

## Implementation of Environmental Legislation in Himachal Pradesh, India: An Overview

**Dr. Manoj Thakur**

*Assistant Professor,*

*Dept. of Environmental Sciences*

*Vallabh Government College, Mandi, (H.P.)*

*Email: manojthakur0083@gmail.com*

**Reference to this paper  
should be made as follows:**

**Received: 12-09-25**

**Approved: 10-11-25**

**Dr. Manoj Thakur**

*Implementation of  
Environmental Legislation  
in Himachal Pradesh, India:  
An Overview*

Voyager: Vol. XVI, 2025

Article No. 01

Pg. 001-013

Similarity Check: 11%

**Online available at:**

[https://anubooks.com/  
journal-volume/voyager-vol-  
xvi-2025](https://anubooks.com/journal-volume/voyager-vol-xvi-2025)

**DOI:** [https://doi.org/10.31995/  
voyager.2025.v16.001](https://doi.org/10.31995/voyager.2025.v16.001)

**Abstract**

*Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation have caused serious environmental damage worldwide. India has enacted several laws under Article 252 of its Constitution, implemented by the Central and State Pollution Control Boards, yet environmental quality continues to decline. This paper reviews four major legislations—the Water Act (1974), Air Act (1981), Biological Diversity Act (2002), and Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules (2016)—with a focus on their implementation in Himachal Pradesh. The study highlights gaps in enforcement and provides recommendations for improved governance.*

**Keywords**

*Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Solid Waste Management, Biodiversity Conservation, Pollution Control Board, Biodiversity Management Committees, National Green Tribunal*

## **1. Introduction**

Environmental pollution is a critical challenge linked to industrialisation, urbanisation, population growth, and unsustainable resource use. In India, toxic emissions and hazardous waste threaten ecological and human health. To address these concerns, laws such as the Water Act (1974), Air Act (1981), Environment Protection Act (1986), Water Cess Act (1977), MSW Rules (2016), and Biological Diversity Act (2002) were enacted. Despite this framework, enforcement remains weak (Agarwal, 2005).

Himachal Pradesh, a Himalayan state with rich ecology, faces growing stress from industries, transport, tourism, and mining. Although air quality is generally acceptable, some towns are designated non-attainment cities due to high particulate matter (Thakur & Kuniyal, 2016; Supriya, 2022). Rivers also show pollution beyond safe limits (Sharma, 2014; Kumar et al., 2017). Solid waste management and biodiversity conservation remain major concerns (Choudhary et al., 2022; Kumar, 2021).

This paper reviews the implementation of four key legislations in Himachal Pradesh to assess effectiveness, identify gaps, and suggest improvements.

## **2. Overview of Major Environmental Legislation under Consideration**

This review focuses on four key environmental legislations relevant to pollution control and resource conservation in India, specifically their implementation in Himachal Pradesh: (i) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974: India's first major law to regulate water pollution, enacted after the Stockholm Conference. It empowers the Central and State Pollution Control Boards to monitor water quality, set effluent standards, and enforce compliance. (ii) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981: Modelled on the Water Act, it authorises boards to set air quality standards, monitor pollutants, and penalise violators to control and reduce air pollution. (iii) Biological Diversity Act, 2002 Adopted after India's commitment to the Convention on Biological Diversity, it ensures sustainable use of biological resources, fair benefit-sharing, and protection of traditional knowledge. (iv) Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 Replacing the 2000 rules, they expand responsibilities beyond municipalities to SEZs, industrial and institutional areas. They emphasise segregation of waste at source and integration of informal collectors into formal systems.

## **3. Implementation Status of Different Environmental Legislations in Himachal Pradesh**

### ***3.1 Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (HPPCB)***

The Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (HPPCB) was constituted in 1974 under the Water Act and later given responsibility for the Air Act and Environment Protection Act. Over the years, it has developed into a central regulatory institution in the state, working through ten regional offices and six laboratories, including a mobile unit.

Headed by a Chairman and Member Secretary, the Board plays a crucial role in monitoring and enforcing environmental standards across Himachal Pradesh.

### 3.2 Implementation of the Water Act, 1974

Despite the presence of comprehensive legislation, water pollution remains a persistent challenge in Himachal Pradesh, reflecting broader national trends where India continues to rank low on the Environmental Performance Index (2024). The HPPCB regularly monitors the state’s major rivers, including the Satluj, Beas, Ravi, Yamuna, Parvati, Sirsa, Markanda, and Sukhna, at 213 MINARS and 131 SWQM sites. Based on water quality parameters, rivers are classified into five categories (Table 1).

**Table1: Water Quality Criteria:**

Designated-Best-Use	Class of water	Criteria
Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 50 or less</li> <li>▪ pH between 6.5 and 8.5</li> <li>▪ Dissolved Oxygen 6mg/l or more</li> <li>▪ Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20C 2mg/l or less</li> </ul>
Outdoor bathing (Organized)	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 500 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5</li> <li>▪ Dissolved Oxygen 5mg/l or more</li> <li>▪ Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20C 3mg/l or less</li> </ul>
Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 5000 or less pH between 6 to 9</li> <li>▪ Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more</li> <li>▪ Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20C 3mg/l or less</li> </ul>
Propagation of Wildlife and Fisheries	D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more</li> <li>▪ Free Ammonia (as N) 1.2 mg/l or less</li> </ul>
Irrigation, Industrial Cooling, Controlled Waste Disposal	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ pH between 6.0 to 8.5</li> <li>▪ Electrical Conductivity at 25 °C micro mhos/cm Max 2250</li> <li>▪ Sodium absorption Ratio Max. 26</li> <li>▪ Boron Max. 2mg/l</li> </ul>
	Below-E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Not Meeting A, B, C, D &amp; E Criteria</li> </ul>

Several factors contribute to river pollution in the state. Open waste dumps near riverbanks, maintained by more than 50 urban local bodies, release toxic leachate during rainfall. Industrial hubs such as Baddi and Parwanoo discharge untreated effluents into

local water bodies. Moreover, sewerage infrastructure is inadequate: the installed sewage treatment capacity is only 120 MLD compared to the 210 MLD of sewage generated daily, and just 80 MLD is actually treated. As a result, seven stretches of rivers—including the Sukhana, Markanda, and Sirsa—are critically polluted, as listed in (Table 3). Nevertheless, many monitored rivers continue to fall under Class A or B criteria, showing that pollution is still localized (Table 2).

**Table 2: Classification of River Water Quality based on Designated Best Use in HP**

River	Total Locations	Class of water				
		A	B	C	D	E
Ashwani	6	3	-	1	2	-
Satluj	21	1	14	6	-	-
Beas	28	10	17	1	-	-
Giri	12	5	7	-	-	-
Markanda	6	-	6	-	-	-
Pabbar	5	-	4	1	-	-
Neugal	2	1	-	-	-	-
Parvati	3	-	3	-	-	-
Ravi	7	7	-	-	-	-
Sainj	3	-	3	-	-	-
Gaj	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sainj	3	-	3	-	-	-
Sirsa	8	2	4	-	1	1
Swan	8	-	8	-	-	-
Tour	1	-	1	-	-	-
Yamuna	4	-	4	-	-	-
Baspa	1	-	1	-	-	-
Battar	2	-	2	-	-	-
Binwa	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gaj	1	-	-	-	-	-

Source: HP State Pollution Control Board

In response to CPCB's 2015 report, the National Green Tribunal directed states to prepare river rejuvenation plans. Himachal Pradesh constituted a River Rejuvenation Committee in 2018, and by 2020 its action plans were approved by CPCB. Measures taken include the construction and upgrading of STPs, the establishment of CETPs, solid waste management initiatives, and the introduction of phytoremediation under the WaPIS programme in 2019. Real-time water quality monitoring stations have also been installed.

Moving forward, the state must prioritise expansion of sewerage systems, strict monitoring of STPs, phasing out open dumps, and enforcing compliance from industrial units.

**Table 3: Polluted River stretches of Himachal Pradesh:**

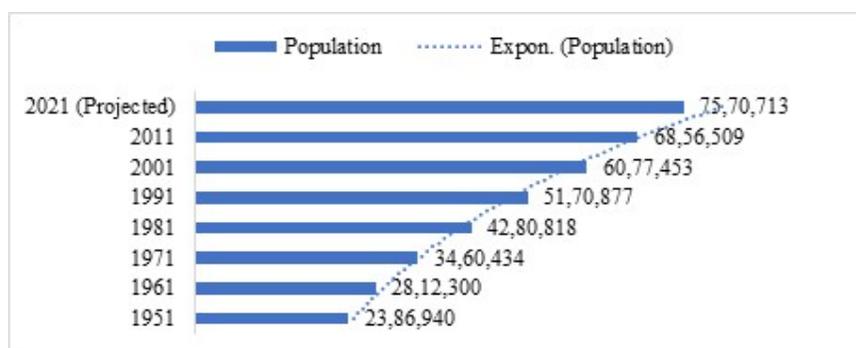
Sr. No.	River Name	River Stretch	Priority
1.	Sukhna	Sukhna to Parwanoo District – Solan	I
2.	Markanda	Kala Amb to Narayanpur District - Sirmour	II
3.	Sirsa	Nalagarh to Solan District – Solan (Baddi-Nalagarh)	III
4.	Ashwani	Along Yashwant Nagar District – Shimla / Sirmour	V
5.	Beas	Kullu to Dehragopipur District- Kullu, Mandi, Hamirpur, Kangra	V
6.	Giri	Along Sainj , District- Shimla	V
7.	Pabbar	Along Rohru, District- Shimla	V

Source: HP State Pollution Control Board

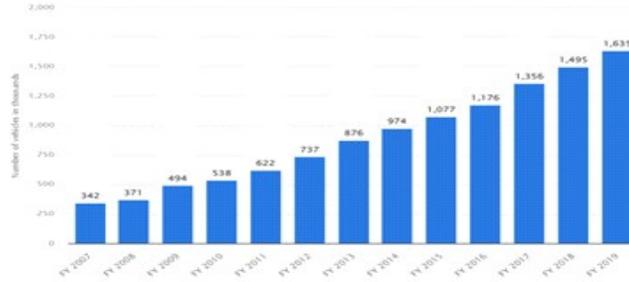
### 3.3 Implementation of the Air Act, 1981

Air quality in Himachal Pradesh has been increasingly affected by demographic and economic changes. Since the formation of the state, industrialization and rapid urban growth have intensified pollution sources. The population has nearly tripled in seventy years (Figure 1), industries have increased to almost 40,000 units, and the number of vehicles rose from 3.4 lakh in 2007 to 16.3 lakh in 2019 (Figure 2). The Air Quality Index (AQI) informs the public about pollution levels. AQI ranges from 0 to 500 and is categorized into six classes: Good, Satisfactory, Moderate, Poor, Very Poor, and Severe (Figure 3).

**Figure 1: Population Growth in Himachal Pradesh in the last 70 years:**



**Figure 2: Number of registered motor vehicles across Himachal Pradesh (in 1000s)**



Source: Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (@statista 2021)

**Figure 3 : Air Quality Index**

AQI	Associated Health Impacts
Good (0-50)	Minimal Impact
Satisfactory (51-100)	May cause minor breathing discomfort to sensitive people
Moderate (101-200)	May cause breathing discomfort to the people with lung disease such as asthma and discomfort to people with heart disease, children and older adults
Poor (201-300)	May cause breathing discomfort to people on prolonged exposure and discomfort to people with heart disease with short exposure
Very Poor (301-400)	May cause respiratory illness to the people on prolonged exposure. Effect may be more pronounced in people with lung and heart diseases
Severe (401-500)	May cause respiratory effects even on healthy people and serious health impacts on people with lung/heart diseases. The health impacts may be experienced even during light physical activity

Source: [https://airquality.cpcb.gov.in/AQI\\_India/](https://airquality.cpcb.gov.in/AQI_India/)

Air monitoring is carried out through 25 stations in 12 towns under the CPCB’s National Ambient Air Quality Programme, along with 87 noise monitoring locations. Data show that sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide levels are generally within prescribed limits. However, concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> frequently exceed standards, particularly in industrial areas such as Baddi, Paonta Sahib, Kala Amb, and Parwanoo (Figures 4–7).

**Figure 4: Annual Average of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> in Himachal Pradesh During 2020-21**

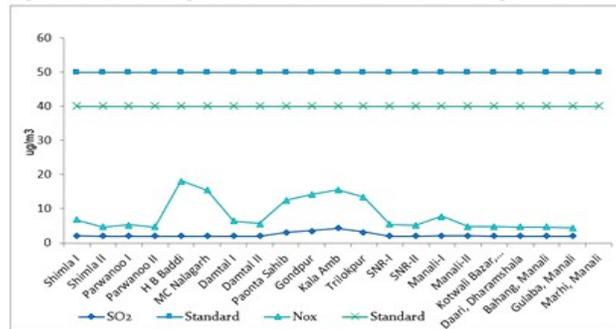


Figure 5: Annual Average of RSPM/PM<sub>10</sub> in Himachal Pradesh during 2020-21

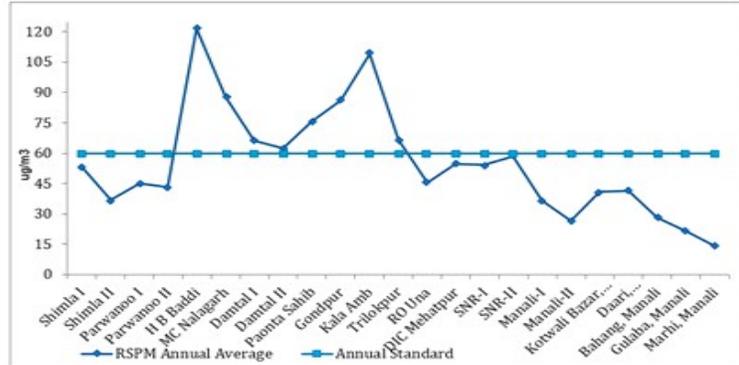


Figure 6: Annual Average of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in Himachal Pradesh During 2020-21

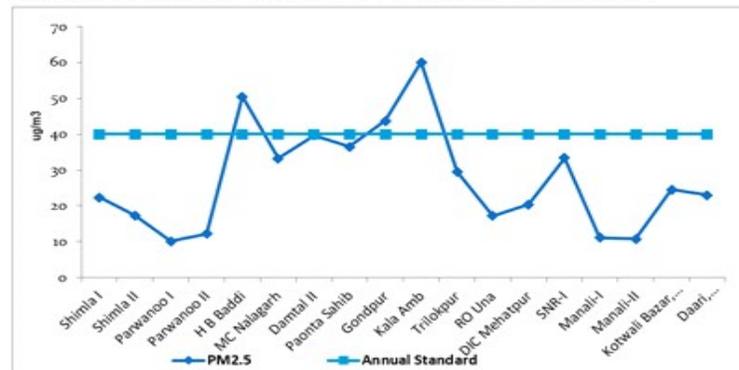
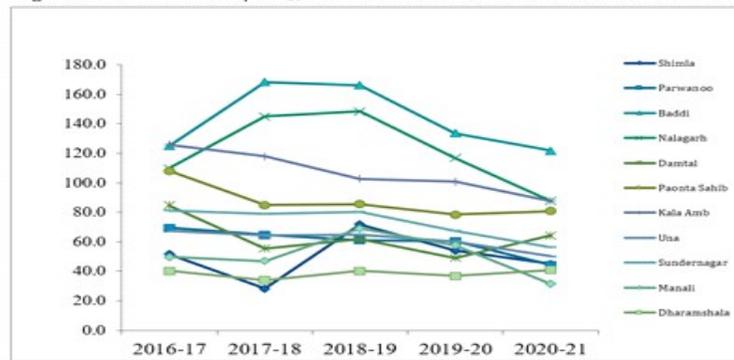


Figure 7: Trends of RSPM/ PM<sub>10</sub> in Himachal Pradesh from 2016-17 to 2020-21



Source: HP Pollution Control Board, Annual Reports

To address these issues, Himachal Pradesh has aligned with the National Clean Air Programme, which targets a 20–30% reduction in particulate matter by 2024. The PRANA portal launched in 2021 now provides real-time and historical air quality data.

Efforts have also included the introduction of electric mobility—25 e-buses on the Manali–Rohtang route in 2017, 50 e-cabs in 2018, and 50 e-buses in Shimla in 2019—as well as plans for Dharamsala. Large-scale plantation drives under the “Pollution Abating Plant Abhiyaan” (PAPA) further contributed to mitigation. The way forward involves stricter enforcement of vehicular norms, phasing out older diesel vehicles, scaling up public transport, upgrading brick kilns and cement plants, and expanding monitoring networks.

### 3.4 Implementation of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002

Himachal Pradesh, recognised for its ecological wealth, established its State Biodiversity Board in 2005 to implement the Biological Diversity Act. A significant achievement has been the formation of 3,371 Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) and preparation of an equal number of People’s Biodiversity Registers by 2019–20, following directions of the National Green Tribunal (Table 4). While this shows numerical success, many committees remain non-functional, and most registers require expert validation.

**Table 4: Year-wise details of BMCs and PBRs in Himachal Pradesh**

Sr. No.	Financial Year	Total number of BMCs constituted till end of the year	Number of PBRs Prepared
1.	2012-13	17	1
2.	2013-14	89	2
3.	2014-15	138	3
4.	2015-16	146	12
5.	2017-18	-	-
6.	2018-19	730	110
7.	2019-20	3371	3371

Source: Annual Reports, HP State Biodiversity Board

Recent progress includes revision of the State Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan in 2021 under the SECURE Himalaya project, declaration of three Biodiversity Heritage Sites in 2022, and enforcement of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) provisions. About 150 industries were directed to comply with ABS, generating over Rs. 1 crore for local communities. The notification of Himachal Pradesh Biological Diversity Rules in 2019 provided further legal support. Despite these measures, challenges remain in terms of limited awareness, lack of training for BMCs, and insufficient manpower. Going forward, capacity-building, timely implementation of the updated SBSAP, and stronger legal authority for local communities are critical.

### 3.5 Implementation of the MSW Rules, 2016

Municipal solid waste management continues to pose challenges in Himachal Pradesh, largely due to increasing urbanisation and tourism. The state’s 59 Urban Local

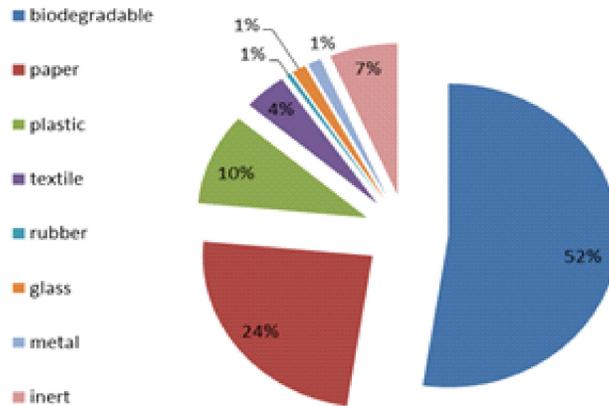
Bodies, along with 7 cantonment boards, cater to nearly 7.9 lakh people and collectively generate about 372 tonnes of waste per day (Table 5). While collection efficiency is high at around 95%, segregation at source is poor. Studies indicate that waste composition is about 52% biodegradable, 7% inert, and 61% recyclable (Figure 8).

**Table 5: ULB-wise waste generation (Ton per day) details (excluding cantonment boards and new ULBs):**

Sr. No.	ULB	Population	No. of wards	Solid waste generation (TPD)
1.	Bilaspur	13654	11	4.5
2.	Ghumarwin	7899	7	2
3.	Naina Devi	1204	7	1
4.	Talai	2372	7	1
5.	Chamba	19933	11	5
6.	Chowari	3770	7	0.25
7.	Dalhousie	7051	9	2.5
8.	Bhota	1453	7	0.1
9.	Hamirpur	17604	11	6
10.	Nadaun	4430	7	2
11.	Tira Sujanpur	7943	9	1.5
12.	Bajjnath	15449	11	5
13.	Dehra	4816	7	1.5
14.	Dharmasala	53543	17	30
15.	Jawalamukhi	5361	7	3
16.	Jawali	10778	9	2
17.	Kangra	9528	9	4.5
18.	Nagrota Bagwan	5900	7	4.34
19.	Nurpur	9807	9	8
20.	Palampur	3544	7	1.5
21.	Banjar	1414	7	0.5
22.	Bhuntar	4455	7	3
23.	Kullu	18536	11	12
24.	Manali	8096	7	26
25.	Jogindernagar	5335	7	2
26.	Karsog	4254	7	0.5
27.	Mandi	26422	13	24
28.	Tahliwal	3565	7	1.8
29.	Una	18722	11	6
30.	Nerchowk	16305	11	10
31.	Rewalsar	1821	7	1
32.	Sarkaghat	4715	7	2
33.	Sundernagar	24344	13	12
34.	Chaupal	1851	7	1
35.	Jubbal	1640	7	0.86
36.	Kotkhai	1190	7	0.5
37.	Narkanda	901	7	2.28
38.	Rampur	9239	9	3.65
39.	Rohru	6875	7	5.5
40.	Sunni	2591	7	0.5
41.	Shimla	169578	34	85
42.	Theog	4343	7	3
43.	Nahan	29014	13	7.5
44.	Paonta Sahib	25183	13	8.65
45.	Rajgarh	3083	7	2.5
46.	Arki	3040	7	1
47.	Baddi	25639	9	19
48.	Nalagarh	10702	9	5
49.	Parwanoo	8758	9	6
50.	Solan	39256	15	19
51.	Daulatpur	3763	7	2.9
52.	Gagret	3850	7	3
53.	Mehatpur Basdehra	9218	9	4
54.	Santokhgarh	9363	9	5
55.	Nerchowk	16305	11	10
56.	Rewalsar	1821	7	1
57.	Sarkaghat	4715	7	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>507061</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>372.33</b>

Source: <http://ud.hp.gov.in/>

**Figure 8: Waste composition of H.P**



Source: NEERI report, 2016

Most ULBs now carry out door-to-door collection, but segregation is minimal and transportation systems are often inefficient, leading to spillage. Compost pits and Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) exist in many towns, yet several remain underutilized. Two waste-to-energy plants established in Shimla and Manali are non-functional. However, progress has been made through the state's ban on plastic carry bags (2011), introduction of a buy-back scheme for single-use plastics, and the co-processing of nearly 18,000 tonnes of plastic waste in cement plants. Cluster-based Integrated Solid Waste Management has been initiated in Baddi, and legacy waste has been cleared from 18 of 27 identified sites.

Looking ahead, the focus must shift to strict segregation at source, operationalising compost and biogas plants, expanding cluster-based approaches, and strengthening technical manpower in ULBs. Enhanced community awareness and consistent policy support will be essential for sustainable waste management in the state.

### Conclusions

While Himachal Pradesh has made progress in implementing environmental legislations, compliance remains partial. Air and water pollution are not yet at critical levels state-wide, but polluted rivers and non-attainment cities highlight the need for stronger action. Biodiversity targets, such as formation of BMCs and PBRs, have been met, yet most remain non-functional, demanding capacity-building. Municipal solid waste collection has improved, but segregation, processing, and scientific disposal are still weak points. Implementation agencies face shortages of staff, funds, and technical capacity. Strengthening institutional resources and public awareness is essential to ensure shared responsibility for

environmental protection. Industries must adopt cleaner technologies and comply strictly with pollution norms.

The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 has strengthened enforcement, but Pollution Control Boards still lack direct punitive authority, relying on lengthy court processes. Proposed amendments to the Water, Air, and Biodiversity Acts—replacing minor prosecutions with higher monetary penalties—could accelerate compliance and act as stronger deterrents.

Ultimately, effective governance requires both strict enforcement and widespread awareness. Only through the collective efforts of government, industries, and citizens can environmental legislation achieve their intended goals in Himachal Pradesh.

### References

1. Agarwal, V.K. (2005), “Environmental Laws in India: Challenges for Enforcement. Bulletin of the National Institute of Ecology” 15: 227-238, 2005 Gupta *et al.* (Editors): *Ecology and Environmental Management: Issues and Research Needs* © NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY, NEW DELHI & JAIPUR
2. Choudhary, A. Kumar, A. Kumar, S. and Verma, V. (2022), “Energy possibilities and future strategies for municipal solid waste in Himachal Pradesh”, *Materials Today: Proceedings*, 48 (5):1455-1459
3. CPCB, (2015), *River Stretches for Restoration of Water Quality, Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources Series: MINARS/37 /2014-15*, 120p.
4. Comptroller and Auditor General of India, (2021), “*Report on Social, General and Economic Sectors (Non-Public Sector Undertakings) for the year ended 31 March 2019*”, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Report No. 2 of the year 2021.
5. Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (2015), *Annual report 2014-15*, Shimla
6. Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (2016), *Annual report 2015-16*, Shimla
7. Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (2017), *Annual report 2016-17*, Shimla
8. Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (2018), *Annual report 2017-18*, Shimla
9. Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (2019), *Annual report 2018-19*, Shimla
10. Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board (2019), *H.P Biological Diversity Rules 2019*, Shimla, Accessed 15 June 2022, URL: chromeextension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://hpbiodiversity.gov.in/Pdf/HP%20Biodiversity%20rules%202019.pdf
11. Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (2017), *Annual report 2016-17*, Shimla
12. Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (2018), *Annual report 2017-18*, Shimla
13. Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (2019), *Annual report 2018-19*, Shimla

14. Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (2020), *Annual report 2019-20*, Shimla
15. Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board. (2022). *Rajpatra of Himachal Pradesh (Biodiversity Heritage Sites)*
16. IANS (2021), *PRANA portal for air pollution launched, smog tower inaugurated*. IANS, New Delhi, 7<sup>th</sup> September 2021
17. Kumar, S., Dhar, H., Nair, V.V., Bhattacharyya, J.K., Vaidya, A.N., and Akolkar, A.B (2016), *Characterization of municipal solid waste in high-altitude sub-tropical regions* (Environmental Technology), NEERI, Nagpur
18. Kumar, V. Sharma, A. Thukral, A. and Bhardwaj, R. (2017), "Water quality of river Beas of India". *Current science*. 112(6): 1138-1157.
19. Kumar. S. (2021), "Biodiversity act 2002 a critical analysis". *International Journal for Legal Research & Analysis*. 1(1): 160-167.
20. Lal, K. (2018), "HPCM launches Pollution Abating Plants Abhiyan", *Daily Pioneer*, Mandi, 06<sup>th</sup> June 2018.
21. Pandey, R. Priya. Malhotra, A. and Jasuja, G. (2021), *Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) for Himachal Pradesh and the Resource Mobilization Strategy for Implementing the BSAP with Special Focus on Lahaul-Pangi and Kinnaur Landscapes*, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, March, 2021, New Delhi, India
22. Shah, R. (2018), "Himachal Pradesh to get 220 electric buses: Tender to be floated in 15 days", *Financial Express*, Shimla, 19<sup>th</sup> October 2018.
23. Sharma, M. (2014), "Water quality assessment of Swan River in Himachal Pradesh, India". *International Journal of Environmental Sciences*. 4 (3): 402-414.
24. Singh, S. Gupta, S. and Srivastava, S (2020), "Learning curve: E-Mobility stories from India's hilly terrains", *Down to Earth*. 11<sup>th</sup> March 2020.
25. Supriya, K. (2022), "Assessment of Air Quality in Dominant Land uses of Low hills in Himachal Pradesh-India". *International Journal of Scientific Engineering and Research (IJSER) ISSN (Online): 2347-3878*. 10(1): 13-21.
26. Thakur, H.K., Kuniyal, J.C. (2016), "Ambient Air Quality Status and Its Sources in Urban and Semi-urban Locations of Himachal Pradesh, India". In: Chand, R., Leimgruber, W. (eds) *Globalization and Marginalization in Mountain Regions. Perspectives on Geographical Marginality*, vol 1. Springer, Cham.
27. Urban Development Department, Himachal Pradesh (2018), "*Himachal Pradesh State Policy on Solid Waste Management-Urban*", 2018. Accessed 19 June 2022,

URL: <http://www.ud.hp.gov.in/solid-waste-managementnqt/swm-policy-notification>

28. Urban Development Department, Himachal Pradesh (2019), “*State Strategy on Solid Waste Management-Himachal Pradesh*”, 2019. Accessed 20 June 2022, URL: <http://www.ud.hp.gov.in/solid-waste-managementnqt/hp-swm-strategyfinal>
29. Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy. (2024). *2024 Environmental Performance Index: India*. Yale University. <https://epi.yale.edu/country/2024/IND>