

A Model Bylaw for Solid Waste Management in Gram Panchayats

Bylaw forGram Panchayat.....Panchayat Union ofdistrict.

Approved by Gram Sabha on...../...../.....2016

PART – I

General

1. The jurisdiction of the bylaw is limited to solid waste management of the villages and hamlets within Village Panchayat.
2. These bylaws are prepared keeping in view the Constitution of India (Articles 243G, 243H, 243I, and 280) and the Guidelines of the Swachh Bharat Mission (G) for solid waste management in rural areas.
3. The Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) is hereby appointed Executive Authority to plan, collect, treat and dispose kitchen wastes, and other domestic waste generated by households, shops and other establishments within the boundaries of the Panchayat.
4. The VWSC shall put in place a proper system for solid waste management for this GP. It shall fix terms and rates under which wastes generated by residents shall be collected and disposed in a manner that is healthy, and overall cleanliness of the village shall be maintained.
5. Solid waste generated by households, shops and establishments, and marriage halls within the GP shall be handled by a team of sanitation workers trained and appointed by the VWSC with the approval of the GP on terms set out in this bylaw (and related rules to be intimated when required).
6. Differential rates will be applicable to different category of residents such as households, tea stalls, village restaurants and eateries, marriage halls, schools and offices if any, vegetable markets, mutton and chicken stalls, grocery shops etc.
7. The rates set out in this bylaw are hereby imposed on every household and the rates shall be levied and collected in accordance with a tariff fixed (See 2.5).
8. The rates shall be revised once a year to reflect changes in the cost incurred in solid waste management services
9. Revenue collected for providing solid waste management (SWM) services shall be used only for the purpose of operation and maintenance of the said services including the workers' salary, employed additionally (or made to work for extra hours) for this purpose.
10. Any person who behaves in breach of this bylaw shall be liable to a fine as stipulated in this bylaw (See Point No.2.5).

PART – II

1. The GP shall do a survey and sort out residents under different categories (See User Category below). There will be a series of community education programmes conducted with the help of Block level staff of the government (or an NGO) involved in sanitation promotion (SBM) activities.
2. Residents, and shops etc. of the GP shall be intimated which category they fall under for the purpose of payment of service charges for SWM – preferably monthly (or as agreed upon).
3. The unit considered as house for the purpose of House Tax shall be considered as household in this case also.

2.1 User Category

- i. Households
- ii. Tea stalls
- iii. Village restaurants and eateries
- iv. Marriage halls
- v. Vegetable markets
- vi. Mutton and chicken stalls / Fish markets
- vii. Grocery shops
- viii. Schools and offices, if any
- ix. Temples, churches, mosques etc. (unless they have their own waste disposal arrangement)
- x. Others

It is at the discretion of the VWSC, that a destitute woman or aged person running a small petty shop with an investment of less than Rs.1000 (one thousand only) may be exempted from paying, provided s/he already pays as a household. This is not applicable to others such as those who run a village eatery, vegetable vending (with the idea of chucking waste on the street corners or into drainages), chicken stall etc.

2.2 Technical Stipulations

1. The Panchayat shall pass a resolution banning the use of use-and-throw carry bags, and use-and-throw tea cups and seek the cooperation of community to carry reusable cloth bags, and insist on shopkeepers to use only biodegradable alternatives, in order to help the buyers who forget to bring cloth bags.
2. Every household shall be provided with two coloured baskets – one for WET WASTE, and the other for DRY WASTE. Households will be educated on which

waste goes into which bin / basket, and the intervals at which collection cart visits them.

3. Primary Segregation shall take place at the source where waste is created (e.g. household level). Secondary segregation shall take place at SWM shed of the GP.
4. The responsibilities each category of SWM service users is provided separately.
5. Special arrangements shall be made for cleanliness during temple festivals and local festivals.

2.3 Inspection

1. Respective ward members of Panchayat along with the members of VWSC (or a supervisor appointed for this purpose) shall pay inspection visits to make sure that the community members, shopkeepers and others keep their surrounding clean.
2. They shall also personally visit in order to educate houses / shops that repeatedly mix up, or do not cooperate as reported by the sanitation workers.

2.4 Non-compliance

3. Where households or some residents are found not abiding by the Panchayat norms, and are chucking waste on the street corners or in some vacant place in residential areas shall be liable to pay penalty as decided by the VWSC.
4. In the event of a resident's persistent non-cooperation, the Panchayat may take the extreme step of cutting off other services like drinking water supply etc.

2.5 Payment for Services

The tariffs set for the SWM services with respect to different users are suggested below. However, the best way to do this is each GP can work out a budget (of likely expenditure to be incurred on SWM, and accordingly work out the service charges [rates] for each category of service users, which should serve as income to be able to meet the expenditures). The following is a suggestive tariffs for different user categories.

1. The service charges for SWM shall be payable to the sanitation worker (or sanitation supervisor) at the door steps of service users before the 5th day of every month, unless otherwise specified. This is easier to collect and easier to pay. A receipt for the amount paid shall be insisted on by the residents who pay.
2. Alternatively, the services charges may be paid at GP Office before the 5th of every month in advance.

3. Payment for SWM service under the terms and conditions laid down in the bylaw if not paid by the party concerned within the time stipulated shall be recoverable in the same manner as house tax.
4. Waste baskets given for SWM purpose shall not be put to any other use, causing SWM to suffer. In such an occurrence the amount spent on the baskets shall be recovered at double the price.
5. Household not wanting to involve themselves in primary segregation can do so, provided they are prepared to pay Rs.80 every month, instead of the regular Rs.30.

Sl.	User Category	Service Charge (monthly)	Remarks
1	Households	Rs.30 /Rs.80	Payable monthly (Type – A) (If a household does not want to spend time on primary segregation, they can opt to do so on additional payment of Rs.50 every month. They shall be known as Type –B.
2	Tea stalls	Rs.40	Payable monthly
3	Village restaurants and eateries	Rs.60	Payable monthly
4	Marriage halls	Rs.500	Payable after every marriage
5	Vegetable markets	Rs.30	Payable monthly
6	Mutton & chicken stalls / Fish markets	Rs.60	Payable weekly
7	Grocery shops	Rs.40	Payable monthly
8	Schools and offices, if any		Payable monthly
9	Temples, churches, mosques etc. (unless they have their own waste disposal arrangement)		Collected from the community along with the collection made for temple festivals / local festivals.
10	Others (such as dispensaries)		

2.6 Penalty

1. Anyone willfully or negligently throw waste on the street shall be considered to have violated and shall be punishable with a fine of Rs.500 in the case of households and shops; and Rs.2000 in the case of marriage hall or as decided by the VWSC.
2. The VWSC may also decide differential penalties in the case of one time violation, and repeated non-compliance / negligence.

3.1 Responsibilities of Households

The following are responsibilities of households and others except marriage halls.

1. Each household shall segregate waste into wet waste (kitchen waste) and dry waste (other waste) and put in the bin given specifically for each purpose. This is called primary segregation, which shall take place at the household level. Those who do not want to do it can do so on extra payment as prescribed by the GP. Those who repeatedly give mixed up (both dry waste and wet waste) shall be automatically classified under Type – B and charged accordingly.
2. As far as possible leftover food items such as fish bones, mutton and chicken bones may be given to cats / dogs, if available at the households. This is a way to deal especially with leftover food at household level. Otherwise, they may be wrapped in a newspaper and handed to the sanitation workers (preferably with a green X [cross mark] on it). It helps easy identification of what is inside.
3. Vegetables peels, fruit peels, egg shells, used tea leaves, leftover cooked vegetables on the plate may be put in wet waste bin. But never knot it.
4. It is always good to wash inside of a milk packet with water. That way, the milk in frozen form may find its way to your milk pan. Washed milk cover renders it easy for the sanitation workers to deal with it, as it does not smell. Moreover, just in case an unwashed milk cover ends up on the street, it happens that calves [small ones of a cow] tend to eat up the cover because of the milk smell, which over the years becomes dangerous for the animal.
5. Certain items such as sanitary pads, children's nappies, and condoms shall be wrapped in newspapers, or some papers available (put a red X [cross mark]) before it is handed to the sanitation workers, who shall take them to bury in landfill. Marking helps easy identification so that the sanitation worker shall not open it.
6. Putting used sanitary pads in plastic carry bags and knotting it should be avoided. They should always be wrapped in newspapers or some paper available.
7. Similarly, putting kitchen waste (vegetable peels etc.) in carry bags and knotting it should be avoided.

8. The sanitation workers (in uniform & cap) shall visit every household with a cart / tri-cycle, and blow a whistle to let the households / shops in that area to get to know that the waste collection vehicle has arrived. It is the responsibility of each household to give the two baskets to the sanitation workers, who shall empty each basket in separate containers they bring / in partitioned vehicles.
9. The complaints, if any, from the residents may be written in the complaints book available in the waste collection vehicle. The residents may also call up the mobile number available in the cash receipt that they received the previous month.
10. Similarly, the sanitation workers shall also keep note of households / shopkeepers who do not cooperate (not abide by the bylaw) and report to the VWSC.

3.2 Responsibilities of Sanitation Workers

1. The sanitation workers shall collect waste primarily segregated at the household level, and after reaching the segregation shed allotted, shall involve in secondary segregation, where they segregate (different types of) recyclable items from the items that must go for composting etc.
2. The sanitation workers shall collect service charges from households and give account to the Panchayat Secretary to keep accounts, and follow up those who have not paid.

3.3 Responsibilities of VWSC / Gram Panchayat

1. Arrange for composting of wet waste (type of composting as determined early on).
2. Arrange segregation and sale of recyclable wastes and sale of the same.
3. Make sure hardly 10 – 15% ends up in a sanitary landfill. And it should not be considered as a place for dumping.
4. Make sure the village streets, street corners, and vacant places are clean. And everyone cooperates to maintain cleanliness. Frequently inspect vulnerable spots.
5. Collect service charges regularly and spend the amount as pre-determined.
6. Promptly attend to community grievances so that their cooperation can be counted on.
7. Sustain the work, and make it a regular habit among the residents not to litter in open places / in drainage canals etc.