Recovery > Disposal. | Rule, 3(zzi) SWM 2026 |

Sd/-
*Senior Executive Officer*
*Municipal Council Dalhousie.*

---

**URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL SUJANPUR TIHRA, DISTT. HAMIRPUR (H.P.)
**Solid Waste Management (Collection, Transportation and Disposal) Bye-Laws, 2026**

NOTIFICATION

*Dated the 14th October, 2026*

**No. SWM Bye-laws 2026/MCS/2026-1970.—**In exercise of the powers conferred under Sections 202 and 217 of the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 (Act No. 12 of 1994), read with the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026, and in exercise of the powers vested in the Executive Officer, Municipal Council Sujanpur Tihra (in compliance of resolution No. 11(3)/2026, dated 25-08-2026), the final Solid Waste Management (Collection, Transportation and Disposal) Bye-Laws, 2026 are hereby published in Rajpatra (e-Gazette) Himachal Pradesh for information of the public as required under Section 217.

## CHAPTER-I
## GENERAL

**1. Short Title, Commencement and Application.—**(1) These Bye-Laws may be called the Solid Waste Management (Collection, Transportation and Disposal By-laws 2026) of Municipal Council, Sujanpur Tihra, Distt. Hamirpur (H.P.) for Municipal Solid Waste Management and Disposal.

(2) These Bye-Laws shall come into force on the date of their adoption and publication in the Rajpatra (Gazette of Himachal Pradesh Government).

(3) These Bye-Laws shall apply to Sujanpur Tihra, Distt. Hamirpur (H.P.) municipal area.

(4) These Bye-Laws are made in exercise of powers conferred by Sections 202 and 217 of the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 (Act No. 12 of 1994), read with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 (S.O. 388(E), dated 27 January 2026).

**2. Definitions.—**In these Bye-Laws, unless the context otherwise requires :—

**"Act"** means the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act 1994 and Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994.

**"Aerobic Composting"** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in the presence of oxygen.

**"Anaerobic Digestion"** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in absence of oxygen.

**"Authorization"** means the permission given by the concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee under SWM Rules, 2026 to the operator of a facility or urban local authority.

**"Biodegradable Waste"** means any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds.

**"Bio-methanation"** means a process which entails enzymatic decomposition of organic matter by microbial action to produce methane-rich biogas.

**"Brand Owner"** means a person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label.

**"Bulk Waste Generator"** means entities satisfying at least one of the following criteria: (i) buildings with floor area of 20,000 sq.m. or above; (ii) water consumption of 40,000 liters per day; or (iii) solid waste generation of 100 kg per day. This includes Central/State Government departments, local bodies, PSUs, private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, hostels, hotels, commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadia and sports complexes. [As per Rule 3(i) of SWM Rules, 2026 - Revised from 100 kg/day under 2016 Rules].

**"Bye-Laws"** means the regulatory framework notified by local body for facilitating implementation of SWM Rules, 2026 in their jurisdiction.

**"Co-processing"** means use of non-biodegradable and non-recyclable solid waste having calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg as raw material or energy source in industrial processes.

**"Combustible Waste"** means non-biodegradable, non-recyclable, non-reusable, non-hazardous solid waste having minimum calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg, excluding chlorinated materials.

**"Composting"** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter.

**"Decentralized Processing"** means establishment of dispersed facilities for maximizing processing of wet waste or horticulture waste, and segregation of dry

waste, sanitary waste and special care waste, closest to source of generation so as to optimize transportation.

**"Disposal"** means the final and safe disposal of post-processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings in sanitary landfills as specified in Schedule-II of SWM Rules, 2026.

**"Door-to-Door Collection"** means collection of solid waste from the door step of households, shops, commercial establishments, offices, institutional or any other non-residential premises; including collection from entry gate or designated location on ground floor in a housing society, multi-storied building, apartments, or large complex.

**"Dry Waste"** means waste other than wet waste, sanitary waste and special care waste; includes recyclable waste and non-recyclable waste. [**Note.—**Re-defined under SWM Rules, 2026 to exclude sanitary and special care waste].

**"Dump Sites"** means land utilized by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling.

**"Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR)"** means the obligation of bulk waste generators to ensure environmentally sound management of solid waste generated by them, including procurement of EBWGR certificates from local body. [New provision under SWM Rules, 2026].

**"Fine/Penalty"** means penalty imposed on waste generators or operators of waste processing and disposal facilities under these Bye-Laws for non-compliance.

**"Inerts"** means wastes which are non-biodegradable, non-recyclable or non-combustible street sweepings, dust and silt removed from surface drains.

**"Informal Waste Collector"** means individuals, associations or waste traders involved in collecting, segregating, sorting, sale and purchase of recyclable materials.

**"Local Body/Municipality"** means Municipal Council Sujanpur Tihra Distt. Hamirpur of Himachal Pradesh.

**"Material Recovery Facility (MRF)"** means a facility where solid waste other than wet waste and horticulture waste can be temporarily stored to facilitate segregation, sorting, and transfer of recyclables and non-recyclables to authorized recyclers or waste processors.

**"Non-biodegradable Waste"** means any waste that cannot be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds.

**"Registered Environment Auditor"** means Environment Auditor as defined under the Environment Audit Rules, 2025 as amended from time to time.

**"Residual Solid Waste"** means waste and rejects from solid waste processing facilities that are not suitable for recycling or further processing.

**"Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF)"** means fuel derived from solid waste such as plastic, wood, pulp or organic waste, excluding chlorinated materials, produced in the form of pellets or fluff.

**"Sanitary Land Filling"** means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert waste on land in a facility designed with protective measures against ground water, surface water and air pollution.

**"Sanitary Waste"** means waste comprising used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste. [Separately categorized under SWM Rules, 2026].

**"Secondary Storage"** means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots, material recovery facilities or bins for onward transportation.

**"Segregation"** means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely: (i) wet waste including agriculture and dairy waste; (ii) dry waste including recyclable waste, non-recyclable combustible waste; (iii) sanitary waste and non-recyclable inert waste; (iv) special care waste; and (v) construction and demolition waste. [Four-stream segregation mandated under SWM Rules, 2026].

**"Special Care Waste"** means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans or containers, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, waste batteries, used or waste needles and syringes and contaminated gauze, or any other waste notified by CPCB. [Replaces 'Domestic Hazardous Waste' under SWM Rules, 2026].

**"Tipping Fee"** means a fee or support price paid to the concessionaire or third party and operator of waste processing facility or for disposal of residual solid waste at the landfill.

**"User Fee"** means a fee imposed by the local body on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services.

**"Waste Generator"** means every person or group of persons, every residential premises and non-residential establishment including Indian Railways and defense establishments, which generate solid waste.

**"Waste Hierarchy"** means the priority order for managing solid waste: prevention > reduction > reuse > recycling > recovery > disposal. [New provision under SWM Rules, 2026].

**"Waste Picker / Collector"** means a person or groups of persons informally engaged in collection and recovery of reusable and recyclable solid waste from source of generation, streets, bins, MRFs, processing and disposal facilities.

**"Waste-to-Energy"** means use of solid waste for generation of energy including co-processing through incineration or bio methanation.

**"Wet Waste"** means organic waste including kitchen waste, food waste, vegetable waste, meat waste, fruits waste, flower waste, and biodegradable waste. [New terminology under SWM Rules, 2026 replacing 'biodegradable waste' for primary collection purposes].

Words and expressions used herein but not defined shall have the same meaning as in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994; and the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026.

## CHAPTER-II
## MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

**3. Integrated Solid Waste Management System.—**The Municipal Council Sujanpur Tihra, Distt. Hamirpur shall establish an Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) system with the aim of reducing the amount of waste being disposed, while maximizing resource recovery and efficiency. The preferred Waste Hierarchy order, as mandated by SWM Rules 2026, shall be :—

- Prevention — reducing waste generation at source (most preferred)
- Reduction and Reuse — minimizing waste and reusing materials to the extent possible.
- Recycling — recovery of recyclable material through segregation, collection and re-processing.
- Composting/Bio-methanation — processing of organic fraction of waste; composting used to improve soil health.
- Waste-to-Energy — energy recovery through heat, electricity or fuel where material recovery is not possible (e.g., bio methanation, incineration, production of RDF, co-processing).
- Disposal — residual inert waste disposed in sanitary landfills in accordance with Schedule-II of SWM Rules, 2026 (least preferred option).

(2) Decentralized Processing shall be prioritized, especially for wet waste and horticulture waste, to minimize transportation and maximize local resource recovery, in accordance with SWM Rules, 2026.

(3) The ISWM system shall be environment friendly and promote greenhouse gas emission reductions through waste minimization, recycling, waste-to-energy strategies and landfill gas capture.

## CHAPTER-III
## COLLECTION & TRANSPORTATION OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

**4. Four-Stream Segregation and Primary Storage at Source :—**

**Note.—**Major Change from 2018 Bye-Laws: SWM Rules, 2026 mandate FOUR-stream segregation (wet waste, dry waste, sanitary waste, special care waste) instead of the previous three-stream system (biodegradable, non-biodegradable, domestic hazardous waste). 'Domestic Hazardous Waste' is now called 'Special Care Waste'.

(1) It shall be the prime responsibility of every waste generator/citizen to segregate the waste generated by them into FOUR separate streams and hand over segregated waste to authorized waste pickers or waste collectors designated by the ULB or agency hired by ULB:

| Waste Stream | Color Code | Types of Waste | Handling |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wet Waste | Green Bin | Kitchen waste, food waste, vegetable waste, meat waste, fruit waste, flower waste, biodegradable waste, agriculture & dairy waste. | Composting, bio methanation or decentralized processing. |
| Dry Waste | Blue Bin | Recyclable waste (paper, plastic, glass, metal), non-recyclable combustible waste; excludes sanitary & special care waste. | MRF, recycling facility, RDF plant. |
| Sanitary Waste | Red Bin | Used diapers, sanitary napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and similar waste. | Registered incinerator, common CBMWTF or authorized processor. |
| Special Care Waste (formerly Domestic Hazardous Waste) | Black Bin | Discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFLs, expired medicines, broken thermometers, waste batteries, used needles/syringes. | Designated Special Care Waste Deposition Centre. |

(2) Every waste generator shall keep suitable containers for the separate storage of each waste stream. Color-coded bins shall be used as specified above.

(3) All gated communities and institutions with more than 5,000 sq.m area, and all resident welfare associations, market associations, hotels and restaurants shall, within one year from the date of notification of these Bye-Laws, ensure segregation of waste at source, facilitate collection in separate streams, and hand over recyclable material to authorized waste pickers or recyclers. Bio-degradable/wet waste shall be processed through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible.

(4) Sanitary waste shall be securely wrapped in the pouches provided by manufacturers or brand owners, or in suitable wrapping material as instructed by the ULB, and placed in the sanitary waste (red) bin separately from dry waste or wet waste.

(5) Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for waste generated during the course of their activity and shall deposit such waste at waste storage depot, container or vehicle as notified by the Municipality.

(6) Construction and Demolition waste shall be stored separately at source and disposed of as per the Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025.

(7) Horticulture and garden waste shall be stored separately at source and disposed of as per directions of the local body from time to time.

(8) No untreated bio-medical waste, e-waste, hazardous chemicals and industrial waste shall be mixed with municipal solid waste.

(9) No person shall burn or bury solid waste generated by them, or throw it on streets, open public spaces, drains or water bodies.

(10) No person shall organize an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the Municipality at least three working days in advance.

The Municipal Council Sujanpur Tihra, Distt. Hamirpur user shall ensure segregation and proper handover of waste.

**5. Primary Collection of Municipal Solid Waste .—**(1) Municipal Council shall ensure 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-story buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, and housing complexes, waste may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location.

(2) Vehicles used for collection and transportation shall be equipped with appropriate size and capacity to provide SEPARATE COMPARTMENTS for wet waste and dry waste, and provide necessary arrangements for separate collection of sanitary waste, special care waste and horticultural waste. No intermixing of waste streams shall occur during transportation.

(3) Collection vehicles shall be equipped with GPS tracking devices for ULBs. The same may be extended to smaller ULBs depending on requirement.

(4) Timings for door-to-door collection shall be fixed by the concerned ULB as follows:—

- Residential areas: Generally, 6.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.
- Commercial complexes, offices and secondary bins: 9.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.

(5) Collection vehicles such as tricycles, auto tippers etc. shall be equipped with audible alarms as per rules. Timings shall be strictly followed by sanitation workers.

(6) Municipal Council Sujanpur Tihra, Distt. Hamirpur shall establish a system to recognize organizations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and integrate authorized waste pickers in solid waste management, including provision of identity cards.

(7) Municipal Council Sujanpur Tihra, Distt. Hamirpur shall facilitate formation of Self-Help Groups and encourage integration of informal waste pickers in solid waste management.

(8) Street sweepings and horticulture waste shall be collected separately. Horticulture/garden waste shall be processed in parks and gardens as far as possible.

(9) Municipal Council Sujanpur Tihra, Distt. Hamirpur shall set up a ward-level SWM office/center in each ward for grievance redressal and solid waste management.

**6. Duties of Bulk Waste Generators :—**

**Note.—**New requirement under SWM Rules, 2026: All Bulk Waste Generators must register on the centralized online portal and comply with Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR) obligations.

**Every Bulk Waste Generator shall :—**

(a) Register themselves with the concerned local body through the centralised online portal. Any change in registration information shall be notified to the local body.

(b) Make necessary arrangements for collecting and handing over dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste to the local body or agency authorised by it.

(c) Set up and operate a wet waste processing facility of adequate capacity (including for horticulture waste) to process all wet waste generated. Existing bulk waste generators unable to set up decentralised wet waste processing shall seek exemption from the local body and procure EBWGR certificates.

(d) Fulfil Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR) for: (i) processing of wet waste; and (ii) environmentally sound management of dry waste, special care waste and sanitary waste, as per norms issued by CPCB.

(e) Submit annual returns by 30th June every year on the centralised online portal in respect of EBWGR obligations. Annual returns shall be submitted to local bodies for further processing and made available in the public domain.

(f) Not mix biomedical waste with solid waste if identified as an occupier under Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(g) Not engage with any entity not having registration mandated under these rules.

**7. User Charges for Door-to-Door Collection Services :—**(1) User charges for door-to-door collection services shall be collected from every household and establishment in all wards within the municipal boundaries. The user charge schedule is as follows :—

**MONTHLY USER CHARGE:**

| Sl. No. | Category | Monthly User Charge (INR) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Household (area less than 2,000 sq. ft.) | Rs. 50 |
| 2. | Household (area more than 2,000 sq. ft.) | Rs. 100 |
| 3. | Commercial Complex (Dhaba, sweet shop, coffee house, provisional stores) | Rs. 350 |
| 4. | Pan Shop | Rs. 80 |
| 5. | Tea Shop | Rs. 80 |
| 6. | Shops (daily needs, clothes) | Rs. 100 |
| 7. | Vegetables & Fruits Shops (Wholesale) | Rs. 500 |
| 8. | Vegetables & Fruits Shops (Retail) | Rs. 100 |
| 9. | Sweet/Snacks Shop (Big) | Rs. 400 |
| 10. | Offices (2 rooms) | Rs. 100 |
| 11. | Offices (3–5 rooms) | Rs. 100 |
| 12. | Offices (6–10 rooms) | Rs. 100 |
| 13. | Offices (11–20 rooms) | Rs. 200 |
| 14. | Offices (more than 20 rooms) | Rs. 500 for 20 rooms + Rs. 100 per additional room |
| 15. | Bank (Floor area > 1,000 sq. ft.) | Rs. 750 |
| 16. | Government Schools | Rs. 100 |
| 17. | Private Schools (up to 100 students) | Rs. 500 |
| 18. | Private Schools (more than 100 students) | Rs. 1,500 |
| 19. | Bakeries (small) | Rs. 500 |
| 20. | Bakeries (manufacturing units) | Rs. 500 |
| 21. | PG Hostel/Guest House (up to 10 rooms) | Rs. 500 |
| 22. | PG Hostel/Guest House (11–20 rooms) | Rs. 1,500 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 23. | PG Hostel/Guest House (21–30 rooms) | Rs. 2,500 |
| 24. | PG Hostel/Guest House (more than 30 rooms) | Rs. 2,500 for 30 rooms + Rs. 500 per additional room |
| 25. | Dharamshala | Rs. 200 |
| 26. | Factories (Manufacturing unit) | Rs. 1,500 |
| 27. | Workshop (Tyre puncture shop) | Rs. 100 |
| 28. | Workshop (repair shop) | Rs. 100 |
| 29. | Workshop (repair + spare parts shop) | Rs. 500 |
| 30. | Workshop (vehicle showroom, repair + spare parts) | Rs. 500 |
| 31. | Workshop (not touching any NH or SH) | Rs. 300 |
| 32. | Restaurants | Rs. 500 |
| 33. | Restaurants + Bar | Rs. 1,000 |
| 34. | Cinema Hall (Theatre, multiplex) | Rs. 1,500 |
| 35. | Government College | Rs. 1,000 |
| 36. | Private College | Rs. 1,200 |
| 37. | Hospital/Nursing Home (up to 50 beds) | Rs. 1,500 |
| 38. | Hospital/Nursing Home (51–100 beds) | Rs. 2,000 |
| 39. | Hospital/Nursing Home (more than 100 beds) | Rs. 2,000 + Rs. 250 per additional bed |
| 40. | Clinics | Rs. 100 |
| 41. | Clinics with medicine shops | Rs. 100 |
| 42. | Chemist Shop | Rs. 100 |
| 43. | Laboratory | Rs. 100 |
| 44. | Banquet Hall/Hotel | Rs. 2,000 & Rs. 2,000 per trip on demand |
| 45. | Special Hotels (more than 50 rooms) | Rs. 15,000 & Rs. 2,000 per trip on demand |
| 46. | Bulk vehicle on demand (Dumper) | Rs. 3,000 per trip |
| 47. | Big Malls | Rs. 2,000 per floor |
| 48. | Meat Shops | Rs. 150 |
| 49. | Confectionery + Veg Shop | Rs. 100 |
| 50. | Scrap Dealers | Rs. 400 |
| 51. | Street Vendor | Rs. 80 |
| 52. | Cow dung from cattle at households | Rs. 350 |

**Note.—**User charges as prescribed above can be revised by the ULB from time to time keeping in view the 'Polluter Pays Principle' to meet the operation and maintenance cost of services under Solid Waste Management. User charges, contact persons and numbers shall be conveyed to the general public through display on vehicles, hoardings, pamphlets, etc.

(2) No manual loading or unloading of waste in compactor shall be practiced with open hands or without safety measures, in accordance with SWM Rules, 2026.

**8. Secondary Storage of Municipal Solid Waste.—**(1) Municipal Council shall develop secondary storage bins/points for collection of waste and shall monitor their condition regularly. Storage bins shall be :—

- Designed on the basis of quantity of waste generated and population density
- Minimum 500 meters between two bins; within radius of 1 km, maximum 5 bins

- Covered with movable lid and connected with metallic or non-metallic road
- Colour-coded for different waste streams as per SWM Rules, 2026
- Artistic in design to motivate citizens to use them

(2) Color coding for secondary storage bins shall strictly follow SWM Rules, 2026: Green for wet/biodegradable waste; Blue for dry waste; Red for sanitary waste; Black for special care waste.

(3) All cooperative societies, residential welfare associations and institutions shall place suitable bins approved by the ULB in their compounds for proper waste storage and collection.

(4) Municipal Council Sujanpur Tihra, Distt. Hamirpur shall establish Special Care Waste (formerly Domestic Hazardous Waste) Deposition Centers — atleast one center for every 20 sq.km. area—and notify timings for receiving such waste.

(5) Municipal Council Sujanpur Tihra, Distt. Hamirpur shall set up covered secondary storage facility for street sweepings and silt from surface drains where direct collection is not convenient.

(6) Bio-medical and industrial waste shall not be mixed with municipal solid waste. Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBMWTF) shall be developed on cluster basis.

(7) Stray animals shall be restricted from roaming in and around waste disposal sites, secondary storage bins and public places.

**9. Secondary Collection and Transportation .—**(1) Each secondary storage bin shall be attended daily by auto tipper, tractor or compactor.

(2) Closed vehicles shall be used for transportation of waste to prevent foul dour, littering and unsightly conditions. Separate compartments shall be maintained for different waste streams.

(3) Transport segregated wet waste to registered wet waste processing facility; dry waste to registered MRF or processing facility; sanitary waste and special care waste to registered recycler, processor, incinerator, or CBMWTF.

(4) Municipal Council Sujanpur Tihra, Distt. Hamirpur shall ensure safe storage and transportation of special care waste (formerly domestic hazardous waste) to authorized disposal facilities.

(5) GPS/GPRS tracking shall be installed in collection and transportation vehicles for ULBs having population above 50,000.

## CHAPTER-IV
## PROCESSING & DISPOSAL OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

**10. Online Registration and Reporting.—**

**Note.—**New requirement under SWM Rules 2026: All local bodies, concessionaires, waste processing facility operators and bulk waste generators must register on the centralized online portal and file quarterly and annual returns.

(1) The Municipal Council Sujanpur Tihra, Distt. Hamirpur shall register on the centralized online portal as mandated by SWM Rules, 2026.

(2) All waste processing facility operators shall register on the centralized online portal and file: (i) quarterly returns by 15th of the first month of the next quarter; and (ii) annual returns by 30th June every year, in respect of quantities of wet waste, dry waste, special care waste, sanitary waste and horticulture waste received and processed.

(3) Data filed by operators shall be made available in the public domain and published on the website of the local body.

**11. Waste Processing.—**(1) Municipal Council Sujanpur Tihra, Distt. Hamirpur, with approval of State Pollution Control Board, shall develop solid waste processing plants to utilize daily generated biodegradable/wet waste so as to reduce the quantity going to sanitary landfill.

(2) The following processing methods shall be promoted, in accordance with SWM Rules, 2026 :—

- Composting: Windrow composting plant, vermicomposting plant
- Bio-methanation: Bio-gas plants, Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) plants
- Material Recovery Facilities (MRF): For dry waste segregation, sorting and channelization.
- Waste-to-Energy: Incineration (for non-recyclable, non-biodegradable waste with calorific value > 1500 kcal/kg), RDF plants.
- Co-processing: Sending non-biodegradable dry waste as RDF to nearby cement factories.

(3) Decentralized composting and community-level bio-gas generation shall be promoted actively, including home composting and horticulture waste processing within parks and gardens.

(4) All RDF/SCF plants shall register and report availability of RDF on the centralized online portal on a monthly basis.

(5) RDF or Segregated Combustible Fraction supplied to Waste-to-Energy plants shall have a minimum calorific value of 1500 Kcal/kg.

**12. Waste Disposal.—**(1) Municipal Council shall ensure that only the following categories of waste go to the sanitary landfill: non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible, non-energy recoverable dry waste; non-reactive inert waste; pre-processing rejects; and residues from waste processing facilities. NO wet waste or construction and demolition waste shall be disposed in the sanitary landfill.

(2) Sanitary landfills shall meet the specifications given in Schedule-II of SWM Rules, 2026.

(3) A Sanitary Landfill user fee shall be levied for unsegregated waste, recyclable or energy recoverable waste, unprocessed biodegradable waste or C&D waste sent to the sanitary landfill. The user fee for such waste shall be higher than the collection, transportation and waste processing costs, as per SWM Rules, 2026.

(4) Municipal Council Sujanpur Tihra, Distt. Hamirpur shall investigate all old open dump sites for potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation and take necessary actions.

(5) Open dumping shall be completely phased out in accordance with the timeline prescribed in Schedule-I of SWM Rules, 2026.

(6) The operator of the Sanitary Landfill shall register under SWM Rules, 2026 on the centralized portal and file annual returns by 30th June every year.

## CHAPTER-V
## MONITORING BY WARD SANITATION COMMITTEE

**13. Constitution of Ward Sanitation Committee.—**A Ward Sanitation Committee (WSC) shall be constituted in each ward of the Municipal Council. The WSC shall have 11 to 15 members comprising :—

- Ward member (Elected Representative)
- Sanitary Inspector
- Tax collector or designated officer of the ULB for each ward
- Representatives of Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs)
- Representatives from slum sanitation committees
- Representatives of Community Based Organisations (SHGs, youth clubs, etc.)
- Local leaders and senior citizens

The Ward Sanitation Committee shall oversee all sanitation activities in the ward and shall act as the first point of grievance redressal on sanitation issues.

**14. Functions of Ward Sanitation Committee :—**

- Oversee sanitation and cleanliness activities in the ward
- Act as a grievance redressal point on sanitation issues at ward level
- Impose fines on offenders as per these Bye-Laws, and also have the power to waive penalties in appropriate cases.
- Promote home composting, bio-gas generation and decentralised processing of waste at community level.
- Issue written warnings to offenders. After two warnings, penalty shall be collected as per these Bye-Laws.
- Monitor the door-to-door collection services, proper functioning of secondary storage bins and report deficiencies to the ULB.

## CHAPTER-VI
## RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAKEHOLDERS

**15. Responsibilities of Waste Generators :—**

- Segregate and store waste in FOUR separate streams at source — wet waste, dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste — and hand over to authorised waste collectors as per ULB directions.
- Not throw, burn or bury solid waste on streets, open public spaces, drains or water bodies.

- Not let dirty water, mud, night soil, cow dung, urine or polluted water accumulate in own compound or flow on common streets.
- Securely wrap used sanitary waste in pouches provided by manufacturers or in suitable biodegradable wrapping material, and place in the sanitary waste bin.
- Dispose of recyclable waste to authorised waste pickers or collectors designated by the ULB.
- Pay user fees as specified in these Bye-Law
- Not throw or burn dead animals or their remains in any public place
- Comply with directions of the Ward Sanitation Committee and the ULB.

**16. Responsibilities of Bulk Waste Generators :—**

- Register on the centralised online portal of the local body
- Set up and operate wet waste processing facility of adequate capacity or procure EBWGR certificates from the local body.
- Hand over dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste to the local body or authorised agency.
- Submit annual returns by 30th June every year on the centralised online portal
- Ensure that solid waste is not littered during transportation
- Pay EBWGR certificate costs as determined by CPCB guidelines.

**17. Responsibilities of Municipal Council Sujanpur Tihra :—**

- Register on the centralised online portal and comply with all reporting requirements under SWM Rules, 2026.
- Ensure daily, year-round cleaning of all common roads, public places, temporary settlements, slums, markets, parks, gardens, tourist spots and cemeteries within its territorial area.
- Provide and maintain suitable colour-coded community bins on public roads or other public spaces.
- Ensure collection, transportation and processing of solid waste in an environmentally sound manner in accordance with guidelines of CPCB and MoHUA.
- Generate EBWGR certificates for procurement by bulk waste generators after waste is delivered to registered processing facilities.
- Designate one Ward Officer in every ward to supervise sanitation activities, waste containers, public toilets, transfer stations and disposal facilities.

- Facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities, adopting suitable technology and guidelines issued by MoHUA/CPCB.
- Conduct regular Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns on minimal waste generation, segregation, reuse, and user fee payment.
- Replace chemical fertilizers with compost in all parks and gardens within two years of notification.
- Ensure all workers handling solid waste are provided with personal protective equipment — uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate footwear and masks.
- Promote formalisation of informal waste sector and integration of waste pickers into the formal SWM system with identity cards and priority.
- File quarterly and annual returns as required under SWM Rules, 2026
- In case of accident at any solid waste facility, the officer-in-charge shall report to the Municipal Council Sujanpur Tihra, Distt. Hamirpur immediately.
-

## CHAPTER-VII
## PROSECUTION & PENALTIES

**18. Prosecution.—**(1) Prosecution may be made for violation of these Bye-Laws under :—

- Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 (S.O. 388(E), dated 27 January 2026)
- Himachal Pradesh Municipal Council Sujanpur Tihra, Distt. Hamirpur Act, 1994
- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(2) Prosecution may also be initiated against officials or workers responsible for implementing services under these Bye-Laws if they fail to perform their tasks or delay implementation.

(3) Whosoever contravenes these Bye-Laws shall, in addition to penalties mentioned herein, be liable for disconnection of water supply, electricity and other civic amenities. The Executive Officer of the ULB may request the competent authorities to withdraw any other service granted in favour of the offending institution, commercial establishment or person.

**19. Schedule of Penalties.—**Fixed penalties for violation of these Bye-Laws are as follows :—

**PENALTY:—**

| Sl. No. | Offence | Penalty (Municipal Council) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Littering by residents of residential colony | Rs. 500 per day |
| 2. | Open dumping by shopkeepers | Rs. 1,000 per day |
| 3. | Littering/open dumping by restaurant owners | Rs. 2,000 per day |
| 4. | Littering/open dumping by hotel owners | Rs. 2,000 per day |
| 5. | Littering/open dumping by industries | Rs. 5,000 per day |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. | Street vendors (fast food, chat, ice cream, juice corners etc.) | Rs. 250 per day |
| 7. | Open defecation/urination in public place | Rs. 500 per offence |
| 8. | Disposal of dung in open/public space | Rs. 2,000 per day |
| 9. | Disposal of C&D waste in open space/roadside/public place by resident. | Rs. 2,000 per day |
| 10. | Littering of dung, C&D waste on road while transporting by private vehicle/tractor | Rs. 2,000 per day |
| 11. | Disposal of waste water from house in non-authorised place | Rs. 2,000 per day |
| 12. | Disposal of sewer in non-authorised place | Rs. 5,000 per day |
| 13. | Not keeping closed dustbins in adequate number by commercial establishments. | Rs. 5,000 per day |
| 14. | Spilling of oil, dust, water or other material by roadside mechanics. | Rs. 1,000 per day |
| 15. | Disposal of skin, feather, blood, flesh or any other animal material by shopkeeper. | Rs. 2,000 per day |
| 16. | Littering by pet animals (dogs, cow, etc.) due to owner negligence. | Rs. 1,000 per day |
| 17. | Littering/disposal of waste at marriage halls, community places, exhibition halls, mela grounds. | Rs. 5,000 per day |
| 18. | Encroachment of road by dhabas or shops and disposing waste on roadside/open space. | Rs. 1,000 per day |
| 19. | Encroachment by fruit/vegetable local vendors and disposing waste on roadside/open space. | Rs. 250 per day |
| 20. | Encroachment by hair-cutting salons and disposing waste on roadside/open space. | Rs. 250 per day |
| 21. | Encroachment and disposal of C&D waste in open space by businessmen/shopkeepers. | Rs. 5,000 per day |
| 22. | Disposal of waste by private nursing homes/hospitals/clinics/dispensaries on roadside/open space. | Rs. 5,000 per day |
| 23a. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Residents (1st offence). | Rs. 250 |
| 23b. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Residents (2nd & subsequent offences in a month) | Rs. 500 |
| 24a. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Shopkeepers (1st offence). | Rs. 500 |
| 24b. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Shopkeepers (2nd & subsequent offences in a month). | Rs. 1,000 |
| 25a. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Restaurant owners (1st offence). | Rs. 1,000 |
| 25b. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Restaurant owners (2nd & subsequent offences). | Rs. 2,000 |
| 26a. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Hotel owners (1st offence). | Rs. 1,500 |
| 26b. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Hotel owners (2nd & subsequent offences). | Rs. 2,500 |
| 27a. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Industrial establishments (1st offence). | Rs. 3,000 |
| 27b. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Industrial establishments (2nd & subsequent offences). | Rs. 5,000 |
| 28a. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Sweet/snack/fast-food vendors (1st offence). | Rs. 250 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 28b. | Non-segregation of waste at source — Sweet/snack/fast-food vendors (2nd & subsequent). | Rs. 500 |
| 29. | Failure of Bulk Waste Generator to register on centralised online portal. | Rs. 5,000 per month of default |
| 30. | Failure of Bulk Waste Generator to file annual returns by 30th June. | Rs. 2,000 per month of delay |
| 31. | Mixing of sanitary waste or special care waste in general waste stream. | Rs. 500 per offence (residents); Rs. 2,000 per offence (commercial) |

**Note.—**Penalties at Sl. No. 29–31 are new additions under these Bye-Laws to align with obligations created by SWM Rules 2026, including mandatory online portal registration for Bulk Waste Generators and prohibition on mixing sanitary waste/special care waste streams.

## CHAPTER-VIII
## REPEAL AND SAVINGS

**20. Repeal.—**(1) Upon these Bye-Laws coming into force, the Door-to-Door Garbage Collection and Disposal Bye-Laws 2018 of this Municipal Council Sujanpur Tihra, Distt. Hamirpur, and any other rules, bye-laws or policies with regard to this matter adopted by the ULB, shall be repealed and shall be considered disaffirmed.

(2) Any work done or scheme implemented under the previous Bye-Laws shall not be invalidated unless it is directly contrary to the provisions of these Bye-Laws.

**21. Power to Amend.—**The Municipal Council Sujanpur Tihra, Distt. Hamirpur may, from time to time, amend these Bye-Laws to bring them in conformity with any amendment to the Solid Waste Management Rules or directions of the Central Government, State Government, CPCB or National Green Tribunal.

## ANNEXURE
## SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM 2018 TO 2026 BYE-LAWS

The following table highlights the principal changes made to these Bye-Laws to align with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 :—

| Provision | Bye-Laws 2018 (SWM Rules 2016) | Bye-Laws 2026 (SWM Rules 2026) | Legal Basis |
|---|---|---|---|
| Segregation Streams | 3 streams: Biodegradable, Non-biodegradable, Domestic Hazardous Waste. | 4 streams: Wet Waste, Dry Waste, Sanitary Waste, Special Care Waste. | Rule 5(b) SWM 2026. |
| Domestic Hazardous Waste | Separate stream with red bin. | Renamed 'Special Care Waste'; managed through designated deposition centres. | Rule 3(zx) SWM 2026. |
| Color Coding | Green, Blue, Red | Green (wet), Blue (dry), Red (sanitary), Black (special care). | Rule 8(h)(iv) SWM 2026. |
| Bulk Waste Generator Threshold | Average waste generation > 100 kg/day. | 100 kg/day OR floor area ≥ 20,000 sq.m. OR water consumption ≥ 40,000 lpd. | Rule 3(i) SWM 2026. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bulk Waste Generator Obligation | Segregate and hand over to ULB. | EBWGR — must register online, set up decentralized wet waste processing or procure EBWGR certificates, file annual returns by 30 June. | Rule 6 SWM 2026. |
| Online Portal | Not required | Mandatory registration for local bodies, bulk waste generators, facility operators, concessionaires. | Rules 6, 7, 8, 10 SWM 2026. |
| Annual Returns | Not specified | Annual returns by 30 June; quarterly returns by 15th of first month of next quarter for facility operators. | Rules 7, 8 SWM 2026. |
| GPS Tracking | Not specified | Mandatory for collection/transport fleet in ULBs with population > 50,000. | Rule 8(h)(ix) SWM 2026. |
| Sanitary Waste | Included in dry/non-biodegradable stream. | Separate stream (red bin); must be handed to registered incinerator/CBMWTF/processor. | Rule 3(zp) SWM 2026. |
| Disposal Reference | Schedule-I of SWM Rules, 2016. | Schedule-II of SWM Rules 2026 | Rule 3(q) SWM 2026. |
| C&D Waste Rules | C&D Waste Management Rules, 2016. | Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025. | Rule 5(d) SWM 2026. |
| Tipping Fee | Not specified | Sanitary Landfill user fee mandated for unsegregated or unprocessed waste. | Rule 12(3-6) SWM 2026. |
| Environment Audit | Not specified | State PCB or Registered Environment Auditor shall undertake audit of sanitary landfill operations. | Rule 12(7) SWM 2026. |
| Waste Hierarchy | Not specified | Mandatory: Prevention > Reduction > Reuse > Recycling > Recovery > Disposal. | Rule 3(zzi) SWM 2026. |

Sd/-
*Executive Officer*
*Municipal Council Sujanpur Tihra,*
*Distt. Hamirpur (H.P.).*

---

**OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL JAWALI, DISTRICT KANGRA (H.P.)**
**The Solid Waste Management (Collection, Transportation and Disposal) Bye-Laws, 2026 of Municipal Council Jawali, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh**

DRAFT BYE-LAWS

*Dated the 9th October, 2026*

**No. MCJ/998-999/2026.—**In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 202 and 217 of the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994, and in alignment with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 the Municipal Council Jawali hereby proposes to make the following bye-laws. The

draft is published for information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that objections or suggestions, if any, may be submitted in writing to the Executive Officer, Municipal Council Jawali, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, within fifteen days from the date of publication of this notification in the Rajpatra (e-Gazette) of Himachal Pradesh. Objections and suggestions received within the prescribed period shall be considered before the bye-laws are finalised.

## CHAPTER-I
## GENERAL

**1. Short Title, Commencement and Application.—**(1) These Bye-Laws may be called the Solid Waste Management (Collection, Transportation and Disposal Bye-laws-2026) of Municipal Council Jawali for Municipal Solid Waste Management and Disposal.

(2) These Bye-Laws shall come into force on the date of their adoption and publication in the Rajpatra (Gazette of Himachal Pradesh Government).

(3) These Bye-Laws shall apply to the entire municipal area of Municipal Council Jawali.

(4) These Bye-Laws are made in exercise of powers conferred by Sections 202 and 217 of the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 (Act No. 12 of 1994), read with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 [S.O. 388(E), dated 27 January 2026].

**2. Definitions.—**In these Bye-Laws, unless the context otherwise requires:—

**"Act"** means the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1994 and Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994.

**"Aerobic Composting"** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in the presence of oxygen.

**"Anaerobic Digestion"** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in absence of oxygen.

**"Authorisation"** means the permission given by the concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee under SWM Rules, 2026 to the operator of a facility or urban local authority.

**"Biodegradable Waste"** means any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds.

**"Bio-methanation"** means a process which entails enzymatic decomposition of organic matter by microbial action to produce methane-rich biogas.

**"Brand Owner"** means a person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label.

**"Bulk Waste Generator"** means entities satisfying at least one of the following criteria: (i) buildings with floor area of 20,000 sq.m. or above; (ii) water consumption of 40,000 litres per day; or (iii) solid waste generation of 100 kg per day. This includes Central/State Government departments, local bodies, PSUs, private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, hostels, hotels, commercial

establishments, markets, places of worship, stadia and sports complexes. [As per Rule 3(i) of SWM Rules, 2026 - Revised from 100 kg/day under 2016 Rules]

**"Bye-Laws"** means the regulatory framework notified by local body for facilitating implementation of SWM Rules, 2026 in their jurisdiction.

**"Co-processing"** means use of non-biodegradable and non-recyclable solid waste having calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg as raw material or energy source in industrial processes.

**"Combustible Waste"** means non-biodegradable, non-recyclable, non-reusable, non-hazardous solid waste having minimum calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg, excluding chlorinated materials.

**"Composting"** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter.

**"Decentralised Processing"** means establishment of dispersed facilities for maximising processing of wet waste or horticulture waste, and segregation of dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste, closest to source of generation so as to optimise transportation.

**"Disposal"** means the final and safe disposal of post-processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings in sanitary landfills as specified in Schedule-II of SWM Rules, 2026.

**"Door-to-Door Collection"** means collection of solid waste from the door step of households, shops, commercial establishments, offices, institutional or any other non-residential premises; including collection from entry gate or designated location on ground floor in a housing society, multi-storied building, apartments, or large complex.

**"Dry Waste"** means waste other than wet waste, sanitary waste and special care waste; includes recyclable waste and non-recyclable waste. (**Note.—**Re-defined under SWM Rules, 2026 to exclude sanitary and special care waste).

**"Dump Sites"** means land utilised by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling.

**"Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR)"** means the obligation of bulk waste generators to ensure environmentally sound management of solid waste generated by them, including procurement of EBWGR certificates from local body. (New provision under SWM Rules, 2026).

**"Fine/Penalty"** means penalty imposed on waste generators or operators of waste processing and disposal facilities under these Bye-Laws for non-compliance.

**"Inerts"** means wastes which are non-biodegradable, non-recyclable or non-combustible street sweepings, dust and silt removed from surface drains.

**"Informal Waste Collector"** means individuals, associations or waste traders involved in collecting, segregating, sorting, sale and purchase of recyclable materials.

**"Local Body/Municipality"** means Municipal Council Jawali of Himachal Pradesh.

**"Material Recovery Facility (MRF)"** means a facility where solid waste other than wet waste and horticulture waste can be temporarily stored to facilitate segregation, sorting, and transfer of recyclables and non-recyclables to authorised recyclers or waste processors.

**"Non-biodegradable Waste"** means any waste that cannot be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds.

**"Registered Environment Auditor"** means Environment Auditor as defined under the Environment Audit Rules, 2025 as amended from time to time.

**"Residual Solid Waste"** means waste and rejects from solid waste processing facilities that are not suitable for recycling or further processing.

**"Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF)"** means fuel derived from solid waste such as plastic, wood, pulp or organic waste, excluding chlorinated materials, produced in the form of pellets or fluff.

**"Sanitary Land Filling"** means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert waste on land in a facility designed with protective measures against ground water, surface water and air pollution.

**"Sanitary Waste"** means waste comprising used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste. (Separately categorised under SWM Rules, 2026)

**"Secondary Storage"** means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots, material recovery facilities or bins for onward transportation.

**"Segregation"** means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely: (i) wet waste including agriculture and dairy waste; (ii) dry waste including recyclable waste, non-recyclable combustible waste; (iii) sanitary waste and non-recyclable inert waste; (iv) special care waste; and (v) construction and demolition waste. (Four-stream segregation mandated under SWM Rules, 2026)

**"Special Care Waste"** means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans or containers, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, waste batteries, used or waste needles and syringes and contaminated gauze, or any other waste notified by CPCB. (Replaces 'Domestic Hazardous Waste' under SWM Rules, 2026)

**"Tipping Fee"** means a fee or support price paid to the concessionaire or third party and operator of waste processing facility or for disposal of residual solid waste at the landfill.

**"User Fee"** means a fee imposed by the local body on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services.

**"Waste Generator"** means every person or group of persons, every residential premises and non-residential establishment including Indian Railways and defence establishments, which generate solid waste.

**"Waste Hierarchy"** means the priority order for managing solid waste: prevention > reduction > reuse > recycling > recovery > disposal. (New provision under SWM Rules, 2026)

**"Waste Picker/Collector"** means a person or groups of persons informally engaged in collection and recovery of reusable and recyclable solid waste from source of generation, streets, bins, MRFs, processing and disposal facilities.

**"Waste-to-Energy"** means use of solid waste for generation of energy including co-processing through incineration or biomethanation.

**"Wet Waste"** means organic waste including kitchen waste, food waste, vegetable waste, meat waste, fruits waste, flower waste, and biodegradable waste. (New terminology under SWM Rules, 2026 replacing 'biodegradable waste' for primary collection purposes).

Words and expressions used herein but not defined shall have the same meaning as in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994; and the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026.

## CHAPTER-II
## MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

**3. Integrated Solid Waste Management System.—**The Municipal Council Jawali shall establish an Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) system with the aim of reducing the amount of waste being disposed, while maximising resource recovery and efficiency. The preferred Waste Hierarchy order, as mandated by SWM Rules, 2026, shall be:

- Prevention—reducing waste generation at source (most preferred)
- Reduction and Reuse—minimising waste and reusing materials to the extent possible
- Recycling—recovery of recyclable material through segregation, collection and re-processing
- Composting/Bio-methanation—processing of organic fraction of waste; composting used to improve soil health
- Waste-to-Energy—energy recovery through heat, electricity or fuel where material recovery is not possible (e.g., biomethanation, incineration, production of RDF, co-processing)
- Disposal—residual inert waste disposed in sanitary landfills in accordance with Schedule II of SWM Rules, 2026 (least preferred option)

(2) Decentralised Processing shall be prioritised, especially for wet waste and horticulture waste, to minimise transportation and maximise local resource recovery, in accordance with SWM Rules, 2026.

(3) The ISWM system shall be environment friendly and promote greenhouse gas emission reductions through waste minimisation, recycling, waste-to-energy strategies and landfill gas capture.

## CHAPTER-III
## COLLECTION & TRANSPORTATION OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

**4. Four-Stream Segregation and Primary Storage at Source.—**(1) It shall be the prime responsibility of every waste generator/citizen to segregate the waste generated by them into FOUR separate streams and hand over segregated waste to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors designated by the ULB or agency hired by ULB:

| Waste Stream | Colour Code | Types of Waste | Handling |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wet Waste | Green Bin | Kitchen waste, food waste, vegetable waste, meat waste, fruit waste, flower waste, biodegradable waste, agriculture & dairy waste | Composting, biomethanation or decentralised processing |
| Dry Waste | Blue Bin | Recyclable waste (paper, plastic, glass, metal), non-recyclable combustible waste; excludes sanitary & special care waste | MRF, recycling facility, RDF plant |
| Sanitary Waste | Red Bin | Used diapers, sanitary napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and similar waste | Registered incinerator, common CBMWTF or authorised processor |
| Special Care Waste (formerly Domestic Hazardous Waste) | Black Bin | Discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFLs, expired medicines, broken thermometers, waste batteries, used needles/syringes | Designated Special Care Waste Deposition Centre |

(2) Every waste generator shall keep suitable containers for the separate storage of each waste stream. Colour-coded bins shall be used as specified above.

(3) All gated communities and institutions with more than 5,000 sq.m. area, and all resident welfare associations, market associations, hotels and restaurants shall, within one year from the date of notification of these Bye-Laws, ensure segregation of waste at source, facilitate collection in separate streams, and hand over recyclable material to authorised waste pickers or recyclers. Bio-degradable/wet waste shall be processed through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible.

(4) Sanitary waste shall be securely wrapped in the pouches provided by manufacturers or brand owners, or in suitable wrapping material as instructed by the ULB, and placed in the sanitary waste (red) bin separately from dry waste or wet waste.

(5) Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for waste generated during the course of their activity and shall deposit such waste at waste storage depot, container or vehicle as notified by the Municipality.

(6) Construction and Demolition waste shall be stored separately at source and disposed of as per the Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025.

(7) Horticulture and garden waste shall be stored separately at source and disposed of as per directions of the local body from time to time.

(8) No untreated bio-medical waste, e-waste, hazardous chemicals and industrial waste shall be mixed with municipal solid waste.

(9) No person shall burn or bury solid waste generated by them, or throw it on streets, open public spaces, drains or water bodies.

(10) No person shall organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the Municipality at least three working days in advance. The organiser shall ensure segregation and proper handover of waste.

**5. Primary Collection of Municipal Solid Waste.—**(1) Municipal Council Jawali shall ensure 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-storey buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, and housing complexes, waste may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location.

(2) Vehicles used for collection and transportation shall be equipped with appropriate size and capacity to provide SEPARATE COMPARTMENTS for wet waste and dry waste, and provide necessary arrangements for separate collection of sanitary waste, special care waste and horticultural waste. No intermixing of waste streams shall occur during transportation.

(3) Collection vehicles shall be equipped with GPS tracking devices for ULBs. The same may be extended to smaller ULBs depending on requirement.

(4) Timings for door-to-door collection shall be fixed by the Municipal Council Jawalias follows:-

- Residential areas: Generally, 6.00 AM to 9.30 AM
- Commercial complexes, offices and secondary bins: 9:30 AM to 11:30 AM

(5) Collection vehicles such as tricycles, auto tippers etc. shall be equipped with audible alarms as per rules. Timings shall be strictly followed by sanitation workers.

(6) Municipal Council Jawali shall establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and integrate authorised waste pickers in solid waste management, including provision of identity cards.

(7) Municipal Council Jawali shall facilitate formation of Self-Help Groups and encourage integration of informal waste pickers in solid waste management.

(8) Street sweepings and horticulture waste shall be collected separately. Horticulture/ garden waste shall be processed in parks and gardens as far as possible.

(9) Municipal Council Jawali shall set up a ward-level SWM office/centre in each ward for grievance redressal and solid waste management.

**6. Duties of Bulk Waste Generators.—**Every Bulk Waste Generator shall:—

(h) Register themselves with the concerned local body through the centralised online portal. Any change in registration information shall be notified to the local body.

(i) Make necessary arrangements for collecting and handing over dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste to the local body or agency authorised by it.

(j) Set up and operate a wet waste processing facility of adequate capacity (including for horticulture waste) to process all wet waste generated. Existing bulk waste generators unable to set up decentralised wet waste processing shall seek exemption from the local body and procure EBWGR certificates.

(k) Fulfil Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR) for: (i) processing of wet waste; and (ii) environmentally sound management of dry waste, special care waste and sanitary waste, as per norms issued by CPCB.

(l) Submit annual returns by 30th June every year on the centralised online portal in respect of EBWGR obligations. Annual returns shall be submitted to local bodies for further processing and made available in the public domain.

(m) Not mix biomedical waste with solid waste if identified as an occupier under Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(n) Not engage with any entity not having registration mandated under these rules.

**7. User Charges for Door-to-Door Collection Services.—**(1) User charges for door-to-door collection services shall be collected from every household and establishment in all wards within the municipal boundaries. The user charge schedule is as follows:

| Sl. No | Category | Monthly User Charge (INR) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Household | 50 |
| 2. | Commercial Complex (Dhaba, sweet shop, coffee houses, provisional stores) | Dhaba 200, Sweet shop 200, Karyana shop 200 |
| 3. | Pan Shop | 80 |
| 4. | Tea Shop | 80 |
| 5. | Shops (Daily needs, cloths) | Daily needs 100, Cloths 200, |
| 6. | Vegetables & fruits shops (Wholesale Sabji Mandi) | 800 |
| 7. | Vegetables & fruits shops (Retails) | 150 |
| 8. | Sweet /snacks shop (Big) | 200 |
| 9. | Offices (2 rooms including govt and private) | 100 |
| 10. | Offices (3-5 rooms (including govt and private) | 200 |
| 11. | Offices (6-10 rooms including govt and private) | 300 |
| 12. | Offices (more than 10 rooms including govt and private) | 500 |
| 13. | Bank<br>Bank Floor Area > 1000 sq. feet | 300 |
| 14. | Govt. Schools | 150 |
| 15. | Private Schools up to 100 students on producing student's enrolment certificate | 300 |
| 16. | Private Schools (more than 100 students) | 500 |
| 17. | Bakeries (small) | 200 |
| 18. | Bakeries (manufacturing units) | 1200 |
| 19. | PG Hostel/Guest House (up to 10 rooms) | 500 |
| 20. | PG Hostel/Guest House (11 - 20 rooms) | 1500 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21. | PG Hostel/Guest House (21 - 30 rooms) | 2500 |
| 22. | PG Hostel/Guest House (more 30 rooms) | 2500 + 30 per additional room |
| 23. | Dharamshala | 550 |
| 24. | Factories (Manufacturing unit) other than notifies in any other category | 1500 |
| 25. | Workshop (Tyre puncture shop) | 100 |
| 26. | Workshop (repair shop) | 150 |
| 27. | Workshop (repair + spare parts shop) | 200 |
| 28. | Workshop (vehicle showroom, repair + spare parts) | 400 |
| 29. | Workshop (those not touching any NH or SH) | 200 |
| 30. | Restaurants | 500 |
| 31. | Restaurants + Bar | 700 |
| 32. | Cinema Hall (Theatre, multiples) | 2000 |
| 33. | Govt. College/ITI | 300 |
| 34. | Private College | 1000 |
| 35. | Hospital/Nursing Home (up to 50 beds including govt and private) | 500 |
| 36. | Hospital/Nursing Home (51 - 100 beds including govt and private) | 1000 |
| 37. | Hospital/Nursing Home (more than 100 beds including govt and private) | 1200 + 250 per additional room |
| 38. | Clinics | 200 |
| 39. | Clinics with medicines shops | 200 |
| 40. | Chemist shop | 200 |
| 41. | Laboratory | 200 |
| 42. | Banquet Hall/Marriage Palace | 1000 & 500 per trip on demand |
| 43. | Special Hotels more than 50 Rooms | 1000 & 1000 per trip on demand |
| 44. | Vehicle on demand for Dumper | 3000 per trip on demand |
| 45. | Big Malls | 2000 per trip |
| 46. | Meat Shops (other than subscribed with chicken waste collection vehicle) | 200 |
| 47. | Confectionary + Veg Shop | 150 |
| 48. | Scrap Dealers | 150 |
| 49. | Street Vendor | 100 |
| 50. | Cow Dung from cattle at households | 200 |
| 51. | Tailoring, cutting/Barber | 100 |
| 52. | Mobile shops | 100 |
| 53. | Electronics shops | 150 |
| 54. | Hardware shops | 200 |
| 55. | Beauty parlour shops | 300 |
| 56. | Book stores | 100 |
| 57. | Fast food shops | 150 |
| 58. | Goldsmith | 100 |
| 59. | Ahata | 200 |
| 60. | Wine shops | 200 |
| 61. | Any other establishment(s) not mentioned above | To be decided by ULB |

(2) No manual loading or unloading of waste in compactor shall be practised with open hands or without safety measures, in accordance with SWM Rules 2026.

**8. Secondary Storage of Municipal Solid Waste.—**(1) Municipal Council Jawali shall develop secondary storage bins/points for collection of waste and shall monitor their condition regularly. Storage bins shall be:

- Designed on the basis of quantity of waste generated and population density
- Minimum 500 metres between two bins; within radius of 1 km, maximum 5 bins
- Covered with movable lid and connected with metallic or non-metallic road
- Colour-coded for different waste streams as per SWM Rules, 2026
- Artistic in design to motivate citizens to use them

(2) Colour coding for secondary storage bins shall strictly follow SWM Rules 2026: Green for wet/biodegradable waste; Blue for dry waste; Red for sanitary waste; Black for special care waste.

(3) All cooperative societies, residential welfare associations and institutions shall place suitable bins approved by the ULB in their compounds for proper waste storage and collection.

(4) Municipal Council Jawali shall establish Special Care Waste (formerly Domestic Hazardous Waste) Deposition Centres — at least one centre for every 20 sq.km. area — and notify timings for receiving such waste.

(5) Municipal Council Jawali shall set up covered secondary storage facility for street sweepings and silt from surface drains where direct collection is not convenient.

(6) Bio-medical and industrial waste shall not be mixed with municipal solid waste. Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBMWTF) shall be developed on cluster basis.

(7) Stray animals shall be restricted from roaming in and around waste disposal sites, secondary storage bins and public places.

**9. Secondary Collection and Transportation.—**(1) Each secondary storage bin shall be attended daily by auto tipper, tractor or compactor.

(2) Closed vehicles shall be used for transportation of waste to prevent foul odour, littering and unsightly conditions. Separate compartments shall be maintained for different waste streams.

(3) Transport segregated wet waste to registered wet waste processing facility; dry waste to registered MRF or processing facility; sanitary waste and special care waste to registered recycler, processor, incinerator, or CBMWTF.

(4) Municipal Council Jawali shall ensure safe storage and transportation of special care waste (formerly domestic hazardous waste) to authorised disposal facilities.

(5) GPS/GPRS tracking shall be installed in collection and transportation vehicles for ULBs having population above 50,000.

## CHAPTER-IV
## PROCESSING & DISPOSAL OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

**10. Online Registration and Reporting.—**(1) The Municipal Council Jawali shall register on the centralised online portal as mandated by SWM Rules, 2026.

(2) All waste processing facility operators shall register on the centralised online portal and file: (i) quarterly returns by 15th of the first month of the next quarter; and (ii) annual returns by 30th June every year, in respect of quantities of wet waste, dry waste, special care waste, sanitary waste and horticulture waste received and processed.

(3) Data filed by operators shall be made available in the public domain and published on the website of the local body.

**11. Waste Processing.—**(1) Municipal Council Jawali, with approval of State Pollution Control Board, shall develop solid waste processing plants to utilise daily generated biodegradable/ wet waste so as to reduce the quantity going to sanitary landfill.

(2) The following processing methods shall be promoted, in accordance with SWM Rules, 2026:

- Composting: Windrow composting plant, vermicomposting plant
- Bio-methanation: Bio-gas plants, Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) plants
- Material Recovery Facilities (MRF): For dry waste segregation, sorting and channelisation
- Waste-to-Energy: Incineration (for non-recyclable, non-biodegradable waste with calorific value > 1500 kcal/kg), RDF plants
- Co-processing: Sending non-biodegradable dry waste as RDF to nearby cement factories

(3) Decentralised composting and community-level bio-gas generation shall be promoted actively, including home composting and horticulture waste processing within parks and gardens.

(4) All RDF/SCF plants shall register and report availability of RDF on the centralised online portal on a monthly basis.

(5) RDF or Segregated Combustible Fraction supplied to Waste-to-Energy plants shall have a minimum calorific value of 1500 Kcal/kg.

**12. Waste Disposal.—**(1) Municipal Council Jawali shall ensure that only the following categories of waste go to the sanitary landfill: non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible, non-energy recoverable dry waste; non-reactive inert waste; pre-processing rejects; and residues from waste processing facilities. No wet waste or construction and demolition waste shall be disposed in the sanitary landfill.

(2) Sanitary landfills shall meet the specifications given in Schedule-II of SWM Rules, 2026.

(3) A Sanitary Landfill user fee shall be levied for unsegregated waste, recyclable or energy recoverable waste, unprocessed biodegradable waste or C & D waste sent to the sanitary landfill. The user fee for such waste shall be higher than the collection, transportation and waste processing costs, as per SWM Rules, 2026.

(4) Municipal Council Jawali shall investigate all old open dump sites for potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation and take necessary actions.

(5) Open dumping shall be completely phased out in accordance with the timeline prescribed in Schedule-I of SWM Rules, 2026.

(6) The operator of the Sanitary Landfill shall register under SWM Rules, 2026 on the centralised portal and file annual returns by 30th June every year.

## CHAPTER-V
## MONITORING BY WARD SANITATION COMMITTEE

**13. Constitution of Ward Sanitation Committee.—**A Ward Sanitation Committee (WSC) shall be constituted in each ward of the Municipal Council Jawali. The WSC shall have 11 to 15 members comprising:

- Ward member (Elected Representative)
- Sanitary Supervisor
- Tax collector or designated officer of the ULB for each ward
- Representatives of Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs)
- Representatives from slum sanitation committees
- Representatives of Community Based Organisations (SHGs, youth clubs, etc.)
- Local leaders and senior citizens

The Ward Sanitation Committee shall oversee all sanitation activities in the ward and shall act as the first point of grievance redressal on sanitation issues.

**14. Functions of Ward Sanitation Committee.—**

- Oversee sanitation and cleanliness activities in the ward.
- Act as a grievance redressal point on sanitation issues at ward level.
- Impose fines on offenders as per these Bye-Laws, and also have the power to waive penalties in appropriate cases.
- Promote home composting, bio-gas generation and decentralised processing of waste at community level.
- Issue written warnings to offenders. After two warnings, penalty shall be collected as per these Bye-Laws.
- Monitor the door-to-door collection services, proper functioning of secondary storage bins and report deficiencies to the ULB.

## CHAPTER-VI
## RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAKEHOLDERS

**15. Responsibilities of Waste Generators.—**

- Segregate and store waste in FOUR separate streams at source — wet waste, dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste—and hand over to authorised waste collectors as per ULB directions.
- Not throw, burn or bury solid waste on streets, open public spaces, drains or water bodies.
- Not let dirty water, mud, night soil, cow dung, urine or polluted water accumulate in own compound or flow on common streets.

- Securely wrap used sanitary waste in pouches provided by manufacturers or in suitable biodegradable wrapping material, and place in the sanitary waste bin.
- Dispose of recyclable waste to authorised waste pickers or collectors designated by the ULB.
- Pay user fees as specified in these Bye-Laws.
- Not throw or burn dead animals or their remains in any public place.
- Comply with directions of the Ward Sanitation Committee and the ULB.

**16. Responsibilities of Bulk Waste Generators.—**

- Register on the centralised online portal of the local body.
- Set up and operate wet waste processing facility of adequate capacity or procure EBWGR certificates from the local body.
- Hand over dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste to the local body or authorised agency.
- Submit annual returns by 30th June every year on the centralised online portal.
- Ensure that solid waste is not littered during transportation.
- Pay EBWGR certificate costs as determined by CPCB guidelines.

**17. Responsibilities of Municipal Council Jawali.—**

- Register on the centralised online portal and comply with all reporting requirements under SWM Rules, 2026.
- Ensure daily, year-round cleaning of all common roads, public places, temporary settlements, slums, markets, parks, gardens, tourist spots and cemeteries within its territorial area.
- Provide and maintain suitable colour-coded community bins on public roads or other public spaces.
- Ensure collection, transportation and processing of solid waste in an environmentally sound manner in accordance with guidelines of CPCB and MoHUA.
- Generate EBWGR certificates for procurement by bulk waste generators after waste is delivered to registered processing facilities.
- Designate one Ward Officer in every ward to supervise sanitation activities, waste containers, public toilets, transfer stations and disposal facilities.
- Facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities, adopting suitable technology and guidelines issued by MoHUA/CPCB.

- Conduct regular Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns on minimal waste generation, segregation, reuse, and user fee payment.

- Replace chemical fertilizers with compost in all parks and gardens within two years of notification.

- Ensure all workers handling solid waste are provided with personal protective equipment—uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate footwear and masks.

- Promote formalisation of informal waste sector and integration of waste pickers into the formal SWM system with identity cards and priority.

- File quarterly and annual returns as required under SWM Rules, 2026

- In case of accident at any solid waste facility, the officer-in-charge shall report to the Municipal Council Jawali immediately.

## CHAPTER-VII
## PROSECUTION & PENALTIES

**18. Prosecution.—**(1) Prosecution may be made for violation of these Bye-Laws under:-

- Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 (S.O. 388(E), dated 27th January 2026)
- Himachal Pradesh Municipal Council Jawali Act, 1994
- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

(2) Prosecution may also be initiated against officials or workers responsible for implementing services under these Bye-Laws if they fail to perform their tasks or delay implementation.

(3) Whosoever contravenes these Bye-Laws shall, in addition to penalties mentioned herein, be liable for disconnection of water supply, electricity and other civic amenities. The Executive Officer/Secretary of the ULB may request the competent authorities to withdraw any other service granted in favour of the offending institution, commercial establishment or person.

**19. Schedule of Penalties.—**Fixed penalties for violation of these Bye-Laws are as follows:—

| Sl. No. | Offence | Penalty (Municipal Council Jawali) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Littering by residents of residential colony | Rs. 500 per day |
| 2. | Open dumping by shopkeepers | Rs. 1,000 per day |
| 3. | Littering/open dumping by restaurant owners | Rs. 2,000 per day |
| 4. | Littering/open dumping by hotel owners | Rs. 2,000 per day |
| 5. | Littering/open dumping by industries | Rs. 5,000 per day |
| 6. | Street vendors (fast food, chat, ice cream, juice corners etc.) | Rs. 250 per day |
| 7. | Open defecation/urination in public place | Rs. 500 per offence |
| 8. | Disposal of dung in open/public space | Rs. 2,000 per day |
| 9. | Disposal of C&D waste in open space/roadside/ public place by resident. | Rs. 2,000 per day |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10. | Littering of dung, C&D waste on road while transporting by private vehicle/tractor. | Rs. 2,000 per day |
| 11. | Disposal of waste water from house in non-authorised place. | Rs. 2,000 per day |
| 12. | Disposal of sewer in non-authorised place | Rs. 5,000 per day |
| 13. | Not keeping closed dustbins in adequate number by commercial establishments. | Rs. 5,000 per day |
| 14. | Spilling of oil, dust, water or other material by roadside mechanics. | Rs. 1,000 per day |
| 15. | Disposal of skin, feather, blood, flesh or any other animal material by shopkeeper. | Rs. 2,000 per day |
| 16. | Littering by pet animals (dogs, cow, etc.) due to owner negligence. | Rs. 1,000 per day |
| 17. | Littering/disposal of waste at marriage halls, community places, exhibition halls, mela grounds. | Rs. 5,000 per day |
| 18. | Encroachment of road by dhabas or shops and disposing waste on roadside/open space. | Rs. 1,000 per day |
| 19. | Encroachment by fruit/vegetable local vendors and disposing waste on roadside/open space. | Rs. 250 per day |
| 20. | Encroachment by hair-cutting salons and disposing waste on roadside/open space. | Rs. 250 per day |
| 21. | Encroachment and disposal of C&D waste in open space by businessmen/shopkeepers. | Rs. 5,000 per day |
| 22. | Disposal of waste by private nursing homes/hospitals/ clinics/dispensaries on roadside/open space. | Rs. 5,000 per day |
| 23a. | Non-segregation of waste at source—Residents (1st offence). | Rs. 250 |
| 23b. | Non-segregation of waste at source—Residents (2nd & subsequent offences in a month). | Rs. 500 |
| 24a. | Non-segregation of waste at source—Shopkeepers (1st offence). | Rs. 500 |
| 24b. | Non-segregation of waste at source—Shopkeepers (2nd & subsequent offences in a month) | Rs. 1,000 |
| 25a. | Non-segregation of waste at source—Restaurant owners (1st offence). | Rs. 1,000 |
| 25b. | Non-segregation of waste at source—Restaurant owners (2nd & subsequent offences). | Rs. 2,000 |
| 26a. | Non-segregation of waste at source—Hotel owners (1st offence). | Rs. 1,500 |
| 26b. | Non-segregation of waste at source—Hotel owners (2nd & subsequent offences). | Rs. 2,500 |
| 27a. | Non-segregation of waste at source—Industrial establishments (1st offence). | Rs. 3,000 |
| 27b. | Non-segregation of waste at source—Industrial establishments (2nd & subsequent offences). | Rs. 5,000 |
| 28a. | Non-segregation of waste at source—Sweet/snack/ fast-food vendors (1st offence). | Rs. 250 |
| 28b. | Non-segregation of waste at source—Sweet/snack/ fast-food vendors (2nd & subsequent) | Rs. 500 |
| 29. | Failure of Bulk Waste Generator to register on centralised online portal. | Rs. 5,000 per month of default |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 30. | Failure of Bulk Waste Generator to file annual returns by 30th June. | Rs. 2,000 per month of delay |
| 31. | Mixing of sanitary waste or special care waste in general waste stream. | Rs. 500 per offence (residents); Rs. 2,000 per offence (commercial). |

CHAPTER-VIII
**REPEAL AND SAVINGS**

**20. Repeal.—**(1) Upon these Bye-Laws coming into force, the Door-to-Door Garbage Collection and Disposal Bye-Laws 2018 of this Municipal Council Jawali, and any other rules, Bye-Laws or policies with regard to this matter adopted by the ULB, shall be repealed and shall be considered disaffirmed.

(2) Any work done or scheme implemented under the previous Bye-Laws shall not be invalidated unless it is directly contrary to the provisions of these Bye-Laws.

**21. Power to Amend.—**The Municipal Council Jawali may, from time to time, amend these Bye-Laws to bring them in conformity with any amendment to the Solid Waste Management Rules or directions of the Central Government, State Government, CPCB or National Green Tribunal.

Sd/-
*Executive Officer,*
*Municipal Council Jawali,*
*District Kangra (H.P).*

---

## लोक निर्माण विभाग

अधिसूचना

शिमला–2, 14 अक्तूबर, 2026

**सं0: पी0डब्ल्यू0डी0–बी0–एफ / 2 / 2026–373376**.—यतः हिमाचल प्रदेश के राज्यपाल को यह प्रतीत होता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को सरकारी व्यय पर सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन हेतु नामतः गांव बम्टा व बड़ोला, तहसील चौपाल, जिला शिमला, हिमाचल प्रदेश, में झिकनीपुल–बम्टा सड़क के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अर्जित करनी अपेक्षित है, अतःएव एतद्द्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि उक्त परिक्षेत्र में जैसा कि निम्न विवरणी में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उपरोक्त प्रयोजन के लिए भूमि का अर्जन अपेक्षित है।

2. यह अधिसूचना ऐसे सभी व्यक्तियों को, जो इससे सम्बन्धित हो सकते हैं, की जानकारी के लिए भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वास और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (2013 का 30) की धारा–11 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत जारी की जाती है।

3. पूर्वोक्त धारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राज्यपाल, हिमाचल प्रदेश इस समय इस उपक्रम में कार्यरत सभी अधिकारियों उनके कर्मचारियों और श्रमिकों को इलाके की किसी भी भूमि में प्रवेश करने और सर्वेक्षण करने तथा उप–धारा द्वारा अपेक्षित अथवा अनुमतः अन्य सभी कार्यों को करने के लिए सहर्ष प्राधिकार देते हैं।

4. कोई भी हितबद्ध व्यक्ति जिसे उक्त परिक्षेत्र में कथित भूमि के अर्जन पर कोई आपत्ति हो तो वह इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशित होने के साठ दिन की अवधि के भीतर लिखित रूप में भू–अर्जन समाहर्ता (शिमला क्षेत्र),लोक निर्माण विभाग, जिला शिमला, हि0प्र0, के समक्ष अपनी आपत्ति दायर कर सकता है।

5. यह अधिसूचना उक्त मामले में माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में दायर SLP के अंतर्गत अन्तिम आदेशानुसार प्रभावी मानी जाएगी।

**विवरणी**

| जिला | तहसील | गांव | खसरा नं0 | रकबा (हैक्टेयर में) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| शिमला | चौपाल | बम्टा | 97 | 00-04-09 |
| | | | 616 | 00-01-50 |
| | | | 629 | 00-02-19 |
| | | | 629/1 | 00-02-09 |
| | | | 630 | 00-02-54 |
| | | | 656 | 00-06-14 |
| | | | 656/1 | 00-03-78 |
| | | | 672 | 00-01-34 |
| | | | 674 | 00-02-26 |
| | | | 695 | 00-04-26 |
| | | | 739/1 | 00-02-78 |
| | | | 755 | 00-02-02 |
| | | | 756 | 00-01-05 |
| | | **कुल** | **कित्ता–13** | **00-36-04** |
| | | बड़ोला | 12 | 00-01-22 |
| | | | 30 | 00-06-43 |
| | | | 31 | 00-06-50 |
| | | | 51 | 00-02-65 |
| | | | 74 | 00-09-10 |
| | | | 82 | 00-09-99 |
| | | | 84 | 00-04-55 |
| | | | 85 | 00-02-26 |
| | | | 86 | 00-07-54 |
| | | | 87 | 00-04-60 |
| | | | 321/88 | 00-04-32 |
| | | | 119 | 00-05-26 |
| | | | 223 | 00-24-57 |
| | | | 251 | 00-08-47 |
| | | | 282 | 00-16-38 |
| | | | 283 | 00-23-00 |
| | | **कुल** | **कित्ता–16** | **01-38-84** |

आदेश द्वारा / –

प्रधान सचिव (लोक निर्माण)।

## लोक निर्माण विभाग

अधिसूचना

शिमला–2, 14 अक्तूबर, 2026

**सं0: पी0डब्ल्यू0डी0–(बी0)–एफ0(5)25 / 2024–240011.**—यतः हिमाचल प्रदेश के राज्यपाल को यह प्रतीत होता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को सरकारी व्यय पर सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन हेतु नामतः गांव पंतेहड़ा, उप–तहसील भराड़ी, जिला बिलासपुर, हिमाचल प्रदेश में बनोहा–बम्म–पंतेहड़ा सड़क के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अर्जित करनी अपेक्षित है, अतःएव एतद्द्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि उक्त परिक्षेत्र में जैसा कि निम्न विवरणी में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उपरोक्त प्रयोजन के लिए भूमि का अर्जन अपेक्षित है।

2. यह घोषणा, भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वास और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (2013 का 30) की धारा–19 के उपबन्धों के अधीन इससे सम्बन्धित सभी व्यक्तियों को सूचना हेतु की जाती है तथा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा–19 के अधीन भू–अर्जन समाहर्ता, (मध्य क्षेत्र) मण्डी, जिला मण्डी, हिमाचल प्रदेश को उक्त भूमि के अर्जन करने के आदेश लेने का एतद्द्वारा निदेश दिया जाता है।

3. भूमि रेखांक का निरीक्षण भू–अर्जन समाहर्ता, लोक निर्माण विभाग मण्डी, जिला मण्डी (हि0प्र0) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

### विवरणी

| जिला | उप–तहसील | गांव | खसरा नं0 | रकबा (बीघा में) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| बिलासपुर | भराड़ी | पंतेहड़ा / 345 | 1888 / 1421 / 1 | 01–02–00 |
| | | **कुल जोड़** | **कित्ता–01** | **01–02–00** |

आदेश द्वारा / –

प्रधान सचिव (लोक निर्माण)।

———————

## लोक निर्माण विभाग

अधिसूचना

शिमला–2, 15 अक्तूबर, 2026

**सं0: पी0डब्ल्यू0डी0–बी0–एफ0(5) / 50 / 2026–373519.**—यतः हिमाचल प्रदेश के राज्यपाल को यह प्रतीत होता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को सरकारी व्यय पर सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन हेतु नामतः गांव रती / 193, तहसील बल्ह, जिला मण्डी, हिमाचल प्रदेश में नेरचौक–बाल्ट–लेदा सड़क के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अर्जित करनी अपेक्षित है, अतःएव एतद्द्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि उक्त परिक्षेत्र में जैसा कि निम्न विवरणी में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उपरोक्त प्रयोजन के लिए भूमि का अर्जन अपेक्षित है।

2. यह अधिसूचना ऐसे सभी व्यक्तियों को, जो इससे सम्बन्धित हो सकते हैं, की जानकारी के लिए भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वास और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (2013 का 30) की धारा–11 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत जारी की जाती है।

3. पूर्वोक्त धारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राज्यपाल, हिमाचल प्रदेश इस समय इस उपक्रम में कार्यरत सभी अधिकारियों उनके कर्मचारियों और श्रमिकों को इलाके की किसी भी भूमि में प्रवेश करने और सर्वेक्षण करने तथा उप–धारा द्वारा अपेक्षित अथवा अनुमतः अन्य सभी कार्यों को करने के लिए सहर्ष प्राधिकार देते हैं।

4. कोई भी हितबद्ध व्यक्ति जिसे उक्त परिक्षेत्र में कथित भूमि के अर्जन पर कोई आपत्ति हो तो वह इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशित होने के साठ दिन की अवधि के भीतर लिखित रूप में भू–अर्जन समाहर्ता (मध्य क्षेत्र), लोक निर्माण विभाग, जिला मण्डी, हि0प्र0, के समक्ष अपनी आपत्ति दायर कर सकता है।

**विवरणी**

| जिला | तहसील | गांव | खसरा नं0 | रकबा (बीघा में) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| मण्डी | बल्ह | रती / 193 | 1007/1 | 00-07-12 |
| | | | 1021/1 | 00-02-07 |
| | | | **कित्ता–2** | **00-09-19** |

आदेश द्वारा / –

प्रधान सचिव (लोक निर्माण)।

————————————

## लोक निर्माण विभाग

अधिसूचना

शिमला–2, 16 अक्तूबर, 2026

**सं0:पी0डब्ल्यू0डी0–(बी0)–एफ0(5) / 58 / 2026–376079**.—यतः हिमाचल प्रदेश के राज्यपाल, को यह प्रतीत होता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को सरकारी व्यय पर सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन हेतु नामतः गांव कनौन, तहसील सैन्ज, जिला कुल्लू, हिमाचल प्रदेश में लारजी–सैन्ज सड़क के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अर्जित करनी अपेक्षित है, अतः एव एतद्द्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि उक्त परिक्षेत्र में जैसा कि निम्न विवरणी में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उपरोक्त प्रयोजन के लिए भूमि का अर्जन अपेक्षित है।

2. यह अधिसूचना ऐसे सभी व्यक्तियों को, जो इससे सम्बन्धित हो सकते हैं, की जानकारी के लिए भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वास और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (2013 का 30) की धारा–11 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत जारी की जाती है।

3. पूर्वोक्त धारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राज्यपाल, हिमाचल प्रदेश इस समय इस उपक्रम में कार्यरत सभी अधिकारियों उनके कर्मचारियों और श्रमिकों को इलाके की किसी भी भूमि में प्रवेश करने और सर्वेक्षण करने तथा उप–धारा द्वारा अपेक्षित अथवा अनुमतः अन्य सभी कार्यों को करने के लिए सहर्ष प्राधिकार देते हैं।

4. कोई भी हितबद्ध व्यक्ति जिसे उक्त परिक्षेत्र में कथित भूमि के अर्जन पर कोई आपत्ति हो तो वह इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशित होने के साठ दिन की अवधि के भीतर लिखित रूप में भू–अर्जन समाहर्ता (मध्य क्षेत्र), लोक निर्माण विभाग, जिला मण्डी, हि0प्र0, के समक्ष अपनी आपत्ति दायर कर सकता है।

**विवरणी**

| जिला | तहसील | गांव | खसरा नं0 | रकबा (बीघा में) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| कुल्लू | सैन्ज | कनौन | 218/1 | 0-10-10 |
| | | | 1296/1 | 0-09-12 |
| | | | 1272/1 | 0-13-04 |
| | | | 1273/1 | 0-10-18 |
| | | | 1342/359/1 | 0-10-04 |
| | | | 267/1 | 0-00-17 |
| | | | 137/1 | 0-03-18 |
| | | | 266/1 | 0-00-13 |
| | | | 133/1 | 0-03-10 |
| | | | 2011/1460/1431/134/1 | 0-01-06 |
| | | | 2010/1460/1431/134/1 | 0-00-05 |
| | | | 35/1 | 0-12-18 |
| | | | 34/1 | 0-14-06 |
| | | | 50/1 | 0-03-05 |
| | | | 51/1 | 0-06-15 |
| | | | 255/1 | 0-08-14 |
| | | | **कित्ता-16** | **05-01-15** |

आदेश द्वारा/–

प्रधान सचिव (लोक निर्माण)।

————————

## लोक निर्माण विभाग

अधिसूचना

शिमला–2, 28 अक्तूबर, 2026

**सं0:पी0डब्ल्यू0डी0–(बी0)–एफ0(5)/46/2026–369967.**—यतः हिमाचल प्रदेश के राज्यपाल को यह प्रतीत होता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को सरकारी व्यय पर सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन हेतु नामतः गांव मानपुरा (164), तहसील बद्दी, जिला सोलन, हिमाचल प्रदेश में मानपुरा–धर्मपुर सड़क के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अर्जित करनी अपेक्षित है, अतःएव एतद्द्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि उक्त परिक्षेत्र में जैसा कि निम्न विवरणी में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उपरोक्त प्रयोजन के लिए भूमि का अर्जन अपेक्षित है।

2. यह अधिसूचना ऐसे सभी व्यक्तियों को, जो इससे सम्बन्धित हो सकते हैं, की जानकारी के लिए भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वास और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (2013 का 30) की धारा–11 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत जारी की जाती है।

3. पूर्वोक्त धारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राज्यपाल, हिमाचल प्रदेश इस समय इस उपक्रम में कार्यरत सभी अधिकारियों उनके कर्मचारियों और श्रमिकों को इलाके की किसी भी भूमि में प्रवेश करने और सर्वेक्षण करने तथा उप–धारा द्वारा अपेक्षित अथवा अनुमतः अन्य सभी कार्यों को करने के लिए सहर्ष प्राधिकार देते हैं।

4. कोई भी हितबद्ध व्यक्ति जिसे उक्त परिक्षेत्र में कथित भूमि के अर्जन पर कोई आपत्ति हो तो वह इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशित होने के साठ दिन की अवधि के भीतर लिखित रूप में भू–अर्जन समाहर्ता (मध्य क्षेत्र), लोक निर्माण विभाग, जिला मण्डी, हि0प्र0, के समक्ष अपनी आपत्ति दायर कर सकता है।

**विवरणी**

| जिला | तहसील | गांव | खसरा नं0 | रकबा (बीघा में) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| सोलन | बद्दी | मानपुरा (164) | 2286/1291/1 | 00-17-00 |
| | | **कुल** | **कित्ता–01** | **00-17-00** |

आदेश द्वारा / –

प्रधान सचिव (लोक निर्माण)।

———————

**विधि विभाग**

अधिसूचना

शिमला–2, 28 अक्तूबर, 2026

**संख्याः एल.एल.आर.–डी.(6)–15 / 2026–लेज.**––हिमाचल प्रदेश के राज्यपाल ने भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 200 के अधीन प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए हिमाचल प्रदेश माल और सेवा कर (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2026 (2026 का विधेयक संख्यांक 14) को दिनांक 26–10–2026 को अनुमोदित कर दिया है तथा अनुच्छेद 348 के खण्ड (3) के अधीन, विधेयक के अंग्रेजी पाठ को राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रकाशित करने के लिए प्राधिकृत कर दिया है। अतः उपरोक्त विधेयक को वर्ष 2026 के अधिनियम संख्यांक 19 के रूप में अंग्रेजी प्राधिकृत पाठ सहित राजपत्र (ई–गजट) हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

आदेश द्वारा,

हस्ताक्षरित / –
(डॉ0 विवेक ज्योति),
अतिरिक्त विधि परामर्शी एवं अतिरिक्त सचिव (विधि)।

**———————**

**2026 का अधिनियम संख्यांक 19.**

**हिमाचल प्रदेश माल और सेवा कर (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2026**

धाराओं का क्रम

धाराः

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ।
2. धारा 15 का संशोधन।
3. धारा 34 का संशोधन।
4. धारा 54 का संशोधन।

———————

**2026 का अधिनियम संख्यांक 19.**

# हिमाचल प्रदेश माल और सेवा कर (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2026

(राज्यपाल महोदय द्वारा तारीख 26 अक्तूबर, 2026 को यथाअनुमोदित)

हिमाचल प्रदेश माल और सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 (2017 का अधिनियम संख्यांक 10) का और संशोधन करने के लिए **अधिनियम**।

भारत गणराज्य के सतहत्तरवें वर्ष में हिमाचल प्रदेश विधान सभा द्वारा निम्नलिखित रूप में यह अधिनियमित होः–

1. **संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ.––**(1) इस अधिनियम का संक्षिप्त नाम हिमाचल प्रदेश माल और सेवा कर (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2026 है।

(2) इस अधिनियम में अन्यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय, इस अधिनियम के उपबन्ध ऐसी तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे, जैसी सरकार राजपत्र (ई–गजट), हिमाचल प्रदेश में अधिसूचना द्वारा नियत करे।

2. **धारा 15 का संशोधन.––**हिमाचल प्रदेश माल और सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् 'मूल अधिनियम' कहा गया है) की धारा 15 की उप–धारा (3) के खंड (ख) के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित खंड अन्तःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:–

> ''(ख) प्रदाय के प्रभावी हो जाने के पश्चात्, यदि ऐसी छूट के लिए प्रदायकर्ता द्वारा कोई नामे नोट जारी किया गया है और इनपुट कर प्रत्यय जिसे ऐसी छूट माना गया है, को धारा 34 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार प्रदाय के प्राप्तिकर्ता द्वारा उलट दिया गया है।''।

3. **धारा 34 का संशोधन.––**मूल अधिनियम की धारा 34 की उप–धारा (1) में, ''दोनों में कमी पाई जाती है'' शब्दों के पश्चात् ''या जहां धारा 15 की उप–धारा (3) के खंड (ख) में निर्दिष्ट छूट प्रदान की गई है'' शब्द, कोष्ठक, अक्षर और अंक अंतःस्थापित किए जाएंगे।

4. **धारा 54 का संशोधन.––**मूल अधिनियम की धारा 54 में,–

(क) उप–धारा (6) में, ''माल या सेवाओं या दोनों के प्रदाय'' शब्दों के पश्चात् ''या उप–धारा (3) के प्रथम परंतुक के खंड (ii) के अधीन अनुज्ञात अनुयोजित इनपुट कर प्रत्यय'' शब्द, कोष्ठक और अंक अंतःस्थापित किए जाएंगे; और

(ख) उप–धारा (14) में, ''उप–धारा (5) या उप–धारा (6)'' शब्दों, कोष्ठकों और अंकों के पश्चात् '',ऐसे मामले, जिनमें भारत से कर का संदाय करके निर्यात किए गए माल के कारण में प्रतिदाय का दावा किया गया हो, से अन्यथा,'' चिन्ह, शब्द, अंतःस्थापित किए जाएंगे।

––––––––

AUTHORITATIVE ENGLISH TEXT

**Act No. 19 of 2026.**

# THE HIMACHAL PRADESH GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2026

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

*Sections:*

1. Short title and commencement.
2. Amendment of section 15.
3. Amendment of section 34.
4. Amendment of section 54.

---

**Act No. 19 of 2026.**

**THE HIMACHAL PRADESH GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2026**

(AS ASSENTED TO BY THE GOVERNOR ON 26TH OCTOBER, 2026)

AN

ACT

*further to amend the Himachal Pradesh Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (Act No. 10 of 2017).*

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh in the Seventy-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows: —

**1. Short title and commencement.—**(1) This Act may be called the Himachal Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2026.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act the provisions of this Act shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification in the Rajpatra (e-Gazette), Himachal Pradesh, appoint.

**2. Amendment of section 15.—**In the Himachal Pradesh Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the "principal Act"), in section 15, in sub-section (3), for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

> "(b) after the supply has been effected, if for such discount, a credit note has been issued by the supplier and input tax credit as is attributable to such discount has been reversed by the recipient of the supply, in accordance with the provisions of section 34.".

**3. Amendment of section 34.**—In section 34 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), after the words "both supplied are found to be deficient", the words, signs, letter and figures "or where a discount referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 15 is given" shall be inserted.

**4. Amendment of section 54.**—In section 54 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (6), after the words "supply of goods or services or both", the words, signs and figures "or of unutilized input tax credit allowed under clause (ii) of the first proviso to sub-section (3)" shall be inserted; and

(b) in sub-section (14), after the words, signs and figures "sub-section (5) or sub-section (6)", the signs and words ", other than cases where refund of tax is claimed on account of goods exported out of India with payment of tax," shall be inserted.

---

## विधि विभाग

अधिसूचना

शिमला–2, 28 अक्तूबर, 2026

**संख्याः एल.एल.आर.–डी.(6)–18 / 2026–लेज.**––हिमाचल प्रदेश के राज्यपाल ने भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 200 के अधीन प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए हिमाचल प्रदेश युद्ध पुरस्कार (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2026 (2026 का विधेयक संख्यांक 15) को दिनांक 26–10–2026 को अनुमोदित कर दिया है तथा अनुच्छेद 348 के खण्ड (3) के अधीन, विधेयक के अंग्रेजी पाठ को राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रकाशित करने के लिए प्राधिकृत कर दिया है। अतः उपरोक्त विधेयक को वर्ष 2026 के अधिनियम संख्यांक 20 के रूप में अंग्रेजी प्राधिकृत पाठ सहित राजपत्र (ई–गजट) हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

आदेश द्वारा,

हस्ताक्षरित / –
(डॉ0 विवेक ज्योति),
अतिरिक्त विधि परामर्शी एवं अतिरिक्त सचिव (विधि)।

---

**2026 का अधिनियम संख्यांक 20.**

## हिमाचल प्रदेश युद्ध पुरस्कार (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2026

धाराओं का क्रम

**धाराः**

1. संक्षिप्त नाम।
2. धारा 3 का संशोधन।

---

**2026 का अधिनियम संख्यांक 20.**

## हिमाचल प्रदेश युद्ध पुरस्कार (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2026

(राज्यपाल महोदय द्वारा तारीख 26 अक्तूबर, 2026 को यथाअनुमोदित)

हिमाचल प्रदेश युद्ध पुरस्कार अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का अधिनियम संख्यांक 9) का और संशोधन करने के लिए **अधिनियम**।

भारत गणराज्य के सतहत्तरवें वर्ष में हिमाचल प्रदेश विधान सभा द्वारा निम्नलिखित रूप में यह अधिनियमित हो :–

1. **संक्षिप्त नाम.**––इस अधिनियम का संक्षिप्त नाम हिमाचल प्रदेश युद्ध पुरस्कार (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2026 है।

2. **धारा 3 का संशोधन.**–– हिमाचल प्रदेश युद्ध पुरस्कार अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 3 में, "सात हजार रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "दस हजार रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

---

*AUTHORITATIVE ENGLISH TEXT*

**Act No. 20 of 2026.**

## THE HIMACHAL PRADESH WAR AWARDS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2026

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

*Sections:*

1. Short title.
2. Amendment of section 3.

---

**Act No. 20 of 2026.**

## THE HIMACHAL PRADESH WAR AWARDS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2026

(AS ASSENTED TO BY THE GOVERNOR ON 26TH OCTOBER, 2026)

AN

ACT

*further to amend the Himachal Pradesh War Awards Act, 1972 (Act No. 9 of 1972).*

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh in the Seventy-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

**1. Short title.**—This Act may be called the Himachal Pradesh War Awards (Amendment) Act, 2026.

**2. Amendment of section 3.—**In section 3 of the Himachal Pradesh War Awards Act, 1972, for the words "seven thousand rupees", the words "ten thousand rupees" shall be substituted.

---

## विधि विभाग

अधिसूचना

शिमला–2, 28 अक्तूबर, 2026

**संख्या एल0एल0आर0–डी0(6)–17 / 2026–लेज.––**हिमाचल प्रदेश के राज्यपाल ने भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 200 के अधीन प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय स्टाम्प (हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वितीय संशोधन) विधेयक, 2026 (2026 का विधेयक संख्यांक 12) को दिनांक 26–10–2026 को अनुमोदित कर दिया है तथा अनुच्छेद 348 के खण्ड (3) के अधीन, विधेयक के अंग्रेजी पाठ को राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रकाशित करने के लिए प्राधिकृत कर दिया है। अतः उपरोक्त विधेयक को वर्ष 2026 के अधिनियम, संख्यांक 17 के रूप में अंग्रेजी प्राधिकृत पाठ सहित राजपत्र (ई–गजट) हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

आदेश द्वारा,

हस्ताक्षरित / –
(डॉ0 विवेक ज्योति),
अतिरिक्त विधि परामर्शी एवं अतिरिक्त सचिव (विधि)।

---

**2026 का अधिनियम संख्यांक 17**

## भारतीय स्टाम्प (हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वितीय संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2026

धाराओं का क्रम

**धाराः**

1. संक्षिप्त नाम।
2. अनुसूची I–क का प्रतिस्थापन।

---

**2026 का अधिनियम संख्यांक 17**

## भारतीय स्टाम्प (हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वितीय संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2026

(राज्यपाल महोदय द्वारा तारीख 26 अक्तूबर, 2026 को यथाअनुमोदित)

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य को यथा लागू भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का अधिनियम संख्यांक 2) का और संशोधन करने के लिए **अधिनियम** ।

भारत गणराज्य के सतहत्तरवें वर्ष में हिमाचल प्रदेश विधान सभा द्वारा निम्नलिखित रूप में यह अधिनियमित, होः–

1. **संक्षिप्त नाम.––**इस अधिनियम का संक्षिप्त नाम भारतीय स्टाम्प (हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वितीय संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2026 है।

2. **अनुसूची I–क का प्रतिस्थापन.––**हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य को यथा लागू भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम के साथ संलग्न "अनुसूची 1–क" के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित "अनुसूची 1–क" प्रतिस्थापित की जाएगी, अर्थातः–

**"अनुसूची 1–क**

**कतिपय लिखतों पर स्टाम्प शुल्क की दरें**

**टिप्पण.– अनुसूची 1–क में अनुच्छेद इस प्रकार संख्यांकित है ताकि भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में अनुच्छेदों जैसे हों**

| अनुच्छेद संख्या | लिखतों का विवरण | स्टाम्प शुल्क की दरें |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | **ऋण की अभिस्वीकृति.**–किसी ऋण की रकम या मूल्य में बीस रुपए से अधिक की, जो ऋणी द्वारा या उसकी ओर से, किसी बही में (जो बैंककार की पास बुक से भिन्न है) या किसी पृथक् कागज के टुकड़े पर, साक्ष्य निमित्त लिखी जाए या हस्ताक्षरित की जाए, जबकि ऐसी बही या कागज लेनदार के कब्जे में छोड़ दिया गया होः<br><br>परन्तु ऐसी अभिस्वीकृति में उस ऋण के चुकाने का कोई वचन या ब्याज देने का, या किसी माल या अन्य संपत्ति का परिदान करने का अनुबन्ध अन्तर्विष्ट नहीं है। | एक हजार रुपए तक के मूल्य के लिए दस रुपए और एक हजार से अधिक मूल्य के लिए एक सौ रुपए। |
| 2. | **प्रशासन–बन्धपत्र.**–सरकारी बचत बैंक अधिनियम, 1873 की धारा 6 या भारतीय उत्तराधिकार अधिनियम, 1925 की धारा 29, 375 और 376 के अधीन दिए गए बन्धपत्र सहित–प्रत्येक मामले में। | एक हजार रुपए तक के बांड मूल्य के लिए एक सौ रुपए और एक हजार से अधिक के मूल्य के बांड के लिए बांड के मूल्य का तीन प्रतिशत जमा एक सौ रुपए |
| 3. | **दत्तक विलेख.**– अर्थात् कोई लिखत वसीयत (विल) से भिन्न जो दत्तक–ग्रहण के अभिलेख स्वरूप है या दत्तक–ग्रहण के लिए प्राधिकार प्रदत्त करती है या प्रदत्त करने के लिए तात्पर्यित है।<br><br>**अधिवक्ता,** अधिवक्ता के रूप में प्रविष्टि (संख्या 30) देखें। | दो हजार रुपए। |
| 4. | **शपथ–पत्र.**–जिसके अन्तर्गत, उन व्यक्तियों के मामले में, जो शपथ लेने के बजाए प्रतिज्ञान करने या घोषणा करने के लिए विधि द्वारा अनुज्ञात हैं, कोई प्रतिज्ञान या घोषणा है।<br><br>**छूटें**<br><br>लिखित रूप में शपथ–पत्र या घोषणा जब वह– | एक सौ रुपए। |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | (क) सेना अधिनियम, 1950; या वायु सेना अधिनियम, 1950 के अधीन भर्ती होने के लिए शर्त के रूप में हों;<br><br>(ख) किसी न्यायालय में या किसी न्यायालय के अधिकारी के समक्ष फाइल किए जाने या उपयोग में लाए जाने के तत्काल प्रयोजन के लिए; या<br><br>(ग) किसी व्यक्ति को कोई पेंशन या पुण्यार्थ भत्ता प्राप्त करने के लिए समर्थ बनाने के एक मात्र प्रयोजन के लिए, की गई है। | |
| 5. | **करार या करार का ज्ञापन.**—यदि विनिमय—पत्र के विक्रय या सरकारी प्रतिभूति के विक्रय से या किसी निगमित कम्पनी या अन्य निगमित निकाय में शेयर के विक्रय से सम्बंधित है; या उसके लिए अन्यथा उपबंध नहीं किया गया है।<br><br>**छूटें**<br><br>**करार या करार का ज्ञापन—**<br><br>(क) जो अनन्यतः माल या वाणिज्या के विक्रय के लिए है या उससे संबंधित है, और संख्या 43 के अधीन प्रभार्य नोट या ज्ञापन नहीं है;<br><br>(ख) जो केंद्रीय सरकार को किन्हीं ऐसी निविदाओं के रूप में किए गए हैं जो किसी उधार के लिए हैं या उससे सम्बंधित हैं।<br><br>**पट्टे के लिए करार.**—पट्टा (संख्या 35) देखें। | (क) विनिमय पत्र के विक्रय के करार संबंधित एक सौ रुपए।<br><br>(ख) भवन निर्माण (विकास करार) से संबधित करार में बाजार मूल्य का दो प्रतिशत जो अधिकतम दस हजार तक का होगा।<br><br>(ग) एक हजार रुपए और स्थावर संपत्ति विक्रय दशा में (विक्रय करार) बाजार मूल्य का दो प्रतिशत जो हस्तांतरण के समय स्टाम्प डयूटी में समायोजित होगा।<br><br>(घ) ऋण करारों और पचास हजार रुपए तक के गैर कृषक प्रयोजनों की वित्तीय सेवाओं के लिए दो सौ रूपए।<br><br>(ङ) यदि अन्यथा उपबंधित नहीं है तो एक हजार रुपए। |
| 6. | **हक—विलेखों के निक्षेप, पण्यम् या गिरवी से सम्बन्धित करार.**—अर्थात् निम्नलिखित से सम्बन्धित करार को साक्ष्यित करने वाली कोई लिखत—<br><br>ऐसे हक विलेखों या लिखतों का निक्षेप, जिससे किसी भी सम्पत्ति पर विपण्य प्रतिभूति से भिन्न हक का साक्ष्य हो जाता है; या जंगम सम्पत्ति का पण्यम् या गिरवी, जहां ऐसा निक्षेप, पण्यम् या गिरवी, उधार में अग्रिम दिए गए या दिए जाने वाले धन अथवा वर्तमान या भावी ऋण के चुकाए जाने के लिए प्रतिभूति के रूप में की गई है। | क) बीस हजार तक की रकम के लिए एक सौ रुपए।<br><br>ख) बीस हजार से अधिक रकम के लिए पांच सौ रुपए। |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **छूट**<br><br>माल के पण्यम् या गिरवी की कोई लिखत, यदि वह अननुप्रमाणित हो।<br><br>**टिप्पण**<br><br>**आडमान का करार और स्टाम्प शुल्क का प्रश्न.**—आडमान के संव्यवहार और गिरवी रखने के संव्यवहार के मध्य भिन्नता है। क्योंकि गिरवी रखने के विपरीत, जहां गिरवी रखी गई वस्तुओं (माल) का कब्जा पण्यमदार को संक्रान्त होना चाहिए, वहां आडमान के मामले में ऐसा कब्जा लेनदार को ही संक्रान्त नहीं होता है। वर्तमान मामले में दस्तावेज बैंक के पक्ष में दो अधिकारों का सृजन करने के लिए है, अर्थात् पहला संपत्ति के आडमान से संबंधित तथा दूसरा अटर्नीशिप के सृजन से संबंधित, स्टाम्प अधिनियम की धारा 5 के अधीन दस्तावेज की बाबत 11.50 रूपए कुल स्टाम्प प्रभार्य थे। अतः दस्तावेज सम्यक् रूप से, गिरवी या पण्यम् न होते हुए, स्टाम्पित किया गया है परन्तु आडमान का करार होते हुए, जो स्टाम्प अधिनियम की अनुसूची–1 के अनुच्छेद 5 के खण्ड (ङ) द्वारा, प्रतिवादी के अटर्नी के अधिकारों को वादी को वादी पर प्रदत्त करने वाली प्रसंविदा सहित, समाविष्ट है।<br><br>**पण्यम् या गिरवी का विलेख.**— पक्षकारों के बीच कोई विवाद नहीं है, और उसी तरह से, क्योंकि करार के खण्ड–6 को साधारणतया पढ़ने से भी प्रतीत होता है कि आडमान रखी वस्तुओं (माल) का कब्जा केवल ऋणी के पास ही रहना था, ऐसा होने से, यह विलेख स्टाम्प अधिनियम की अनुसूची–I के अनुच्छेद 6(2) की रिष्टि को आकृष्ट करने के लिए पण्यम् या गिरवी का विलेख नहीं माना जा सकता है। | |
| 7. | **मुख्तारनामा के निष्पादन में.**—न्यासियों का नियुक्त किया जाना या जंगम या स्थावर संपत्ति का नियोजन, जहां वह ऐसी लिखत में जो वसीयत (विल) न हो, किया गया हो। | एक हज़ार रुपए। |
| 8. | **आंकना या मूल्यांकन.**—जो किसी वाद के अनुक्रम में न्यायालय के आदेश के अधीन न किया जा कर अन्यथा किया गया है.—<br><br>प्रत्येक मामले में।<br><br>**छूटें**<br><br>(क) आंकना या मूल्यांकन जो केवल एक पक्षकार की जानकारी के लिए किया गया है और जो या तो करार | <br><br>(क) एक सौ रुपए, जहां रकम एक हजार रूपए से अधिक नहीं है।<br><br>(ख) पांच सौ रुपए किसी अन्य मामले में। |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | या विधि के प्रवर्तन द्वारा पक्षकारों के बीच किसी भी रीति से आबद्धकर नहीं है;<br><br>(ख) भाटक के रूप में भूमि स्वामी को दी जाने वाली रकम अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजन के लिए फसलों को आंकना। | |
| 9. | **शिक्षुता विलेख.**—जिसके अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक ऐसा लेख है जो किसी ऐसे शिक्षु, लिपिक या सेवक की सेवा या अध्यापन से संबंधित है जो किसी मास्टर के पास किसी वृत्ति, व्यापार या नियोजन को सीखने के लिए रखा गया है किन्तु जो शिक्षुता नियमावली (संख्या 11) नहीं है।<br><br>**छूट**<br><br>**शिक्षुता—लिखत,** जो शिक्षु अधिनियम, 1850 (1850 का 19) के अधीन किसी मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा निष्पादित की गई है या जिसके द्वारा कोई व्यक्ति किसी लोक पूर्त द्वारा या उसके प्रभार में शिक्षु रखा गया है। | जैसा अनुसूची—1 में है। |
| 10. | **कंपनी के संगम—अनुच्छेद.—**<br><br>प्रत्येक मामले में।<br><br>**छूट**<br><br>किसी संगम के अनुच्छेद, जो लाभार्जन के लिए नहीं बनाए गए हैं और जो कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 8 के अधीन रजिस्ट्रीकृत किए गए है।<br><br>कंपनी का संगम ज्ञापन (संख्या 39) भी देखें। | (क) दो हज़ार रुपए जहां कंपनी की कोई शेयर पूंजी नहीं है।<br><br>(ख) जहां कंपनी की अभिहित शेयर पूंजी या अभिवृद्धित शेयर पूंजी है वहां— न्यूतम दो हजार और अधिकतम पांच लाख के अध्यधीन शेयर पूंजी का 0.2 प्रतिशत। |
| 11. | **क्लर्कों की नियमावली.—**<br><br>**समनुदेशन—** यथास्थिति, हस्तान्तरण—पत्र (संख्या 22), अंतरण (संख्या 61) और पट्टे का अंतरण (संख्या 62) देखें।<br><br>**अटर्नी—अटर्नी** (संख्या 30) और मुख्तारनामा (संख्या 48) वाली प्रविष्टि देखें।<br><br>**दत्तक ग्रहण करने का प्राधिकार—**दत्तक—विलेख (संख्या 3) देखें। | जैसा अनुसूची—1 में है। |
| 12. | **पंचाट.**—अर्थात् वाद के अनुक्रम में, न्यायालय के आदेश से अन्यथा किए गए किसी निदेश में, मध्यस्थ या अधिनिर्णायक द्वारा दिया गया कोई लिखित विनिश्चिय जो विभाजन का निदेश देनेवाला पंचाट नहीं है.— | एक हज़ार रुपए। |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | ऐसे पंचाट में यथाउपवर्णित प्रत्येक रकम या सम्पत्ति के मूल्य के लिए। | |
| 13. | **विनियम–पत्र।** | जैसा अनुसूची–1 में है। |
| 14. | **वहन–पत्र,** (जिसके अंतर्गत पारगामी वहन–पत्र आता है), | जैसा अनुसूची–1 में है। |
| 15. | **बंध–पत्र.**–जैसा धारा 2(5) द्वारा परिभाषित किया गया है, किन्तु जो डिबेन्चर (संख्या 27) नहीं है और जिसके लिए इस अधिनियम द्वारा या न्यायालय फीस अधिनियम, 1870 द्वारा अन्यथा उपबंध नहीं किया गया है।<br><br>प्रशासन–बंधपत्र (संख्या 2), पोत बंधपत्र (संख्या 16), सीमा शुल्क बंधपत्र (संख्या 26), क्षतिपूर्ति बंधपत्र (संख्या 34), जहाजीमाल बंधपत्र (संख्या 56), प्रतिभूति बंधपत्र (संख्या 57) देखें।<br><br>**छूट**<br><br>जब बंधपत्र किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा निष्पादित किया जाए, तो इस बात की प्रत्याभूति देने के प्रयोजन के लिए कि किसी पूर्त औषधालय या चिकित्सालय या लोक उपयोगिता के किसी अन्य उद्देश्य के लिए दिए गए प्राइवेट चन्दों से व्युत्पन्न हुई स्थानीय आय प्रति मास किसी विनिर्दिष्ट राशि से कम नहीं होगी। | प्रतिभूत राशि का 0.1 प्रतिशत, न्यूनतम एक हजार रूपए और अधिकतम दस हजार रुपए के अध्यधीन तथा शुल्क दस रुपए के निकटतम तक पूर्णांकित। |
| 16. | **पोत–बन्धपत्र.**– अर्थात् कोई लिखत, जिसके द्वारा समुद्रगामी पोत का मास्टर, पोत की प्रतिभूति पर धन उधार लेता है, जिससे वह पोत का परिरक्षण करने में तथा उसकी समुद्र–यात्रा को अग्रसर करने में समर्थ हो सके। | प्रतिभूत राशि का 0.1 प्रतिशत, न्यूनतम एक हजार रुपए और अधिकतम दस हजार रूपए के अध्यधीन तथा शुल्क दस रुपए के निकटतम तक पूर्णांकित। |
| 17. | **रद्द कर देने की लिखत.**–(जिसके अन्तर्गत ऐसी कोई लिखत है, जिसके द्वारा पूर्व में निष्पादित की गई कोई लिखत रद्द कर दी गई है) यदि वह अनुप्रमाणित है और उसके लिए अन्यथा उपबंध नहीं किया गया है।<br><br>निर्मुक्ति (संख्या 55), व्यवस्थापन का प्रतिसंहरण (संख्या 58 ख), पट्टे का अभ्यर्पण (संख्या 60), न्यास का प्रतिसंहरण (संख्या 63) भी देखें। | एक सौ रूपए। |
| 18. | **विक्रय–प्रमाण–पत्र.**– (ऐसी प्रत्येक सम्पत्ति के बारे में जो अलग लाट में नीलाम पर चढ़ाई गई है और बेची गई है) जो लोक नीलाम द्वारा बेची गई सम्पत्ति के क्रेता को किसी सिविल या राजस्व न्यायालय या कलक्टर या अन्य राजस्व अधिकारी द्वारा दिया गया है। | सम्पत्ति के बाजार मूल्य या क्रय धन, "जो भी उच्चतर हो", का 8.00 प्रतिशत, न्यूनतम एक सौ रुपए के अध्यधीन तथा शुल्क दस रुपए के निकटतम तक पूर्णांकित। |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19. | **प्रमाण–पत्र या अन्य दस्तावेज.**–जो उसके धारक या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के किसी निगमित कम्पनी या अन्य निगमित निकाय में के या उसके किन्हीं शेयरों, स्क्रिप या स्टॉक संबंधी अधिकार या हक को या किसी ऐसी कम्पनी या निकाय में के या उसके शेयरों, स्क्रिप या स्टॉक का स्वत्वधारी होने संबंधी अधिकार या हक को साक्ष्यित करता है। | एक सौ रुपए। |
| 20. | **भाड़े पर पोत लेने की संविदा.**–अर्थात् (कर्षवाष्प नौका के भाड़े संबंधी करार के सिवाय) कोई लिखत, जिसके द्वारा कोई जलयान या उसका कोई विनिर्दिष्ट प्रमुख भाग, भाड़े की संविदा करने वाले के विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए भाड़े पर दिया जाताहै, चाहे उस लिखत में शास्ति खण्ड हो या न हो। | एक सौ रुपए। |
| 21. | **प्रशमन विलेख.**–अर्थात्, किसी ऋणी द्वारा निष्पादित कोई लिखत, जिसके द्वारा वह अपने लेनदारों के फायदे के लिए अपनी संपत्ति हस्तान्तरित करता है या जिसके द्वारा उनके ऋणों पर प्रशमन–धन या लाभांश का संदाय लेनदारों को प्रतिभूत किया जाता है या जिसके द्वारा निरीक्षकों के पर्यवेक्षण के अधीन या अनुज्ञप्ति पत्रों के अधीन ऋणी के कारबार को उसके लेनदारों के फायदे के लिए, चालू रखने के लिए उपबंध किया जाता है। | एक सौ रुपए। |
| 22. | **हस्तांतरण–पत्र.**– धारा 2(10) द्वारा यथा परिभाषित, जो ऐसे अन्तरण के लिए नहीं है, जिसके लेखे संख्या 61 के अधीन प्रभार लगता है या छूट दी गई है,<br><br>जहां हस्तान्तरण से, स्थावर सम्पत्ति का विक्रय होता है।<br><br>**छूट**<br><br>**प्रतिलिप्यधिकार अधिनियम.**–1957 की धारा 18 के अधीन प्रतिलिप्यधिकार का समनुदेशन।<br>**सह–भागीदारी–विलेख.**–भागीदारी (संख्या 46) देखें।<br><br>**टिप्पण**<br><br>**सम्पत्ति का हस्तान्तरण–पत्र.**–निवर्तन और विघटन के मामले में कोई विभेद नहीं है। भागीदार, भागीदारी के सम्बद्ध में सहस्वामी के रूप में उसी हैसियत से होगा। वर्तमान मामले में, पूर्ववर्ती भागीदार के पक्ष में, अधिकार त्यागने वाली फर्म द्वारा निष्पादित दस्तावेज, केवल निर्मोचन ही होगा। यह अंतरण नहीं था क्योंकि यह उस भागीदार, जिस का सम्पत्ति में कोई हित नहीं था, के पक्ष में नहीं बनाया गया हैं। निष्पादित दस्तावेज सम्पत्ति का | महिलाओं के लिए :<br><br>(क) एक करोड़ रुपये तक बाजार मूल्य या प्रतिफल राशि, जो भी उच्चतर हो, का 4 प्रतिशत।<br><br>(ख) एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक बाजार मूल्य या प्रतिफल राशि, जो भी उच्चतर हो, का 8 प्रतिशत। न्यूनतम एक सौ रुपये के अध्यधीन तथा दस रुपये के निकटतम तक पूर्णांकित।<br><br>अन्य व्यक्तियों के लिए :<br><br>(क) चालीस लाख रुपये तक बाजार मूल्य या प्रतिफल राशि, जो भी उच्चतर हो, का 6 प्रतिशत।<br><br>(ख) चालीस लाख रुपये से अधिक बाजार मूल्य या |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | अंतरण नहीं करता है, अतः यह हस्तांन्तरण पत्र नहीं था। | प्रतिफल राशि, जो भी उच्चतर हो, का 8 प्रतिशत।<br><br>न्यूनतम एक सौ रुपये के अध्यधीन तथा दस रुपये के निकटतम तक पूर्णांकित :<br><br>परंतु यह कि, बिक्री विलेख के पंजीकरण की तारीख से एक वर्ष के भीतर, यदि वही क्रेता और विक्रेता ऐसे बिक्री विलेख के पंजीकरण के लिए आवेदन करते हैं, जिसमें बाजार मूल्य या प्रतिफल राशि पूर्व विलेखों को सम्मिलित कर, यथास्थिति, एक करोड़ रुपये या चालीस लाख रुपये से अधिक हो जाती है, तो पूर्व के मामलों सहित सभी मामलों में 8 प्रतिशत की दर से स्टाम्प शुल्क प्रभारित किया जाएगा :<br><br>परन्तु यह और कि हिमाचल प्रदेश अभिधृति और भूमि सुधार अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 118 (2) (ज) के अधीन जहां राज्य सरकार द्वारा संपत्ति के हस्तांतरण (कन्वेअन्स) की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है, वहां लिंग की परवाह किए बिना बाजार मूल्य या प्रतिफल राशि, जो भी उच्चतर हो, का न्यूनतम एक सौ रुपये तथा निकटतम दस रुपये के निकटतम तक पूर्णांकित के अध्यधीन, 12 प्रतिशत की दर से स्टाम्प शुल्क प्रभारित किया जाएगा। |
| 23. | **भागिक–पालन के स्वरूप में हस्तांतरण.**–सम्पत्ति अतंरण अधिनियम, 1882 की धारा 53–क के अधीन किसी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में भागिक–पालन के स्वरूप में स्थावर सम्पत्ति के अतंरण हेतु संविदाएं। | जैसा अनुसूची–1 में है। |
| 24. | **प्रति या उद्धरण.**–जिसकी बाबत किसी लोक अधिकारी द्वारा या उसके आदेश से यह प्रमाणित किया गया है कि वह सही प्रति या उद्धरण है और जो न्यायालय फीस से संबंधित तत्समय प्रवृत्त विधि के अधीन प्रभार्य नहीं है, प्रत्येक मामले में, | दस रुपए। |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **छूटें**<br><br>(क) किसी ऐसे कागज–पत्र की प्रतिलिपि, जिसके संबंध में किसी लोक अधिकारी से विधि द्वारा अभिव्यक्त रूप से यह अपेक्षित है कि वह किसी लोक कार्यालय में या किसी लोक प्रयोजन के निमित्त अभिलेख के लिए उसे बनाए या दे।<br><br>(ख) जन्मों, बपतिस्मों, नामकरणों, समर्पणों, विवाहों, विवाह–विच्छेदों, मृत्यु या दफन से संबंधित किसी रजिस्टर की, या उसमें से किसी उद्धरण की प्रतिलिपि। | |
| **25.** | प्रत्येक मामले में, किसी लिखत का, जो शुल्क से प्रभार्य है और जिसके संबंध में उचित शुल्क दे दिया गया है, का प्रतिलेख या दूसरी प्रति।<br><br>**छूट**<br><br>कृषकों को किए गए किसी पट्टे का प्रतिलेख, जब कि ऐसा पट्टा शुल्क से छूट प्राप्त हो।<br><br>**टिप्पण**<br><br>**क्या संदेय स्टाम्प शुल्क प्रतिलेख पर संदेय है.**–भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची का अनुच्छेद 25 साधारणतया प्रतिलेख या दूसरी प्रति पर संदेय स्टाम्प शुल्क के बारे में है। अतः किसी अस्टांपित प्रतिलेख को उचित स्टाम्प शुल्क के और उस पर शास्ति के संदाय द्वारा, विधिमान्य बनाया जा सकेगा। | दस रुपए। |
| **26.** | **सीमा शुल्क बंध–पत्र.–**<br><br>प्रत्येक मामले में। | (क) पांच हजार तक की रकमों के लिए एक सौ रुपए;<br><br>(ख) पांच हजार से दस हजार तक की रकमों के लिए पांच सौ रुपए;<br><br>(ग) दस हजार से अधिक रकमों के लिए एक हजार रुपए । |
| **27.** | **डिबेंचर.–** (चाहे वह बन्धक डिबेंचर हो या नहीं) विपण्य प्रतिभूति होते हुए जो–<br><br>(क) पृष्ठांकन द्वारा अंतरण की पृथक लिखत द्वारा, अन्तरणीय है वहाँ;<br>(ख) परिदान द्वारा। | <br><br>जैसा अनुसूची–1 में है।<br><br>जैसा अनुसूची–1 में है। |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **स्पष्टीकरण**–''डिबेंचर'' पद के अन्तर्गत उससे संलग्न कोई ब्याज के कूपन हैं, किन्तु ऐसे कूपनों की रकम, शुल्क के प्राक्कलन करने में सम्मिलित नहीं की जाएगी।<br><br>**छूट**<br><br>ऐसा डिबेंचर, जिसे किसी निगमित कम्पनी या अन्य निगमित निकाय ने ऐसे रजिस्ट्रीकृत बंधक–विलेख के निबन्धनानुसार निर्गमित किया है, उन डिबेंचरों की, जो उसके अधीन निर्गमित किए जाने हैं, पूरी रकम की बाबत सम्यक् रूप से स्टाम्पित है, और जिसके द्वारा उधार लेने वाली कंपनी या निकाय, अपनी संपत्ति, पूर्णतः या भागतः डिबेंचरधारियों के फायदे के लिए न्यासियों के हवाले करता है; परन्तु इस प्रकार निर्गमित डिबेंचरों की बाबत यह अभिव्यक्त किया गया हो कि वे उक्त बन्धक–विलेख के निबन्धनानुसार निर्गमित किए गए हैं।<br><br>बंध पत्र (संख्या 15) तथा धारा 8 और 55 देखें। किसी न्यास की घोषणा न्यास (संख्या 63) देखें। | |
| 28. | **माल की बाबत परिदान–आदेश.–**<br>**हक विलेखों का निक्षेप,** हक विलेखों के निक्षेप, पण्यम् या गिरवी से संबंधित करार (संख्या 6) देखें।<br><br>**भागीदारी का विघटन**–भागीदारी (संख्या 46) देखें। | एक हजार रुपए। |
| 29. | **विवाह विच्छेद.**–की लिखत, अर्थात् कोई ऐसी लिखत, जिसके द्वारा कोई व्यक्ति अपने विवाह का विघटन करता है।<br><br>**मेहर की लिखत**–व्यवस्थापन (संख्या 58) देखें।<br><br>**दूसरी प्रति**–प्रतिलेख (संख्या 25) देखें। | एक हजार रुपए। |
| 30. | **उच्च न्यायालय की नामावली में अधिवक्ता, वकील या अटर्नी के रूप में प्रविष्टि.–**<br><br>अधिवक्ता या वकील या अटर्नी के मामले में।<br><br>**छूट**<br><br>किसी उच्च न्यायालय की नामावली में किसी अधिवक्ता, वकील या अटर्नी की प्रविष्टि जब कि वह पहले से ही किसी उच्च न्यायालय में अभ्याविष्ट है। | दो हजार रुपए। |
| 31. | **सम्पत्ति के विनिमय की लिखत.–**<br><br>(क) रक्त संबंधियों के बीच (एक ही पूर्वज से) और पति–पत्नी के बीच; | (क) रक्त संबंधियों अथवा पति–पत्नी के बीच संपत्तियों |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | के विनिमय के मामले में, विनिमय की गई संपत्ति के निम्नतर मूल्य का 0.1 प्रतिशत, अधिकतम दस हजार रुपये तक, के अध्यधीन; |
| | (ख) रक्त संबंधियों से अन्यथा। | (ख) खंड (क) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों के अलावा अन्य व्यक्तियों के बीच संपत्तियों के विनिमय के मामले में, विनिमय की गई संपत्ति के निम्नतर मूल्य का 0.1 प्रतिशत, तथा अंतर मूल्य पर अनुच्छेद 22 के अनुसार स्टाम्प शुल्क प्रभारित किया जाएगाः<br><br>परंतु रक्त संबध से अन्य या पुरूष और महिला के मध्य असमान बाजार मूल्य की संपत्तियों के विनियम की दशा में, असमान मूल्य की अंतर की राशि पर, उस व्यक्ति जिसके पक्ष में उच्चतर मूल्य की संपत्ति हस्तांतरित की गई है, को अनुच्छेद 22 (हस्तांतरण) के अनुसार लागू दर पर स्टाम्प शुल्क उद्गृहीत होगा। |
| | **उद्धरण**—प्रतिलिपि (संख्या 24) देखें। | |
| **32.** | **अतिरिक्त भार की लिखत, अर्थात् कोई ऐसी लिखत.**—जो बन्धक सम्पत्ति पर भार अधिरोपित करती है— | |
| | (क) यदि, अतिरिक्त भार की लिखत के निष्पादन के समय सम्पत्ति का कब्जा, ऐसी लिखत के अधीन दे दिया गया है या दिए जाने का करार किया गया है; | जब कब्जा दिया जाता है: बाजार मूल्य / प्रतिफल राशि (जो भी उच्चतर हो) का 8 प्रतिशत (न्यूनतम एक हजार रुपये)। |
| | (ख) यदि कब्जा इस प्रकार नहीं दिया गया है। | जब कब्जा नहीं दिया जाता है: सुरक्षित राशि का 0.1 प्रतिशत (न्यूनतम दस हजार रुपये)। |
| **33.** | **दान की लिखत.**—जो व्यवस्थापन (संख्या 58) या वसीयत (विल) या अंतरण (संख्या 61) नहीं है। | महिलाओं के लिए:<br><br>(क) एक करोड़ रुपये तक: बाजार मूल्य या प्रतिफल राशि, जो भी उच्चतर हो, का 4 प्रतिशत । |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **भाड़ा सम्बंधी करार या सेवा के लिए करार.**—करार (संख्या 5) देखें। | (ख) एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक: बाजार मूल्य या प्रतिफल राशि, जो भी उच्चतर हो, का 8 प्रतिशत ।<br><br>न्यूनतम एक सौ रुपये तथा शुल्क को निकटतम 10 रुपये तक पूर्णांकित के अध्यधीन।<br><br>अन्य व्यक्तियों के लिए:<br><br>(क) चालीस लाख रुपये तक: बाजार मूल्य या प्रतिफल राशि, जो भी उच्चतर हो, का 6 प्रतिशत ।<br><br>(ख) चालीस लाख रुपये से अधिक: बाजार मूल्य या प्रतिफल राशि, जो भी हो, का 8 प्रतिशत ।<br><br>न्यूनतम एक सौ रुपये था शुल्क निकटतम 10 रुपये पूर्णांकित के अध्यधीन।<br><br>संपत्ति के एक करोड़ रुपये तक के बाजार मूल्य पर महिलाओं के लिए 4 प्रतिशत तथा चालीस लाख रुपये तक के बाजार मूल्य पर अन्य व्यक्तियों के लिए 6 प्रतिशत और, यथास्थिति, एक करोड़ रुपये अथवा चालीस लाख रुपये से अधिक के बाजार मूल्य पर सभी के लिए 8% स्टाम्प शुल्क देय होगा। न्यूनतम एक सौ रुपये तथा शुल्क निकटतम 10 रुपये तक पूर्णांकित के अध्याधीनः<br><br>परंतु यह कि, यदि एक वर्ष के भीतर वही दाता और आदाता ऐसे दान विलेख के रजिस्ट्रकरण के लिए आवेदन करते हैं, जिसका बाजार मूल्य, पूर्ववर्ती विलेखों को सम्मिलित कर, यथास्थिति, एक करोड़ रुपये या चालीस लाख रुपये से अधिक हो जाता है तो पूर्व |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | के मामलों सहित सभी मामलों में 8 प्रतिशत स्टाम्प शुल्क प्रभारित किया जाएगा।<br><br>परन्तु यह और कि उस अनुच्छेद के प्रयोजन के लिए न्यूनतम पांच हजार और अधिकतम दस हजार रुपए के अध्यधीन रक्त संबंधियों (एक ही पूर्वज से) और पति–पत्नी के बीच अंतरित संपत्ति के बाजार मूल्य, 0.1 प्रतिशत शुल्क प्रभारित किया जाएगा। |
| **34.** | **क्षतिपूर्ति बंधपत्र.–**<br><br>प्रत्येक मामले में।<br><br>**निरीक्षकत्व–विलेख**–प्रशमन विलेख (संख्या 21) देखें। | <br><br><br><br>एक हज़ार रुपए। |
| **35.** | **पट्टा.**–जिस के अंतर्गत अवर–पट्टा या उप–पट्टा तथा पट्टे या उप–पट्टे पर देने के लिए कोई करार है–<br><br>(क) जहां पट्टा एक सौ वर्ष या एक सौ वर्ष से अधिक तात्पर्यित हो ; | पट्टे पर दी गई संपत्ति के बाजार मूल्य का 8 प्रतिशत न्यूनतम 100 रुपये के अध्यधीन शुल्क के निकटतम 10 रुपये में पूर्णांकित ।<br><br>पट्टा विलेख पर स्टाम्प शुल्क की गणना का सूत्रः–<br><br>8% × बाजार मूल्य × (पट्टे की अवधि) / 100<br><br>परंतु यह कि हिमाचल प्रदेश अभिधृति और भूमि सुधार अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 118 (2)(ज) के अधीन जहां राज्य सरकार द्वारा संपत्ति के पट्टे की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है, वहां न्यूनतम एक सौ रुपए और शुल्क दस रूपए तक पूर्णांकित के अध्यधीन, संपत्ति के बजार मूल्य के 12 प्रतिशत की दर से स्टाम्प शुल्क प्रभारित किया जाएगा। इस उपबंध के अधीन अनुमति के ऐसे मामलों में स्टाम्प शुल्क की गणना का सूत्रः 12% × बाजार मूल्य × (पट्टे की अवधि) / 100 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | (ख) जहां पट्टा शाश्वतता के लिए तात्पर्यित है तथा किसी नियत निबंधन और समय के लिए तात्पर्यित नहीं है। | पट्टे पर दी गई संपत्ति के बाजार मूल्य या पट्टे की पूर्ण रकम जो ऐसे पट्टे के अधीन संदत्त या परिदत्त करनी हो, यदि कोई हो, " जो भी उच्चतर हो", का 8.00 प्रतिशत, न्यूनतम एक सौ रुपए और शुल्क दस रुपए के निकटतम तक पूर्णांकित के अध्यधीन। |
| | | पट्टा विलेख पर स्टाम्प शुल्क की गणना का सूत्रः |
| | | स्टाम्प शुल्क = 8% × बाजार मूल्य × (पट्टे की अवधि) / 100 |
| | **छूट** | परंतु यह कि हिमाचल प्रदेश अभिधृति और भूमि सुधार अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 118 (2)(ज) के अधीन जहां राज्य सरकार द्वारा संपत्ति के पट्टे की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है, वहां न्यूनतम एक सौ रुपए और शुल्क दस रुपए तक पूर्णांकित के अध्यधीन, संपत्ति के बजार मूल्य के 12 प्रतिशत की दर से स्टाम्प शुल्क प्रभारित किया जाएगा। |
| | खेतिहर की दशा में तथा खेती करने के प्रयोजन के लिए पट्टा (जिसके अन्तर्गत खाद्य या पेय के उत्पादन के लिए वृक्षों का पट्टा है), जो कोई नजराना या प्रीमियम दिए बिना या परिदत्त किए बिना निष्पादित किया गया है और जबकि कोई निश्चित अवधि अभिव्यक्त की गई है और ऐसी अवधि एक वर्ष से अधिक नहीं है, या जबकि आरक्षित किया गया औसत वार्षिक भाटक, एक सौ रुपए से अधिक नहीं है। | |
| | इस छूट में खेती के प्रयोजन के लिए पट्टा में वासभूमि या टैंक सहित, खेती के लिए भूमि का पट्टा भी सम्मिलित होगा। | |
| | **स्पष्टीकरण**—जब पट्टाधारी कोई आवर्ती प्रभार, जैसे सरकारी राजस्व, भू—स्वामी के उप—कर का भाग या स्वामी के नगरपालिका की दरों या करों का भाग, जो विधि द्वारा पट्टाकर्ता से वसूलीय है, संदाय करने का वचन देता है, तो इस प्रकार करार की गई रकम पट्टाधारी द्वारा संदत्त की जाएगी, जो भाटक का भाग समझी जाएगी। | |
| | **टिप्पणी** | |
| | **क्या भाड़े का कोई करार, पट्टा होगा,** अनुच्छेद 35 उपदर्शित करेगा कि यह केवल पट्टा ही नहीं है, जो इस अनुच्छेद के अन्तर्गत है किन्तु भाड़े पर देने का कोई करार भी है। भाड़े के किसी करार का पट्टा होना आवश्यक नहीं है। यह निर्धारण करने के आशय से, कि क्या किसी दिए हुए मामले में करार की विधिमानता का | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | अनुमान करना युक्ति–युक्त है, तो हमें यह देखना है कि क्या किसी पक्षकार ने प्रस्ताव किया है और दूसरे पक्षकार ने इसे प्रतिग्रहण कर लिया है। किसी करार को करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि दोनों पक्षकारों का आशय निश्चित् तथा सामान्य हो। यह तभी अभिप्राप्त किया जा सकता है जब करार के निबन्धन और शर्तें सुस्पष्टतया की गई हों या विवक्षित पाई गई हों। | |
| 36. | **शेयरों का आवंटन पत्र।** | एक सौ रुपए। |
| 37. | **प्रत्यय–पत्र।**<br><br>**प्रत्याभूति–पत्र.**–करार (संख्या 5) देखें। | जैसा अनुसूची–1 में है। |
| 38. | **अनुज्ञप्ति पत्र.**–अर्थात् ऋणी तथा उसके लेनदारों के बीच इस बात का कोई करार कि लेनदार विनिर्दिष्ट समय के लिए अपने दावों को निलम्बित कर देंगे और ऋणी को स्वयं अपने विवेकानुसार कारोबार चलाने देंगे। | एक सौ रुपए। |
| 39. | **कम्पनी का संगम–ज्ञापन.–**<br><br>(क) यदि उसके साथ कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 5 के अधीन संगम–अनुच्छेद संलग्न हो ;<br><br>(ख) यदि उसके साथ उपर्युक्त संलग्न न हो।<br><br>**छूट**<br><br>किसी भी संगम का ज्ञापन जो लाभ के लिए नहीं बनाया गया है और कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 8 के अधीन रजिस्ट्रीकृत है। | <br><br>एक हजार रुपए।<br><br>दो हजार रुपए। |
| 40. | **बन्धक–विलेख.**–जो हक विलेखों के निक्षेप, पण्यम्, या गिरवी (संख्या 6), पोत बंधपत्र (संख्या 16), फसल का बंधक (संख्या 41), जहाजी माल बन्धपत्र (संख्या 56) या प्रतिभूति बंधपत्र (संख्या 57) से सम्बन्धित करार नहीं है;<br><br>(क) जब ऐसे विलेख में समाविष्ट सम्पत्ति या सम्पत्ति के किसी भाग का कब्जा बन्धककर्ता द्वारा दे दिया गया है या दिए जाने के लिए करार किया गया है; | <br><br>महिलाओं के लिए:<br><br>(क) एक करोड़ रुपये तक: बाजार मूल्य या प्रतिफल राशि, जो भी उच्चतर हो, का 4 प्रतिशत ।<br><br>(ख) एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक: बाजार मूल्य या प्रतिफल राशि, जो भी उच्चतर हो, का 8 प्रतिशत ।<br><br>न्यूनतम एक सौ रुपये तथा शुल्क दस रुपये के निकटतम तक पूर्णांकित। |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | अन्य व्यक्तियों के लिए:<br><br>(क) चालीस लाख रुपये तक: बाजार मूल्य या प्रतिफल राशि, जो भी उच्चतर हो, का 6 प्रतिशत ।<br><br>(ख) चालीस लाख रुपये से अधिक: बाजार मूल्य का 8 प्रतिशत न्यूनतम एक सौ रूपए तथा शुल्क दस रुपए के निकटतम तक पूर्णांकित के अध्यधीन।<br><br>परंतु यह कि, यदि एक वर्ष के भीतर वही बंधकदार और बंधकग्राही ऐसे बंधक विलेख के रजिस्ट्रीकरण के लिए आवेदन करते हैं, जिसका बाजार मूल्य या सुरक्षित राशि, इसमे पूर्व के विलेख विलेखों की राशि को सम्मिलित कर, यथास्थिति, एक करोड़ रुपये या चालीस लाख रुपये से अधिक हो जाती है, तो पूर्व के मामलों सहित सभी मामलों में 8 प्रतिशत स्टाम्प शुल्क प्रभारित किया जाएगा। |
| | (ख) जबकि कब्जा नहीं दिया गया है।<br><br>**स्पष्टीकरण.**—ऐसे बन्धककर्ता के बारे में, जो बन्धकदार को बन्धकित सम्पत्ति या उसके भाग का भाटक या पट्टा—राशि का संग्रहण करने के लिए मुख्तारनामा देता है, यह समझा जाएगा कि वह इस अनुच्छेद के अर्थ में कब्जा देता है।<br><br>**छूट**<br><br>वे लिखतें, जो भूमि विकास उधार अधिनियम, 1883 या कृषक उधार अधिनियम, 1884 के अधीन उधार लेने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा या उनके प्रतिभूओं द्वारा ऐसे उधारों के चुकाने के लिए प्रतिभूति के रूप में निष्पादित की गई हैं। | (क) सुरक्षित राशि का 0.1 प्रतिशत, न्यूनतम 1,000 रुपये के अध्यधीन।<br><br>(ख) किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड कृषि ऋण के लिए 3 लाख रुपये तक 100 रुपये स्टाम्प शुल्क तथा 3 लाख रुपये से अधिक के ऋण पर ऋण राशि का 0.1 प्रतिशत स्टाम्प शुल्क लिया जाएगा। |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **टिप्पणी**<br><br>**शपथपत्र बचनबंध करने को, क्या बन्धक–विलेख के रूप में प्रभारित किया जा सकेगा.**–शपथपत्र बचनबंध करने को, बन्धक–विलेख के रूप में प्रभारित करना पड़ेगा, जिसके लिए भारतीय स्टांप अधिनियम की अनुसूची–1 के अनुच्छेद 40 के अधीन यथा विहित स्टाम्प शुल्क भुक्त होगा। अतः उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची–1 का अनुच्छेद 40 ही तत्काल मामले में लागू समुचित अनुच्छेद है और न कि अनुच्छेद 57. | |
| **41.** | **फसल का बन्धक.**–जिसके अन्तर्गत कोई ऐसी लिखत है, जो फसल के बन्धक पर दिए गए उधार के चुकाए जाने को प्रतिभूत करने के लिए किसी करार को साक्ष्यित करती है, चाहे बन्धक के समय फसल अस्तित्व में हो या न हो–<br><br>प्रत्येक प्रतिभूत रकम के लिए। | प्रतिभूत रकम का 0.1 प्रतिशत, न्यूनतम एक हजार रुपए के अध्यधीन शुल्क दस रुपए के निकटतम तक पूर्णांकित। |
| **42.** | **नोटरी सम्बन्धी कार्य.**–अर्थात्, कोई ऐसी लिखत, पृष्ठांकन, टिप्पण, अनुप्रमाणन, प्रमाण–पत्र या प्रविष्टि, जो प्रसाक्ष्य (संख्या 50) नहीं है और जो नोटरी पब्लिक द्वारा अपने पदीय कर्त्तव्यों के निष्पादन में या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति द्वारा नोटरी पब्लिक के रूप में विधिपूर्वक कार्य करते हुए बनाई गई है या हस्ताक्षरित की गई है।<br><br>विपत्र या वचन–पत्र का प्रसाक्ष्य(संख्या 50) भी देखें। | एक सौ रुपए। |
| **43.** | **टिप्पण या ज्ञापन.**–जो दलाल या अभिकर्ता द्वारा अपने मालिक को, ऐसे मालिक के लेखे, निम्नलिखित के क्रय या विक्रय की प्रज्ञापना देते हुए भेजा गया है–<br><br>ऐसे किसी माल या किसी स्टॉक या विपण्य प्रतिभूति का। | एक सौ रुपए। |
| **44.** | **पोत के मास्टर द्वारा आपत्ति का टिप्पण।** | एक सौ रुपए। |
| **45.** | **विभाजन की लिखत.**–धारा 2(15) द्वारा यथा परिभाषित। | सम्पत्ति जिसका विभाजन हो रहा है, के बाजार मूल्य का 0.1 प्रतिशत, न्यूनतम पाँच हजार रूपए के अध्यधीन तथा शुल्क दस रूपए के निकटतम तक पूर्णांकित। |
| **46.** | **भागीदारी.–**<br><br>क. भागीदारी की लिखत–<br><br>भागीदारी की प्रत्येक पूंजी के लिए। | <br><br><br><br>पांच हजार रुपए |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | ख. भागीदारी का विघटन–<br><br>**पण्यम् या गिरवी**–हक विलेखों के निक्षेप, पण्यम् या गिरवी से संबंधित करार (संख्या 6) देखें। | |
| **47.** | **बीमा पालिसी।** | जैसा अनुसूची–1 में है। |
| **48.** | **धारा 2 (21) में यथापरिभाषित, मुख्तारनामा.**– जो प्रॉक्सी (संख्या 52) नहीं है–<br><br>(क) जबकि वह एक व्यक्ति या अधिक व्यक्तियों को, अकेले प्रयोजन (जिसमें दावा या कार्यवाहियां भी है) के लिए एक ही संव्यवहार में संयुक्ततः और पृथकतः कार्य करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करता है।<br><br>(ख) जबकि वह एक या अधिक व्यक्तियों को संयुक्ततः या पृथकतः एक से अधिक संव्यवहारों में या साधारणतः कार्य करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करता है।<br><br>(ग) अन्य किसी मामले में।<br><br>**स्पष्टीकरण.**–एक से अधिक व्यक्तियों की बाबत उस दशा में, जिसमें वे एक ही फर्म के हैं, इस अनुच्छेद के प्रयोजनों के लिए यह समझा जाएगा कि वे एक ही व्यक्ति है। | (क) तीन हजार रुपये।<br><br>(ख) चार हजार रुपये।<br><br>(ग) पांच हजार रुपये।<br><br>परंतु यह कि, यदि कोई मुख्तारनामा ऐसे व्यक्ति के द्वारा और पक्ष में निष्पादित किया जाता है, जो हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य का वास्तविक निवासी नहीं है, और जहां यह हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य के बाहर स्थित अचल संपत्ति से संबंधित है, उस दशा में, यथास्थिति, खंड क, ख और ग में यथा लागू दर के सौ गुणा के बराबर शुल्क प्रभारित किया जाएगा।<br><br>विशेष टिप्पणी – "रजिस्ट्रीकरण" पद के अन्तर्गत भारतीय रजिस्ट्रीकरण अधिनियम, 1908 के अधीन रजिस्ट्रीकरण से आनुषंगिक प्रत्येक संक्रिया सम्मिलित है। |
| **49.** | **वचन–पत्र।** | जैसा अनुसूची–1 में है। |
| **50.** | **विनियम–पत्र या वचन–पत्र विषयक प्रसाक्ष्य.**– अर्थात् नोटरी पब्लिक या उस हैसियत में विधिपूर्वक कार्य करने वाले किसी अन्य व्यक्ति द्वारा लिखित रूप में की गई | एक सौ रुपए। |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | ऐसी घोषणा, जो विनियम–पत्र या वचन–पत्र का अनादर करने का अनुप्रमाणन करती है। | |
| 51. | **पोत के मास्टर द्वारा आपत्ति।** | जैसा अनुसूची–1 में है। |
| 52. | **प्रॉक्सी।** | जैसा अनुसूची–1 में है। |
| 53. | **रसीद।** | जैसा अनुसूची–1 में है। |
| 54. | **बंधकित सम्पत्ति का प्रतिहस्तांतरण.–**<br><br>प्रत्येक मामले में। | <br><br>एक हज़ार रुपए। |
| 55. | **निर्मुक्ति.–** अर्थात् कोई लिखत (जो ऐसी निर्मुक्ति नहीं है जिसके लिए धारा 23–क द्वारा उपबन्ध किया गया है) जिसके द्वारा कोई व्यक्ति, किसी अन्य व्यक्ति पर दावे का या किसी विनिर्दिष्ट सम्पत्ति पर दावे का त्याग कर देता है–<br><br>प्रत्येक मामले में।<br><br>**टिप्पणियां**<br><br>**क्या निर्मुक्ति विलेख से हक का अंतरण हो सकेगा.**–किसी निर्मुक्ति विलेख द्वारा हक का अंतरण प्रभावी नहीं होगा। निर्मुक्ति विलेख से केवल हक का प्रदाय हो सकता है, किन्तु हक अन्तरित नहीं हो सकता।<br>**त्यजन या त्याग.**–यदि अपीलकर्ता के पास, उसके पिता की मृत्यु के पश्चात् सम्पदा की उत्तरजीविता के द्वारा उत्तराधिकार की संभावना न होने के सिवाय, त्याग के समय पर सम्पत्ति का हक नहीं है, तो विलेख के अधीन त्यजन या त्याग उसे सम्पत्ति का कोई हक नहीं दिलाएगा। त्यजन उसी व्यक्ति के पक्ष में होना चाहिए, जिसका ऐसी सम्पदा पर पहले से हक था, जिसका प्रभाव केवल अधिकार को बढ़ाने का है। | निर्मुक्त सम्पत्ति के बाजार मूल्य का 0.1 प्रतिशत, न्यूनतम एक हजार रुपए के अध्यधीन तथा शुल्क दस रुपए के निकटतम तक पूर्णांकित। |
| 56. | **जहाजी माल बन्धपत्र.**–अर्थात्, कोई लिखत, जो उस उधार के लिए प्रतिभूति देती है, जो किसी पोत के फलक पर लादे गए या लादे जाने वाले स्थोरा पर लिया गया है और जिसकी अदायगी स्थोरा के गंतव्य पत्तन पर पहुंचने पर समाक्षित है।<br><br>**किसी न्यास या व्यवस्थापन का प्रतिसंहरण.**–व्यवस्थापन (संख्या 58), न्यास (संख्या 63) देखें। | प्रतिभूत की गई रकम का 0.1 प्रतिशत, न्यूनतम एक हजार रुपए के अध्यधीन तथा शुल्क दस रूपए के निकटतम तक पूर्णांकित। |
| 57. | **प्रतिभूति–बंधपत्र या बन्धक विलेख.**–जो किन्हीं पदीय कर्त्तव्यों के सम्यक् निष्पादन के लिए प्रतिभूति के रूप में | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | निष्पादित किया गया है, या जो उसके आधार पर प्राप्त धनराशि या अन्य सम्पत्ति का लेखा–जोखा देने के लिए निष्पादित किया गया है या किसी संविदा के सम्यक् पालन या किसी दायित्व का सम्यक् निर्वहन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रतिभू द्वारा निष्पादित किया गया है.–<br><br>प्रत्येक मामले में।<br><br>**छूटें**<br><br>**(क) बन्धपत्र या अन्य लिखत जबकि वह निष्पादित किया जाए.**–किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा इस बात की प्रत्याभूति देने के प्रयोजनार्थ किसी खैराती औषधालय; डिसपैन्सरी या अस्पताल या लोक उपयोगिता के किसी अन्य उद्देश्य के लिए दिए गए प्राइवेट चन्दों से व्युत्पन्न स्थानीय आय प्रतिमास विनिर्दिष्ट राशि से कम नहीं होगी ;<br><br>(ख) ऐसे व्यक्तियों द्वारा जिन्होंने भूमि सुधार उधार अधिनियम, 1883 या कृषक उधार अधिनियम, 1884 के अधीन अग्रिम धन लिए हैं, या उनके प्रतिभूओं द्वारा ऐसे अग्रिम धन के चुका दिए जाने के लिए प्रतिभूति के रूप में;<br><br>(ग) सरकार के अधिकारियों द्वारा या उनके प्रतिभूओं द्वारा किसी पद के कर्त्तव्यों के सम्यक् निष्पादन को या उनके अपने पद के आधार पर प्राप्त धनराशि या अन्य सम्पत्ति का सम्यक् रूप से लेखा देने को सुनिश्चित् करने के लिए।<br>**टिप्पणी**<br><br>**शपथ–पत्र वचनबद्ध करना–क्या बन्धक विलेख होगा.**–शपथ–पत्र वचनबद्ध बन्धक–विलेख के रूप में प्रभारित होगा, जिसको भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम की अनुसूची–1 के अनुच्छेद 40 के अधीन यथा–विहित स्टाम्प शुल्क मुक्त करना होगा। यह कहना सही नहीं था कि शपथ–पत्र केवल वचनबद्ध दर्शाता है और यदि यह प्रभार्य था, तो यह केवल भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम की अनुसूची–1 के अनुच्छेद 57(ख) के अधीन ही हो सकता था। | प्रतिभूत की गई रकम का 0.1 प्रतिशत, न्यूनतम एक हजार रुपए के अध्यधीन तथा शुल्क दस रुपए के निकटतम तक पूर्णांकित। |
| **58.** | **व्यवस्थापन.–**<br><br>क–व्यवस्थापन की लिखत (जिसके अन्तर्गत महर विलेख है)<br>**छूट** | (1) रक्त संबंधियों अथवा पति–पत्नी के मामले में: व्यवस्थापित संपत्ति के बाजार मूल्य का 0.1 प्रतिशत, न्यूनतम दो हजार रुपये तथा अधिकतम पांच हजार रुपये |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | विवाह के अवसर पर मुस्लमानों के बीच निष्पादित किया गया महर विलेख।<br><br>ख.– व्यवस्थापन का प्रतिसंहरण–<br>न्यास– (संख्या 63) भी देखें। | के अध्यधीन तथा शुल्क 10 रुपये के निकटतम पूर्णांकित।<br><br>(2) रक्त संबंध में न आने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए:<br>महिलाओं के लिए:<br><br>(क) एक करोड़ रुपये तक: बाजार मूल्य या प्रतिफल रकम, जो भी उच्चतर हो, का 4 प्रतिशत ।<br><br>(ख) एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक: बाजार मूल्य या प्रतिफल रकम, जो भी उच्चतर हो, का 8 प्रतिशत ।<br><br>न्यूनतम 100 रुपये अध्यधीन तथा शुल्क को निकटतम 10 रुपये के निकटतम तक पूर्णांकित।<br><br>अन्य व्यक्तियों के लिए:<br><br>(क) चालीस लाख रुपये तक: बाजार मूल्य या प्रतिफल रकम, जो भी उच्चतर हो, का 6 प्रतिशत ।<br><br>(ख) चालीस लाख रुपये से अधिक: बाजार मूल्य का 8 प्रतिशत;<br><br>न्यूनतम 100 रुपये के अध्यधीन तथा शुल्क के निकटतम तक 10 रुपये पूर्णांकित। |
| **59.** | **पोत परिवहन आदेश।** | एक सौ रुपए। |
| **60.** | **पट्टे का अभ्यर्पण–**<br><br>प्रत्येक मामले में।<br><br>**छूट**<br><br>पट्टे का अभ्यर्पण, जबकि ऐसे पट्टे को शुल्क से छूट दी गई है। | एक हजार रुपए। |
| **61.** | **अन्तरण.–**(चाहे वह प्रतिफल के सहित या बिना हो)–<br><br>(क) किसी निगमित कम्पनी या अन्य निगमित निकाय में के शेयरों का ; | जैसा अनुसूची–I में है। |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | (ख) धारा 8 द्वारा उपबंधित डिबेंचरों के सिवाय डिबेंचरों का, जो विपण्य प्रतिभूतियां हैं, चाहे शुल्क के लिए डिबेंचर दायी हो या न हो ; | वही शुल्क जो डिबेंचर पर अंकित रकम के बराबर प्रतिफल हेतु इस अधिनियम द्वारा (संख्या 27) में उद्गृहीत है। |
| | (ग) किसी हित का बन्धपत्र, बन्धक–विलेख या बीमा पॉलिसी द्वारा प्रतिभूत ; | वही शुल्क जो ऐसे बंधपत्र, बंधक–विलेख या बीमा पॉलिसी पर प्रभार्य है, न्यूनतम एक सौ और अधिकतम एक हजार रुपए के अध्यधीन तथा शुल्क दस रुपए के निकटतम तक पूर्णांकित। |
| | (घ) महाप्रशासक अधिनियम, 1913 की धारा 25 के अधीन किसी सम्पत्ति का अंतरण; | एक सौ रुपये। |
| | (ङ) एक न्यासी से दूसरे न्यासी को या एक न्यासी से हिताधिकारी को, किसी न्याय–सम्पत्ति का प्रतिफल के बिना।<br>**छूटें**<br>पृष्ठांकन द्वारा अंतरण–<br>(क) विनिमय–पत्र, चैक या वचन–पत्र का ;<br>(ख) वहन–पत्र परिदान आदेश, माल के लिए वारण्ट या माल पर हक की अन्य वाणिज्यिक दस्तावेज का ;<br>(ग) बीमा पॉलिसी का ;<br>(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रतिभूतियों का।<br>धारा 8 भी देखें। | दो सौ रुपये। |
| **62.** | **पट्टे का अंतरण.**–समनुदेशन द्वारा न कि उपपट्टे द्वारा।<br>**छूट**<br>शुल्क से छूट प्राप्त किसी पट्टे का अंतरण। | वही शुल्क जो अनुच्छेद (संख्या 35) में है। |
| **63.** | **न्यास–**<br>क. की घोषणा किसी सम्पत्ति की या उसके बारे में, जबकि वसीयत (विल) से भिन्न लिखित रूप में की गई हो।<br>ख. का प्रतिसंहरण किसी सम्पत्ति का या उसके बारे में, जबकि वह वसीयत (विल) से भिन्न किसी लिखत के रूप में किया गया हो। | दो हजार रुपए।<br>पांच सौ रुपए। |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | व्यवस्थापन (संख्या 58) भी देखें,<br><br>मूल्यांकन–आंकना (संख्या 8) देखें,<br><br>वकील–वकील के रूप में प्रविष्टि (संख्या 30) देखें।<br><br>**टिप्पणी**<br><br>**धार्मिक या पूर्त विन्यास**–क्या न्यास अधिनियम के कार्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आते हैं.–धार्मिक या पूर्त विन्यास, चाहे सार्वजनिक या निजी हैं, न्यास अधिनियम के कार्यक्षेत्र के अधीन नहीं आते हैं। स्टाम्प अधिनियम का अनुच्छेद 64, न्यास पर स्टाम्प शुल्क के उद्ग्रहण का उपबन्ध करता है। तद्नुसार, उस मामले में लागू नहीं किया जा सकता जो पूर्त न्यासों का निपटारा करते हैं। | |
| **64.** | **माल के लिए वारण्ट.**–अर्थात् ऐसी कोई लिखत, जो उसमें नामित किसी व्यक्ति के या उसके समनुदेशितियों के या उसके धारक के उस माल में की सम्पत्ति के हक का साक्ष्य है, जो किसी डाक, भाण्डागार या घाट में या उस पर पड़े हैं, जबकि ऐसी लिखत ऐसे व्यक्ति द्वारा या उसकी ओर से जिसकी अभिरक्षा में ऐसा माल है, हस्ताक्षरित या प्रमाणित की गई है। | एक सौ रुपए।" |

**Act No. 17 of 2026.**

*AUTHORITATIVE ENGLISH TEXT*

## THE INDIAN STAMP (HIMACHAL PRADESH SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT, 2026

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

*Sections:*

1. Short title.
2. Substitution of Schedule 1-A.

---

**Act No. 17 of 2026.**

## THE INDIAN STAMP (HIMACHAL PRADESH SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT, 2026

(AS ASSENTED TO BY THE GOVERNOR ON 26TH OCTOBER, 2026)

AN

ACT

*further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (Act No.2 of 1899) in its application to the State of Himachal Pradesh.*

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh in the Seventy-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

**1. Short title.—**This Act may be called the Indian Stamp (Himachal Pradesh Second Amendment) Act, 2026.

**2. Substitution of Schedule I-A.—**In the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in its application to the State of Himachal Pradesh**,** for Schedule I-A annexed to the said Act, the following Schedule I-A shall be substituted, namely:—

**"SCHEDULE I-A**

**RATES OF STAMP DUTY ON CERTAIN INSTRUMENTS**

***Note.*—**The Articles in Schedule I-A are numbered so as to correspond with similar Articles in Schedule I, of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

| Art. No. | Description of Instrument | Rates of Stamp Duty |
|---|---|---|
| **1.** | **Acknowledgement of a debt.—**exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, written or signed by, or on behalf of, a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt, in any book (other than a Banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession:<br><br>Provided that such acknowledgement does not contain any promise to pay the debtor any stipulation to pay interest or to deliver any goods or other property. | Ten rupees for value up to rupees one thousand and one hundred rupees for value above rupees one thousand. |
| **2.** | **Administration Bond.—**including a bond given under section 6, of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873, or section 29, 375 and 376 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925- in every case. | One hundered rupees for a bond of value up to rupees one thousand, and three percent of the value of the bond where the amount exceeds rupees one thousand, plus one hundred rupees. |
| **3.** | **Adoption-Deed. —**that is to say, any instrument (other than a Will), recording an adoption, or conferring or purporting to confer an authority to adopt.<br><br>**Advocate—***See* Entry as an Advocate (No. 30) | Two thousand rupees. |
| **4.** | **Affidavit.**—including an affirmation or declaration in the case of persons by law allowed affirming or declaring instead of swearing. | Hundred rupees. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Exemptions*<br><br>Affidavit of declaration in writing when made-<br><br>(a) as a condition or enrolment under the Army Act, 1950; or Air Force Act, 1950;<br><br>(b) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any court or before the officer of any Court; or<br><br>(c) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance. | |
| **5.** | **Agreement or Memorandum of an Agreement.—**if relating to the sale of a bill of exchange or sale of a government security or share in any incorporated company or other body corporate or not otherwise provided for.<br><br>*Exemptions*<br><br>Agreement or memorandum of agreement-<br><br>(a) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively, not being a Note or Memorandum chargeable under No. 43;<br><br>(b) made in the form of tenders to the Central Government for or relating to any loan.<br><br>**Agreement to Lease-** *See* Lease (No. 35). | (a) One hundred rupees for agreements relating to sale of a bill of exchange.<br><br>(b) Two percent of the market value subject to a maximum of rupees ten thousand, for agreements relating to construction of a building (development agreement);<br><br>(c) One thousand rupees; and two percent of the market value for sale of immovable property (agreement to sell), adjustable towards stamp duty at the time of conveyance;<br><br>(d) Two hundred rupees for agreements relating to loans and financial services up to rupees fifty thousand for non-agricultural purposes.<br><br>(e) One thousand rupees, if not |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | otherwise provided for. |
| **6.** | **Agreement relating to Deposit of Title-Deeds, Pawn or Pledge.**—that is to say any instrument evidencing an agreement relating to-<br><br>deposit of title-deeds or instrument constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security) or the pawn or pledge of movable property where such deposit, pawn or pledge has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or an existing or future debt.<br><br>*Exemption*<br><br>Instrument of pawn or pledge of goods if unattested.<br><br>**Comments**<br><br>**An agreement of hypothecation and question of stamp duty.—**There is distinction between a transaction of hypothecation and a transaction of pledge. Because unlike a pledge where the possession of the goods pledged must pass on to the pawnee, no such possession passes on to the creditor in case of hypothecation. As the document in the present case, sought to create two rights in favour of the Bank, i.e. one pertaining to hypothecation of the property and the other pertaining to creation of attorneyship a total stamp of Rs. 11.50 was chargeable to in respect of the document under Section 5 of the Stamp Act. Thus the document has been duly stamped being neither a pledge nor a pawn but an agreement of hypothecation covered by Cl. (*e*) of Art. 5 of Schedule-I to the Stamp Act with a covenant to confer rights of an attorney of the defendant on the plaintiff.<br><br>**Deed of Pawn or Pledge.—**There is no dispute between the parties, and rightly so, because even on a plain reading of Cl. 6 of the agreement it transpires that the possession of the goods hypothecated was to remain with the debtor itself. That being so, this deed cannot be held to be a deed of pawn or pledge so as to attract the mischief of Art. 6(2) of Schedule-I to the Stamp Act. | (a) One hundred rupees for amounts up to twenty thousand rupees.<br><br>(b) Five hundred rupees for amounts above twenty thousand rupees. |
| **7.** | **Appointment in execution of a Power.—**whether of trustees or of property movable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will. | One thousand rupees. |
| **8.** | **Appraisement or Valuation.—** made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit.— | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | in every case.<br><br>*Exemptions*<br><br>(a) Appraisement or valuation made for the informationm of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or of operation of law.<br><br>(b) Appraisement of crops for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent. | (a) One hundred rupees where the amount does not exceed rupees one thousand.<br><br>(b) Five hundred rupees in any other case. |
| **9.** | **Apprenticeship-Deed.—**including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment, not being articles of clerkship (No. 11).<br><br>*Exemption*<br><br>Instruments of apprenticeship executed by a Magistrate under the Apprentices Act, 1850, or by which a person is apprenticed by or at the charge of, any public charity. | As in Schedule-I. |
| **10.** | **Articles of Association of a Company.—**<br><br>in every case.<br><br>*Exemption*<br><br>Articles of any Association not formed for profit and registered under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013.<br><br>*See* also Memorandum of Association of a Company (No. 39). | (a) Two thousand rupees where the company has no share capital.<br><br>(b) 0.2% of the share capital, subject to a minimum of rupees two thousand and a maximum of rupees five lakh, where the company has nominal share capital or increases the share capital. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **11.** | **Articles of Clerkship.-**<br><br>**Assignment-** *See* Conveyance (No. 22) Transfer (No. 61) and Transfer of Lease (No. 62), as the case may be.<br><br>**Attorney-** *See* Entry as an Attorney (No. 30), and Power of Attorney (No. 48).<br><br>**Authority to Adopt-** *See* Adoption-Deed(No. 3). | As in Schedule-I. |
| **12.** | **Award.—**that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire, not being an award directing a partition, on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the court in the course of a suit.—<br><br>for every amount or value of the property as set forth in such award. | One thousand rupees. |
| **13.** | **Bill of Exchange.** | As in Schedule-I. |
| **14.** | **Bill of Lading (including a through bill of lading).** | As in Schedule-I. |
| **15.** | **Bond.—**as defined by section 2(5), not being a debenture (No. 27), and not being otherwise provided for by this Act or by the Court-fees Act, 1870.<br><br>*See* Administration Bond (No.2), Bottomry Bond (No.16), Custom Bond (No.26), Indemnity Bond (No.34), Respondentia Bond (No.56), Security Bond (No.57).<br><br>*Exemption*<br><br>Bond when executed by any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscription to a charitable dispensary or hospital or to any other object of public utility, shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem. | 0.1% of the secured amount, subject to the minimum of rupees one thousand and maximum rupees ten thousand and duty rounded off to nearest rupees Ten. |
| **16.** | **Bottomry Bond.—**that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on a security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage. | 0.1% of the secured amount, subject to the minimum of rupees one thousand and maximum rupees ten thousand and duty rounded off to nearest rupees Ten. |
| **17.** | **Cancellation.—**Instrument of (including any instrument by which any instrument previously executed is cancelled) if attested and not otherwise provided for.<br><br>*See* also Release (No. 55), Revocation of Settlement (No. 58-B), Surrender of Lease (No. 60), Revocation of Trust (No. 63). | One hundred rupees. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **18.** | **Certificate of Sale.—** (in respect of each property put up as a separate lot and sold), granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil or Revenue Court, or Collector or other Revenue Officer. | 8.00% of the market value of the property or to the amount of purchase money, *"whichever is higher",* subject to the minimum of rupees one hundred and duty rounded off to nearest rupees Ten. |
| **19.** | **Certificate or other Document.—**evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares scrip or stock in or of any incorporated company or other body corporate, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such company or body. | One hundred rupees. |
| **20.** | **Charter Party.—**that is to say, any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug steamer), whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the Charterer, whether it includes a penalty clause or not. | One hundred rupees. |
| **21.** | **Composition-Deed.—**that is to say, any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors. | One hundred rupees. |
| **22.** | **Conveyance.-** as defined by section 2(10) not being a Transfer charged or exempted under No. 61.—<br><br>where the conveyance amounts to sale of immovable property.<br><br>*Exemption*<br><br>**Assignment of copyright** under the Copyright Act,1957, section 18.<br><br>**Co-partnership-deed-***See* Partnership (No. 46).<br><br>**Comments**<br><br>**Conveyance of Property.—**There is no difference between a case of retirement and that of dissolution. A | For females:<br><br>(a) Up to Rupees one crore: 4% of the market value or consideration amount, whichever is higher.<br><br>(b) Above Rupees one crore: 8% of the market value or consideration amount, whichever is higher. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | partner stands on the same footing in relation to partnership as a co-owner. In the present case the document executed by the firm relinquishing the rights in favour of the former partner could only be a release. It was not a transfer having not been made in favour of a partner who had no interest in the property. The document executed does not transfer property; hence it was not a conveyance. | Subject to the minimum of Rupees one hundred and duty rounded off to the nearest Rs. Ten.<br><br>For Others:<br><br>(a) Up to Rupees forty lakh: 6% of the market value or consideration amount, whichever is higher.<br><br>(b) Above Rupees forty lakh: 8% of the market value or consideration amount, whichever is higher;<br><br>(a) subject to the minimum of Rs. One hundred and duty rounded off to the nearest Rs. Ten:<br><br>Provided that if within one year from the date of registration of the sale deed the same purchaser and seller apply for the registration of sale deed having market value or consideration amount more than one crore or forty lakh as the case may be including the amount of earlier deeds, eight percent stamp duty in all cases including earlier cases shall be charged:<br><br>Provided further that where permission for conveyance of |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | property is granted by the State Government under section 118(2)(h) of the Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reforms Act, 1972; the Stamp duty shall be charged at the rate of 12% of the market value or the consideration amount, whichever is higher, irrespective of gender, subject to the minimum of rupees one hundred and duty rounded off to nearest rupees ten. |
| **23.** | **Conveyance in the Nature of Part Performance.—** Contracts for the transfer of immovable property in the nature of part performance in any Union territory under section 53 A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. | As in Schedule-I. |
| **24.** | **Copy or Extract.—**certified to be true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to court fees, in every case.<br><br>*Exemptions*<br><br>(a) Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.<br><br>(b) Copy of, or extract from, any register relating to births, baptisms, namings, dedications, marriages, divorces, deaths or burials. | Ten rupees. |
| **25.** | **Counterpart or Duplicate.—**of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid, for every case.<br><br>*Exemption*<br><br>Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator, when such lease is exempted from duty.<br><br>**Comments**<br><br>**Whether the stamp duty payable is payable on a counterpart.—**Article 25 of the First Schedule to the | Ten rupees. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Indian Stamp Act simply states the stamp duty payable on a counterpart or on a duplicate. Hence, an unstamped counterpart can be validated by payment of proper stamp duty and penalty therefore. | |
| **26.** | **Customs-Bonds.—**<br><br>in every case. | (a) One hundred rupees for amounts up to rupees five thousand;<br><br>(b) Five hundred rupees for amounts exceeding rupees five thousand and up to rupees ten thousand;<br><br>(c) One thousand rupees for amounts above rupees ten thousand. |
| **27.** | **Debenture.—**(where a mortgage debenture or not), being a marketable security transferable-<br><br>(a) by endorsement or by a separate instrument of transfer;<br><br>(b) by delivery.<br><br>*Explanation*.- The term "Debenture" includes any interest coupons attached thereto, but the amount of such coupons shall not be included in estimating the duty.<br><br>*Exemption*<br><br>A debenture issued by an incorporated company or other body corporate in terms of a registered mortgage-deed, duly stamped in respect of the full amount of debentures to be issued thereunder, whereby the company or body borrowing makes over, in whole or in part their property to trustees for the benefit of the debenture holders; provided that the debentures so issued are expressed to be issued in terms of the said mortgage-deed.<br><br>*See* also Bond (No.15) and sections 8 and 55. Declaration of any trust-*See* Trust (No.63). | As in Schedule-I.<br><br>As in Schedule-I. |
| **28.** | **Delivery Order in respect of Goods.—**<br><br>**Deposit of Title-Deeds-** *See* Agreement Relating to Deposit of Title-Deeds, Pawn or Pledge (No. 6).<br>**Dissolution of Partnership-** *See* Partnership (No.46). | One thousand rupees. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **29.** | **Divorce, Instrument of.—**that is to say, any instruments by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage.<br><br>**Dower, Instrument of.—***See* Settlement (No. 58).<br><br>**Duplicate-** *See* Counterpart (No.25). | One thousand rupees. |
| **30.** | **Entry as an Advocate, Vakil or Attorney on the Roll of the High Court.—**<br><br>in the case of an Advocate or Vakil or an Attorney.<br><br>*Exemption*<br><br>Entry as an Advocate, Vakil or Attorney on the roll of any High Court, when he has previously been enrolled in any other High Court. | <br><br>Two thousand rupees. |
| **31.** | **Exchange of Property, Instrument of.—**<br>(a) between persons of blood relation (common ancestors) and between wife and husband;<br><br>(b) between persons not related by blood. | (a) 0.1% of the lower value of exchanged property, subject to a maximum of Rupees ten thousand, where the exchange is between blood relations or husband and wife;<br><br>(b) 0.1% of the lower value of exchanged property, subject to a maximum of rupees ten thousand, where the exchange is between persons other than mentioned in clause (a) and stamp duty on the differential value shall be chargeable as per Article 22:<br><br>Provided that in case of an exchange of properties between a male and a female not related by blood, the Stamp duty on the differential amount of |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Extract-** *See* Copy (No.24). | exchanged properties having unequal market value, shall be levied as per Article 22 (Conveyance), and at the rate applicable to the person in whose favour the property of higher value is transferred. |
| **32.** | **Further Charge, Instrument of.—** that is to say, any instrument imposing a further charge on mortgaged property- | |
| | (a) if at the time of execution of the instrument of further charge, the possession of the property is given or agreed to be given under such instrument; | When possession is given : 8% of market value/consideration (whichever higher, minimum of rupees one thousand) |
| | (b) if possession is not so given. | When possession is not given : 0.1% of secured amount (minimum of rupees ten thousand rupees) |
| **33.** | **Gift, Instrument of.-** not being a Settlement (No. 58) or Will or Transfer (No. 61). | For females:<br>(a) Up to Rupees one crore: 4% of the market value or consideration amount, whichever is higher. |
| | **Hiring Agreement or Agreement for Service.-** *See* Agreement (No. 5). | (b) Above Rupees one crore: 8% of the market value or consideration amount, whichever is higher.<br>Subject to the minimum of Rs. one hundred and duty rounded off to the nearest Ten rupees. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | For Others:<br><br>(a) Up to Rupees forty lakh: 6% of the market value or consideration amount, whichever is higher.<br><br>(b) Above Rupees forty lakh: 8% of the market value;<br><br>subject to the minimum of Rs. One hundred and duty rounded off to the nearest Ten rupees.<br><br>Four percent for women upto rupees one crore and six percent for other upto rupees forty lakh of the market value of the property and eight percent for all above rupees one crore or rupees forty lakh as the case may be for the market value to the property subject to the minimum of rupees one hundred and duty rounded off to the nearest of rupees Ten:<br><br>Provided that if within one year, the same donor and donee apply for the registration of gift deed, having market value more than rupees one crore or forty Lakh, as the case may be, including the amount of the earlier deed(s), 8% stamp duty in all cases including |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | earlier cases, shall be charged.<br><br>Provided further that for the purpose of this article, 0.1% of the market value of the transferred property between persons of blood relation (common ancestors) and between husband and wife, subject to minimum Rupees five thousand and maximum Rupees ten thousand shall be charged. |
| **34.** | **Indemnity Bond.—**<br>in every case.<br>**Inspectorship-Deed-** *See* Composition-Deed (No. 21). | One Thousand rupees. |
| **35.** | **Lease.—**including an under-lease or sub-lease and any agreement to let or sublet-<br><br>(a) where the lease purports upto one hundred years or exceeding hundred years; | 8% of the market value of the leased property, subject to the minimum of rupees one hundred and duty rounded off to nearest rupees Ten.<br><br>Formula for calculating the stamp duty on Lease Deeds :- 8% × Market Value×(Period of Lease)/100.<br><br>Provided that where permission for lease of property is granted by State Government under section 118(2)(h) of the Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | Reforms Act, 1972, the stamp duty shall be charged at the rate of 12% of the market value of the leased property subject to the minimum of rupees one hundred and duty rounded off to nearest rupees ten. Formula for calculating stamp duty on lease deeds in such cases of permission under this proviso:- 12% x market value x (period of lease)/100. |
| | (b) where the lease purports in perpetuity and does not purport to be for any definite term and time. | 8.00% of the market value of the leased property or the whole lease amount which would be paid or delivered under such lease, if any, "whichever is higher," subject to the minimum of rupees one hundred and duty rounded off to nearest rupees Ten.<br><br>Formula for calculating the stamp duty on Lease Deeds :- 8% x Market Value x (Period of Lease)/100. |
| | *Exemption*<br><br>Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator and for the purposes of cultivation (including a lease of trees for the production of food or drink) without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year or when the average annual rent reserved does not exceed one hundred rupees.<br><br>In this exemption a lease for the purposes of cultivation shall include a lease of lands for cultivation together with a homestead or tank. | Provided that where permission for lease of property is granted by State Government under section 118(2)(h) of the Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reforms Act 1972, the stamp duty shall be charged at the rate of 12% of the market |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | ***Explanation.*—**When a lessee undertakes to pay any recurring charge such as Government revenue, the land-lords share of cesses, or the owner's share of municipal rates or taxes, which is by law recoverable from the lessor, the amount so agreed to be paid by the lessee shall be deemed to be part of the rent.<br><br>**Comments**<br><br>**Any agreement to let-Whether amounts to a lease.—**Article 35 would indicate that it is not only a lease which is covered by this Article, but also any agreement to let. An agreement to let need not be a lease. In order to determine whether in any given case, it is reasonable to infer the existence of agreement one has to see if one party has made an offer and the other party has accepted the same. To constitute an agreement, it is necessary that the intention of the parties must be definite and common on both. This can be achieved if the terms and conditions are expressly arrived at or could impliedly be found. | value of the leased property or the whole lease amount which would be paid or delivered under such lease, if any, whichever is higher, subject to the minimum of rupees one hundred and duty rounded off to nearest rupees ten. |
| **36.** | **Letter of Allotment of Shares.** | One hundred rupees. |
| **37.** | **Letter of Credit.**<br><br>**Letter of Guarantee-** *See* Agreement (No.5) | As in Schedule-I. |
| **38.** | **Letter of License.—**that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion. | One hundred rupees. |
| **39.** | **Memorandum of Association of a Company.-**<br><br>(a) if accompanied by articles of association under section 5 of the Companies Act, 2013;<br><br>(b) if not so accompanied.<br><br>*Exemption*<br><br>Memorandum of any association not formed for profit and registered under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013. | <br><br>One thousand rupees<br><br>Two thousand rupees |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **40.** | **Mortgage-Deed.—**not being an agreement relating to deposit of Title-deeds, Pawn or Pledge (No. 6), Bottomry Bond (No. 16), Mortgage of a crop (No. 41), Respondentia Bond, (No. 56), or Security Bond (No. 57),- | |
| | (a) when possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor or agreed to be given; | For females:<br><br>(a) Up to Rupees one crore: 4% of the market value or consideration amount, whichever is higher.<br><br>(b) Above Rupees one crore: 8% of the market value or consideration amount, whichever is higher.<br>Subject to the minimum of Rs. One Hundred and duty rounded off to the nearest rupees Ten.<br><br>For Others:<br><br>(a) Up to Rupees forty lakh: 6% of the market value or consideration amount, whichever is higher.<br><br>(b) Above Rupees forty lakh: 8% of the market value;<br><br>subject to the minimum of rupees One hundred and duty rounded off to the nearest rupees Ten:<br><br>Provided that if within one year, the same mortgager and mortgagee apply for the registration of mortgage deed, |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | having market value or secured amount more than Rupees one crore or Rupees ten lakh, as the case may be, including the amount of the earlier deed (s), 8% stamp duty in all cases including earlier cases, shall be charged. |
| | (b) when possession is not given.<br><br>**Explanation.—** A mortgagor who gives to the mortgagee a Power-of-Attorney to collect rents or a lease of the property mortgaged or part thereof is deemed to give possession within the meaning of this article.<br><br>*Exemption*<br><br>Instrument, executed by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, or the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884, or by their sureties as security for the repayment of such advances.<br><br>**Comments**<br><br>**Undertaking affidavit whether could be charged as a mortgage-deed.—**The undertaking affidavit has to be charged as a mortgage deed, which has to suffer stamp duty as prescribed under Art. 40 of Schedule-I to the Indian Stamp Act. Thus Art. 40 and not Art. 57 of Schedule-I to the said Act is the appropriate article applicable to the instant case. | (a) 0.1% of secured amount subject to minimum of rupees one thousand.<br><br>(b) Rupees hundred for Kisan Credit Card Agriculture Loan up to rupees 3 Lakh; and loan above 3 lakh, 0.1% of the loan amount. |
| **41.** | **Mortgage of a Crop.—**including any instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon any mortgage of a crop, whether the crop is or is not in existence at the time of the mortgage-<br><br>for every sum secured. | 0.1% of the secured amount, subject to the minimum of rupees |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | one thousand rounded off to nearest rupees Ten. |
| **42.** | **Notarial Act.**—that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation certificate or entry not being a Protest (No. 50) made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public.<br><br>*See* also Protest of bill or note (No. 50). | One hundred rupees. |
| **43.** | **Note or Memorandum.**—sent by a broker or agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal-<br><br>of any goods or of any stock or marketable security. | <br><br><br><br>One hundred rupees. |
| **44.** | **Note of Protest by the Master of a Ship.** | One hundred rupees. |
| **45.** | **Partition.**—Instrument of as defined by section 2(15). | 0.1% of the market value of the property being partitioned subject to the maximum of rupees Five Thousand duty rounded off to nearest rupees Ten. |
| **46.** | **Partnership.—**<br><br>A. *Instrument of-*<br>for every capital of the partnership.<br>B. Dissolution of-<br><br><br><br>**Pawn or Pledge**—*See* Agreement relating to Deposit of Title-Deed, Pawn or Pledge (No.6) | <br><br><br>Five thousand rupees. |
| **47.** | **Policy of Insurance.** | As in Schedule-I. |
| **48.** | **Power of Attorney.**—as defined by section 2(21), not being a Proxy (No. 52),-<br><br>(a) when authorizing one or more persons to act jointly and severally in a single transaction for sole purpose (including suit or proceedings);<br><br>(b) when authorizing one or more persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally; | <br><br>(a) Rupees three thousand.<br><br>(b) Rupees four thousand. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | (c) in any other case.<br><br>***Explanation.-***For the purposes of this article more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person. | (c) Rupees five thousand:<br><br>Provided that where a power of attorney is executed by and in favour of a person who is not a bonafide resident of the state of Himachal Pradesh and where it relates to, concerns, or authorizes any act in respect of immovable property situated outside the State of Himachal Pradesh, the duty chargeable thereon shall be levied at a rate equivalent to one hundred times the duty applicable under clause a, b and c as the case may be.<br><br>**N.B.—** The term "registration" includes every operation, incidental to registration under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. |
| **49.** | **Promissory Note.** | As in Schedule-I. |
| **50.** | **Protest of Bill or Note.—** that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonor of a Bill of Exchange or promissory note. | One hundred rupees. |
| **51.** | **Protest by the Master of a Ship.** | As in Schedule-I. |
| **52.** | **Proxy.** | As in Schedule-I. |
| **53.** | **Receipt.** | As in Schedule-I. |
| **54.** | **Re-Conveyance of Mortgaged Property.-**<br><br>in every case. | <br><br>One thousand rupees. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **55.** | **Release.—**that is to say, any instrument (not being such a release as is provided for by section 23-A) whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property-<br><br>in every case.<br><br>**Comments**<br><br>**A release deed-whether can transfer title.—**A release deed would not be effective to transfer title. A release deed can only feed title but cannot transfer title.<br><br>**Renunciation or relinquishment.-** If the appellant had no title to the property at the time of renunciation except the off-chance of succeeding by survivorship to the estate after the death of his father, the renunciation or relinquishment under the deed would not clothe him with any title to the property. Renunciation must be in favour of a person, who had already title to the estate, the effect of which is only to enlarge the right. | 0.1% of the market value of the released property, subject to the minimum of rupees one thousand and duty rounded off to nearest rupees Ten. |
| **56.** | **Respondentia Bond.—** that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination.<br><br>**Revocation of any Trust or Settlement-** *See* Settlement (No.58) trust (No.63). | 0.1% of the secured amount, subject to the minimum of rupees one thousand and duty rounded off to nearest rupees Ten. |
| **57.** | **Security-Bond or Mortgage Deed.—**executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money or other property received by virtue thereof, or executed by a surety to secure the due performance of a contract or the due discharge of a liability-<br><br>in every case.<br><br>*Exemptions*<br><br>Bond or other instrument when executed- | 0.1% of the secured amount, subject to the minimum of rupees one thousand and duty rounded off to nearest rupees Ten. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | (a) by any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility, shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem;<br><br>(b) by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, or the Agriculturist's Loans Act, 1884, or by their sureties, as security for the repayment of such advances;<br><br>(c) by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office, or the due accounting for money or other property received by virtue thereof.<br><br>**Comments**<br><br>**Undertaking affidavit-Whether amounts to a mortgage deed.**—The undertaking affidavit has to be charged as a mortgage deed, which has to suffer stamp duty as prescribed under Art. 40 of Schedule-I to the Indian Stamp Act. It was not correct to say that the affidavit merely disclosed an undertaking and if at all it was chargeable it could be only under Art. 57 (*b)* of Schedule-I of the Indian Stamp Act. | |
| **58.** | **Settlement.—**<br><br>A-Instrument of (including a deed of dower). | (1) In case of person having blood relation or husband and wife, 0.1% of the market value of the settled property, subject to minimum of rupees two thousand and maximum rupees five thousand and duty rounded off to nearest rupees Ten.<br><br>(2) For persons not in blood relation:<br><br>For females:<br><br>(a) Up to Rupees one crore: 4% of the market value or consideration amount, whichever is higher. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | (b) Above Rupees one crore: 8% of the market value or consideration amount whichever is higher.<br><br>Subject to the minimum of Rs. One hundred and duty rounded off to the nearest rupees Ten.<br><br>For Others:<br><br>(a)Up to rupees forty lakh: 6% of the market value or consideration amount, whichever is higher.<br><br>(b) Above rupees forty lakh: 8% of the market value;<br><br>Subject to the minimum of rupees One hundred and duty rounded off to the nearest rupees Ten. |
| | *Exemption*<br><br>Deed of dower executed on the occasion of a marriage between Muhammadans.<br>B-Revocation of-<br><br>*See* also Trust (No. 63). | |
| **59.** | **Shipping Order.** | One hundred rupees. |
| **60.** | **Surrender of Lease.—**<br><br>in every case.<br><br>*Exemption*<br><br>Surrender of lease, when such lease is exempted from duty. | One thousand rupees. |
| **61.** | **Transfer.—**(whether with or without consideration)-<br><br>(a) of shares in an incorporated company or other body corporate;<br><br>(b) of debentures, being marketable securities, whether the debenture is liable to duty or not, except debentures provided for by section 8; | As in Schedule-I.<br><br>The same duty as Debenture (No.27) as levied by this Act, for a consideration equal |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | to the face amount of the debenture. |
| | (c) of any interest secured by a bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance; | The same duty with which such bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance is chargeable subject to the minimum of rupees one hundred and maximum rupees one thousand and duty rounded off to nearest rupees Ten. |
| | (d) of any property under the Administrator-General's Act, 1913, Section 25; | One hundred rupees. |
| | (e) of any trust-property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee, or from a trustee to a beneficiary.<br><br>*Exemptions*<br><br>Transfers by endorsement-<br><br>(a) of a bill of exchange, promissory note;<br><br>(b) of a bill of lading, delivery order, warrant for goods, or other mercantile document of title to goods;<br><br>(c) of a policy of insurance;<br><br>(d) of securities of the Central Government.<br><br>*See* also Section 8. | Two hundred rupees. |
| **62.** | **Transfer of Lease.—**by way of assignment, and not by way of under lease.<br><br>*Exemption*<br><br>Transfer of any lease exempt form duty. | The same duty as Article (No. 35) |
| **63.** | **Trust.—**<br><br>A. Declaration of-of, or concerning any property when made by any writing not being a Will;<br><br>B. Revocation of-of, or concerning any property when made by any instrument other than a Will. | <br><br>Two thousand rupees.<br><br>Five hundred rupees. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | *See* also Settlement (No. 58), Valuation- *See* Appraisement (No. 8), Vakil-*See* Entry as Vakil (No.30).<br><br>**Comments**<br><br>**Religious or charitable endowment-Whether fall within the purview of the Trusts Act.—**Religious or charitable endowments, whether public or private, do not fall within the purview of the Trusts Act. Article 64 of the Stamp Act provides for the levy of stamp duty on trust. Accordingly, Art. 64 cannot be pressed into service in case which deals with charitable trusts. | |
| **64.** | **Warrant for Goods.—** that is to say, any instruments evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be. | One hundred rupees.” |

---

**HIMACHAL PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA SECRETARIAT SHIMLA-171 004**

NOTIFICATION

*Shimla-4, the 24th October, 2026*

**No.: VS/Estt./Creation/6-30/81-VII.—**The Governor, Himachal Pradesh after consultation with the Speaker of Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha is pleased to order the creation of 01(one) post of Assistant Supervisor in Pay Matrix Level-3 of ₹20200-64000 in H.P. Vidhan Sabha Secretariat.

By creating one post, the cadre strength of Assistant Supervisor in H.P. Vidhan Sabha Secretariat will be 01.

The expenditure to be incurred on this account will be debited to Major Head of Account 2011-Parliament/State/Union Territory Legislatures 02-State/UT Legislatures 103-H.P. Legislative Secretariat 01-Staff of H.P. Vidhan Sabha Secretariat 01-Salaries Non-Plan/Voted.

This issue with prior approval of the Department of General Administration (Parliamentary Affairs Department), Govt. of H.P. conveyed *vide* letter No. GAD-C-B(1)-3/2024-Loose, dated 14-10-2026.

By order,

*Speaker,*
*H.P. Vidhan Sabha.*

**HIMACHAL PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA SECRETARIAT SHIMLA-171 004**

NOTIFICATION

*Shimla-4, the 24th October, 2026*

**No.: VS/Estt./Creation/6-30/81-VII.—**The Governor, Himachal Pradesh after consultation with the Speaker of Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha is pleased to order the creation of 01(one) post of Driver in H.P. Vidhan Sabha Secretariat in Pay Matrix Level-5 of ₹21300-67800 to be initially engaged as Job-Trainee strictly in accordance with the provision of Job Trainee policy of the Government as framed by the Department of Personnel *vis-à-vis* R&P Rules framed for it, in r/o H.P. Vidhan Sabha Secretariat.

By creating one post, the cadre strength of Driver in H.P. Vidhan Sabha Secretariat will rise from existing 08 to 09.

The expenditure to be incurred on this account will be debited to Major Head of Account 2011-Parliament/State/Union Territory Legislatures 02-State/UT Legislatures 103-H.P. Legislative Secretariat 01-Staff of H.P. Vidhan Sabha Secretariat 01-Salaries Non-Plan/Voted.

This issue with prior approval of the Department of General Administration (Parliamentary Affairs Department), Govt. of H.P. conveyed *vide* letter No. GAD-C-B-(1)-3/2024, dated 14-10-2026.

By order,

*Speaker,*
*H.P. Vidhan Sabha.*

---

**HIMACHAL PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA SECRETARIAT SHIMLA-171 004**

NOTIFICATION

*Shimla-4, the 22nd October, 2026*

**No.: VS/Estt./6(E)-8/2001.—**The Hon'ble Speaker in exercise of powers vested in him by virtue of Rule 8(2) of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat (Recruitment & Conditions of Service) Rules, 1974 is pleased to order the adoption of Scheme for engagement as Job Trainee on fixed amount in H.P. Vidhan Sabha Secretariat in view of Notification No. PER(AP)-C-B(15)-3/2024, dated 19th July, 2025 of the Department of Personnel (APPOINTMENT-III), Govt. of H.P., Shimla-171002.

By order,

*Speaker,*
*H.P. Vidhan Sabha.*

---

## CORRECTION OF NAME

I, Rash Pal Singh s/o Sh. Pyar Singh, r/o V.P.O. Kohala, Tehsil & Distt. Kangra (H.P.)-176 001 declare that my name is wrongly recorded as Rash Pal Singh in my Aadhar Card No. 7056 6164 4661 whereas, my correct name as per my Service Record/Service ID Card is Rash Paul Singh. All concerned please may note.

RASH PAL SINGH
*s/o Sh. Pyar Singh,*
*r/o V.P.O. Kohala,*
*Tehsil & Distt. Kangra (H.P.)-176 001.*

---

## CORRECTION OF NAME

I, Kesru s/o Sh. Kishan, r/o Village Karmoond, Post Office Tikrigarh, Tehsil Churah, Distt. Chamba (H.P.) declare that in Aadhar Card of my minor son bearing No. 8090 2368 5302, his name is wrongly entered as Himanshu Rijwala. Whereas, his correct name is Himanshu Rajwal. He shall be known as Himanshu Rajwal for all purposes in future. All concerned please note.

KESRU
*s/o Sh. Kishan,*
*r/o Village Karmoond, Post Office Tikrigarh,*
*Tehsil Churah, Distt. Chamba (H.P.).*

---

## CORRECTION OF NAME

I, Bipan Kumar s/o Sh. Bhim Sen, r/o V. P.O. Mandal, Tehsil Dharamshala, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)-176 001 declare that my name is wrongly recorded as Bipan Kumar in my Aadhar Card No. 9308 2794 7369 whereas, my correct name as per my Certificate of Bonafide Himachali is Vipan Kumar. All concerned please may note.

BIPAN KUMAR
*s/o Sh. Bhim Sen,*
*r/o V. P.O. Mandal, Tehsil Dharamshala,*
*Distt. Kangra (H.P.)-176 001.*

---

## CHANGE OF NAME

I, Sukh Ram Sharma s/o Sh. Narrian Dass, r/o Village Hat Kot (467), P.O. Kunihar, Tehsil Arki, Distt. Solan (H.P.)-173 207 have changed my name from Sukh Ram to Sukh Ram Sharma. All concerned please note.

SUKH RAM SHARMA
*s/o Sh. Narrian Dass,*
*r/o Village Hat Kot (467), P.O. Kunihar,*
*Tehsil Arki, Distt. Solan (H.P.)-173 207.*

## CORRECTION OF NAME

I, Sukh Ram Sharma s/o Sh. Narrian Dass, r/o Village Hat Kot (467), P.O. Kunihar, Tehsil Arki, Distt. Solan (H.P.)-173 207 declare that in my Aadhar Card bearing No. 9588 0650 2168, my father's name is mistakenly entered as Nrayan Dass Sharma but his correct name is Narrian Dass. All concerned please note.

SUKH RAM SHARMA
*s/o Sh. Narrian Dass,*
*r/o Village Hat Kot (467), P.O. Kunihar,*
*Tehsil Arki, Distt. Solan (H.P.)-173 207.*

---

## CHANGE OF NAME

I, Pooja Kumari w/o Sh. Ashwani Kumar, r/o Village Bard, P.O. Sunhani, Tehsil Jhandutta, Distt. Bilaspur (H.P.) declare that I have changed my daughter's name from Mallika Rani to Mallika Chandel. All concerned please may note.

POOJA KUMARI
*w/o Sh. Ashwani Kumar,*
*r/o Village Bard, P.O. Sunhani,*
*Tehsil Jhandutta, Distt. Bilaspur (H.P.).*

---

## CHANGE OF NAME

I, Lalit Thakur s/o Sh. Kuldeep Chand, r/o Village Roso, P.O. Sadhot, Tehsil Dharampur, Distt. Mandi (H.P.) Pin Code-175 037 declare that I have changed my minor son's name from Yug Rajput to Yug Thakur. All concerned please may note.

LALIT THAKUR
*s/o Sh. Kuldeep Chand,*
*r/o Village Roso,*
*P.O. Sadhot, Tehsil Dharampur,*
*Distt. Mandi (H.P.) Pin Code-175 037.*

---

## CHANGE OF NAME

I, Yogita Bali w/o Sh. Adithela Jai Vara Prasad, r/o Near Railway crossing, Sector-2, Parwanoo, Post Office Parwanoo, Distt. Solan, Himachal Pradesh-173 220 declare that my name is Adithela Yogita Prasad entered in my Aadhar Card and PAN Card. Where in the other government documents entered my name is Yogita Bali. I want to change my name from Yogita Bali to Adithela Yogita Prasad in all my government documents and office records.

YOGITA BALI
*w/o Sh. Adithela Jai Vara Prasad,*
*r/o Near Railway crossing, Sector-2, Parwanoo,*
*Post Office Parwanoo, Distt. Solan, Himachal Pradesh-173 220.*

## CHANGE OF NAME

I, Surbhi Gandhi w/o Sh. Aravind Chachu Paul, r/o Gandhi Villa, Near Central Bank, Village Anji, Tehsil & District Solan (H.P.) do hereby declare that I have changed my minor daughter's name from Eva Surbhi Paul (Old Name) to Eva Gandhi Paul (New Name). All concerned please may note the same.

SURBHI GANDHI
*w/o Sh. Aravind Chachu Paul,*
*r/o Gandhi Villa, Near Central Bank,*
*Village Anji, Tehsil & District Solan (H.P.).*

---

## CORRECTION OF NAME

I, Amar Singh s/o Sh. Chand, r/o Ward No. 1, Village Bohda, P.O. Kuddi, Tehsil Bhattiyat, Distt. Chamba (H.P.)-176 313 declare that in my Aadhar Card bearing No. 9009 6108 2661 my name is wrongly entered as Amro, which should be corrected as Amar Singh.

AMAR SINGH
*s/o Sh. Chand,*
*r/o Ward No. 1, Village Bohda, P.O. Kuddi,*
*Tehsil Bhattiyat, Distt. Chamba (H.P.)-176 313.*

---

## CHANGE OF NAME

I, Devender Kumar s/o Sh. Telu Ram, r/o Village Chalaili, P.O. Noa, Tehsil Sadar, Distt. Bilaspur (H.P.) declare that I have changed my son's name from Gourav (Previous Name) to Gourav Kumar (New Name). All concerned please may note.

DEVENDER KUMAR
*s/o Sh. Telu Ram,*
*r/o Village Chalaili, P.O. Noa,*
*Tehsil Sadar, Distt. Bilaspur (H.P.).*

---

## CHANGE OF NAME

I, Anubha Kumari (Aadhar Card No. 4561 9602 0883) w/o Sh. Ravinder Singh, r/o House No. 21, Mashobra, Post Office & Tehsil Kasauli, District Solan, Himachal Pradesh do hereby declare that I have changed my name from Anubha (Previous Name) to Anubha Kumari (New Name). Henceforth, I may be known as Anubha Kumari. All concerned please may note the same.

ANUBHA KUMARI
*w/o Sh. Ravinder Singh,*
*r/o House No. 21, Mashobra,*
*Post Office & Tehsil Kasauli,*
*District Solan, Himachal Pradesh.*

## CHANGE OF NAME

I, Arvind Kumar s/o Sh. Dharam Chand, r/o V.P.O. Tihri, Tehsil Khundian, Distt. Kangra (H.P.) declare that I have changed my name from Arvinder Kumar (Previous Name) to Arvind Kumar (New Name). All concerned please may note .

ARVIND KUMAR
*s/o Sh. Dharam Chand,*
*r/o V.P.O. Tihri, Tehsil Khundian,*
*Distt. Kangra (H.P.).*

---

## CHANGE OF NAME

I, Mast Ram s/o Sh. Ram Dhan Sharma, r/o Village Bhandokhar, Post Office Suin Surhar, Tehsil Sadar, Distt. Bilaspur (H.P.)-174 033 declare that I have changed my name from Mast Ram to Mast Ram Sharma for all purposes in future. All concerned please may note.

MAST RAM
*s/o Sh. Ram Dhan Sharma,*
*r/o Village Bhandokhar, Post Office Suin Surhar,*
*Tehsil Sadar, Distt. Bilaspur (H.P.)-174 033.*

---

## CHANGE OF NAME

I, Ramesh Kumar s/o Sh. Jia Lal, r/o Village & P.O. Kunihar, Tehsil Arki, District Solan (H.P.) declare that I have changed my name from Ramesh Parihar (Previous Name) to Ramesh Kumar (New Name).

RAMESH KUMAR
*s/o Sh. Jia Lal,*
*r/o Village & P.O. Kunihar,*
*Tehsil Arki, District Solan (H.P.).*

---

नियन्त्रक, मुद्रण तथा लेखन सामग्री, हिमाचल प्रदेश, शिमला–5 द्वारा मुद्रित तथा प्रकाशित
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक हस्ताक्षरित राजपत्र, वैबसाइट https://rajpatra.hp.gov.in पर उपलब्ध है एवम् ऑनलाइन सत्यापित किया जा सकता है।