

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL MANALI

MAIN POINTS OF MANALI TOWN

Population of Manali Town as per Census 2011	8096
Floating Population of town	40,000 (Approx.)
Area of Manali Town	3.5 Sq. KM.
No. of Wards	7 Nos.
Road/Path length within town	16.38 KM.
Length of Drains in Town.	16.38 KM.
Length of Nallah within Town	3.00 KM.

INTRODUCTION

Manali is a small town with a resident population of 8096 people (2011 census). However being an important tourists destination as well as gateway to many other places of tourist interests such as Solang Valley, Brighu Lake, Hamta pass etc. Besides this trackers and safaries use Rohtang Pass to visit Leh and Lahoul Spiti Valleys. Each year nearly 30 Lacs tourists visit Manali Valley and to cater to them there are about 700 hotels and Lodging places. In addition to this there are around 10000 strong migrant labour population working in different Hotels and lodges.

Geographical Features

Manali town is located on the right bank of River Beas with an average elevation of around 6500 Feet and the average elevation of main scenic spots are as under:-

Hill Spurs (Vets)	Elevation
Rohtang pass	13,500 Feet
Solang	8,000 Feet

DEMOGRAPHY

The total area of Manali town is 3.5 Sq Kms. The absolute population figures for 1991 census as well as preceding census years are as under:-

Year	Population	Decadal Variations	%decadal Growth
1971	1800		
1981	2301	+501	+27.33
1991	2433	+132	+5.74
2001	6265	+4000	+164.40
2011	8096		

Flouting population of the town during tourist season is about 40,000 (Forty Thousand) approximately.

The Present position of **House of Municipal Council Manali** is as under:-

1.	Sh. Manoj Kumar	President
2.	Smt. Sunita Sharma	Vice President
3.	Smt. Kalpna Thakur	Member ward no. 1.
4.	Sh. Chaman Kapoor	Member Ward no. 2
5.	Smt. Lalita Kumari	Member Ward no. 5
6.	Smt. Chandra Bodh	Member Ward no. 6
7	Sh. Naveen Tanwar	Member Ward no. 7.
8	Sh. Dharam Pal	Nominated Member
9	Smt. Ranu Devi	Nominated Member
10	Sh. Balbir Singh	Nominated Member
11	Sh. Jagdish Kumar	Nominated Member

The main functions of the Municipal Council are described in section 48 of the H.P. MC Act 1994:-

1. Section 48- Powers and Authorities of Municipality

(1) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section(1) of section 47, the State Government shall, by notification endow the municipalities with such powers and authorities as may be necessary from time to time to enable them to function as institutions of Local Self Government, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to:-

- (i) the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.
- (ii) the performance of functions and implementation of the schemes which may be entrusted to them including the following, namely:-
 - (1) urban planning, including town planning;**
 - (2) regulation of land-use and construction of buildings;**
 - (3) planning for economic and social development;**
 - (4) roads and bridges;**
 - (5) water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes;**
 - (6) public health sanitation conservancy and solid waste management;**
 - (7) fire services;**
 - (8) urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects;**
 - (9) safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of Society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded;**
 - (10) slum improvement and up gradation;**
 - (11) urban poverty alleviation;**

- (12) provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens and playgrounds;
- (13) promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetics aspects;
- (14) burials and burial ground, cremations and cremation grounds and electric crematoriums;
- (15) cattle ponds and prevention of cruelty to animals;
- (16) vital statistics including registration of births and deaths;
- (17) public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences;
- (18) regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries;

Provided.....

- (2) Nothing contained in the provision of this section shall be construed to divest the municipalities of various powers and functions vested in them under various provisions of this Act, rules and bye-laws, made there under.

Sources of the Income of the Council:- In addition to the various development grants given by the State Government and the Central government, the statutory sources of the Council are given in section 65 of the MC Act. Which are as under:-

Section 65- Rate of tax on lands and buildings[substituted vide Act No. 32 of 2011]

- (1) save as otherwise provided in this Act, the unit area rate of tax on lands and buildings within the municipal area shall be between one percent to twenty five percent of the ratable value of land and buildings, as may be determined by the municipality from time to time: Provided that the municipality may exempt wholly or partially or levy lower rate of tax on the lands and buildings or portion thereof, which is exclusively used for the purpose of public worship and the area of vacant lands and buildings or portion thereof, exclusively used for the purpose of public burial or as a cremation ground, or any other place used for the disposal of dead.

(2) Such other tax, at such rates, as the state Government may, by notification, in each case direct:

Provided that no tax shall be imposed under sub section (2) unless an opportunity has been given in the prescribed manner to the residents of the municipal area or to the affected parties to file objections and the objections, if any, thus received have been considered.

Section 65- Taxes which municipality shall impose- [Prior to substitution vide Act No. 33 of 2011]

" for the purpose of this Act and subject to the provisions thereof every municipality shall impose the following taxes namely:-

- (a) a tax payable by the owner on buildings and which shall not be less than seven and a half per centum and more than twelve and a half per centum, as the State Government may by notification, direct, of the annual value of such buildings and lands;"

Section 66- Fee, tolls and user charges[substituted vide Act No. 33 of 2011]

" The municipality may impose fee, tolls and user charges for the services provided by it at such rate and in such manner as may be determined by the municipality from time to time."

Section 66- Taxes that may be imposed- [prior to substitution vide Act No. 33 of 2011]

" (1) subject to any general or special orders of the State Government in this behalf and to the rules, a municipality may, from time to time, for the purposes of this Act, impose in the whole or any part of the municipality any of the following taxes tolls and fees, namely:-

- (i) a tax on profession, traders, calling and employments;
- (ii) a tax on vehicles, other than motor vehicles, plying for hire or kept within the municipal area;

- (iii) a tax on animals used for riding, draught or burden kept for use within the municipal area, whether they are actually kept within or outside the municipal area;
- (iv) a tax on dogs, kept within the municipal area;
- (v) a show tax;
- (vi) a toll on vehicles other than motor vehicles, and other conveyances entering the municipal area.
- (vii) a tax on boats moored within the municipal area;
- (viii) a tax on the consumption of electricity at the rate of one paise per every unit of electricity consumed by any person within the limits of the municipal area;
- (ix) a tax on advertisements other than advertisements published in the newspapers;
- (x) a tax on buildings payable along with the application for sanction of the building plans;
- (xi) a fee with regard to pilgrimages;
- (xii) a fee with regard to drainage;
- (xiii) a fee with regard to lighting;
- (xiv) a fee with regard to scavenging;
- (xv) a fee for cleaning of latrines and privies;
- (xvi) a fee in the nature of costs for providing internal services under the scheme framed under section 205.
- (xvii) an education cess;
- (xviii) a local rate on land revenue;
- (xix) with the previous sanction of the state Government, any other tax, toll or fee which the State Legislature has power to impose in the State under the Constitution of India,

There are following important points to be drafted / considered for tackling the problem of pollution in Manali town:-

1. The Sewerage System.

2. Solid Waste Management.

1. The Sewerage System:-

For the collection & treatment of human excreta from private and Government, all the buildings, sewerage has been commissioned for Manali Town and the sewage connections are being provided so that the traditional septic tank system is replaced with better and modern technology STPs. The sewage treatment plant (STP) of 1.82 MLD capacity of Manali Town has been installed near Police station and found working satisfactorily as per analysis done by PCB. The sewerage network covers almost entire area except Rangri area which is down stream side. The brief of the STP is as under:-

Sr. No.	Capacity of Plant	Capacity of Sewerage Connection	Number of application forms given by IPH	Number of Connection sanctioned by IPH	Number of Connection released by IPH
1	1.82 MLD	1000	1536 nos.	1048 nos.	1006 nos.

After the proper treatment of sewage the effluent of the sewage treatment plant is being put into the open drains of town and then lead to the river.

The random sampling of this effluent is being taken by the IPH Department as well as regular monthly sampling by the Pollution Control Board shows that treated sewage is always within prescribed Limits.

2. Solid Waste Management:-

For the collection and disposal of solid waste, a team of Municipal officials (Safai Karamchari, Sanitary supervisor) has been constituted and dustbins have been placed on the different places. The Solid waste is being collected and transported to plant site Rangari , Manali, and is segregated, dumped in the pits after decomposition being sieved and compost is extracted out of it. Non biodegradable part then land filled in the low lying area provided for the purpose. The rags/ recyclable material so collected is being sent for recycling by the contractor out of state.

The Council has also extended the facilities of accepting the waste from hotels located outside the Municipal limits to handover their MSW at the site for which hotels are being charged annually a sum calculated @ 30% of the one day full occupancy (on tariff approved by the Tourism Deptt.) so far 160 hotels operating outside the Municipal jurisdiction has enrolled with the Council to handover their Solid Waste.

It is submitted that since Manali valley is the favoured destination of Tourists as well as gateway to the tribal district therefore lacs of tourists as well as migrant labour visit Manali town annually. As a result during the peak tourist season the Council at present is processing around 30 tonnes of waste per day and during the winter season around 8 Tonnes per day. The waste at site at Rangari is segregated into wet (Biodegradable Part) and Dry (Non Biodegradable part). The biodegradable part is put up in pits for composting. The pits alongwith site is regularly sprayed with EM (Effective Micro Organism) solution which speed up the composting process and abate the foul smell. The dry waste is further segregated into plastic, metals etc. The recyclable dry waste is sent for recycling. The plastic waste which is non recyclable is packed in small bundles of 2 to 3 kgs and sent for incineration to ACC Barmana. from year June 2013 to till today the Council has handed over **181 Tonnes** of Plastic waste to ACC Barmana. It is only the reject waste which is landfilled at site.

The solid waste management site at Rangri is now at the saturation stage. The new site for the disposal & processing of garbage has already been identified near Nehru Kund for which principal sanction from the Forest Department has also been obtained, but the said land still not transferred in the name of Municipal Council Manali due to the non-availability of No Objection Certificate from the Rural Local Body i.e. Gram Panchayat Shanag.

Executive Officer,
Municipal Council Manali.