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Submitted in compliance of Hon'ble NGT order date 11 September 2023 of the case number OA 200/2014 M.C. Mehta VS Union of India and others by the District Ganga Committee, Agra (Uttar Pradesh)



Office of District Administration

District Collector- Shri Bhanu Chandra Goswami, IAS

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2. Foreword by Chairman District Ganga Committee, Agra

3. About the Report

a. Objective, approach and scope of the report:

The objective of the report is to assess the present condition of theyamuna rivers flowing in the district in respect of their health. This report aims to collect the ground information on Surface water contamination through drains,

- Surface water contamination through drains, sewage generated, sewage treated etc.,
- Pathogenic and organic pollution in the river and steps taken to reduce this pollution,
- Ground water contamination if any,
- Industrial effluents flowing into the river if any,
- Status of Agro-based pollution,
- Treated discharge from STP,
- Status of Biomedical waste and their treatment,
- Hazardous waste dumping if any,
- Municipal Solid waste generation, treatment capacity, Legacy waste if any,
- Ecological flow,
- Floodplain zoning/demarcation and encroachment removal in the district,
- Tributaries identified as drains(characters of rivers changed permanently),
- Steps taken to curb illegal mining,
- Odour/ smell nuisance from all drains and some rivers as well,
- Tourism near the rivers and pollution due to tourism if any,
- Afforestation/ Plantation/ restoration of floodplains,
- Best practices adopted in district for sewage treatment, industrial effluent treatment, waste management or eco-friendly novel ideas.

b. Source of Information, date of information

The source of the following information has been obtained from the respective departments and the authentic website.

4. Introduction to the District:

a. Demographic and geographical details of the district-

The region around Agra consists almost entirely of a level plain, with hills in the extreme southwest. The rivers in the region include Yamuna and Chambal. The region is also watered by the Agra Canal. Millet, barley,

wheat and cotton are among the crops grown in the surrounding countryside. Both Rabi and Kharif crops are cultivated. The deserted city of Fatehpur Sikri is about 40 km southwest of Agra. The sandstone hills near Fatehpur Sikri and on the south-eastern borders of the district are offshoots from the Vindhya Range of Central India. Agra is about 210 km away from the National capital of New Delhi (via Yamuna Expressway), about 336 km from state capital Lucknow (via Agra-Lucknow Expressway), and about 227 km from Kanpur (via Agra-Lucknow Expressway). The city has an average elevation of 170 metres above sea level.

Agra district is situated in the extreme south west corner of the state. It is part of the southern upper Ganga plain according to the scheme of regional division, the district lies between latitude 26° 44' and 27° 24' North and longitude 77° 28' and 78° 54' East. It is bounded in the north by district Mathura, north east is bounded by Etah, Firozabad lies in the east and Etawah in the south east. On the west and south west is district Bharatpur and Dhaulpur of Rajasthan state and Bhind district of Madhya Pradesh from central south to south east. The area of the district is 10.863 Sq.km. which is 1.53% percent of the state of Uttar Pradesh.

The most striking part of the topographical feature of the district is the presence of Yamuna River with its tributaries the Chambal and the Utangan, which after entering the district on the west from Mathura flows towards south east. The river courses present dissected land or ravines on their banks. On the basis of geology, soils, topography climate and natural vegetation, the district are divided into following divisions.

Etmadpur Plain: This region is situated in the north eastern part of the district which is flat alluvial plain sloping towards south.

Yamuna Khadar: It lies parallel to Yamuna River on both sides. The average width of this tract is approximately 10 to 15 kms. The slope is according to flow direction of the Yamuna River Since it is Major River, the imprints on the land surface are very prominent. The meanders and ravines are the main topographic feature.

Agra Plain: This region is situated in the central part of the district. Being situated in the heart of the district, the infrastructures of the tract are fully developed. It has an advantage of both physical and cultural attributes it is a flat plain sloping towards south east direction. Except a few rivulets, the area is completely devoid of any major stream. A few unswiveyed rocky knobs are located nearby Achhnera town.

Kheragarh Uplands: This region is situated in the western part of the district. The surface is dissected by numerous rivulets which are flowing in the west of Jagner. The surface between Kheragarh and Jagner are comparatively higher. There are rocky knobs spread over in this belt.

Chambal Ravines: The region is situated in strip along the Chambal River. The general slope is towards east. It is a ravines tract and not suitable for agriculture. The width of the ravines varies considerably at different places. Due to eroded topography, the area lags behind in agriculture. To check the further erosion, plantation of trees in abundance. The entire tract is covered with forests. Bah reserve forests are significant among them.

Demography:-

According to the 2011 census of India, the city of Agra is a home to 1,775,130 people. Agra cantonment and Agra district house 50,968 and 3,620,436 people respectively. Males are in majority with 53% and women are 47% of the total population.

The literacy rate in Agra is very high as compared to the rest of India at 81% with 86% males being literate. 82% of the people are Hindus 15%, Muslims and 1.4% are Jains. 11% of the total population of Agra is under 6 years of age.

b.General information of Water Resources in the district-

There are lots of water bodies in Agra which attracts tourists & Biodiversity too. Yamuna River flow in Agra is second largest tributary river of Ganga it originates from the Yamunotri glaciers it is also a longest tributary in India. The second one is Keetam Lake on Agra Delhi Highway is hotspot of many migratory birds, In 2020 it included in Ramsar sites. Agra Canal originates from Delhi is an important irrigation work. It is about 800 yards long & rises 7 feet above the summer level of the river. Chambal and Utangan rivers are the major tributaries of Yamuna river in District

c. Details of Rivers

originating/ confluencing /passing through the district or running to other districts mentioning name, mythological name, flow volumes, nature (Order of the stream/seasonal/perennial), habitations (Rural/Urban)-

The major rivers of the district are Yamuna, Chambal and Utangan. Yamuna enters from Mathura district in the north east and divide district Firozabad and Etamadpur tahsil of Agra district flowing through northern boundary enters into Etawah district. The tributaries of this River are Jhara, Sirsa and Sanger. Utangan River enters in the district from western side towards Rajasthan and join river Yamuna after a span of 16 kms. River Kiwar Parvati and Khari are the tributaries of this river. Chambal River flows through southern boundary of Bah tahsil and enters into Etawah district. It separates the district from Morena and Bhind district of Madhya Pradesh. The flow of the river Yamuna is from north to south east and that of Chambal is from west to east.

Yamuna is a sacred river in Hinduism and the main tributary of the Ganges River. The river is also worshipped as a Hindu goddess called Yamuna. Yamuna is known as Yami in early texts, while in later literature, it is called Kalindi.

Chambal River, known as Charmanvati in ancient texts, which is Yamuna's longest tributary. It flows through Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and traverses a total distance of 960 kilometres (600 mi) from its source in Vindhya Range, near Mhow. With a drainage basin of 143,219 square kilometres (55,297 sq mi), it supports hydro-power generation at Gandhi Sagar dam, RanaPratapSagar dam and JawaharSagar dam, before merging into the Yamuna south east of SohanGoan, in Etawah district.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yamuna>)

Yamuna is a Perennial rivers it having continuous flow throughout the year. The Chambal river is also a very important perennial tributary of Yamuna

(<https://www.britannica.com/place/Yamuna-River>)

Yamuna flows in Agra in uraban and rural both . The river water is used for both abstractive and in stream uses like irrigation, domestic water supply etc. It has been subjected to over exploitation, both in quantity and quality. Given that a large population is dependent on the river, it is of significance to preserve its water quality. The river is polluted by both point and non-point sources, where National Capital Territory (NCT) – Delhi is the major contributor, followed by Agra and Mathura. (https://fore.yale.edu/files/Current_Condition_of_Yamuna_River.pdf)

d. Insert appropriate maps and images -



e.Special cultural and religious connect to rivers-

The historic Yamuna riverfront at Agra, one-time capital of the Mughal empire, is compared with the riverfront at Braj, sacred to the Hindus for its association with the god Krishna. The land-water interface at Braj is marked by steps that allow access to the river for bathing, shrines and temples for worship, and a porous architecture that facilitates vision and movement in the public realm. In contrast, at historic Agra, the interface was marked by walls enclosing royal gardens, palaces, and tombs, creating private enclaves and permitting the common residents only interstitial access to the river, if any at all. Pavilions on riverfront terraces with gardens below framed views of the landscape, implying a separation between the viewer and the designated object.

Although the river was the prime object of vision in both traditions, the Islamic mode of visualise was phenomenal presentation while the Hindu mode is iconic representation.(<https://www.jstor.org/stable/43323668>)

f.Description of River Basin in the district-

In Uttar Pradesh, the ravine lands occupy an area of about 1.23 M ha of which 0.18 M ha exists in Agra district on the bank of river Yamuna and its tributaries. Yamuna enters from Mathura district in the north .Utangan join river Yamuna after a span of 16 kms and River enters in the district from western side towards Rajasthan. Chambal River flows through southern boundary of Bah tahsil and enters into Etawah district. The flow of the river Yamuna is from north to south east and that of Chambal is from west to east.

g.Topography and drainage network, climate, general water quality land cover and land use, protected areas, socio economic features-

All the rivers are mainly flowing in accordance with the general slope of the land surface viz. northwest to southeast, therefore it is consequent types and broadly exhibiting the 'Dendritic type' of drainage pattern. The main southern bank tributaries of the Yamuna river are Utangan or Gambhir&Khari. The Chambal river is also a very important perennial tributary of Yamuna flowing from West to East forming the southeastern boundary of the district. The Chulhai, Lohenrhi, Bisundri and Kowar are the main tributaries of Utangan river draining the rocky terrain of Jagner block in the southwestern parts of the area. The KhariNadi is also a tributary of Utangan draining the parts of Kiraoli and Shamsabad tehsils. The Karoan is a seasonal northern bank tributary of the Yamuna draining the northeastern parts of the study area. The comparatively high lands, situated in the middle parts of the Doabs of Yamuna-Khari, Khari-Utangan and Yamuna-Chambal, are acting as the water divides. The ravenous areas along the northern bank of Chambal and along the southern bank of Yamuna under Bah tehsil has intricate network of minor rivulets and gullies through which the drainage of the surface water during monsoon periods takes place. It has been observed that discharge of Chambal river in summer is comparatively more than the Yamuna river. (https://fore.yale.edu/files/Current_Condition_of_Yamuna_River.pdf)

Major physiographic units- 1-Alluvial Plains(occupying the major part of district) 2- Ravines 3- Structural Valleys and 4- Structural Hills.

Major Drainages- Dendritic Type – Mainly constituted of Yamuna and its tributaries viz. Utangan or Gambhir and Khari. Chambal is another important perennial tributary of Yamuna.

Climate- The climate of Agra features a semi-arid climate that borders on a humid subtropical climate. The city features mild winters, hot and dry summers and a monsoon season. The monsoon, though substantial in Agra, is not quite as heavy as the monsoon in other parts of India.

Agra district has a continental sub-tropical climate with long hot summers from April to September when temperature reaches as high as 45 °C. During summers dry winds (heat waves) blow in this region. During monsoon months from July to September, about 670 mm of rainfall occurs. The maximum temperature during summer is 45 °C and minimum temperature is about 21.9 °C and during winter maximum temperature goes up to 31.7 °C and minimum temperature up to about 4.2 °C.

General water quality-

Report attached (1)

Land cover and land use-

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Geographical Area(ha)	Cultivable Area(ha)	Forest Area(ha)	Land under non agricultural use (ha)	Permanent pastures (ha)	Cultivable wasteland	Land under misc. tree crops and groves	Barren uncultivable land	Irrigated area (ha)	Others fallows (ha)
Area in (000' ha)	399.0	314.0	37.0	43.5	0.9	2.5	6.9	4.0	15.5	4.9

(Data Find Through Agriculture Contingency Plan for District: AGRA)

Protected areas -

SoorSarovar Bird Sanctuary: It is situated approximately 15 kms from Agra, on Agra-Mathura highway. This is the only representative "Protected area" in Uttar Pradesh under "Punjab Plains" biotic province. This wetland sanctuary situated near Agra supports nearly 50000 water birds. The sanctuary also supports a sizable number of Rock Python.

National Chambal Sanctuary, also called the National Chambal Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary, is a 5,400 sq. km tri-state protected area in northern India home to critically endangered gharial (small crocodiles), the red-crowned roof turtle and the endangered Ganges river dolphin. Located on the Chambal River near the tri-point of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, it was first declared as a PAs in Madhya Pradesh in 1978 and now constitutes a long narrow eco-reserve co-administered by the three states. Within the sanctuary the pristine Chambal River cuts through mazes of ravines

and hills with many sandy beaches along its banks. Spread over the Agra and Etawah districts, and a total of 290 different species of migratory and resident birds have been identified in the region so far.

socio economic features-

Area and Population:- According to Census of Agra district is 10,863 Sq. Km. Its Total Population is 4,418,797 out of which Males are 2,364,953 and Females are 2,053,844.

Infrastructure:-The Agra district is divided into Six Tehsils and 15 Blocks. Total number of Gram Panchayat 690. The total populated villages are 945. The total number of police stations in the district are 47

Economy:-Primarily the Economy of the Agra district is agriculture based while the economy base of Agra city is Small Scale Industries, Commerce and Trade. Major crops are Wheat, Paddy, Bajra, Mustard, Patato etc. About 40% of the total economy of Agra depend on industry (Directly or Indirectly). Over 7200 Small Scale Industrial Units are spared all over the district. Agra city is famous for the Leather Goods, Handicrafts, ZariZardozi, Marvel and Stone carving inlay work. Agra is also famous for sweets (PETHA) and Snaks (DALMOTH AND GAJAK). (<https://agra.nic.in/district-profile/>)

5. Procedure adopted for preparing the report:

a. Agenda of DGC Meeting:

The order passed by Honorable N.G.T. on 11.09.2023 in O.A. 200/2014 M.C. Mehta Vs Union of India and Others was put on the agenda for the DGC meeting held on 27.10.2023 at collectorateAgra, Uttar Pradesh.

b. Review of the report in the DGC meeting:

The report prepared by compiling information given by the concerned departments wherein the District Ganga Committee meeting held on 27.10.2023.

c. Finalization and acceptance of the report in DGC meeting:

The report was finalized by the District Ganga Committee with some suggestion and modification at the DGC meeting held on 27.10.2023.

d. Constitution of DGC through notification, name and designation of DGC members/ details of meetings held by DGC this year and topics/issues discussed/acted upon/resolved etc....

District Ganga Committee Agra was constituted by:

ORDER

New Delhi, the 17 December, 2021

S.O. 5261(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), read with paragraph 53 of the River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016 (herein after referred to as the said order), the Central Government in consultation with the Uttar Pradesh State Ganga Committee hereby constitutes an authority to be called as the District Ganga Committee for District Agra comprising of the following members, namely:—

A. Ex-officio Members:

1. District Magistrate, Agra- Chairperson;
2. Municipality Commissioner, Agra- Member;
3. District panchayat raj Officer, Agra - Member;
4. Executive Engineer, Public works department- Member;
5. Chief Medical Officer, Agra - Member;
6. Planning Director, Engineer and Rural drinking water - . Chief Medical Officer, Agra - Member;
7. Project manager , Yamuna pollution control unit, Agra- . Chief Medical Officer, Agra - Member;
8. Regional officer, Uttar Pradesh control board, Agra - . Chief Medical Officer, Agra - Member;
9. Superintending Engineer, Irrigation department .Agra - Member;
10. Divisional Director, Agra- Member.

B. Nominated Members:

1. General manager, district industries center, Agra - Member;
2. Shri Vishwajeet Singh, Etmadpur, Agra - Member;
3. Shri Deepak Dhal, Agra- Member.

The meeting of DGC has been held regularly in the past year and the minutes of meetings have been uploaded on the GDPMS dashboard provided by MoWR.

2. The nominated members shall hold office for a term of two years from the date of this notification.
3. The District Ganga Committee shall exercise such power and perform such functions as specified in the said order.
4. Travelling allowance or daily allowance and sitting fees of the nominated members shall be governed by the relevant rules of the State Government.
5. The Chairperson may decide the procedure and frequency for holding the meeting as per the said order.

[F. No. Estt.01/2016-17/111/NMCG (Vol-II)] ROZY AGARWAL, Executive Director (Finance)

Meeting dates-

130-5-2022	08-07-2022	10-06-2022	15-11-2022	27-09-2022	30-08-2022	13-01-2022
27-12-2022	14-03-2023	23-02-2023	19-07-2023	09-06-2023	16-05-2023	26-09-2023
10-08-2023	26-09-2023	27-10-2023				

Topics/issues discussed/acted upon/resolved-

Under the AzadiKaAmritMahotsav, a 3-day "GharGharTiranga" campaign was launched. To create public awareness, nukkadnatak , debates and painting skits were conducted in schools. Ganga Village Committee was formed. Aarti was performed on the banks of yamuna. Organic farming was promoted; cleaning activities were done on the banks of Yamuna. There is a plan to build Bodiversty Park as soon as possible.GangaSwachattaPakhwada, water quality assessment of river, developing banks of river for tourism.

6. Enumerate base line information as per format provided by Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
1	Surface water contamination (through Drains) A	<p>a) Sewage Generation (MLD) - Total no. of drains 90 and their total discharge is 286.00 MLD</p> <p>b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD) - Total 09 no. of STPs are currently operating in Agra City out of which 7 STPs are operated under One City One Operator by VA Tech Wabag under supervision of UPJN (U), and 2 STPs are operated by Nagar Nigam, Agra. At present Agra City has total treatment capacity 220.75 MLD Sewage.</p> <p>c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD) - 173.00 MLD</p> <p>d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD) - 113.00 MLD</p> <p>e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline ----- Total Drains in Agra City are 90 nos. Fully Tapped Drains are 21 nos. Partially Tapped Drains are 08 nos. Untapped Drains are 61 nos. Under construction - 23 nos. of untapped drains and 03 nos. of partially tapped drains are to be fully tapped in Agra Sewerage Scheme (I&D and STP works) under NamamiGange Programme and this work will be completed by March 2025 Proposed - 38 nos. of untapped drains and 05 nos. of partially tapped drains are proposed to be fully taped in Balance Drains DPR submitted to SMCG, Lucknow by UPJN (U). This work will be</p>	Urban Development Department (UPJN-U), NamamiGangeEvam GrameenJal apurti Department (UPJN -R), Housing & Urban Planning Department, Infrastructure & Industrial Development Department.	-

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
		<p>completed after two years of date of start.</p> <p>f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline) --- Installed - (1) Dhandhupura (UASB) 78 MLD, (2) Peelakhar (WSP) 10 MLD (3) NaglaBurhi (WSP) 2.25 MLD (4) Jaganpur (UASB) 14 MLD (5) Deori Road (UASB) 12 MLD (6) Bichpuri (UASB) 40 MLD (7) Dhandhupura (UASB+EA) 24 MLD (8) Bichpuri (SBR) 36 MLD (9) KalindiVihar (UASB+EA) 4.50 MLD Total capacity 220.75 MLD Under construction - (1) Dhandhupura (SBR) 100 MLD (2) Peelakhar (SBR) 35MLD (3) Jaganpur (SBR) 31 MLD</p> <p>g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Constructed Wetland etc. (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline) - Installed - 7.65 MLD (DewatsKachpura+ wetland Kakretha) 75 KLD co-treatment, Deoria road Under construction - 10 No. DSTP total capacity 11.60 MLD</p> <p>h) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity- All existing STPs are compliant.</p>		

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark																																								
	B	<p>Monitoring of Drains/STPs/Rivers (Monitoring parameters should include General parameter as well as heavy metal in some stretches and Agricultural chemical loads if available)- Surface water monitoring parameters - <table border="1" data-bbox="397 629 1011 1637"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="397 629 555 707">Pollution parameter</th> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="555 629 1011 707">River Yamuna (19.09.2023)</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="397 707 555 824"></th> <th data-bbox="555 707 724 824">U/s KailashGhat</th> <th data-bbox="724 707 868 824">Water Works</th> <th data-bbox="868 707 1011 824">D/s Near Taj</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="397 824 555 864">pH</td> <td data-bbox="555 824 724 864">7.8</td> <td data-bbox="724 824 868 864">7.4</td> <td data-bbox="868 824 1011 864">7.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="397 864 555 943">Color</td> <td data-bbox="555 864 724 943">Yellowish</td> <td data-bbox="724 864 868 943">Yellowish</td> <td data-bbox="868 864 1011 943">Yellowish</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="397 943 555 1021">DO mg/ltr</td> <td data-bbox="555 943 724 1021">7.5</td> <td data-bbox="724 943 868 1021">6.6</td> <td data-bbox="868 943 1011 1021">6.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="397 1021 555 1099">BOD mg/ltr</td> <td data-bbox="555 1021 724 1099">6.8</td> <td data-bbox="724 1021 868 1099">8.4</td> <td data-bbox="868 1021 1011 1099">8.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="397 1099 555 1178">COD mg/ltr</td> <td data-bbox="555 1099 724 1178">12.0</td> <td data-bbox="724 1099 868 1178">20.0</td> <td data-bbox="868 1099 1011 1178">20.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="397 1178 555 1256">Calcium mg/ltr</td> <td data-bbox="555 1178 724 1256">88.0</td> <td data-bbox="724 1178 868 1256">110.0</td> <td data-bbox="868 1178 1011 1256">118.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="397 1256 555 1447">Total Coliforms (MPN/100 ml)</td> <td data-bbox="555 1256 724 1447">7800</td> <td data-bbox="724 1256 868 1447">9300</td> <td data-bbox="868 1256 1011 1447">11000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="397 1447 555 1637">Faecal Coliforms (MPN/100 ml)</td> <td data-bbox="555 1447 724 1637">4500</td> <td data-bbox="724 1447 868 1637">6800</td> <td data-bbox="868 1447 1011 1637">6800</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </p>	Pollution parameter	River Yamuna (19.09.2023)				U/s KailashGhat	Water Works	D/s Near Taj	pH	7.8	7.4	7.4	Color	Yellowish	Yellowish	Yellowish	DO mg/ltr	7.5	6.6	6.6	BOD mg/ltr	6.8	8.4	8.4	COD mg/ltr	12.0	20.0	20.0	Calcium mg/ltr	88.0	110.0	118.0	Total Coliforms (MPN/100 ml)	7800	9300	11000	Faecal Coliforms (MPN/100 ml)	4500	6800	6800	UPPCB	9 STP, 8 Major drains & River Yamuna analysis report attached(2)
Pollution parameter	River Yamuna (19.09.2023)																																											
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2	Pathogenic and organic pollution	<p>a) Arrangement of Treatment of High BOD, in case of untapped drains before meeting any river like Bioremediation, Phytoremediation etc. - b) Monitoring of drain after treatment.</p>	Urban Development Department UPPCB	8 Major drains monitoring report attached (2)(by uppcb)																																								

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
		<p>c) Arrangement of treatment of Total Coliforms (TC) & Faecal Coliform (FC) at STPs before discharge into any river</p> <p>There are 90 small and big drains within Agra municipal limits flow into the Yamuna river, out of these drains, 29 drains have already been taped by Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam. Municipal Corporation Agra is taking action to treat overflow of remaining 61 drains and 06 partially taped drains, thus a total of 67 drains through bioremediation and phytoremediation. Work of Bioremediation and phytoremediation work on 67 drains (discharge- approximately 18 MLD) is being done through M/s Sign Age India Pvt. Ltd. The effluent water after treatment is regularly tested by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board. B.O.D after phytoremediation in the month of January 2023 after getting the above tested has been found between 30 to 40 ppm in the said drains.</p> <p>Bioremediation and phytoremediation work of 67 drains is continuously being monitored by Agra Municipal Corporation</p>		
3	Ground water contamination	<p>Status of Ground water quality at various locations.</p> <p>In case ground water quality is impacted then show its probable causes (geogenic /anthropogenic) and action plan for its remediation.</p> <p>Latest test reports - Report attached (3)</p> <p>There are 2593 rooftop Rainwater harvesting structure exist in district till october 2023.</p>	UP Ground Water Department UPPCB	Ground water analysis report attached (1) of nearby landfill site Kuberpur, Agra
4	Industrial effluent	Details of Grossly Polluting Industries and CETPs (including production, sector, ETP status, discharge, intermediate and final	UP Pollution Control Board/	

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
	s	<p>discharge point, Compliance status, Action taken in case of default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of polluting industries sector wise high lighting GPIs/WPIs- 03 • List of GPI/WPIs-03 • Total Industrial Effluents generated - 0.038 MLD • Total Capacity of treatment facilities available and its utilisation- 100% • Number of ETPs/CETPS installed and functioning condition in the district - CETP not operational in Agra • Status of connectivity of ETPs with CETPs/Untreated discharge in drains- Not applicable • Total Show Causes and closure direction given for non-compliance of industries in the district -No • Existing law enforcement instruments/policies- No • Water quality (indicator parameter BOD, COD and DO and parameters of main concern) downstream of major industrial pollution stretches-Analysis report attached (1) 	UPSIDC/NMCG	
5	Agro-based pollution	<p>Steps taken to reduce the use of High pesticide (insecticides, herbicides etc) application along the river basin in agricultural fields like natural farming, use of nano fertilizer, herbicides etc. -</p> <p>Department of Agriculture has been taken many steps to reduce the use of high pesticide application along the river Yamuna basin and its tributaries in Agra. There are many measures which are used to decrease high pesticides application etc. 1). Promotion of natural farming – Deptt. Of Agriculture promoted natural farming in the District and villages which are situated in river basins. Adoption of practices in which cow dung and urine based organic fertilizers such as Beejamrit, Jeevamrit, Panchgavya and</p>	Agriculture Department	

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
		<p>Ghanamrit are made on farm and used in the field instead of chemical fertilizers. Organic pesticides as Neemastra, Bramastra, Agniastra ,Trichoderma and Baveriabasiana are also used to control pest. 2). Promotion of Nano Fertilizers – Deptt. Of Agriculture promoted use of Nano Urea and Nano D.A.P. in the field which decreases the requirement of traditional chemical fertilizers Urea and D.A.P. resulting improvement of fertility status of soil and nutritional quality of agricultural produce . 3).Tree-Plantation – In the current year 2023 Deptt. Of Agriculture planted trees in the villages which are situated near the river. There are 27 such villages are selected for plantation in which about 17000 trees are planted . 4).Public Awareness – Deptt. Of Agriculture organize meetings at block and village level by gathering farmers to aware them the merits and demerits of using chemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides</p>		
6	Treated discharge from STP/CETP	<p>Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.-</p> <p>Treated effluent is reused for irrigation and agriculture purpose.</p>	Urban Development Department , Namami Gange&Gramen Jalapurti Department , Housing & Urban Planning Department , Infrastructure & Industrial Development	STP Analysis report attached(2) (by UPPCB)

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
			t Department	
7	Biomedical waste	No. of Health Care Facilities - 1279 No. of Beds-11465 Total BMW Generated -1600 -1700 kg/day Treatment Capacity-4800 kg/day Gap if any --no Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter HCF/CBWTF-Environmental Compensation was enforced against 3 HCFs.	Medical, Health & Family Welfare Department /UPPCB	
	Data Needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of points generating hazardous waste -NIL Total BMW generation TPA- 550 approx Total BMW treated TPA 550 approx Total Untreated BMW TPA-NIL No of units members of CBWTF-1279 No of units required to be member of CBWTF but are not -NIL No of CBWTF in district -01 Location of illegal BMW disposal sites - No site identified Number of sources at an illegal disposal site		
8	Hazardous waste dumping	a) Status of Hazardous waste dumped at Kanpur Dehat b) Status of Ground water after waste removal.	District Administration/UPPCB	
	Data Needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of industries generating hazardous waste-29 Total HW generation TPA-60.039 Total HW treated TPA-60.039 Total Untreated HW TPA-0 No of industries members of CHWTSDF-29 No of Industries required to be member of CHWTSDF but are not -0 No of CHWTSDF in district -0 Location of illegal HW disposal sites- 0 Number of sources at an illegal disposal site -0 		

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
9	MSW/ legacy waste disposal	<p>a.) MSW Generation- MSW Generation-1000 TPD (approx.)</p> <p>b.) Processing Capacity- Processing Capacity- 734 TPD</p> <p>c.) Gap-Gap-266 TPD</p> <p>d.) Proposed/Under Construction MSW facility-Proposed/Under Construction MSW facility-750 TPD/10MW Waste to Energy Plant 4 MRFs of 80 TPD capacity.</p> <p>e.) Other best practices adopted. - Other best practices adopted. -GIZ along with Rekart is practicing execution of EPR at ward level. This is channelizing plastic waste to recyclers for scientific recycling. A plastic capture mechanism is also being installed for restricting solid waste entering into river.</p> <p>f.) Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter-Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter- Total penalty of Rs. 9,72,202 has been imposed on defaulters of SWM rules 2016</p> <p>g.) Ground Water monitoring around the facility-Ground Water monitoring around the facility- N.A</p>	Urban Development Department UPPCB	
		<p>a.) Legacy Waste -Legacy Waste – 6950000 Tonnes (April 2023).</p> <p>b.) Processing Capacity-Processing Capacity- 1000 TPD</p> <p>c.) Gap-Gap- N.A</p>	Urban Development Department UPPCB	

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
		<p>d.) Proposed/Under Construction processing facility-Proposed/Under Construction processing facility- N.A</p> <p>e.) Status of leachate and its Management-Status of leachate and its Management- Not required as remediation is being done through bio mining hence no leachate generation</p> <p>f.) Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter-Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter-</p> <p>g) Ground Water monitoring around the facility-Ground Water monitoring around the facility- N.A</p>		
10	Ecological flow	<p>a) Notification of Ecological flow- N/A</p> <p>b) Steps taken for maintaining Ecological flow/ status of compliance of the E-flow notifications-N/A</p>	Irrigation Department	
11	Flood plain zoning/demarcation and encroachment removal	<p>a) Notification of Flood Plain Zone - Flood plain zone demarcation has been completed.</p> <p>b) Status of Demarcation of Flood Plain- Zone- N/A</p> <p>(c)Steps for removal of encroachment./Details of development of Bio-diversity Parks/plantation done.- A total of 503.26 Hectares of land has been planted in the year 2023-2024 within 10 Kms of main river to restore the floodplains and to increase green cover along with stabilizing the soil, increase water holding capacity of the soil and decrease soil erosion.</p>	Irrigation Department Forest Department Revenue department	

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
12	Tributaries identified as drains (character of river changed permanently)	<p>a) No. of drains which were initially identified as Tributary of main river in the irrigation records- Nil</p> <p>b) If the drains were identified initially as tributary then steps taken for revival of its identity.- Nil</p>	Irrigation Department	
13	Mining	Steps taken for Unregulated and illegal sand mining in various stretches of rivers and action taken	Mining Department	
	Data Needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of sand-mining sites in the district -12 areas of ordinary sand have been identified in Agra district, in which 01 area has been arranged on reclamation through Gata No. 32 Rakwa 60780 of village BaipurAhatmali through e-tender cum e-auction, which is currently operating, whose annual The withdrawal quantity is 121400 cubic meters. • Commercial mining hotspots to be identified along with the info about quantum of sand mining –It is important to observe the impact of sand mining on the communities and do analyse whether child labour exists. -No child labor is present. • Status of channels (degradation and erosion)- unaffected • Status and usage of groundwater resources below (level etc.)- Not Applicable • Length of river with continuous monitoring of mining activities- Total area of approved sand mining area is 60780. Monsoon season of the river bank area along Monitoring is done before and after monsoon session. • Number of illegal sand mining activities detected- 03 cases till the month of September 2023-24 • Number of administrative and legal measures established and implemented- To prevent illegal mining transportation, a mini command center has been formed at the district level and through it, two main sensitive routes from where there is a • possibility of illegal transportation are being monitored by setting up check gates. • Number of joint surveys conducted and reports submitted to district authorities -01 		

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark															
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sites recovered from mining activities and freed up-zero 																	
14	Odour/smell nuisance from all drains and some rivers as well	<p>Identification of stretches of drains and rivers where Odour/ smell nuisance is detected and steps taken for control of the same.-</p> <p>There are 90 small and big drains within Agra municipal limits flow into the Yamuna river, out of these drains, 29 drains have already been taped by Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam. Municipal Corporation Agra is taking action to treat overflow of remaining 61 drains and 06 partially taped drains, thus a total of 67 drains through bioremediation and phytoremediation.</p>	Urban Development Department																
15	Tourism	<p>a) Identification of stretches of river where tourism is promoted-</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="392 1263 1019 2011"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="392 1263 453 1563">S. No.</th> <th data-bbox="453 1263 624 1563">Name of Tourist Place/Religious Place</th> <th data-bbox="624 1263 711 1563">Name of River</th> <th data-bbox="711 1263 911 1563">Proposed/Sanctioned Ghat</th> <th data-bbox="911 1263 1019 1563">Steps to be taken to control pollution</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="392 1563 453 1827">1</td> <td data-bbox="453 1563 624 1827">Bateshwar, Agra</td> <td data-bbox="624 1563 711 1827">Yamuna</td> <td data-bbox="711 1563 911 1827">Reconstruction of 314 m old Ghat is sanctioned. Work is to be started</td> <td data-bbox="911 1563 1019 1827">1. No building waste material shall</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="392 1827 453 2011">2</td> <td data-bbox="453 1827 624 2011">KailashMandir, Agra</td> <td data-bbox="624 1827 711 2011">Yamuna</td> <td data-bbox="711 1827 911 2011">Construction of 80 m Ghat is sanctioned. Work is to</td> <td data-bbox="911 1827 1019 2011">be left on bank of</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S. No.	Name of Tourist Place/Religious Place	Name of River	Proposed/Sanctioned Ghat	Steps to be taken to control pollution	1	Bateshwar, Agra	Yamuna	Reconstruction of 314 m old Ghat is sanctioned. Work is to be started	1. No building waste material shall	2	KailashMandir, Agra	Yamuna	Construction of 80 m Ghat is sanctioned. Work is to	be left on bank of	Tourism Department	
S. No.	Name of Tourist Place/Religious Place	Name of River	Proposed/Sanctioned Ghat	Steps to be taken to control pollution															
1	Bateshwar, Agra	Yamuna	Reconstruction of 314 m old Ghat is sanctioned. Work is to be started	1. No building waste material shall															
2	KailashMandir, Agra	Yamuna	Construction of 80 m Ghat is sanctioned. Work is to	be left on bank of															

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)				Concerning Department	Remark
				be started	river.		
		3	Paschima yiMandir, MangrolG ujar, Agra	Ya mu na	Coustruction of 8.7 m is sanctioned. Work is to be started	2. After completion of Ghats , awareness signa ges will be instal led.	
		4	Nagar Kot Mata MandirRahenkalan, Agra	Ya mu na	Coustruction of 8.7 m is sanctioned. Work is to be started	3. Dustbins will be placed for garba ge.	
		5	Shiv Mandir Beech kiShalaMelikhurd, Agra	Ya mu na	Coustruction of 39 m Ghat is Proposed.		
		<p>b) Steps taken for control of pollution and sustainable development of these places of tourism importance</p> <p>Steps to be taken to control pollution-</p> <p>1. No building waste material shall be left on bank of river.</p> <p>2. After completion of Ghats, awareness signages will be installed.</p> <p>3. Dustbins will be placed for garbage.</p>					

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
16	Afforestation/ Plantation/ restoration of floodplains	Steps taken for Afforestation/ Plantation/ restoration of floodplains along 10 Km of main river stretches- -A total of 503.26 Hectares of land has been planted in the year 2023-2024 within 10 Kms of main river to restore the floodplains and to increase green cover along with stabilizing the soil, increase water holding capacity of the soil and decrease soil erosion	Forest Department	
17	Best practices adopted in district for sewage treatment, industrial effluent treatment, waste management or eco-friendly novel ideas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Farming/Organic farming - Organic farming is being promoted and subsidy is also being given by the Agriculture Department under the Traditional Agricultural Development Scheme. • Ganga Gram Sewa Samiti-Report attached (attachment 4) • Ganga Arti- Report attached (attachment 5) • Arth Ganga initiative -Kinnow is being prepared by progressive farmers near to Yamuna river in BaroliAheer block in Agra. • awareness programs have been organized regularly. 	DGC and member departments	

Divisional Forest Officer/Member convenor
District Ganga Committee, Agra

District Magistrate/Chairman
District Ganga Committee, Agra

29856

29857

कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, आगरा

पत्रांक 2442 / 29-1 आगरा,

दिनांक, 15 जनवरी, 2024

सेवा में,

1. सचिव, पर्यावरण वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, उ०प्र०।
2. सदस्य सचिव, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ।

विषय : मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में विचाराधीन मूल आवेदन संख्या- ओ०ए० सं०-200/2014 एवं सिविल रिट पिटीशन संख्या- 3727/1985 तथा आई०ए०संख्या- 340/2022 एम०सी०मेहता बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया व अन्य में पारित आदेश दि० 24.11.2023 एवं 04.12.2023 के अनुपालन के सम्बन्ध में।

संदर्भ:- दिनांक 29.12.2023 को शासकीय अधिवक्ता, एन०जी०टी०, नई दिल्ली द्वारा प्राप्त ई-मेल एवं दिनांक 08.01.2024 को दिये गये निर्देशों के क्रम में।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयक संदर्भित के माध्यम से मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में विचाराधीन मूल आवेदन संख्या-ओ०ए० सं०-200/2014 एवं सिविल रिट पिटीशन संख्या- 3727/1985 तथा आई०ए०संख्या-340/2022 एम०सी० मेहता बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया व अन्य में पारित आदेश (तैयार प्रारूप) दि० 24.11.2023 एवं 04.12.2023 एवं श्रीमती प्रियंका स्वामी, स्थायी अधिवक्ता के कार्यालय में दिनांक 08.01.2024 को प्रस्तुत प्रारूप पर दिये गये निर्देशों के क्रम में संशोधित प्रारूप तैयार कर आपकी सेवा में सादर प्रेषित है।

संलग्नक- उपरोक्तानुसार।

13/01/24
जिलाधिकारी/अध्यक्ष
जिला गंगा समिति,
आगरा।

पत्रांक 2442 / दिनांकित

1. प्रतिलिपि कार्यालय परियोजना निदेशक, राज्य स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन, उ०प्र० नमामि गंगे तथा ग्रामीण तथा जलपूर्ति विभाग, उ०प्र० को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
2. प्रतिलिपि श्रीमती प्रियंका स्वामी, स्थायी अधिवक्ता, मा० एन०जी०टी०, नई दिल्ली को दि० 08.01.2024 को दिये गये निर्देशों के क्रम में सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

13/01/24
जिलाधिकारी/अध्यक्ष
जिला गंगा समिति,
आगरा।

I. Sewage

Drain (city/town/ day)	Gener ation/ day (Total drain capaci ty)	PH	BO D	CO D	TSS	T D S	Heav y meta ls (Fe, Cr, PB, Ar, Mn, Cu, Zn, Hg, Fluor ide etc)	N i t r a t e s	D O	T C	FC	Outlet flow	C l	Colour/ odour	Discharg ed Into
Burhi ka nagla drain	14.98 6	7.6	74	208	166	N o t R e q u i r e d i n D r a i n	Anal ysis of Heav y Meta l Facili ty Not Avail able in Regi onal Labo rator y	N o t	N o t	N o t		7.12	N o t R e q u i r e d i n D r a i n s	Turbid	River Yamuna. To be tapped under on-going Namami Gange project.
Amar Vihar-I	0.541	7.9	82	208	182							0.00		Yellowish	Tapped
Amar Vihar-II	0.312	7.6	86	216	168							0.00		Yellowish	Tapped
Manoharpu r drain	4.075	7.8	46	84	72						94000	0.00		Turbid	Tapped
Anuragnag ar drain	5.709	7.7	76	216	172							0.00		Turbid	Tapped
Kakretha	2.978	7.4	64	176	132							0.00		Slightly Yellowish	Tapped
Bahdurpur Gaon Drain	0.037	7.8	60	168	118							0.037		Yellowish	River Yamuna
PoiyaGhat- I	0.034	7.8	36	88	74						70000	0.034		Turbid	River Yamuna
PoiyaGhat- II	0.014	7.6	34	92	76						63000	0.014		Slightly Yellowish	River Yamuna
Manoharpu ra Drain	1.312	7.6	64	272	148							1.312		Greyish	River Yamuna
Mau Nala I	0.113	7.8	37	120	68						70000	0.113		Yellowish	River Yamuna
Mau Nala II	0.575	7.7	46	130	72						58000	0.575		Yellowish	River Yamuna
Wyepur Drain	1.436	7.8	48	130	78						70000	1.436		Yellowish	River Yamuna
Gailana Drain	0.242	7.7	56	144	106							0.242		Turbid	River Yamuna

Transport Nagar Drain	1.706	7.6	44	96	80					79000	1.706	Yellowish	River Yamuna
Artoni Drain	0.21	7.9	39	130	64					70000	0.21	Yellowish	River Yamuna
Kailash Mandir Drain	0.013	7.6	36	190	68					70000	0.013	Light Yellowish	River Yamuna
K K Nagar Drain	0.60	7.5	39	120	66					63000	0.60	Yellowish	River Yamuna
Kamayeni Hospital Drain	0.404	7.8	38	120	68					79000	0.404	Light Yellowish	River Yamuna
Rajwah Drain	1.995	7.7	68	144	130						0.00	Light Yellowish	Tapped
Balkeshwar Drain	1.53	7.8	76	168	106						0.00	Yellowish	Tapped
Water Works Drain	26.28	7.1	90	280	90						14.28	Yellowish	Partially tapped. Overflow discharged into river Yamuna.
Krishna colony drain	1.708	7.3	162	320	232						0.00	Greyish	Tapped
Paliwal Park drain	1.013	7.4	180	304	170						0.00	Yellowish	Tapped
Bhairon drain	26.07	7.2	88	320	104						15.57	Turbid	Partially tapped. Overflow discharged into river Yamuna.
Khoja Drain	1.60	7.4	151	304	148						1.60	Slightly Yellowish	Untapped
Peepalman di drain	3.53	7.6	186	448	258						3.53	Yellowish	Untapped
Taj West Gate Drain	1.01	7.6	38	112	88					94000	0.00	Turbid	Tapped
Baluganj Drain	2.098	7.8	82	320	175						0.00	Turbid	Tapped
Mantola Drain	123.22	7.4	94	280	106						73.00	Greyish	River Yamuna. To be tapped under on going Namami Gange project.
										110000			

Aqua cool water Treatment	0.022	7.9	34	88	74					63000	0.00	Yellowish	Tapped
Lohia Nagar drain	0.381	7.3	108	272	140						0.381	Yellowish	River Yamuna
Lohia Nagar Banke Bihari Baghichi Drain	0.097	8.3	44	192	138						0.097	Light Yellowish	River Yamuna
Lohia Nagar Rathor Wali Gali Drain	0.185	7.2	60	192	172						0.185	Light Yellowish	River Yamuna
Jaswant Singh kiChatri 1 Drain	0.029	7.6	52	144	120						0.029	Light Yellowish	River Yamuna
Jaswant Singh kiChatri 2 Drain	0.016	7.5	60	152	136						0.016	Light Yellowish	River Yamuna
Jaswant Singh kiChatri 3 Drain	0.012	7.5	76	190	135						0.012	Light Yellowish	River Yamuna
New Radha Nagar drain	0.06	7.6	35	110	68					58000	0.06	Not Trace	River Yamuna
Bhallaji ke makaanwal i drain	0.013	7.9	34	96	74					70000	0.013	Light Yellowish	River Yamuna
Khemchand Toffee Factory Drain	0.033	7.6	36	96	76					63000	0.033	Slightly Yellowish	River Yamuna
Almari Factory Drain (Krishna Colony)	0.04	7.4	44	116	82					79000	0.04	Turbid	River Yamuna
Seksaria Drain	1.91	7	92	272	110						1.91	Yellowish	River Yamuna
Belanganj Police Chowki drain	0.205	7.6	54	288	162						0.205	Yellowish	River Yamuna
Drain near Belanganj Bridge	0.38										0.38	Turbid	River Yamuna
Belanganj kali Madir Drain	0.004	7.9	38	120	74					63000	0.004	Slightly Yellowish	River Yamuna
Ambedkar Park Drain	0.78	7.6	40	132	82					79000	0.78	Turbid	River Yamuna

KhairatiTol a Drain	1.362	7.4	16 0	400	252					1.362	Turbid	River Yamuna
Radha Nagar Drain	0.31	7.7	35	120	64				94000	0.31	Yellowish	River Yamuna
Jalma Drain	0.52	6.9	10 5	288	190					0.52	Turbid	River Yamuna
Taj East Gate Drain	15.02	7.5	14 4	272	155					0.00	Yellowish	Tapped
Devri Road drain	9.00	7.2	10 5	288	215					0.00	Yellowish	Tapped
Naraich Drain (Partial)	5.898	7.2	19 5	384	262					0.00	Turbid	Tapped
Ispat Nagar drain	0.068	7.5	19 0	400	205					0.00	Yellowish	Tapped
Foundry nagar drain	0.081	7	62	304	110					0.00	Turbid	Tapped
Rambagh Drain II	3.322	7.3	82	320	147					0.00	Turbid	Tapped
Moti Mahal Mal Godam	1.442	7.1	15 5	320	152					0.00	Yellowish	Tapped
Itmad-ud- daula Drain	2.79	7.2	38	120	68			70000		0.00	Yellowish	Tapped
Rambagh Drain-I	0.542	5.6	15 5	288	168					0.00	Yellowish	Tapped
Industrial Area Drain	2.636	7.6	72	288	207					1.91	Yellowish	River Yamuna
Kacchpura	2.793	6.7	11 0	400	285					0.00	Yellowish	Tapped
Peelakhar Drain	6.597									5.00	Yellowish	River Yamuna. To be tapped under on going Namami Gange project.
New Radha Nagar Drain	0.045	5.8	17 5	416	206					0.045	Yellowish	River Yamuna
Gokul Nagar Drain	0.387	7.9	44	128	72			63000		0.387	Yellowish	River Yamuna
Ganesh Nagar Drain	0.239	7.6	96	336	190					0.239	Turbid	River Yamuna
Rambagh Drain –III	0.779	7.2	10 2	368	182					0.779	Turbid	River Yamuna
Shambunat h Junior Highschool Drain	0.015									0.015	Yellowish	River Yamuna
Katrawajir Khan Drain I	0.017	7.6	38	112	66			11000 0		0.017	Yellowish	River Yamuna

Katrawajir Khan Drain II	0.011	7.6	34	104	68					70000	0.011	Yellowish	River Yamuna
CheenikaRojja Drain I	1.033	6.8	205	432	280						1.033	Slightly Yellowish	River Yamuna
CheenikaRojja Drain II	0.031	7.5	38	104	64					70000	0.031	Turbid	River Yamuna
GaliAntram Baghichi Drain I	0.084	7.6	190	464	198						0.084	Slightly Yellowish	River Yamuna
GaliAntram Baghichi Drain II	0.01	7.6	36	112	72					63000	0.01	Yellowish	River Yamuna
GaliSubedarnagar Drain	0.147	7.8	32	104	66					70000	0.147	Slightly Yellowish	River Yamuna
Shyamlalvi dyamandir drain	0.138	7.3	210	416	213						0.138	Yellowish	River Yamuna
Nursery Mandir drain I	0.065	7.4	195	384	178						0.065	Turbid	River Yamuna
Nursery Mandir Drain II	0.008	7.6	40	108	74					79000	0.008	Yellowish	River Yamuna
Dayanand Ashram Drain	0.209	7.3	92	320	160						0.209	Yellowish	River Yamuna
Dharwale baba Drain 1	0.166	7.4	96	352	174						0.166	Yellowish	River Yamuna
Dharwale Baba Drain 2	0.003	7.7	48	130	78					110000	0.003	Yellowish	River Yamuna
Islam Nagar Drain	0.494	7.6	38	120	68					70000	0.494	Yellowish	River Yamuna
Peeli Pokhar Drain	0.189	7.8	36	96	68					70000	0.189	Yellowish	River Yamuna
		7.6	36	88	62					63000	0.044	Yellowish	River Yamuna
MotiMahal Drain I	0.044	7.3	170	320	272						0.051	Slightly Yellowish	River Yamuna
MotiMahal Drain II	0.051	7.7	36	104	62					58000	0.005	Yellowish	River Yamuna
MotiMahal Drain III	0.005	7.5	34	104	68					70000	0.129	Slightly Yellowish	River Yamuna
MotiMahal Drain IV	0.129	7.3	185	432	188						0.025	Slightly Yellowish	River Yamuna
MotiMahal Drain V	0.025	7.6	42	116	62					110000	0.001	Yellowish	River Yamuna
MotiMahal Drain VI	0.001	7.5	44	112	74					94000	0.271	Yellowish	River Yamuna

MotiMahal Drain VII	0.271	7.1	58	320	162						0.201	Yellowish	River Yamuna
MotiMahal Drain VIII	0.201	7.6	74	208	166						0.15	Turbid	River Yamuna
Indira Memorial Yamuna Bridge Drain	0.15	7.9	82	208	182						7.12	Turbid	River Yamuna. To be tapped under on going Namami Gange project.

Note:- For tapping of 61 nos untapped and 8 nos partially tapped drains, following projects are sanctioned/ proposed: -

1. Agra Sewerage Scheme (Interception & Diversion and STP works) under Namami Gange Programme is sanctioned having project cost Rs 842.25 Cr in which 23 Nos. untapped and 3 nos partially tapped drains are to be tapped along with construction of 3 nos. of STPs namely 100 MLD STP Dhadhupura, 31 MLD STP Jaganpur and 35 MLD STP Peelakhar and 10 De-centralised STPs with total capacity of 11.60 MLD. Date of start of the project is 05.04.2023 and date of completion is 04.04.2025. After completion of this project, sewage treatment will be enhanced by 177.60 MLD and total treatment capacity at Agra city will be 406 MLD. This project is being executed by UP Jal Nigam (Rural).
2. DPR of balanced drains of 38 nos untapped drains and 5 nos. of partially tapped drains is submitted by UP Jal Nigam (Urban) on 19.10.2023 to NMCG, New Delhi for approval.

STP (SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT)

Existing STP (location & capacity)	Capacity (operational)	Inlet/ Outlet water quality & quantity	Number of tapped drains (quantity of discharge)	Final discharge point	Total Sewage generated	Total sewage treated by STPs	Gap	Proposal for minimising the gap
Related data given below	Related data given below	Related data given below	Related data given below	Related data given below	Related data given below	Related data given below	Related data given below	03. No STPs 100, 35, 31 MLD has been under construction

Existing STP (location & capacity)	Capacity (operational)	Inlet/ Outlet water quality & quantity		Number of tapped drains (quantity of discharge)	GAP (in treatment)	Final discharge point	Proposed/ under construction STP With completion date
		Quantity	Quality				

78 MLD Dhadhupura STP	77.5 MLD	77.5 MLD	Inlet- BOD<250 TSS<600 COD<500	Outlet- BOD<30 TSS<100 COD<250	30 Nos- 175 MLD	97 MLD	Irrigation Channel	100 MLD Dhadhupu- ra STP Date of Completion 31-3-25
24 MLD Dhadhupura STP	17 MLD	17 MLD	Inlet- BOD<250 TSS<600 COD<500	Outlet- BOD<30 TSS<100 COD<250	3 Nos- 15 MLD	-	Irrigation Channel	
12 MLD Devri road STP	9 MLD	9 MLD	Inlet- BOD<250 TSS<600 COD<500	Outlet- BOD<30 TSS<100 COD<250	1 No- 8 MLD	Presently, STP is sufficient. No STP is required.	Rohta Channel	
40 MLD Dhadhupura STP	27 MLD	27 MLD	Inlet- BOD<250 TSS<600 COD<500	Outlet- BOD<30 TSS<100 COD<250	NIL	Presently, STP is sufficient. No STP is required.	Rohta Channel	
10 MLD Peelakhar STP	10 MLD	10 MLD	Inlet- BOD<250 TSS<600 COD<500	Outlet- BOD<30 TSS<100 COD<250	24 Nos- 26 MLD	16 MLD	Irrigation Channel	35 MLD Peelakhar STP Date of Completion 31-3-25
14 MLD STP Jaganpur	14 MLD	14 MLD	Inlet- BOD<250 TSS<600 COD<500	Outlet- BOD<30 TSS<100 COD<250	4 Nos- 25.6 MLD	24.35 MLD	Irrigation Channel	31 MLD STP Jaganpur Date of Completion 31-3-25
2.25 MLD Budhi ka Nagla STP	2.25 MLD	2.25 MLD	Inlet- BOD<250 TSS<600 COD<500	Outlet- BOD<30 TSS<100 COD<250	1 nos- 15 MLD		Irrigation Channel	

a. Sewage Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Sewage Generation (MLD)	Treatment of Sewage (MLD)	Final Disposal of sewage (MLD)	Remark
Agra	Achhnera(NPP)	22781	2	0	Gandi Nallah Achhnera	
Agra	Shamsabad(NPP)	33144	2.5	2.5	10 MLD STP Plant, Shamsabad	
Agra	Fatehpur Sikri (NPP)	32905	0	0	0	No Sewage Line In ULB

Agra	Etmadpur (NPP)	21897	0	0	0	No Sewage Line In ULB
Agra	Bah (NPP)	16211	0	0	0	No Sewage Line In ULB
Agra	Dayalbagh(NP)	2830	0	0	0	No Sewage Line In ULB
Agra	Swamibagh(NP)	2039	0	0	0	No Sewage Line In ULB
Agra	Kiraoli(NP)	23788	0	0	0	No Sewage Line In ULB
Agra	Kheragarh(NP)	21470	0	0	0	No Sewage Line In ULB
Agra	Jagner(NP)	11575	0	0	0	No Sewage Line In ULB
Agra	Fatehabad (NP)	23278	0	0	0	No Sewage Line In ULB
Agra	Pinahat(NP)	18709	0	0	0	No Sewage Line In ULB
	Total	230627				

Note:- Used water management for towns less than 1 lakh population has been newly added under SBM-U 2.0 will help to achieve following two objectives:

- i. All used water is safely collected, treated and reused to feasible extent and no untreated used water is discharged into water bodies or the open environment.
- ii. All faecal matter and septage is properly collected, treated and by-products reused.

HOTELS/ ASHRAMS

Number of Hotels/ ashrams/ dharamshalas	Consent to establish/ operate	STP	Discharge point	Action taken
451	312	32-STP (Horticulture) 280 (Terminal STP)	Terminal STPs	139 (Show Cause Notice issued)

II. Municipal Solid Waste disposal:

City/ town per day generation	EC/CTE/CTO	Collection-segregation system	Treatment facility/ total capacity	GAP	Current status of dumping / location / quantity	Legacy waste	Legacy waste treated	Utilization of waste (MSW/ legacy)	Remark
1050MT	yes	Yes, established	500 TPD- Waste to Compost Plant, Kuberpur. 5 TPD Vegetable to compost Kuberpur, 2 TPD Flower to compost Rajnagar, 2 TPD Waste To Compost Rajnagar, 1 TPD Waste To Compost, khandari, 4TPD Dhadupura Waste to compost, 120 TPD MRF Tedi Bagiya, 30 TPD MRF Kuberpur 20 TPD MRF BABARPUR Mustkil, Total capacity 684 TPD	366	Kuberpur 366TPD	1995121	1300000	Waste to Compost Being sold to Kribhco RDF- Being stored for proposed Waste to Energy Plant Bio-soil from Legacy Waste Being used in Landfilling.	750 TPD/15 M W to Waste to Energy is proposed which is expected to be commissioned on July 2025.

a. MSW Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Source Segregation (No of Wards)	Total Generation of MSW	Treatment of MSW	Final Disposal of MSW	Remark
Agra	Achhnera (NPP)	22781	25	8.1	8.1	10 TPD SWM Plant & 5 TPD MRF Plant , Farah Road Achhnera , Agra	
Agra	Shamsabad (NPP)	33144	25	11	0	0	15 TPD SWM Plant Is Under Process
Agra	Fatehpur Sikri (NPP)	32905	25	11.5	11.5	15 TPD SWM Plant & 5 TPD MRF Plant , Near Korai Toll Plaza, Agra	
Agra	Etmadpur (NPP)	21897	25	7.67	7.67	10 TPD SWM Plant & 5 TPD MRF Plant , Village Ranpai	
Agra	Bah (NPP)	16211	25	5.6	0		10 TPD SWM Plant is Under process
Agra	Dayalbagh (NP)	2830	10	2.5	0	5TPD MRF PLANT , 2 Resource recovery center	

Agra	Swamibagh (NP)	2039	10	0.71	0.71	5 TPD SWM Plant Sikandar Agra, Swamibagh	
Agra	Kiraoli(NP)	23788	14	8.3	8.3	10 TPD SWM Plant & 5 TPD MRF Plant , Village Puraman, Kiraoli, Agra	
Agra	Kheragarh(NP)	21470	14	7.5	0	0	10 TPD SWM Plant Is Under Process
Agra	Jagner(NP)	11575	10	4.05	4.05	10 TPD MSW Plant Jagner Dehat, Jagner	
Agra	Fatehabad (NP)	23278	14	8.4	0	0	10 TPD SWM Plant Is Under Process
Agra	Pinahat(NP)	18709	13	6.5	0	0	10 TPD SWM Plant Is Under Process
Total		230627					
Agra	Agra Nagar Nigam	15,85,704 as per 2011	100	1050	WTC	684	

b. Legacy Waste Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Treatment of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Final Disposal of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Remark
Agra	Achhnera(NPP)	22781	0	0	0	No Legacy Waste Found in ULB
Agra	Shamsabad(NPP)	33144	0	0	0	No Legacy Waste Found in ULB
Agra	Fatehpur Sikri (NPP)	32905	0	0	0	No Legacy Waste Found in ULB
Agra	Etmadpur (NPP)	21897	0	0	0	No Legacy Waste Found in ULB
Agra	Bah (NPP)	16211	0	0	0	No Legacy Waste Found in ULB
Agra	Dayalbagh(NP)	2830	0	0	0	No Legacy Waste Found in ULB
Agra	Swamibagh(NP)	2039	0	0	0	No Legacy Waste Found in ULB

Agra	Kiraoli(NP)	23788	0	0	0	No Legacy Waste Found in ULB
Agra	Kheragarh(NP)	21470	0	0	0	No Legacy Waste Found in ULB
Agra	Jagner(NP)	11575	0	0	0	No Legacy Waste Found in ULB
Agra	Fatehabad (NP)	23278	0	0	0	No Legacy Waste Found in ULB
Agra	Pinahat(NP)	18709	0	0	0	No Legacy Waste Found in ULB
Total		230627				
Agra	Agra nagar nigam	15,85,704 as per 2011	1995121	1300000	1300000	

III. Construction and Demolition waste:

C&D waste (quantity)	Treatment plant capacity	Treatment plant utilisation	Current dumping site/status	Remark
100 TPD (Estimated)	5 TPD	100%	C&D Waste is being utilised by Individuals/Agencies engaged in construction specially in landfilling activity	Capacity of 150 TPD C&D waste plant is proposed at kuberpur which is expected to be commissioned on May 2025

a. Construction & Demolition Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Construction & Demolition	Treatment of Construction & Demolition	Final Disposal of Construction & Demolition	Remark
Agra	Achhnera(NPP)	22781	0.35	0	0	Collection Center Near MSW Plant Farah Road Achhnera
Agra	Shamsabad(NPP)	33144	0.42	0	0	Collection Center Near MSW Plant
Agra	Fatehpur Sikri (NPP)	32905	0.45	0	0	Collection Center Near MSW Plant
Agra	Etmadpur (NPP)	21897	0.32	0	0	Collection Center Near MSW Plant
Agra	Bah (NPP)	16211	0.24	0	0	Collection Center Near MSW Plant
Agra	Dayalbagh(NP)	2830	0.05	0	0	
Agra	Swamibagh(NP)	2039	0.025	0	0	0
Agra	Kiraoli(NP)	23788	0.35	0	0	Collecti

						on Center Near MSW Plant
Agra	Kheragarh(NP)	21470	0.32	0	0	Collecti on Center Near MSW Plant
Agra	Jagner(NP)	11575	0.17	0	0	Collecti on Center Near MSW Plant
Agra	Fatehabad (NP)	23278	0.35	0	0	Collecti on Center Near MSW Plant
Agra	Pinahat(NP)	18709	0.27	0	0	Collecti on Center Near MSW Plant
Total		230627				
Agra	Agra Nagar Nigam	15,85,704 as per 2011	5 TPD	5 TPD	5 TPD	

IV. Industrial Effluent discharge

Total number of Industries	Daily effluent discharge	Treatment available (cetp/ petp/ etp operational capacity)	Effluent quality analysis (outlet of treatment plants)	GAP	Proposed/ under construction treatment project (with timeline)	Number of defaulting units- Action taken	Industrial solid waste generated/ day	Manner of disposal (Industrial solid waste)
29	49	ETP/CETP	STANDAR DS ACHIEVED	0	-	-	2200KG/DAY	H/W through TSDF and solid

									waste generated after ETP used as manure in Slaughter House/Dairy
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HAZARDOUS WASTE

Area - City/town	Total no of Industries	Dumping Site	EC/CTE/CTO	Treatment facility/capacity	Total waste generated	Total waste treated	Legacy waste	Characteristic Analysis of waste	Sludge & septage management
AGRA	29	0	GRANT	0	64.039 TPA	64.039 TPA	0	H/W	Through TSDF

a.

Status of TSDF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of TSDF
Not installed	00	00

b.

No. of industries generating industrial waste	Total HW generation TPA	Total HW treated TPA	Total Untreated HW TPA	No. of industries members of TSDF	No. of industries required to be members of TSDF but are not	No. of TSDF in district	Location of illegal HW disposal sites	Number of sources at an illegal disposal site
29	64.039	64.039	0	29	0	0	0	0

V. Regulation of Flood Plain Zone:

Area- cities/ towns Notification of flood plain zone		Demarcation		Variable flow (per day)	Encroachment /Encroachment removal status	Timeline for completion	Biarage/ Cross-regulator
		No development zone pillars	Regulatory zone pillars				
Agra	Yamuna	1020	257 km	Not applicable	Nil	CWC letter NO-T-101036/3/2023-RC DTE DT. 05-09-2023	00

AFFORESTATION/ PLANTATION

Area- cities/ towns	Total plantation	Proposed project	Time line
1059.72 ha (plantation report in all 9 ranges of divisional forest office department, Agra)	1288874 no of plants planted	35 cr. Plantation in UP 2023-2024	2023-2024

VI. Bio medical Waste:

Area - city/ town	Total no. of HCF	Dumping site	EC/ CTE/ CTO	Total waste generated	Waste segregated	TOTAL treated waste	CBWTF/ capacity	Chemical analysis of waste	Illegal dumping sites and remediation plan	Proposed/ under construction projects
AGRA	1246	There is no dumping of waste, all BMW are disposed as per Rule at	Authorization No:- 23714356, Date 20/12/2023, Valid upto 19-12-2028 CTO No. 197579/UPPCB/ Agra(UPPCBRO) /	1100 kg per day approx	Not done at source of generation	1100 kg per day approx	4800 Kg/day	There is no need of chemical analysis.	This is not related to our CBWTF, subject to UPPCB Jurisdiction	Not Required

		our CBWTF.	CTO/both/AGR A/2023 Date: 20/12/2023 Valid till 31.12.2028						
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a.

Status of CBWTF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of CBWTF
Installed	Authorization No:- 23714356, Date 20/12/2023, Valid upto 19-12-2028	4800 Kg/day
	CTO No. 197579/UppCB/Agra(UppCBRO)/ CTO/both/AGRA/2023 Date: 20/12/2023 Valid till 31.12.2028	

b.

No. of health care facility	No. of beds	Total BMW Generation	Treatment capacity	Gap if any
1246	11371	1100 kg per day approx	4800 Kg/day	00

VII. Mining:

a.

Sand mining	FIR/ case registered/ year	Vehicles/ mineral seized	Action taken status	Cases pending in Court	Enforcement of EMGSM 2020 and Sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016
no case	8	25	The amount deposited under environmenta l damage item is Rs 63 lakh. The amount deposited under revenue item is Rs 9.40 lakh.	no pendency	00

b.

Area of RBM Mining	Overloading Illegal Transport	Action Taken	Penalty Imposed/Recovered
00	00	00	00

**Divisional Forest Officer/Member convenor
District Ganga Committee, Agra**

**District Magistrate/Chairman
District Ganga Committee, Agra**

b.

Area of RBM Mining	Overloading Illegal Transport	Action Taken	Penalty Imposed/Recovered
00	00	00	00

A Khan

Divisional Forest Officer/Member convenor
District Ganga Committee, Agra

2

District Magistrate/Chairman
District Ganga Committee, Agra

2



BASTI (U.P.)

Jai Prakash Singh
**Divisional Forest Officer/
Secretary DGC,
Basti**

a. Sewage Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Sewage Generation (MLD)	Treatment of Sewage (MLD)	Final Disposal of sewage (MLD)	Remark
Basti	Basti Npp	120468	14.96	0	Nil	No STP Plant in ULB
Basti	Bankati Np	20533	NA	NA	NA	NA
Basti	Babhnan Np	17840	2.85	None	None	There is no STP Plant
Basti	Bhanpur Kaswa Np	24296	NA	NA	NA	No Sewage available in ULB
Basti	Gayghat Np	9790	NA	NA	NA	No Sewage available in ULB
Basti	Ganeshpur Np	20839	0.82	None	None	There is no STP Plant
Basti	Harraiya Np	17597	2.80	None	None	There is no STP Plant
Basti	Kaptanganj Np	20380	7.3	None	None	There is no STP Plant
Basti	Munderwa Np	20034	None	None	None	There is no STP Plant
Basti	Nagar Bazar Np	23374	3.10	0	Nil	No Sewage available in ULB
Basti	Rudhauri Np	20165	None	None	None	There is no STP Plant

HOTELS/ ASHRAMS

	Number of Hotels/ Ashrams/ Dharamshalas	Consent to establish/ operate	STP	Discharge point	Action taken
Basti Npp	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
Bankati Np	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
Babhnan Np	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
Bhanpur Kaswa Np	0	none	There is no STP	There is no STP	-
Gayghat Np	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
Ganeshpur Np	0	None	There is no STP	There is no STP	Newly Created Urban Local Bodies
Harraiya Np	0	none	There is no STP	There is no STP	-
Kaptanganj Np	0	None	There is no STP	There is no STP	Newly Created Urban Local Bodies
Munderwa Np	0	None	There is no STP	There is no STP	-
Nagar Bazar Np	0	0	0	0	-
Rudhauri Np	0	None	There is no STP	There is no STP	-

II. Municipal Solid Waste disposal:

City/ Town per day generation	EC/CTE/C TO	Collection-segregation system	Treatment facility/ total capacity	GAP	Current status of dumping/ location/ quantity	Legacy waste	Legacy waste treated	Utilization of waste (MSW/ legacy)
Basti Npp 58 TPD		BY ULB	MRF/5 TPD	23 TPD	Vill- Koilpura/ 8000 Tonn	23 TPD	2000 Ton	1.5 Ton
Bankati Np	-	Door to Door	5 Ton at MRF Facility	None	Working	NA	NA	NA
Babhnan Np	None	MRF Centre Ready to use	None	None	Ward 08 Adisakti Nagar	0	None	None
Bhanpur Kaswa Np	-	Door to Door	5 Ton at MRF Facility	None	Working	NA	NA	NA
Gayghat Np	-	Door to Door	5 Ton at MRF Facility	None	Working	NA	NA	NA
Ganeshpur Np	None	MRF Centre Under Construction	None	None	Garwal/ 5.2 tons	0	None	None
Harraiya Np	None	MRF Centre Ready to use	None	None	Ward 03 Ambedkar Nagar	0	None	None
Kaptanganj Np	None	MRF Centre Under Construction	None	None	Ward 13 near Daak Khana	0	None	None
Munderwa Np	None	MRF Centre Ready	None	None	Ward 04 Shastri Nagar	0	None	None
Nagar Bazar Np		Door to Door	5 ton at MRF Facility	None	Working	NA	NA	NA
Rudhauri Np	None	MRF Centre Ready	None	None	Ward 04 Rudranagar	0	None	None

a. MSW Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Source Segregation (No of Wards)	Total Generation of MSW	Treatment of MSW	Final Disposal of MSW	Remark
Basti	Basti Npp	147000	21	58 TPD	35 TPD	35 TPD	23 TPD SEND TO DUMP SITE
Basti	Bankati Np	20533	15	1.50	60%	NA	-
Basti	Babhnan Np	17480	14	0	MRF Centre Under process	0	-
Basti	Bhanpur Kaswa Np	24296	15	1.92	60%	NA	-
Basti	Gayghat Np	9790	10	1.28	60%	NA	-
Basti	Ganeshpur Np	20839	15	0	MRF Centre is Under Construction	0	Newly Created Urban Local Bodies
Basti	Harraiya Np	17597	14	0	MRF Centre Ready to use	0	-
Basti	Kaptanganj Np	20380	15	0	MRF Centre is Under Construction	0	Newly Created Urban Local Bodies
Basti	Munderwa Np	20034	15	0	MRF Centre Ready	0	-
Basti	Nagar Bazar p	23374	15	1.92	60%	NA	-
Basti	Rudhauri Np	20165	15	0	MRF Centre Ready	0	-

b. Legacy Waste Information:

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Treatment of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Final Disposal of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Remark
Basti	Basti Npp	147000	23 TPD	2000	NA	-
Basti	Bankati Np	20533	NA	NA	NA	-
Basti	Babhnan Np	17840	0	0	0	-
Basti	Bhanpur Kaswa Np	24296	1.28	NA	NA	-
Basti	Gayghat Np	9790	NA	NA	NA	-
Basti	Ganeshpur Np	20839	0	0	0	Newly Created Urban Local Bodies
Basti	Harraiya Np	17597	0	0	0	-
Basti	Kaptanganj Np	20380	0	0	0	Newly Created Urban Local Bodies
Basti	Munderwa Np	20034	0	0	0	-
Basti	Nagar Bazar Np	23374	1.25	NA	NA	-
Basti	Rudhauri Np	20165	0	0	0	-

III. Construction and Demolition waste:

Name of ULB	C&D waste (quantity)	Treatment plant capacity	Treatment utilisation	Current dumping site/ status
Basti Npp	5.1 TPD	5 TPD	100%	ORIJOT
Bankati Np	NA	NA	NA	NA
Babhnan Np	None	None	None	Ward 08 Adisakti nagar
Bhanpur Kaswa Np	NA	NA	NA	Working
Gayghat Np	NA	NA	NA	Working
Ganeshpur Np	None	None	None	Ward 08 Garhwal
Harraiya Np	None	None	None	Ward 01 Ambedkar nagar
Kaptanganj Np	None	None	None	Ward 13 near Daak Khana
Munderwa Np	None	None	None	Ward 04 Shastri Nagar
Nagar Bazar Np	None	None	None	Working
Rudhauri Np	None	None	None	Ward 04 Rudranagar

a. Construction & Demolition Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Construction & Demolition	Treatment of Construction & Demolition	Final Disposal of Construction & Demolition	Remark
Basti	Basti Npp	147000	5.1 TPD	5 TPD	1.00 TPD	-
Basti	Bankati Np	20533	NA	NA	NA	-
Basti	Babhnan Np	17840	0	0	0	-
Basti	Bhanpur Kaswa Np	24296	NA	NA	NA	-
Basti	Gayghat Np	9790	NA	NA	NA	-
Basti	Ganeshpur Np	20839	0	0	0	Newly Created Urban Local Bodies
Basti	Harraiya Np	17597	0	0	0	-
Basti	Kaptanganj Np	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
Basti	Munderwa Np	20034	0	0	0	-
Basti	Nagar Bazar Np	23374	NA	NA	NA	-
Basti	Rudhauri Np	20165	0	0	0	-

IV. Industrial Effluent discharge

Total number of Industries	Daily effluent discharge	Treatment available (cetp/ petp/ etp operational capacity)	Effluent quality analysis (outlet of treatment plants)	GAP	Proposed/ under construction treatment project (with timeline)	Number of defaulting units- Action taken	Industrial solid waste generated/ day	Manner of disposal (Industrial solid waste)
5	Zero discharge Units	ETP & STP installed	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Area - City/town	Total no of Industries	Dumping Site	EC/CTE/CTO	Treatment facility/capacity	Total waste generated	Total waste treated	Legacy waste	Characteristic Analysis of waste	Sludge & septage management
City	5	Collect and store in industry premises and Mix with Bagass and burnt in boiler	Granted	No TSDF installed in district Basti	112.95 TPA	12.32 TPA (Mix with Bagass and burnt in boiler), 0.63 TPA(Mixed with Rice husk and used as a fuel) & 100 TPA Through TSDF	NA	NA	NA

a.

Status of TSDF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of TSDF
No TSDF installed in district Basti	NA	NA

b.

No. of industries generating industrial waste	Total HW generation TPA	Total HW Treated TPA	Total Untreated HW TPA	No. of industries members of TSDF	No. of industries required to be members of TSDF but are not	No. of TSDF in district	Location of illegal HW disposal sites	Number of sources at an illegal disposal site
5	112.95 TPA	12.32 TPA (Mix with Bagass and burnt in boiler), 0.63 TPA(Mixed with Rice husk and used as a fuel) & 100 TPA Through TSDF	0	0	0	0	NA	NA

V. Regulation of Flood Plain Zone:

Area- cities/ towns Notification of flood plain zone	Demarcation		Variable flow (per day)	Encroachment /Encroachment removal status	Timeline for completion	Biarage / Cross-regulation
	No development zone pillars	Regulatory zone pillars				
In district Basti Flood Plain Zone is notified by 16 NOS Embankments on River Ghaghra, Manvar and Kunwano of length 147.650 Km are made.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	54

AFFORESTATION/ PLANTATION

Area- cities/ towns	Total plantation			Proposed project			Time line
	FOREST	OTHER	TOTAL	FOREST	OTHER	TOTAL	
Basti	1401475	2605700	40,07,175	1400200	2558420	39,58,620	2023-2024
	1117600	2588727	37,06,327	1116678	2556272	36,72,950	2022-2023

VI. Bio medical Waste:

Area-city/ town	Total no. of HCF	Dumping site	EC/ CTE/ CTO	Total waste generated	Waste segregated	TOTAL treated waste	CBWTF/ capacity	Chemical analysis of waste	Illegal dumping sites and remediation plan	Proposed/ under construction projects
BASTI	18	NA	CTO	140-150	140-150	150KG/ HOUR	YES	YES	NA	NO

a.

Status of CBWTF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of CBWTF
NO	CTO	150 KG PER HOUR

b.

No. of health care facility	No. of beds	Total Generation BMW	Treatment capacity	Gap if any
18	929	140-150 KG PER DAY	150	NO

VII. Mining:

a.

Sand mining	FIR/ case registered/ year	Vehicles/ mineral seized	Action taken status	Cases pending in Court	Enforcement of EMGSM 2020 and Sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016
District Basti River- Ghaghra	07	210	अवैध खनन एवं परिवहन के प्रकरणों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करते हुए कुल अर्थदण्ड रू० 7208748/- वसूला गया	--	जिला स्तरीय गठित टास्क फोर्स द्वारा अवैध खनन / परिवहन के विरुद्ध नियमित जांच करते हुए नियमानुसार कार्यवाही सम्पादित की जाती है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में माह सितम्बर तक कुल अवैध खनन के 07 प्रकरणों में नियमानुसार कार्यवाही करते हुए कुल आरोपित धनराशि रू० 1000004 / वसूल की गयी व अवैध परिवहन के प्रकरणों में कुल 210 वाहनों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करते हुए कुल अर्थदण्ड रू० 6208744 / वसूल किया गया है।

b.

Area of RBM Mining	Overloading Illegal Transport	Action Taken	Penalty Imposed/Recovered
NA	NA	NA	NA

NA*- Not Available

N/A* -Not Applicable

**DISTRICT GANGA
COMMITTEE REPORT
DISTRICT- CHANDAULI (U.P.)**

Submitted in Compliance of Hon'ble NGT
Order dated 11 September 2023 in O.A.
200/2014 MC Mehta vs. UOI and Ors.



Submitted by
District Ganga Committee, Chandauli
(U.P.)

Foreword

As the District Magistrate of Chandauli, with a deep sense of responsibility and commitment to environmental stewardship, I introduce this report, which sheds light on the health of our river's ecosystem of our district. Chandauli is blessed with an intricate network of rivers, each of which contributes to the cultural, ecological, and economic prosperity of our region. These rivers are not just bodies of water; they are lifelines that sustain our communities, provide livelihoods, and support a rich biodiversity of flora and fauna.

In alignment with vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji and various directives of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), the Chandauli District Ganga Committee has made constant efforts to protect, rejuvenate, and preserve and improve the quality of our rivers. In a scientific and planned manner, the committee through its member departments has left no stone unturned to ensure implementation of best practices in the field of river conservation. From using best available technology to study the health of rivers to community outreach grass root level, the administration has done it all to realize the vision of "*Nirmal Ganga - Aviral Ganga*".

With 03 major rivers of various capacities draining the district, the Chandauli District is a prominent participant when it comes to NMCGs objective of 'ensuring effective abatement of pollution and rejuvenation of the Ganga River by adopting a river basin approach to promote inter- sectoral co-ordination for comprehensive planning and management'.

The report provides critical data on various aspects pertaining to river management, such as surface water contamination, pathogenic and organic pollution, industrial effluents, and maintenance of ecological flow and promoting sustainable tourism in the region.

We as a community should recognize that safeguarding our rivers is not an individual's endeavor but a collective responsibility. The Chandauli District Ganga Committee, comprising dedicated individuals and government departments, has played a pivotal role in coordinating these efforts.

As we navigate the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead, I invite all stake holders to actively participate in the preservation and rejuvenation of our rivers. The Chandauli District Ganga Committee, will continue to spearhead these endeavors. Together, we can protect our invaluable water resources and create a sustainable environment for future generations.

Nikhil T. Funde, IAS
District Magistrate / Chairman,
District Ganga Committee,
Chandauli

About the Report

This comprehensive report has been meticulously compiled in adherence to the directives of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) order, dated 11th September 2023, in the matter of O.A. 200/2014 M.C. Mehta vs. UOI and Ors. The report focuses on the status and conservation efforts of the rivers within Chandauli District, Uttar Pradesh. It offers a detailed assessment of the various environmental and river health parameters and initiatives that pertain to surface water contamination, pathogenic and organic pollution, groundwater quality, industrial effluents, Agro-based pollution, treated discharge from sewage and industrial plants, biomedical waste management, hazardous waste disposal, municipal solid waste (MSW) and legacy waste management, ecological flow, floodplain zoning, tributaries, mining, odor and smell nuisances, tourism, afforestation, and best practices adopted in the district.

This report aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of river and ground water and the environment in Chandauli District, highlighting both the challenges faced and the positive initiatives undertaken by various departments and agencies. It is an essential document for understanding the district's efforts towards environmental conservation, pollution control, and sustainable development, as well as the action plans and compliance status in accordance with NGT guidelines. Chandauli District's commitment to preserving its natural resources and promoting eco-friendly practices is exemplified through this report's detailed information and data, which serves as a valuable reference for environmental protection and management in the region.

The information elucidated in this report has been retrieved from various sources. Specific information demanded by Hon'ble NGT has been collected point by point through written correspondence with concerned departments at district level. The information collected was placed at the monthly meeting of District Ganga Committee held on 06th October 2023 at Collectorate Conference Hall, Chandauli. Here the information placed was reviewed by DGC Chandauli on DGC meeting held on 10th November 2023 at Collectorate Meeting Hall.

Whereas the information pertaining to the overall general information about the district has been picked from sources available in public domain such as official website of district administration, previously published reports of various departments, population census etc.

1. Introduction to the District

A. Demographic and geographical details of the district.

Chandauli district covers an area of 2541 sq.km. and forms a part of the Ganga Basin and lies in the doab of the river Ganga and Karam Nasha. Earlier it was a part of Varanasi district. The district lies between latitude $24^{\circ}44'30''$ N and longitude $83^{\circ}01'30''$ to $83^{\circ}30'00''$ E. As per the census of 2011 the population of the district is 1952756. The district has a population density of 768 inhabitants per square kilometre. Chandauli has a sex ratio of 913 females for every 1,000 males. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes made up 22.88% and 2.14% of the population respectively.

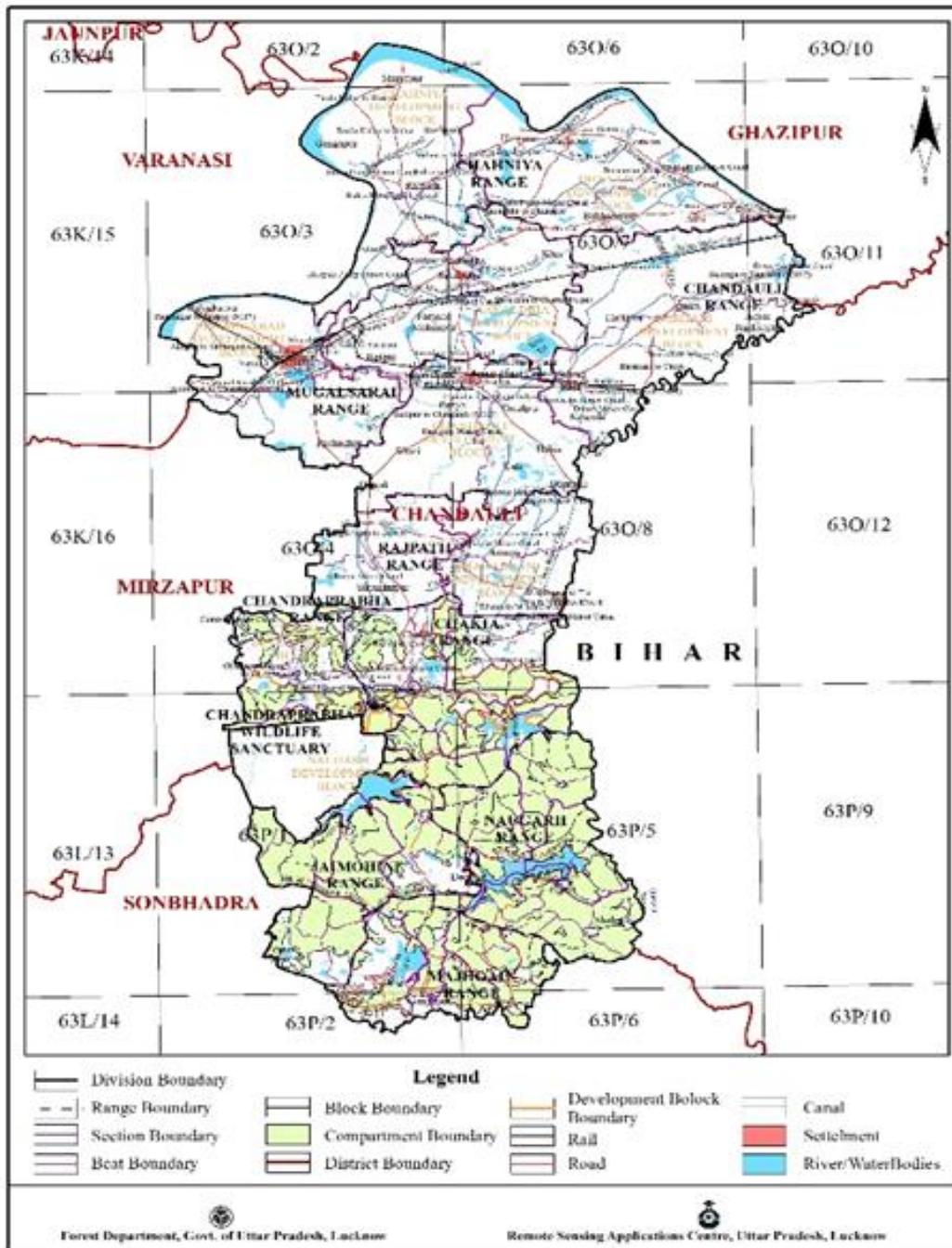


Fig. - 2 Reference Map of Kashi Wildlife Division, Ramnagar, Varanasi

B. General Information of the water Resources in the district:

There are three major rivers namely the Ganga, Karamnasha and Chandraprabha which flows through the district and Chandauli District has around 645 wetlands covering total area of 10372.54 hectares which amounts to approximately 4.08% of the total land area of the district. Some prominent wetlands are Munsakhand reservoir, Chamer reservoir, Naugarh reservoir, Chandraprabha reservoir, Latif Shah reservoir, Gulal reservoir, Rael Taal etc. There are 246 government Tubewells, 15341 private tubewells and the total length of canal in the district is 534 km.

C. Details of the Rivers

Sl. No.	Name of the river	Details of the river (i. Originating ii. confluencing iii. passing through the district iv. running to other districts)	Mythological Name	Flow volumes	Nature (i. Seasonal ii. perennial)	Habitations (i. Rural ii. Urban)
1.	Ganga	Passing through the district	Ganga		perennial	Rural
2.	Karamnasha	Passing through the district	Karamnasha		perennial	Rural
3.	Chandraprabha	Passing through the district and meet with Karmanasa River near Mairahi	Chandraprabha		perennial	Rural

D. Maps and Images of River



Source: Maps of India

E. Special cultural and religious connect to rivers

Chandauli earlier Varanasi, or Benaras, (also known as Kashi) is one of the oldest living cities in the world. Varanasi's Prominence in Hindu mythology is virtually unrevealed. Mark Twain, the English author and literature, who was enthralled by the legend and sanctity of Benaras, once wrote: "Benaras is older than history, older than tradition, older even than legend and looks twice as old as all of them put together." The land of Varanasi (Kashi) has been the ultimate pilgrimage spot for Hindus for ages. Hindus believe that one who is graced to die on the land of Varanasi would attain salvation and freedom from the cycle of birth and re-birth. Abode of Lord Shiva and Parvati, the origins of Varanasi are yet unknown. Ganges in Varanasi is believed to have the power to wash away the sins of mortals. Ganges is said to have its origins in the tresses of Lord Shiva and in Varanasi, it expands to the mighty river that we know of. The Ganges is a sacred river to Hindus along every fragment of its length. All along its course, Hindus bathe in its waters, paying homage to their ancestors and their gods by cupping the water in their hands, lifting it, and letting it fall back into the river; they offer flowers and rose petals and float shallow clay dishes filled with oil and lit with wicks (diyas). On the journey back home from the Ganges, they carry small quantities of river water with them for use in rituals; Ganga Jal, literally "the water of the Ganges". In late May or early June every year, Hindus celebrate the Karunasiri and the rise of the Ganges from earth to heaven. The day of the celebration, Ganga Dashahara, the Dashami (tenth day) of the waxing moon of the Hindu calendar month Jyestha, brings throngs of bathers to the banks of the river. A dip in the Ganges on this day is said to rid the bather of ten sins (dasha = Sanskrit "ten"; hara = to destroy) or ten lifetimes of sins. Those who cannot journey to the river, however, can achieve the same results by bathing in any nearby body of water, which, for the true believer, takes on all the attributes of the Ganges. Those who are lucky enough to die in Varanasi, are cremated on the banks of the Ganges, and are granted instant salvation. If the death has occurred elsewhere, salvation can be achieved by immersing the ashes in the Ganges. If the ashes have been immersed in another body of water, a relative can still gain salvation for the deceased by journeying to the Ganges. Hindus also perform pinda pradana, a rite for the dead, in which balls of rice and sesame seed are offered to the Ganges while the names of the deceased relatives are recited. Every sesame seed in every ball thus offered, according to one story, assures a thousand years of heavenly salvation for each relative.

The history of the district for the most part is unknown. There are some deserted sites, tanks and kund seen in tahsils of the district and they carry vague legend. Following are a few:

1) Baba Kinaram Ashram, Ramgarh

Aghoracharya Baba Kinaram was born on the Aghor Chaturdashi in the Bhadrapad in 1601 A.D at the Ramgarh village of the Chandauli district near Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh state of India. It is believed that, after birth he had started to cry after three days of his birth by the blessings of the chief Goddess of Aghora, the Hinglaj Mata. According to the scholars, Baba Kinaram was a great saint and the founding father of the prehistoric Aghora. Baba Kinaram is believed as the incarnation of the Lord Shiva. The entire people of that region became delighted when he was born at his parent (shree Akbar Singh and Mansa Devi) home in the Kshatriya family. After his birth, he neither cried nor

sucked his mother breast at least for the three days. At the fourth day of his birth (three days later), three monks (believers of the Lord Sadashiva: Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh) came to him and took the child into their lap. As soon as they whispered something into the ear of child, wonderfully he began to cry. From that day onwards, the Lolark Shashti festival is commemorated by the Hindu religion at fifth day of his birth as a Sanskar of Maharaj Shree Kinaram Baba. Baba Kinaram had started his religious journey for the social welfare and humanity by the blessings of the Hinglaj Mata (Goddess of the Aghora) at the Lyari district of Balochistan (known as the Pakistan). He was the disciple of the Baba Kaluram, his spiritual teacher, who had motivated the awareness within him about the Aghor. Afterward, baba Kinaram had established himself in the city of Lord Shiva, the Varanasi for servicing the people and enlightens them with the prehistoric wisdom. He had declared his principles of Aghor in his writings known as the Ramgita, Viveksar, Ramrasal and Unmuniram. The Viveksar is called having the most genuine thesis on the principles of Aghor. Throughout the religious tour, Baba Kinaram had first stopped up at the residence of Grihast Saint (Baba Shiva Das) for few days. He got observed his activities by the Baba Shiva Das very closely. Baba Shiva Das was very impressed by him for his strange qualities. He suspected that he is a reincarnation of the Lord Shiva.

2) Baluwa Ghat

One of the ancient sites of the district,” Baluwa” is situated about 21 km. to the southern part of tahsil sakaldiha at the banks of river Ganga where Ganga flows from east to west direction. A religious fair for Hindus takes place every year in the month of magha (January) which is known as “Pachchim vahini Mela” it is said that the Ganga flows east to west direction only at two places in the country first in Allahabad and second one at Baluwa. People of nearby places take holy dip in the river daily or on especial days. A cremation area is also available where the hindus can cremate there near and dear ones. Apart from this Ganga Arti is also performed at this ghat and deepdaan and depotsav programs are also organized at regular interval by forest and line departments with local people on ganga utsav, kartik Purnima etc. People also perform Chhath puja on the ghats.

F. Description of River Basin in the district.

Chandauli district is a part of the Ganga Basin and lies in the doab of the river Ganga and Karam Nasha. The major rivers are Ganga, Karam Nasha and Chandraprabha

G. Topography and Drainage network, Climate, General water Quality, Land Cover and Land Use, Protected Areas, socio-economic features

a. Topography

On the basis of geology, soils, topology, climate and natural vegetation the district Chandauli is subdivided in the following regions:

1. Chakia Plateau
2. Chandauli Plain
3. Ganga Khadar

1. Chakia Plateau:

The region is comprised of southern part of Chakia tahsil. The 100-meter contour separates the region from Chandauli Plain. It is hilly tract with dissected surface. There is a zone of scarpment in the center part which is further converted into spur towards north. The Vindhyan Range extends upto this region. The maximum height is represented by 300 m (1000') contour which runs in the south eastern part. Variation in surface height is more in central part where as southern part is a flat table land. The general slope pattern is also found. The height decreases towards north. The rivers originate from south and drains towards north through sharp bends and lofty waterfalls. Deodari waterfall on Chandraprabha is a beautiful picnic spot. In the northern part of this zone, soil erosion along the river course is common physical feature. Bhainsora reservoir on a rivulet of Karamanasha has been constructed for irrigation and power generation. Since it is a hilly tract large part of the region is covered with forest and the area left for agricultural pursuit is very much restricted. The northern part nearby to Chakia is relatively plain and irrigated by canals. This small patch is suitable for agriculture. Paddy is the main crop which is cultivated here. Geologically the region belongs to upper protorozoic period.

2. Chandauli Plain:

The region comprises parts of Chandauli, Sakaldiha and Chakia Tahsil. The area under Chandauli tahsil is comparatively low which causes water logging during rainy season. Surface is plain least physically variation. Major part of the region is devoid of streams. The Chandraprabha and the Karamanasha rivers drain towards north east direction through the southern part. Garai is a small rivulet of Chandraprabha. Soil erosion along the drainage course of the above rivers is an important physical feature. The general slope is towards north but there are variations at local level. The central part is relatively higher, Geologically the region is composed of Alluvium and dun gravels. The presences of large number of canals indicate its agricultural prosperity. The level surface, alluvial soil further provide impetus to agricultural pursuits. The physical conditions or suitable for the development of transport but the Ganga is a barrier in this aspect. The links with other areas are well developed.

3. Ganga khaddar:

It is narrow belt along the Ganga River extending from one end of the district to the other end. Surface is low lying and subject to inundation during flood. Approach of flood water delimits the boundary of this region. The Ganga is main river which flows in the northern and western part. Natural levee, dead arms of the river and sand bars the name physical features along the Ganga river. Geologically the region is composed of alluvium and dun gravels or recent period. Agriculture is limited to Rabi crops only. However thin layer of new alluvium increases the agricultural productivity.

b. Drainage network

The drainage in the district is controlled by the river Ganga which is flowing roughly south-west to north-east in the beginning then WNW to SES in the later phase, and forms boundary with Ghazipur district. One of the major tributaries of river Ganga is Karamnasha River which flows from SW to NE and forming boundary with the Bihar state. It is a tributary of the river Ganges. It originates in Kaimur district of Bihar and then it flows and determines the border of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. On its left (western) side are Sonbhadra, Chandauli and Ghazipur districts of Uttar Pradesh, while on the right (eastern) side are Kaimur and Buxar district of Bihar. The total drainage area of the

Karmnasa River along with its tributaries is 11,709 square kilometres. The length of the river is 192 kilometres out of which 116 kilometres lies in Uttar Pradesh and the rest 76 kilometres forms the boundary between Uttar Pradesh. It merges with the Ganges near Bara village in Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh and Chausa village in Buxar district of Bihar. Its main tributary is Chandraprabha. Chandra Prabha is another tributary which flows in the central part of the area. The Chandraprabha River basin is the important river of upper vindhayan upland plateau. This River is the main source of water of lower plateau region of chandauli district. The extent of Chandraprabha River is 24°45'N to 25°15'N and 82°55'E to 83°20'E and total geographical area of the Chandraprabha basin is 1355.80 sq.km. The origin Point of Chandraprabha River is Mirzapur district. It flows through the upper part of the Mirzapur and Chandauli districts. It circulates the Heartland of Naugarh and Chakia Forest and meet with Karmanasa River near Mairahi.

c. Climate

The average annual rainfall is 1069.6 mm. The climate is sub humid and it resembles that of the eastern districts of UP being moist and relaxing except in the cold and summer season. About 90% of rainfall takes place from June to September. During monsoon surplus water is available for deep percolation to ground water. There is a meteorological observatory at Varanasi, the records of which may be taken as representative meteorological condition. May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 41.5°C, mean daily minimum temperature at 26°C and maximum temperature in this period may sometimes be high at 47°C. With the onset of the monsoon temp begin to drop and night temperature continues to be high. January is the coldest month with mean daily maximum temperature at about 23°C and mean daily minimum temperature about 9.7°C. The mean monthly maximum temperature is 32.2°C and means monthly minimum temperature is 19.9°C. During the cold season and first half of the hot season the air is very dry. The mean monthly morning relative humidity is 66% and means monthly evening relative humidity is 50%. Winds are generally high throughout the year; the mean wind velocity is 5.5 kmph. The potential evapotranspiration is 1608.9 mm.

d. General Water Quality

Ground water in phreatic aquifers in general, is colourless, odourless and slightly alkaline in nature. The specific electrical conductance of ground water in phreatic zone ranges from 390 to 1420 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ at 25°C has been observed in 50% of the samples analysed.

It is observed that the ground water is suitable for drinking, domestic and agricultural uses in respect of all the constituents. Arsenic content has been found within the limit of 10 microgram/litre in ground water of the area.

i. Ground water resource:

Precipitation is the main source of ground water recharge in the district. The quantity of recharge depends upon the intensity and duration of rainfall, nature and texture of soil, vegetation cover, fractures, joints and fissure pattern in hard rock areas and land use pattern of the area.

The other source which replenishes the ground water are as under:

1. Seepage from canal systems.
2. Return flow from applied irrigation
3. Sub-surface inflow from adjoining areas.
4. Influent recharge from the river system.

The Dynamic Ground Water Resource of the district are given in Table below. All the 9 blocks of the district fall under the safe category. The overall stage of ground water development in the district is 33.45%.

Dynamic ground water resources of chandauli district, u.p.

Sl. No.	Assessment Units Blocks/ District	Net annual ground water availability (in ham)	Existing gross ground water draft for all uses (5+7)	Net ground water availability for future irrigation development (4-5-9)	Stage of ground water development (in %) (8/4) ×100	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Barahani	13246.22	2858.00	9678.18	24.64	Safe
2	Chahania	8064.95	3104.50	4135.51	44.27	Safe
3	Chakia	3674.30	2690.50	291.23	83.85	Safe
4	Chandauli	10529.70	3695.50	5935.14	39.46	Safe
5	Dhanapur	9938.72	3404.00	5606.75	39.37	Safe
6	Naugarh	3515.45	1372.75	1200.97	54.91	Safe
7	Niyamatabad	7864.58	1076.50	5040.84	22.22	Safe
8	Sakaldiha	10254.89	672.35	8291.00	12.59	Safe
9	Shahabganj	3572.06	343.37	2544.05	19.17	Safe
	Total	70660.86	19577.47	45035.43	33.45	

ii. Ground water scenario

The district Chandauli is mainly underlain by Gangetic alluvium in the northern part, the deposition of which commenced from the Pleistocene period after the final upheaval of the Himalayas. It consists of interbedded layers of sand, silt and clay, which are associated at places with kankar.

The Vindhyan rocks which occur in the southern part of the district, consists of Quartzite and Sandstones belonging to the Dhandraul and Scarp-Sandstone stages. The mineral products that are commonly found in the district are Reh, Kankar and Pottery earth.

Following is the generalised Geological sequence of the district.

Age Formation Lithology	Age Formation Lithology	Age Formation Lithology
Upper Pleistocene to	Upper Pleistocene to	Upper Pleistocene to
Recent	Recent	Recent
Newer Alluvium	Newer Alluvium	Newer Alluvium
Unconsolidated sand, silt and	Unconsolidated sand, silt and	Unconsolidated sand, silt and

iii. Mode of occurrence of ground water:

Ground water occurs in both, the Kaimur sandstone and unconsolidated alluvial sediments in the district. In the Kaimur sandstone, the occurrence and movement of ground water are controlled by the size, depth, spacing and degree of Joints, Bedding, Fractures and Fissures. The availability of ground water in a well depends upon encountering the number of Fractures, joints etc. and the extent of weathering in them. Generally, the ground water occurs under water table condition.

In the unconsolidated alluvial sediments ground water occurs in the pore spaces in the zone of saturation. The ground water in the unconsolidated deposits of the older alluvium in the area comprises of two bodies, (i) a shallow ground water body which occurs principally in clay and kankar beds of back swamp deposits and (ii) deep or main ground water body which occurs in thick sands of the meander belt deposits. These two water bodies are hydraulically distinct. The back swamp deposits are thick but are likely to be interconnected when they are comparatively thin. The shallow ground water in back swamp deposits is generally confined and its static water level is only few metres bgl. It supplies water to the dugwells. The deep ground water body in meander belt deposits is considered to be hydraulically continuous and is confined in nature. It supplies water to the tube wells for irrigation, industrial and domestic uses.

e. Land Cover and Land Use:

Total Land Cover of Chandauli district is 2541 sq.km or 2,54,100 ha out of which

- a) Forest area: 74073.70 ha
- b) Net sown area: 133147 ha
- c) Area sown more than once: 88720 ha
- d) Gross area sown: 221867 ha

f. Protected Areas:

In Chandauli District the total forest area (reserved forest) is 74073.70 ha and one protected area namely Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary of 9600 ha area situated in and managed by Chandraprabha Range.

g. Socio-economic features

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy of the district. Most of the lands in the district are used for agriculture purpose. Some of its chief agriculture products are paddy, wheat, barley, gram, peas different types of pulses, maize etc. The adaptation of new agriculture technologies amongst the farmers of the district helps to increase the production of various agriculture items. More than half of the population of the district is engaged the agriculture since it is scantily industrialized. Only a few industries are available in the district namely Shri Hunman industry, Agarwal Aluminium industry, Alakhnanda Cement Pvt. Ltd., Lakshmi Business Promotion pvt ltd. etc. In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj declared Chandauli as one of the country's 250 most backward district that is currently receiving fund from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). In the year 2020-21 the gross domestic product in the district was Rs. 1099332 lakhs at current price and Rs. 675536 lakhs at constant price during the year 2011-12. The net domestic product in the district during the period 2020-21 was Rs. 967062 lakhs at current price and Rs. 578160 lakhs at constant

price in year 2011-22. The per capita income is NDDP, at factor cost in the district during the period 2021-21 was Rs 43405 at current price and Rs. 25950 at constant price in the year 2011-12.

2. Procedure adopted for preparing the report

a. Agenda of DGC meeting

The agenda of the DGC meeting are following:

- i. Public Awareness
- ii. Preventing Solid Waste flowing into river
- iii. River- Front Development
- iv. Afforestation
- v. Sewerage Treatment Infrastructure Development
- vi. Industrial Effluent Monitoring
- vii. Ganga Gram
- viii. Biodiversity
- ix. Institutional Development
- x. Wetland and Small River Rejuvenation

Vide letter number 1616/29-1, dated 05th October 2023 of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Kashi Wildlife Division, Ramnagar, Varanasi the information required in compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 11.09.2023 in O.A 200/2014 MC Mehta Vs. UOI and Ors. called from the various line departments and it was also discussed in the DGC meeting held on 06th October 2023.

b. Review of the report in DGC meeting

The report required in compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 11.09.2023 in O.A 200/2014 MC Mehta Vs. UOI and Ors received from the different department and the compiled report was reviewed by the DGC at the meeting held at Collectorate Meeting Hall on 10th November 2023.

c. Finalization and acceptance of the report in DGC meeting.

The report required in compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 11.09.2023 in O.A 200/2014 MC Mehta Vs. UOI and Ors finalized and accepted by the DGC at the meeting held at Collectorate Meeting Hall on 10th November 2023.

d. Constitution of DGC through notification, name and designation of DGC members/details of meeting held by DGC this year and topics/issues discussed/acted upon/resolve etc.

The DGC was constituted vide number. S.O. 2352 (E), dated 27th July 2017 by the Central Government, comprising of following members, namely: -

A. Ex-officio Members

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| (a) District Magistrate, Chandauli, | - Chairperson; |
| (b) Executive Engineer, Prantiya Khand, Public Works Department, Chandauli | - Member; |
| (c) Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, Chandraprabha Prakhanda, Chandauli | - Member; |
| (d) Chief Medical Officer, Chandauli | - Member; |
| (e) Executive Engineer, Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam, Chandauli | - Member; |
| (f) Regional Officer, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Allahabad | - Member; |

- (g) Divisional Forest Officer, Kashi Wild Life, Chandauli - Member and Convenor;

B. Nominated Members:

- (a) Chief Development Officer, Chandauli - Member;
- (b) Sri Alok Kumar Singh, Corporator, Ward No.15, Kailashpuri, Nagar Palika Mughalsarai, Chandauli - Member;
- (c) Sri Surya Pratap Singh, Gram Pradhan, Gram Panchayat Sahjaur, Vikas Khand-Niyamtabad Chandauli - Member;
- (d) Prof. Dr. Madhoolika Agarwal, Head of Department, Department, of Botany, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. (Environmentalist) - Member;
- (e) Dr. Kavita Shah, Dean, Faculty of Environmental Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi - Member;
- (f) Sri Daya Shankar Mishra, Indian Ink and Chemicals Ltd., Plot No. K Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Chandauli - Member.

❖ **Details of meeting held by DGC this year**

The details of meeting held by DGC under the chairmanship of The District Magistrate at Collectorate Metting Hall are below:

Sl.No.	Date	Status of Uploading on GDPMS Portal
1.	24.02.2023	Upload
2.	24.03.2023	Upload
3.	13.04.2023	Upload
4.	30.05.2023	Upload
5.	12.06.2023	Upload
6.	14.07.2023	Upload
7.	11.08.2023	Upload
8.	08.09.2023	Upload
9.	06.10.2023	Upload
10.	10.11.2023	Upload

In all the meetings the discussions are based on the 10 agenda points issued by NMCG.

Instances of intervention of DGCs

To prevent the flowing/dumping of solid wastes and liquid wastes in the rivers Nagar Palika Parishad Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Nagar do regular door to door collection of Solid wastes and also screening, tapping with iron mesh and bioremediation/phytoremediation work is being done on two nallas 1. Chandasi-Mahmudpur Nala (Ganda Nala) capacity 8.26 MLD 2. Chaturbhuj Railway Nala Capacity 21.07 MLD and the wastes are collected and disposed of at proper place.

In the district waste water from total 40 nalas are directly drained to the Ganga River in three blocks of the district namely Chahaniyan- 24 nalas, Dhanapur-14 nalas and Niyamatabad-

02 nalas, on which construction work of silt catcher/chamber are going on out of which two slit catcher/chamber at village Baluwa and Tanda Kala are completed.

To make the River Ganga Pollution free regular awareness program is being conducted for the local people/tourists by the Village level Ganga committee through meeting/banner /hoarding/flexi.

3. Enumerate base line information as per format provided by Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change

3.1 A. Surface water contamination (Through Drains)

(a) Sewage Generation (MLD): The total sewage generation capacity of the Chandauli district is 29.33 MLD from the two drain/nalas 1. Chandasi-Mahmudpur Nala (Ganda Nala) capacity 8.26 MLD, 2. Chaturbhuj Railway Nala Capacity 21.07 MLD.

(b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD): At present there is no Sewage Treatment facility available in the Chandauli district, only screening, tapping with iron mesh and bioremediation/phytoremediation work is being done on two nallas 1. Chandasi-Mahmudpur Nala (Ganda Nala) capacity 8.26 MLD, 2. Chaturbhuj Railway Nala Capacity 21.07 MLD and the wastes are collected and disposed of at proper place.

(c) Current Level of Sewage Treatment (MLD): There is no Sewage Treatment facility available in the Chandauli district.

(d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD): 29.33 MLD

(e) Status of Tapping of drains and timeline: screening, tapping with iron mesh and bioremediation/phytoremediation work is being done on two nallas 1. Chandasi-Mahmudpur Nala (Ganda Nala) capacity 8.26 MLD, 2. Chaturbhuj Railway Nala Capacity 21.07 MLD and the wastes are collected and disposed of at proper place.

Status of Drains in Nagar Palika Parishad, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Nagar (Mugalsarai), Chandauli:

Sl. No.	Name of Drain	Discharge measured (MLD)	Tapped (Y/N)	Name of STP	Remarks	Time Line
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganga River						
1.	Ganda Nala	8.26	N	-	DPR and I&D works of Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Nagar, Amounting to Rs. 27614.32 lacs have been sent to NMCG, New Delhi for approval	30 Months after Sanction
2.	Railway Nala	21.07	N	-		

(f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline): One Sewage treatment plant of capacity 37 MLD is proposed at Village -Rauna, Tehsil -Sakaldiha. DPR and I&D works of Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Nagar, Amounting to Rs. 27614.32 lacs have been sent to NMCG, New Delhi for approval.

(g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Constructed Wetland etc. (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline): One Sewage treatment plant of capacity 37 MLD is proposed at Village -Rauna, Tehsil -Sakaldiha. DPR and I&D works of Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Nagar, Amounting to Rs. 27614.32 lacs have been sent to NMCG, New Delhi for approval. Total 40 nalas are directly drained to the Ganga River in three blocks of the district namely Chahaniyan- 24 nalas, Dhanapur-14 nalas and Niyamatabad-02 nalas, on which construction of silt catcher/chamber work are going on out of which two slit catcher/chamber at village Baluwa and Tanda Kala are completed.

(h) Status of compliance of existing treatment capacity:

Sl. No.	Name of STP	Technology	Year of actual/Proposed Commissioning	Capacity (MLD)	Present Flow	Compliance Status	Effluent Usage	Remarks
1	37 MLD STP, Pt. DDU Nagar	-	30 Month after Sanction	37	0	-	-	DPR and I&D works of Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Nagar, Amounting to Rs. 27614.32 lacs have been sent to NMCG, New Delhi for approval

3.1 B. Monitoring of Drains/STPs/Rivers (Monitoring parameters should include General parameter as well as heavy metal in some stretches and Agricultural chemical loads if available): Total three drains in Chandauli district which are untapped namely Ghuraha drain in Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Chaturbhuj Railway Nala, Chandasi-Mahmudpur Nala (Ganda drain). Water quality monitoring of drains is carried out by UPPCB. Analysis report is as below:

Parameter	Unit	Results	Detection Range
pH 4500 H B Electronic method	-	7.81	02-12
Color 2120 Visual Method	Hazen	10	5-10000 Hazen
Suspended Solids, 2540 D Total Suspended Solids Dried at 103-105 0C	mg/l	36	5.0-10000 mg/l
Total Coliform, 9221 B Standard Total Coliform Fermentation Technique)	MPN/100 ml	840	<1.8 MPN/100 ml & above
Fecal Coliform, 9221 E Fecal Coliform Procedure	MPN/100 ml	460	<1.8 MPN/100 ml & above
BOD, 3 day 27 0C IS 3025 (Part 44): 1993 Bio	mg/l	2.6	1.0-1000 mg/l
COD, 5220 B Open Reflux Method	mg/l	9.0	4.0-1000 mg/l
D.O., 4500-OB Iodometric Method	mg/l	7.5	0.2-14.0 mg/l

S r. n o.	District	Drain Name	Frequency	Tapped / UnTapped	Sample Date	Colour (Hazen)	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	BOD Before Treatment (mg/l)	BOD After Treatment (mg/l)	Total Coliform (MPN/100 mL)	Faecal Coliform (MPN/100 mL)	TSS (mg/L)	CO D (mg/L)
1	Chandauli	Ganda Drain	Weekly	Untapped	26.09.2023	30	7.28	1.6	54	42	2800000	1700000	122	186
2		Railway Drain	Weekly	Untapped	26.09.2023	30	7.31	1.8	56	40	3100000	2100000	120	180
3		Ganda Drain	Weekly	Untapped	19.09.2023	30	7.3	1.8	50	38	2700000	1300000	114	174
4		Railway Drain	Weekly	Untapped	19.09.2023	30	7.28	1.7	52	42	3200000	2200000	128	198
5		Ganda Drain	Weekly	Untapped	12.09.2023	30	7.28	1.7	54	40	2700000	1700000	116	182
6		Railway Drain	Weekly	Untapped	12.09.2023	30	7.25	1.6	56	38	2800000	1700000	122	190
7		Ganda Drain	Weekly	Untapped	05.09.2023	30	7.31	1.9	50	38	2400000	1300000	112	168
8		Railway Drain	Weekly	Untapped	05.09.2023	30	7.27	1.8	52	34	2500000	1100000	118	174

3.2 Pathogenic and organic pollution

(a) **Arrangement of Treatment of High BOD, in case of untapped drains before meeting any river like Bioremediation, Phytoremediation etc.:** Screening, tapping with iron mesh and bioremediation/phytoremediation work is being done on two nallas 1. Chandasi-Mahmudpur Nala (Ganda Nala) capacity 8.26 MLD, 2. Chaturbhuj Railway Nala Capacity 21.07 MLD and the wastes are collected and disposed of at proper place.

(b) **Monitoring of drain after treatment:** After Screening, tapping with iron mesh and bioremediation/phytoremediation of two nallas 1. Chandasi-Mahmudpur Nala (Ganda Nala) capacity 8.26 MLD, 2. Chaturbhuj Railway Nala Capacity 21.07 MLD the analysis report is as below:

S r. n o.	District	Drain Name	Frequency	Tapped/ UnTapped	Sample Date	Colour (Hazen)	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	BOD Before Treatment (mg/l)	BOD After Treatment (mg/l)	Total Coliform (MPN/100 mL)	Faecal Coliform (MPN/100m L)	TSS (mg/L)	CO D (mg/L)
1	Chandauli	Ganda Drain	Weekly	Untapped	26.09.2023	30	7.28	1.6	54	42	2800000	1700000	122	186
2		Railway Drain	Weekly	Untapped	26.09.2023	30	7.31	1.8	56	40	3100000	2100000	120	180
3		Ganda Drain	Weekly	Untapped	19.09.2023	30	7.3	1.8	50	38	2700000	1300000	114	174
4		Railway Drain	Weekly	Untapped	19.09.2023	30	7.28	1.7	52	42	3200000	2200000	128	198
5		Ganda Drain	Weekly	Untapped	12.09.2023	30	7.28	1.7	54	40	2700000	1700000	116	182
6		Railway Drain	Weekly	Untapped	12.09.2023	30	7.25	1.6	56	38	2800000	1700000	122	190

		Drain			2023									
7		Ganda Drain	Weekly	Untapped	05.09.2023	30	7.31	1.9	50	38	2400000	1300000	112	168
8		Railway Drain	Weekly	Untapped	05.09.2023	30	7.27	1.8	52	34	2500000	1100000	118	174

(c) Arrangement of treatment of Total Coliforms (TC) & Faecal Coliform (FC) at STPs before discharge into any river: As there is no STP operational in the district till now, only Screening, tapping with iron mesh and bioremediation/phytoremediation of two nallas are being done and also preparation of silt catcher/chamber work are going on 40 nalas out of which two slit catcher/chamber at village Baluwa and Tanda Kala are completed. Report of the Total Coliforms (TC) & Faecal Coliform (FC) of two nalas namely 1. Chandasi-Mahmudpur Nala (Ganda Nala) capacity 8.26 MLD, 2. Chaturbhuj Railway Nala Capacity 21.07 MLD are following:

Sr. no.	District	Drain Name	Frequency	Tapped/UnTapped	Sample Date	Colour (Hazen)	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	BOD Before Treatment (mg/l)	BOD After Treatment (mg/l)	Total Coliform (MPN/100 mL)	Faecal Coliform (MPN/100mL)	TSS (mg/L)	CO D (mg/L)
1	Chandauli	Ganda Drain	Weekly	Untapped	26.09.2023	30	7.28	1.6	54	42	2800000	1700000	122	186
2		Railway Drain	Weekly	Untapped	26.09.2023	30	7.31	1.8	56	40	3100000	2100000	120	180
3		Ganda Drain	Weekly	Untapped	19.09.2023	30	7.3	1.8	50	38	2700000	1300000	114	174
4		Railway Drain	Weekly	Untapped	19.09.2023	30	7.28	1.7	52	42	3200000	2200000	128	198
5		Ganda Drain	Weekly	Untapped	12.09.2023	30	7.28	1.7	54	40	2700000	1700000	116	182
6		Railway Drain	Weekly	Untapped	12.09.2023	30	7.25	1.6	56	38	2800000	1700000	122	190
7		Ganda Drain	Weekly	Untapped	05.09.2023	30	7.31	1.9	50	38	2400000	1300000	112	168
8		Railway Drain	Weekly	Untapped	05.09.2023	30	7.27	1.8	52	34	2500000	1100000	118	174

3.3 Ground water contamination

(a) Status of Ground Water Quality at various locations: Ground water in phreatic aquifers in general, is colourless, odourless and slightly alkaline in nature. The specific electrical conductance of ground water in phreatic zone ranges from 390 to 1420 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ at 25°C has been observed in 50% of the samples analysed.

It is observed that the ground water is suitable for drinking, domestic and agricultural uses in respect of all the constituents. Arsenic content has been found within the limit of 10 microgram/litre in ground water of the area.

The Dynamic Ground Water Resource of the district are given in Table below. All the 9 blocks of the district fall under the safe category. The overall stage of ground water development in the district is 33.45%.

Dynamic ground water resources of chandauli district,U.P.

Sl. No.	Assessment Units Blocks/ District	Net annual ground water availability (in ham)	Existing gross ground water draft for all uses (5+7)	Net ground water availability for future irrigation development (4-5-9)	Stage of ground water development (in %) (8/4) ×100	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Barahani	13246.22	2858.00	9678.18	24.64	Safe
2	Chahania	8064.95	3104.50	4135.51	44.27	Safe
3	Chakia	3674.30	2690.50	291.23	83.85	Safe
4	Chandauli	10529.70	3695.50	5935.14	39.46	Safe
5	Dhanapur	9938.72	3404.00	5606.75	39.37	Safe
6	Naugarh	3515.45	1372.75	1200.97	54.91	Safe
7	Niyamatabad	7864.58	1076.50	5040.84	22.22	Safe
8	Sakaldiha	10254.89	672.35	8291.00	12.59	Safe
9	Shahabganj	3572.06	343.37	2544.05	19.17	Safe
	Total	70660.86	19577.47	45035.43	33.45	

3.4 Industrial effluents:

CETP is not installed in the district Chandauli. There are 11 Grossly Polluting industries operational in the district Chandauli, details of which are as following; -

Sr. no.	Name and Address of Grossly Polluting industries.	Production	Sector	ETP status	Discharge	Intermediate and final discharge point	compliance status,	Action taken in case of default
1	Maha Laxmi Yarn Pvt. Ltd., B-4/2,I/A, Ramnagar Chandauli	Polyester Yarn dyeing, twisting & Packaging-8000 kg/day	Textile	Yes	Industrial- 180 KLD Domestic- 2 KLD	Industrial drain/River Ganga	Yes	No
2	Meenar Polydyed Yarns Ltd., Arazi No-12, Vill-Bakhra, Bijuliabir, Ralhupur, Chandauli	Polyester Yarn dyeing, twisting & Packaging-01 Ton/day	Textile	Yes	Industrial- 35 KLD Domestic- 1 KLD	Industrial drain/River Ganga	Yes	No
3	M. P. Philament (A Unit of M.P. Agarwal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.), Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Chandauli	Polyester Yarn dyeing, - 2000 kg/day	Textile	Yes	Industrial- 70 KLD Domestic- 2 KLD	Industrial drain/River Ganga	Yes	No

4	Kallideo Polytex Private Limited, B-20, 21, Industrial Area, IIDC, Ramnagar-II, Chandauli	Polyester and cotton Yarn dyeing, twisting & Packaging- 05 Ton/day	Textile	Yes	Industrial- 175 KLD Domestic- 2 KLD	Industrial drain/River Ganga	Yes	No
5	Karwa Vanijya Private Limited, Plot No: F-126 to 129 & F-146 to 148, Industrial Area, IIDC, Ramnagar, Phase-II, Chandauli	Dyed Cotton & Polyester Yarn - 04 Ton/day	Textile	Yes	Industrial- 70 KLD Domestic- 4 KLD	Industrial drain/River Ganga	Yes	No
6	Dev Dyeing Industries, C-32, Industrial Area, Ramnagar Phase-II, Chandauli	Dyeing Woolen Yarn & Viscous Yarn- 25 Ton/Month	Textile	Yes	Industrial- 40 KLD Domestic- 2 KLD	Industrial drain/River Ganga	Yes	No
7	Newel Calcutta Private Limited, D-16, 8, Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Chandauli	Grey Board/Craft Paper- 500 Ton/Month	Pulp & Paper	Yes	Industrial- Nil Domestic- 4 KLD	ZLD Installed	Yes	No
8	Dugdh Utpadak Sahkari Sangh Limited, Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Chandauli.	Milk Product & Milk- 400 KL/day	Milk Processing	Yes	Industrial- 400 KLD Domestic- 5 KLD	Industrial drain/River Ganga	Yes	No
9	Baba Paper & Board Mills, I/A, Ramnagar Chandauli	Milk Board- 2.0 Ton/day	Pulp & Paper	Yes	Industrial- 30 KLD Domestic- 2.5 KLD	Industrial drain/River Ganga	Yes	No
10	Ganga Pulp & Paper (P) Ltd., A-6, Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Chandauli	News Print- 96 Ton/day	Pulp & Paper	Yes	Industrial- 1000 KLD Domestic- 5 KLD	Industrial drain/River Ganga	Yes	No
11	Industrial Board Mills, B-6, Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Chandauli		Pulp & Paper	Yes		Industrial drain/River Ganga	Yes	No

3.5 Agro- based pollution

Steps taken to reduce the use of High pesticide (insecticides, herbicides etc) application along the river basin in agricultural fields like natural farming, use of nano fertilizer, herbicides etc.

A-Natural Farming/ Organic Farming - In order to reduce water pollution, it is necessary to ensure full use organic based plant nutrients and plant protection chemicals which are biodegradable and lesser residual effect and reduced runoff water pollution during flood. Namami Gange Yojana under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is being implemented by Uttar Pradesh Government in district Chandauli. In this Yojana villages that comes under 10 KM radius on both sides of river are selected for organic farming. Main objective is to improve the quality of crop, increasing farmers income and to reduce agro-chemicals in crop production. Agriculture Department Chandauli is intensively working on Namami Gange Yojana. Farmers are trained in Organic seed management, green manuring (Dhaincha seeds are distributed at 50% subsidy, biofertilizer like Azotobacter, Rhizobium and PSB provided to farmers at 75% subsidy. Phosphatic organic rich manure (PROM) are promoted among farmers. Kisan Pathshala (679) were conducted in both seasons Kharif and Rabi under the yojana "The Million Farmers School". During Kisan Pathshala farmers were educated and sensitized to practice organic farming, Crop residue Management by using waste decomposer, seed treatment, natural farming, soil treatment and methods to utilize locally available organic products like Neem oil, Neem cake etc. to control pest naturally.

B- Agriculture Department Chandauli distributed about 5 quintals of bio pesticides like, Trichoderma 1% D at 75% Subsidy to the marginal and small farmers and safest animal originated pesticide like, Cartophydrochloride 4% DP at 50% subsidy for seed and soil treatment in the district. We have also organized 9 Integrated Pest Management training and demonstration on 270 farmers' fields of about 90 hectares which are growing pulses/oilseeds and one day Farmers Field School to empowering farmer's knowledge regarding lesser use of pesticides and promote biopesticides.

To avoid unnecessary use of pesticides 308 farmers are advised through online PCSRS (Participatory Crop Surveillance and Response System) within 48 hours.

C- PM Pranam Yojana- To reduce over utilization of chemical fertilizers and dependency on chemicals which are destroying soil health as well as polluting water bodies.

3.6 Treated discharge from STP/ CETP: At present there is no Sewage Treatment facility available in the Chandauli district. One Sewage treatment plant of capacity 37 MLD is proposed at Village - Rauna, Tehsil -Sakaldiha. DPR and I&D works of Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Nagar, Amounting to Rs. 27614.32 lacs have been sent to NMCG, New Delhi for approval. Total 40 nalas are directly drained to the Ganga River in three blocks of the district namely Chahaniyan- 24 nalas, Dhanapur-14 nalas and Niyamatabad-02 nalas, on which construction of silt catcher/chamber work are going on out of which two slit catcher/chamber at village Baluwa and Tanda Kala are completed.

Sl. No.	Name of STP	Technology	Year of actual/Proposed Commissioning	Capacity (MLD)	Present Flow	Compliance Status	Effluent Usage	Remarks
1	37 MLD STP, Pt. DDU Nagar	-	30 Month after Sanction	37	0	-	-	DPR and I&D works of Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Nagar, Amounting to Rs. 27614.32 lacs have been sent to NMCG, New Delhi for approval

3.7 Biomedical Wastes:

Following are the details of the Biomedical wastes generated in the Chandauli district:

- i. No. of Health Care Facilities - 443
- ii. No. of Beds- 4753
- iii. Total BMW Generated - 1232 kg/day
- iv. Treatment Capacity- 1232 kg/day
- v. Gap if any- No
- vi. Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter HCF/CBWTF- Regular monitoring of BMW and training is done.

Two CBWTF is working for treatment and disposal of Biomedical Waste in District Chandauli. Name & Address of CBWTF are given below: -

1. M/s C P C Power India Pvt. Ltd., 310, Mohansarai, District-Varanasi.
- 2- M/s Royal Pollution Control Services, Chandpur, Saiddopatti, Sultanpur

3.8 Hazardous Waste Dumping: No data Available

3.9 MSW/ legacy waste disposal:

3.9.1 The status of MSW waste disposal in district is as following:

- (i) MSW Generation-10 MT
- (ii) Processing Capacity-39.35 MT
- (iii) Gap-Proposed
- (iv) Proposed/Under Construction MSW facility-Manual
- (v) Other best practices adopted. - NA
- (vi) Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter- NA
- (vii) Ground Water monitoring around the facility- NA

3.9.2 The status of legacy waste disposal in district is as following:

- (i) Legacy Waste -0
- (ii) Processing Capacity-0
- (iii) Gap-0
- (iv) Proposed/Under Construction processing facility-0
- (v) Status of leachate and its Management-0
- (vi) Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter-0
- (vii) Ground Water monitoring around the facility-0

3.10 Ecological flow

- a) Notification of Ecological flow - No data available
- b) Steps taken for maintaining Ecological flow/ status of compliance of the E-flow notifications- No data available

3.11 Flood plain zoning/ demarcation and encroachment removal

(a) Notification of Flood Plain Zone:

(b) Status of Demarcation of Flood Plain Zone: The length of River Ganga in Chandauli district is 70 km, for the work of determination and demarcation of flood plain zone, Estimate for survey work of River Ganga & Varuna River for demarcation of flood plain Zone/No Construction Zone in District Varanasi, Bhadohi & Chandauli. The estimate of the work of Rs 805.65 lakh has been sent to the higher authority, in which the cost of the work of determination and demarcation of flood plain zone of river Ganga in Chandauli district is Rs 279.88 lakh.

(c) Steps for removal of encroachment. No data Available

(d) Details of development of Bio-diversity Parks/plantation done: No Biodiversity Park is established in district Chandauli.

3.12 Tributaries identified as drains (character of river changed permanently):

- (a) No. of drains which were initially identified as Tributary of main river in the irrigation records:** According to the records of the Irrigation Department in Chandauli district, 12 number of drains fall into the Ganga River.
- (b) If the drains were identified initially as tributary then steps taken for revival of its identity:** No data Available.

3.13 Mining

3.13.1 Steps taken for Unregulated and illegal sand mining in various stretches of rivers and action taken: At present time no unregulated and illegal sand mining in the river has been found.

Steps taken to prevent the illegal sand mining:

1. Regular inspection of river stretches in the district for curbing down illegal sand mining.
2. Through inspection on route for illegal transportation.
3. Proper checking of permit through check gate and mobile based application.

3.14 Odour/ smell nuisance from all drains and some rivers as well

3.14.1 Identification of stretches of drains and rivers where Odour/ smell nuisance is detected and steps taken for control of the same: Bioremediation/phytoremediation work is being done on two nallas 1. Chandasi-Mahmudpur Nala (Ganda Nala) capacity 8.26 MLD, 2. Chaturbhuj Railway Nala Capacity 21.07 MLD, in both the nallas Bio Digester chemical is used.

3.15 Tourism

(a) Identification of stretches of river where tourism is promoted: To promote the tourism activities construction of Baluwa Ghat had been done by U.P. Tourism Department. At present no work is proposed on the banks of river by U.P Tourism department.

(b)Steps taken for control of pollution and sustainable development of these places of tourism importance: To make the tourism places situated on the banks of river pollution free dustbins has been placed and signages are installed with messages not to pollute the river.

3.16 Afforestation/ Plantation/ restoration of floodplains:

3.16.1 Steps taken for Afforestation/ Plantation/ restoration of floodplains along 10 Km of main river stretches:

Sl. no.	Department	Range	Plantation year	Site name	Area (in ha.)/ road in km.	No. of Plants
1	Forest	Chahaniyan	2017	Baba Kinaram Janmsthali	1 ha.	625
2	Forest		2018	Majhdaha-Tanda Marg	0 - 07 km	197
3	Forest		2018	Tanda Marufpur Marg	0-08 km	200
4	Forest		2020	Dhanapur-Narauli Marg	0-03 km	100
5	Forest		2020	Balua-Mahuar Tanda	0-04 km	100
6	Forest		2020	Hardhan-Puravijayi	0-06 km	100
7	Forest		2023	Chahniya-Dhanapur Marg Anshik	0-06 km	300
8	Forest	Mughalsarai	2017-18	At different residential/non-residential buildings and along the vacant campus road at Mughalsarai Railway Colony.	5 ha.	3125
9	Forest	Mughalsarai	2018-19	Along the roads of Industrial area- phase -2 200 brick guard		200
10	Forest	Mughalsarai	2019-20	Brick guard construction on both sides of Bahadurpur to mawai	1-6 km.	100
11	Forest	Mughalsarai	2019-20	Bhojpur to ratanpur road	1-2 km.	20
12	Forest	Mughalsarai	2021-22	Brick guard construction on both sides of the road at Shastrinagar Railway Colony from Q.No. 878 to 1178.	-	100
13	Forest	Mughalsarai	2021-22	Brick guard construction on both sides of the road at Shastrinagar Railway Colony from Q.No. 898 to 877.	-	100
14	Forest	Mughalsarai	2021-22	Along the roads of Vyas nagar Railway Colony Campus	-	180
15	Forest	Mughalsarai	2021-22	154 Iron Guard Construction at Industrial Area Phase-2	-	154

16	Forest	Mughalsarai	2021-22	45 Iron Guard Construction at Industrial Area Phase-2	-	45
17	Forest	Mughalsarai	2021-22	29 Iron Guard Construction at Industrial Area Phase-2	-	29
18	Forest	Mughalsarai	2021-22	138 Iron Guard at Shastri nagar Railway Colony	-	138
19	Forest	Mughalsarai	2021-22	30 Iron Guard at Shastri nagar Railway Colony	-	30
20	Forest	Mughalsarai	2022-23	200 Iron Guard Construction at Industrial Area Phase-2	-	200
21	Forest	Mughalsarai	2022-23	200 Iron Guard Construction at Industrial Area Phase-2	-	200

3.17 Best practices adopted in district for sewage treatment, industrial effluent treatment, waste management or eco-friendly novel ideas.

(a) **Natural Farming/ Organic Farming** - In order to reduce water pollution, it is necessary to ensure full use organic based plant nutrients and plant protection chemicals which are biodegradable and lesser residual effect and reduced runoff water pollution during flood. Namami Gange Yojana under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is being implemented by Uttar Pradesh Government in district Chandauli. In this Yojana villages that comes under 10 KM radius on both sides of river are selected for organic farming. Main objective is to improve the quality of crop, increasing farmers income and to reduce agro-chemicals in crop production. Agriculture Department Chandauli is intensively working on Namami Gange Yojana. Farmers are trained in Organic seed management, green manuring (Dhaincha seeds are distributed at 50% subsidy, biofertilizer like Azotobacter, Rhizobium and PSB provided to farmers at 75% subsidy. Phosphatic organic rich manure (PROM) are promoted among farmers. Kisan Pathshala (679) were conducted in both seasons Kharif and Rabi under the yojana "The Million Farmers School". During Kisan Pathshala farmers were educated and sensitized to practice organic farming, Crop residue Management by using waste decomposer, seed treatment, natural farming, soil treatment and methods to utilize locally available organic products like Neem oil, Neem cake etc. to control pest naturally.

(b) **IEC:** The Information, Education & Communication (IEC) strategy aims to create awareness and disseminate information regarding the benefits available under various schemes/programs of the Ministry and to guide the citizens on how to access them. The objective is also to encourage build-up of health seeking behavior among the masses in keeping with the focus on promotive and preventive health. The IEC strategy has catered to the different needs of the rural and urban masses through the various tools used for communication. The details of the IEC activities in the Village Panchayats situated along the bank of River Ganga are:

1. Cleanliness Awareness Rally
2. Awareness meetings
3. Wall Painting/ Slogan Writing

4. Through Banners

5. Other activities



(c) **Ganga Gram:** There are 47 Ganga Grams in the Chandauli district in the three blocks namely Chahaniyan, Dhanapur and Niyamatabad. List of Ganga Gram are as following:

Sl. No.	District	Block	Ganga Village
1.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	Chakia Bhupauli
2.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	Jamalpur
3.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	mahuari khas
4.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	Puravijayi
5.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	saifpur
6.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	Sherpur Saraiya
7.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	tandakala
8.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	Bargawan
9.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	Vishupur
10.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	deravankala
11.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	mehror
12.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	Nadi Nidhaura
13.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	puraganesh
14.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	Sarai
15.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	Sonbarsa
16.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	Chakara
17.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	Kanwar
18.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	Pakari
19.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	Balua
20.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	Cali
21.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	mahuarkala
22.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	Rauna
23.	Chandauli	Chahaniyan	Sarauli

24.	Chandauli	Dhanapur	Amadpur
25.	Chandauli	Dhanapur	Panchangpur
26.	Chandauli	Dhanapur	Sonhauli
27.	Chandauli	Dhanapur	Awahi
28.	Chandauli	Dhanapur	Kavalpura
29.	Chandauli	Dhanapur	Muralipur Veerasarai
30.	Chandauli	Dhanapur	Parsahta
31.	Chandauli	Dhanapur	medhaan
32.	Chandauli	Dhanapur	paparaul
33.	Chandauli	Dhanapur	Budhepur
34.	Chandauli	Dhanapur	Dhanapur
35.	Chandauli	Dhanapur	Hinguttar Jagdishpur
36.	Chandauli	Dhanapur	mahujji
37.	Chandauli	Niyamatabad	Chaurahat
38.	Chandauli	Niyamatabad	Gopalpur
39.	Chandauli	Niyamatabad	Semaria
40.	Chandauli	Niyamatabad	Bhojpur
41.	Chandauli	Niyamatabad	Kunda kala
42.	Chandauli	Niyamatabad	Bahadurpur
43.	Chandauli	Niyamatabad	lohra
44.	Chandauli	Niyamatabad	Katesar
45.	Chandauli	Niyamatabad	Kundakhurd
46.	Chandauli	Niyamatabad	larva
47.	Chandauli	Niyamatabad	Mawaikala

(e) Innovations: Innovations in Solid waste mamangement:

- (i) Treatment of waste water is being done by constructing filter chamber at Baluwa Ghat.
- (ii) Treatment of waste water is being done by constructing filter chamber at Tanda Kalan.

In rest 45 village panchayats construction of filter chamber work is in progress

(d) Ganga Arti: Ganga aarti is a beautiful event that happens in morning and evening at Baluwa Ghat in Chandauli district, that no one should miss. This ritual is conducted to pay homage to the holy river Ganga. Witnessing the aarti is an unforgettable experience. This beautiful rite fills the surrounding with spiritual thoughts and makes every moment special. People believe that taking part in the Ganga Aarti and breathing in the smoke from the lamp at the Ganga Aarti cleans the soul and makes people feel purified from the inside.





**Executive Officer/Nodal
Nagar Palika,
Chandauli**

**Executive Engineer,
Flood Section,
Chandauli**

**Project Manager,
Ganga Pollution Prevention Unit,
U.P Jal Nigam (Rural), Varanasi**

**Regional Officer,
UPPCB,
Chandauli**

**Mining Inspector,
Mining Department,
Chandauli**

**Deputy Director of Agriculture,
Chandauli.**

**Divisional Forest Officer,
Kashi Wildlife Division,
Member and Convener,
District Ganga Committee
Chandauli**

**Tourism Information Officer,
Chandauli**

**Chief Development Officer,
Nodal Officer,
District Ganga Committee,
Chandauli**

**Chief Medical Officer,
Health Department,
Chandauli**

**District Magistrate,
Chairman
District Ganga Committee
Chandauli**

**Compiled report of DGC Chandauli before Hon'ble National Green Tribunal,
New Delhi in matter of OA No. 200/2014 MC Mehta vs Union of India**

I. Sewage

Drain (city/ town/)	Total flow of drain per day	PH	BOD	COD	TSS	TDS	Heavy metals (Fe, Cr, Pb, Ar, Mn, Cu, Zn, Hg, Fluoride etc)	Ni traces	DO	TC	FC	Outlet flow	Cl	Colour / odour	Discharged Into
Ghuraha Drain Sampling dt. 26.09.2023	-	7.81	2.6	9.0	36	-	-	-	7.5	840	460	-	-	10	River Ganga
Ganda Drain Sampling dt. 05.12.2023	8.26 MLD	7.25	46 (After bioremediation)	196	122	-	-	-	1.3	3300000	3200000			30	River Ganga
Railway Drain Sampling dt. 05.12.2023	21.07 MLD	7.34	34 (After bioremediation)	172	118	-	-	-	2.4	2300000	1300000			30	River Ganga

STP (SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT)

Existing STP (location & capacity)	Capacity (operational)	Inlet/ Outlet water quality & quantity	Number of tapped drains (quantity of discharge)	Final discharge point	Total Sewage generated	Total sewage treated by STPs	Gap	Proposal for minimising the gap
STP not installed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note- One Sewage Treatment Plant of capacity 37 MLD is proposed at village-Rauna, Tehsil-Sakaldiha. DPR and I&D works of Rs. 27614.32 lacks have been sent to NMCG New Delhi for approval.

a. Sewage Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Sewage Generation (MLD)	Treatment of Sewage (MLD)	Final Disposal of sewage (MLD)	Remark
Chandauli	NPP Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhayay Nagar	109650	25	25	25	Both drains are tapped/screened and processed by Bioremediation/phytoremediation
	NP Chandauli	23020	3	NA	3	NA
	NP Saiyadraja	18315	2	NA	2	NA
	NP Chakia	17356	NA	NA	NA	NA

HOTELS/ ASHRAMS

Number of Hotels/ ashrams/ dharamshalas	Consent to establish/ operate	STP	Discharge point	Action taken
12 nos.	01	00	-	Notice Sent
M/S Rajdari Hotel & Resort LLP Arazi No 45, 47, 51, Mauja - Jamsoti, Paragana- Keramangaraur , Tehsil - Naugarh , District- Chandauli	Consent (Air and Water) is valid till- 31.03.2027	No	Septic tank/ Soak pit	-
M/s Hotel Seema Villa in, Godhana Chandauli, National Highway-2, Mughalsarai, Chandauli	No	No	-	Notice Sent
M/s Hotel Sri Param Hans Upwan, Ward No. 10, Gautam Nagar, Chandauli	No	No	-	Notice Sent
M/s Hote Station View, 333,Eastern Bazar, Mainatali, Dharmshala Road, Mughalsarai, Chandauli	No	No	-	Notice Sent
M/s Hotel Shivam Inn, Ward No. 5, Lokmanya, Police Station, Post-Tilak Nagar, Chandauli	No	No	-	Notice Sent
M/s Sarswati Hotel, G.T. Road, Nai Basti, Mughalsarai, Railway Settlement, Chandauli	No	No	-	Notice Sent
M/s Bhardwas Darbar, NH-19, Basant Nagar, Sindhi Tali, Katariya, Ramnagar, Chandauli	No	No	-	Notice Sent
M/s Hotel Surya, Ward No. 3, G.T. Road, Bichhiya Kalan, Chandauli	No	No	-	Notice Sent
M/s Hotel Sun Shine Inn, Ravi Nagar, Mughalsarai, Railway Settlement, Chandauli	No	No	-	Notice Sent
M/s Hotel Janki Inn, C-14, 175-3, Varanasi Road, Padav Mughal Sarai, Chandauli	No	No	-	Notice Sent
M/s Hotel Ashiyana, 74, J.C. +M 45, Dharmshala Road, Shastri Colony, Mughalsarai, Railway Settlement, Chandauli	No	No	-	Notice Sent
M/s Hotel King Palace Inn, Mughalsarai, Dharmshala Road, Near Ice Factory, western Bazar, Mughalsarai, Railway Settlement, Chandauli	No	No	-	Notice Sent

II. Municipal Solid Waste disposal:

City/ town per day generation	EC/CTE/ CTO	Collection-segregation system	Treatment facility/ total capacity	GAP	Current status of dumping/ location/ quantity	Legacy waste	Legacy waste treated	Utilization of waste (MSW/ legacy)
NPP Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhayay Nagar								
39.35 MT	NA	Door to door/Manual/ Machanical segegration at MRF center	5 TPD	0	Dumping point MRF center salempur	0	0	Nil
NP Chandauli								
6.5 TPD	NA	Door to door/Manual/ segegration at MRF center	NA	0	Dumping point MRF center Ward NO. 3 Kamlanagar	Nil	Nil	Nil
NP Saiyadraja								
5.5 TPD	NA	Door to door/Manual/ segegration at MRF center	Nil	0	Dumping point MRF center Bhatija	Nil	Nil	Nil
NP Chakia								
8.0 MT	NA	Door to Door	8.0 MT	0	MRF Center Kaudihar	Nil	Nil	Nil

a. MSW Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Source Segregation (No of Wards)	Total Generation of MSW	Treatment of MSW	Final Disposal of MSW	Remark
Chandauli	NPP Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhayay Nagar	109650	25	39.35 MT	39.35 MT	39.35 MT	-
	NP Chandauli	23020	15	6.5 TPD	6.5 TPD	6.5 TPD	-
	NP Saiyadraja	18315	13	5.5 TPD	5.5 TPD	5.5 TPD	-
	NP Chakia	17356	12	8.0 MT	8.0 MT	8.0 MT	-

b. Legacy Waste Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Treatment of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Final Disposal of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Remark
Chandauli	NPP Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhayay Nagar	109650	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
	NP Chandauli	23020	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
	NP Saiyadraja	18315	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
	NP Chakia	17356	Nil	Nil	Nil	-

III. Construction and Demolition waste:

C&D waste (quantity)	Treatment plant capacity	Treatment plant utilisation	Current dumping site/ status
NPP Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhayay Nagar			
NA	NA	NA	NA
NP Chandauli			
NA	NA	NA	NA
NP Saiyadraja			
NA	NA	NA	NA
NP Chakia			
NA	NA	NA	NA

a. Construction & Demolition Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Construction & Demolition	Treatment of Construction & Demolition	Final Disposal of Construction & Demolition	Remark
Chandauli	NPP Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhayay Nagar	109650	NA	NA	NA	Used in making of roads and filling of pits
	NP Chandauli	23020	NA	NA	NA	
	NP Saiyadraja	18315	NA	NA	NA	
	NP Chakia	17356	NA	NA	NA	-

IV. Industrial Effluent discharge

Total number of Industries	Daily effluent discharge	Treatment available (cetp/ petp/ etp operational capacity)	Effluent quality analysis (outlet of treatment plants)	GAP	Proposed/ under construction treatment project (with timeline)	Number of defaulting units- Action taken	Industrial solid waste generated/ day	Manner of disposal (Industrial solid waste)
11	-	ETP install in all industries	Attached	Nil	No	00	NA	NA
List of Industries								
Maha Laxmi Yarn Pvt. Ltd., B-4/2, I/A, Ramnagar Chandauli	Industrial -180 KLD Domestic- 2 KLD	Yes	Attached	No	NA	NA	NA	NA
Meenar Polydyed Yarns Ltd., Arazi No-12, Vill-Bakhra, Bijuliabir, Ralhupur, Chandauli	Industrial -35 KLD Domestic- 1 KLD	Yes	Attached	No	NA	NA	NA	NA
M. P. Philament (A Unit of M.P. Agarwal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.), Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Chandauli	Industrial -70 KLD Domestic- 2 KLD	Yes	Attached	No	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kalideo Polytex Private Limited, B -20, 21, Industrial Area, IIDC, Ramnagar-II, Chandauli	Industrial -175 KLD Domestic- 2 KLD	Yes	Attached	No	NA	NA	NA	NA
Karwa Vanijya Private Limited, Plot No : F-126 to 129 & F-146 to 148, Industrial Area, IIDC, Ramnagar, Phase-II, Chandauli	Industrial -70 KLD Domestic- 4 KLD	Yes	Attached	No	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dev Dyeing Industries, C-32, Industrial Area, Ramnagar Phase-II, Chandauli	Industrial -40 KLD Domestic- 2 KLD	Yes	Attached	No	NA	NA	NA	NA
Newel Calcutta Private Limited, D-16, Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Chandauli	Industrial -Nil Domestic- 4 KLD	Yes	Zero Liquid Discharge (Zld)	No	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dugdha Utpadak Sakhari Sangh Limited, Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Chandauli.	Industrial -400 KLD Domestic- 5 KLD	Yes	Attached	No	NA	NA	NA	NA
Baba Paper & Board Mills, I/A, Ramnagar Chandauli	Industrial -30 KLD Domestic- 2.5 KLD	Yes	Zero Liquid Discharge (Zld)	No	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ganga Pulp & Paper (P) Ltd., A-6, Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Chandauli	Industrial -1000 KLD Domestic- 5 KLD	Yes	Attached	No	NA	NA	NA	NA
Industrial Board Mills, B-6, Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Chandauli	-	Yes	Attached	No	NA	NA	NA	NA

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Area-City/ town	Total no of Industries	Dumping Site	EC/ CTE/ CTO	Treatment facility/ capacity	Total waste generated	Total waste treated	Legacy waste	Characteristic Analysis of waste	Sludge & septage management
Chandauli	16	0	16 (CTO)	0	862.87	862.87	0	0	0

a.

Status of TSDF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of TSDF
0	0	0

b.

No. of industries generating industrial waste	Total HW generation TPA	Total HW treated TPA	Total Untreated HW TPA	No. of industries members of TSDF	No. of industries required to be members of TSDF but are not	No. of TSDF in district	Location of illegal HW disposal sites	Number of sources at an illegal disposal site
16	862.87	862.87	00	16	00	00	00	00

V. Regulation of Flood Plain Zone:

Area- cities/ towns Notification of flood plain zone	Demarcation		Variable flow (per day)	Encroachment /Encroachment removal status	Timeline for completion	Biarage/ Cross-regulator
	No development zone pillars	Regulatory zone pillars				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note- Estimate for survey work of River Ganga & Varuna for demarcation of flood plain Zone/No Construction Zone in District Varanasi, Bhadohi and Chandauli. The estimate of the work of Rs 805.65 lakh has been sent to the higher authority, in which the cost of the work for determination and demarcation of flood plain zone of river Ganga in Chandauli district is Rs 279.88 lakh.

AFFORESTATION/ PLANTATION

Area- cities/ towns	Total plantation	Proposed project	Time line
Plantation Forest Department			
Mughalsarai Range	4621	-	-
Chahniya Range	1622	-	-
Note- Afforestation/Plantation along 10 km of main river stretches			
Plantation Year 2023 Other Department			
NPP Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Nagar	8000	-	-
NP Chandauli	4000	-	-
NP Saiyadraja	4000	-	-
NP Chakia	4000	-	-

VI. Bio medical Waste: (UPPCB)

Area- city/ town	Total no. of HCF	Dumping site	EC/ CTE/ CTO	Total waste generated	Waste segregated	TOTAL treated waste	CBWTF / capacity	Chemical analysis of waste	Illegal dumping sites and remediation plan	Proposed/ under construction projects
Chandauli	443	-	1 (CTE)	1232 Kg/day	1232 Kg/day	1232 Kg/day	-	-	-	01 (Proposed)

a. (UPPCB)

Status of CBWTF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of CBWTF
01	01 (CTE)	Double chambered incinerators capacity- 300 Kg/Hr. Autoclave Capacity-1000 liter/batch, Shredder Capacity- 150 Kg/Hr

b. (UPPCB)

No. of health care facility	No. of beds	Total BMW Generation	Treatment capacity	Gap if any
443	4753	1232 Kg/Day	1232 Day	0

b. (CMO)

No. of health care facility	No. of beds	Total BMW Generation	Treatment capacity	Gap if any
495	434	304 Kg/Day	5000 Kg/Day	0

VII. Mining:**a.**

Sand mining	FIR/ case registered/ year	Vehicles/ mineral seized	Action taken status	Cases pending in Court	Enforcement of EMGSM 2020 and Sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016
Sand	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Yes

Note- No illegal sand mining in the river of Chandauli District is reported till date that's why no FIR/case registered against it.

b.

Area of RBM Mining	Overloading Illegal Transport	Action Taken	Penalty Imposed/Recovered
No	747	E-Notice Issued	299.36 lacs

Division Forest Officer,
Kashi Wildlife Division, Ramnagar,
Varanasi.

29923



जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
JAL SHAKTI

सत्यमेव जयते



Submitted in Compliance of
HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

Order date 11 September, 2023



Submitted by:

**DISTRICT GANGA COMMITTEE
GHAZIPUR (UTTAR PRADESH)**

Forward

The district Ghazipur is blessed with great river Ganga and its tributaries like Beson, Gangi, Mangai, Bhaisahi, Tons, Karamnash and Gomati, around which the civilisation flourished. In the district Ghazipur river Ganga has stretch of about 90 Km. The national river and its tributaries are source of countless tangible as well as intangible benefits to the communities, spanning from their birth to death. The most sacred river of the country and its tributaries are continuously being monitored for their improvement and sustainability through the district Ganga Committee on the guidelines of National Mission for Clean Ganga and State Mission for Clean Ganga.

The District Ganga Committee through its components and the concerned department is working with full potential to bring about noticeable improvement in the river Ganga and so as to rejuvenate the tributaries of the same. Through the unceasing efforts of DGC in so many dimensions the goals for keeping our rivers clean and environment healthier could be realised and the flow and sustainability of our rivers can be achieved for forthcoming generations.

This report compiled by District Ganga Committee according to templates given by SMCG and information received from the all concerned department.


(Aryaka Akhauri)
District Magistrate/Chairman
District Ganga Committee,
Ghazipur.

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कार्यालय

जिलाधिकारी,

गाजीपुर

पत्रांक- 1593

/ 29-1

दिनांक

गाजीपुर,

29-11-2023

सेवा में,

सचिव,

नमामि गंगे एवं ग्रामीण जलापूर्ति विभाग /

परियोजना निदेशक,

राज्य स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन,

उ0प्र0, लखनऊ।

विषय-

मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ0ए0 संख्या 200/2014 एम0सी0 मेहता बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 11.09.2023 के अनुपालन के सम्बन्ध में।

सन्दर्भ-

आपका पत्रांक 1177/0250/SMCG-UP/07 दिनांक 05.10.2023

महोदय,

उपरोक्त सन्दर्भित पत्र द्वारा प्राप्त निर्देश के क्रम में सादर अवगत कराना है कि मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ0ए0 संख्या 200/2014 एम0सी0 मेहता बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 11.09.2023 के अनुपालन में जनपद गाजीपुर से सम्बन्धित वांछित सूचना संकलित कर आपकी सेवा में सादर प्रेषित है।

संलग्नक- उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय



(आर्यका अखौरी)

३ जिलाधिकारी/अध्यक्ष,

जिला गंगा समिति, गाजीपुर।

पत्रांक 1593 /

समदिनांक।

प्रतिलिपि- निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1. मुख्य विकास अधिकारी/नोडल अधिकारी, जिला गंगा समिति, गाजीपुर।
2. प्रभागीय निदेशक/सदस्य सचिव, जिला गंगा समिति, गाजीपुर।



(आर्यका अखौरी)

३ जिलाधिकारी/अध्यक्ष,

जिला गंगा समिति, गाजीपुर।

Chapter-1

About the report-

As per the Honorable NGT Order dated 11.09.2023 in O.A.200/2014 MC Mehta Vs UOI regarding the rejuvenation, protection and management of river Ganga and its tributaries, each district has to prepare the detail report of main stream of river Ganga and the tributaries which are flowing from each of the district in Uttar Pradesh. The report focus on the river Ganga, its tributaries, and associated riverine zone within the district. The report shall include the activities to be undertaken by the District Ganga Committee (DGC) for ensuring protection, control and abatement of environmental pollution in river Ganga and its tributaries.

1.1 Objective-

Water is related to almost everything and, everything is almost related to water. The Population growth, rapid urbanization, industrialization, the expansion of agriculture, tourism and climate change are putting increasing pressure on the water resources. So as per mentioned in letter of office of the Project Director, State Mission for Clean Ganga main objective of our district are -

- Surface water contamination
- Pathogenic and Organic Pollution
- Ground Water Contamination
- Industrial effluents
- Agro- based pollution
- Treated discharge from STP/ CETP
- Biomedical waste
- Hazardous waste dumping
- MSW/ legacy waste disposal
- Ecological flow
- Flood plain zoning/ demarcation and encroachment removal
- Tributaries identified as drains (character of river changed permanently)
- Mining

- Odour/ smell nuisance from all drains and some rivers as well
- Tourism
- Afforestation/ Plantation/ restoration of floodplains

1.2 Approach-

The approach towards preparation of this report-

- Objective analysis, strategic planning and preparation at district level.
- Targets the DGCs and all its partners involved in water resources management at district level.
- Vision for future
- Situation assessment
- Key issues
- Interventions with specific targets.
- Plan with implementation mechanisms.
- Monitoring and evaluation.
- Approve and implementation.

1.3 SCOPE-

- To will promote eco-tourism
- To promote good agricultural practices
- Maintain and improve the habitat quality to support the wetland dependent species
- Preserve and conserve biological diversity
- Recharge the water table in the catchment area
- To conserve and preserve social and cultural activities of the people around the catchment area
- Maintain ecological integrity like sediment content in river, unauthorized sand mining, wetland encroachment, floodplain encroachment and maintain flows that required to maintain integrity of riverine ecosystem.

1.4 Source of information-

All the data provided by stakeholders of District Ganga Committee, Ghazipur that are as follows-

Sr. no.	Respective departments	Date of Information
1.	Health Department	04.11.2023
2.	Forest Department	25.10.2023
3.	Uttar Pradesh pollution control board Urban local bodies, Ghazipur	06.11.2023
4.	Urban local bodies, Ghazipur	01.11.2023
5.	District Panchayati Raj Department	07.11.2023
6.	Mining Department	25.10.2023
7.	Tourist Department	04.11.2023
8.	Irrigation Department	06.11.2023
9.	Agriculture Department	06.11.2023
10.	Ground water Department	06.11.2023
11.	Jal Nigam	12.10.2023
12.	Other (websites)	-

Chapter-2

Introduction: Ghazipur

Ghazipur was covered with dense forest in Vedic era and it was a place for Ashrams of Saints during that period. The word Ghazipur does not figure as such in ancient Indian History, but according to some historians Raja Ghadhi father of Maharshi Jamdagni was from this place. This place is related to the Ramayana period where Maharshi Jamdagni, the Father of Maharshi Parsuram resided over here. The Famous Rishi Gautam & Chyavan were given teaching and sermon here in ancient period. The Lord Buddha who gave the first sermon in Sarnath, Varanasi which is not very far from here. The Aurihar area of Ghazipur district became the main center for teaching of Lord Buddha. Many stoopas and pillars are the main evidence of that period. Chinese Traveler Hiuen Tsang had visited this area and described this place as Chanchu “The Land of Battle Fields”.

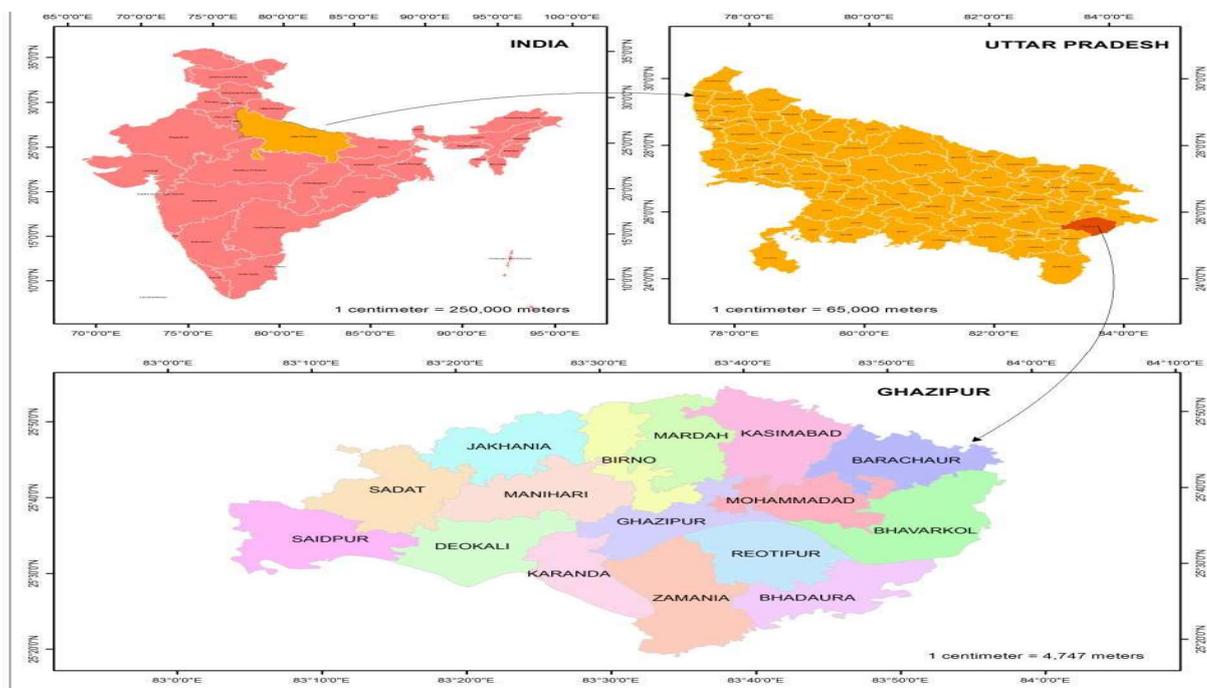
This Place was the main center in medieval period from Sultanate period to Mughals. In Tughalk period, Zuna Khan, alias Muhammad Tuglak established the Jaunpur as the capital under which the Ghazipur was ruled. In the regime of Zuna Khan, the Saiyyad Massod Ghazi established this town, by defeating he Raja Mandhata, the ancestor of King Prithvi Raj Chauhan. In Lodhi Period, the Naseer Khan Nuhani was the Administrator of Ghazipur who changed its conditions. This Area was the main center during Mughal period when Babar took over the charge of Ghazipur and Muhammad Khan Nuhani became its administrator. In the reign of Akbar, the Afghan Ali Kuli Khan took over the charge of Ghazipur and developed the town Zamania. After the Death of Aurangzeb this area was taken by Jamindar Mansa Ram. Thereafter, Ghazipur came under the suzerainty of the Banaras state and Raja Balwant Singh, the Son of Mansa Ram became the King of Ghazipur. After the attack of Warren Hastings, the then Governor General of the British rule, this area was ruled over by various British rulers. The Lord Cornwallis, who was very famous for reforms in land came to visit this place and accidentally died. In his memory a beautiful tomb which attracts the tourist is also present in Ghazipur City.

This Area is Fertile with Great Freedom fighters. The Hero of Ist Freedom movement (which is popularly referred to as Sepoy Movement) Mangal Pandey comes from this soil only. The Famous Nilha Sahib Revolt is Associated with this place where the Farmers revolted against the British &

they set on fire various Indigo Godowns. The Ghazipur Plays and has played a major role in India's Freedom Struggle.

In the history of Indian National movement the significant role was played by the people of Ghazipur. In home rule, Rolat Act, Khalafat Movement, Namak Kanoon, Videshi Bastro Ka Bahiskar Satyagrah & movement of 1942 the people of Ghazipur took part courageously & fearlessly to our pride. People namely Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari, Sahjanand Sarwasti, Dr. Sayad Mahmood Qazi, Nijamul Haq Anasri, Bhagawat Mishra, Gajanan Marwari, Vishwanath Sharma, Hari Prasad Singh, Vaseer, Ram Murat Singh, Ram Raj Singh, Bola Singh, Indradev Tripathi, Dev Karan Singh, Vishwnath Ji, Sideshawar Prasad Singh, Ram Sawaroop Pandey, Saraju Pandey, Dalsingar Dube, Ram Bahadur Shastri & other many others recorded their prideful roles. People of this district played indelible roles in QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT. Under the leadership of Dr. Shiv Pujan Rai a group of freedom fighters hoisted the tri-colour flag at Muhammadabad tehsil. Dr. Shiv Pujan Rai, Vans Narain Rai, Ram Badan Rai, Raj Narain Rai & Vasishth Narain Rai sacrificed their lives for country on 18 Aug.1942.

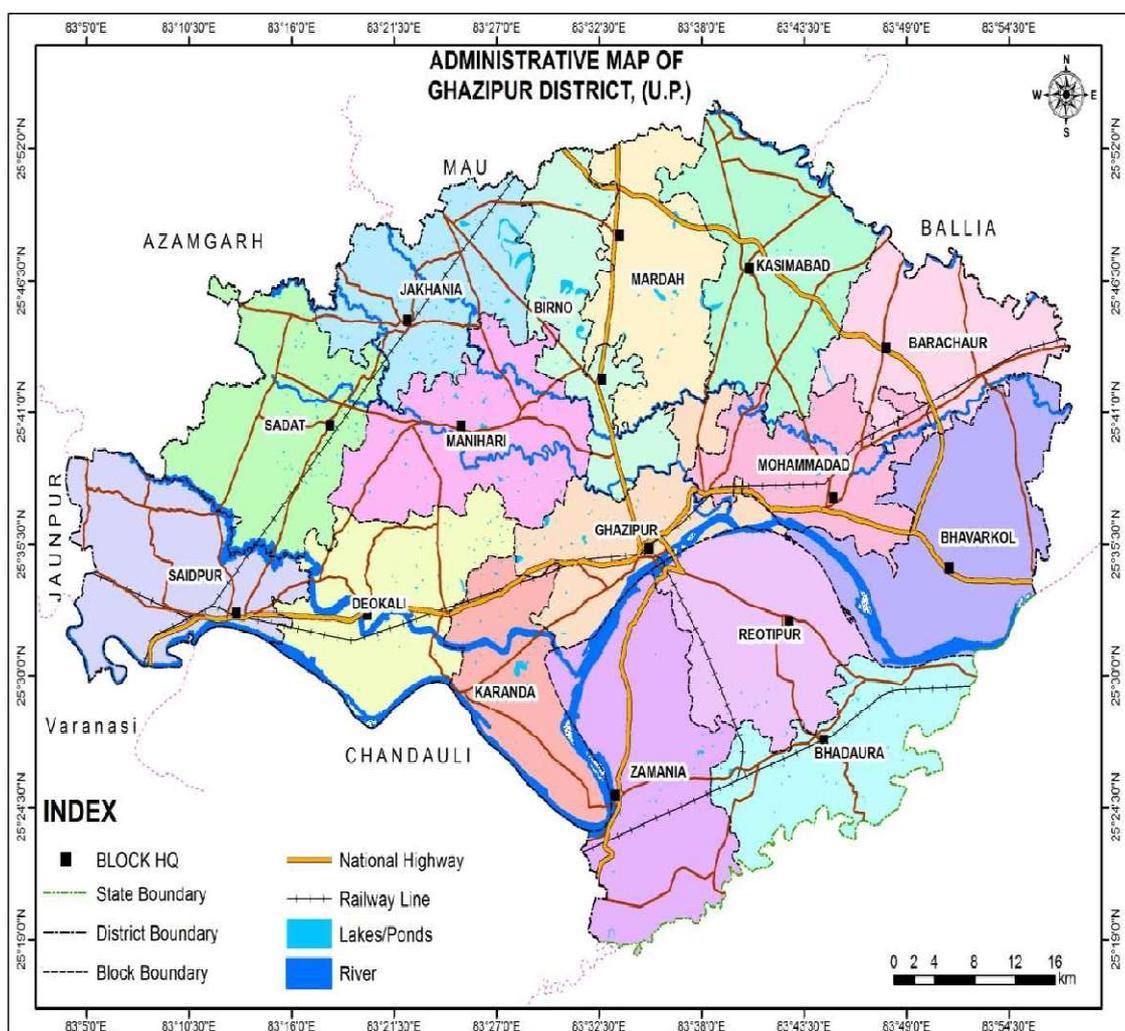
After Independence, Ghazipur could not develop as it used to be in the past. But this soil gave brave soldiers like Brig. Usman, Paramveer Chakra awardee Veer Abdul Hameed, Ram Urgrah Pandey. In recent times Ghazipur showed its notable bravery in Kargil victory against Pakistan in 1999.



Location Map of the Ghazipur District(Blockwise)

2.1 District Administration set-up general information-

Ghazipur district administration is headed by the District Magistrate of Ghazipur, who is an IAS officer. The DM is in charge of property records and revenue collection for the central government and oversees the elections held in the city. The DM is also responsible for maintaining law and order in the city. The DM is assisted by a Chief Development Officer (CDO), four Additional District Magistrates (ADM) (Finance/Revenue, City, Protocol, Executive), one Chief Revenue Officer (CRO), one City Magistrate (CM), and The district has Seven tehsil, each headed by a Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The current DM is **Aaryaka Akhauri**.



Administrative Map of Ghazipur District

Officers/Contact Details of Revenue Department

S.No	Description	Office No.	Mobile No.
1	DISTRICT MAGISTRATE GHAZIPUR	0548-2226240	9454417577
2	DISTRICT FOREST OFFICER	0548-2220352	7839435180
3	A.D.M.(F&R)	0548-2220521	9454417648
4	A.D.M.(L&R)	0548-2220346	9454417074
5	SDM SADAR	0548-2221499	9454417075
6	SDM KASIMABAD	-	9454417105
7	SDM SEVARAI	-	9454417091
8	SDM JAMANIYA	05497-252212	9454417078
9	SDM JAKHANIYA	05495-235636	9454417079
10	SDM SAIDPUR	05495-222050	9454417077
11	SDM MOHAMMADABAD	05493-242172	9454417076
12	TAHSILDAR SADAR	-	9454417081
13	TAHSILDAR MOHAMMADABAD	-	9454417083
14	TAHSILDAR SAIDPUR	05495-222106	9454417085
15	NAYAB TAHSILDAR JAKHANIYA	-	9454417089
16	NAYAB TAHSILDAR KASIMABAD	-	9454417093
17	NAYAB TAHSILDAR JAMANIYA	-	9454417088
18	NAYAB TAHSILDAR SEVARAI	-	9454417083

2.2 Geography & Demography-

Ghazipur district forms the eastern part of the Varanasi Division. It lies to the east and north of the Jaunpur and Varanasi district respectively between the parallels of 25° 19' and 25° 54' north latitude and 83° 4' and 83° 58' east longitude. This location is 67.50 Mt. above the sea level. The length of district from East to West is 90 Km. and Width from North to South is 64 Km. The River Ganges from one side and Karmnasa from other side divided it from Bihar State. It is bounded on Ballia and Bihar State in east, Jaunpur, Varanasi and Azamgarh in west, Mau and Ballia in north and the Chandauli in south. The boundaries are generally conventional though at places they are marked by natural feature.

The Ghazipur garlanded by Ganga, Karmnasa and Gomti that makes this locality stronger in economic and geographic condition. The total geographic area of this district is 3384 Sq. Km. Ghazipur is embellished with picturesque geographical environs. This Place is a part of mid gangetic plain. Total area is approx. 3,33,209 Hectare in which 2,52,824 Hectare is for Agriculture purpose. Approx 38 % of soil is cattle field. This district does not contain any forest area.

S.No.	Heading	Details
1	Location	Longitude: 83.0 Latitude: 25.20
2	Geographical Area (2001)	3377 per.sq.km
3	Population (2011)	3620268
3-1	Male (2011)	1711651
3-2	Female (2011)	1634251
3-3	Rural (2011)	3345908
3-4	Urban (2011)	274360
3-5	Scheduled Caste	726641
3-6	Scheduled Tribes	28712
3-7	Sex Ratio	952
3-8	Population Density	1072
4	Literacy	82.80%

4-1	Male	71.78%
4-2	Female	60.29%
5	No. of Tehasil	7
6	No. of Block	16
7	No. of Nyay Panchayats	193
8	No. of Gram Panchayats	1238
9	No. of Villages (2011)	3364
9.1	Inhabitated	2737
9.2	Uninhabitated	627
10	Town/Group of towns (2001)	8
	Nagar Palika Parishad	3
	Nagar Panchayat	5
11	No. of Police Stations	26
	Rural	18
	Urban	8
12	Total No. of Ganga Block	9
	Total No. of Ganga Gram Panchayat	75
	Total No. of Ganga Gram	105

2.3 General information of Water Resources in the district -

Water resources refers to natural resources of water that are potentially useful as a source of water supply. The main rivers are Ganga, Gomti, Gangi, Beson, Magai, Bhaisai, Tons and Karmnasa in the district. These Water resources are being used for agricultural, industrial, domestic, recreational, and environmental activities.

2.4 Details of Rivers (i) originating, (ii) confluencing (iii) passing through the district or iv running to other districts mentioning name, mythological name, flow volumes, nature (Order of the stream/seasonal/perennial), habitations (Rural/Urban)-

Fascinating network of Perennial rivers has shaped the culture of state and nurtured its populace like a loving mother for thousands of years that's why people worship and celebrate most of their festivals on the bank of these rivers.

The main rivers are Ganga, Gomti, Gangi, Beson, Magai, Bhaisai, Tons and Karmnasa in the District. The River Ganges travels 90 K.M, Gomti 30 K.M, Gangi 50 K.M, Beson 95 K.M, Magai 25 K.M, Bhaisai 30 K.M and tons river travel 20 K.M. The Ganga and gomti flows from north-west to southeast in district.

Ganga plays the important role in Transportation on the way from Allahabad to Calcutta for carrying goods through water. In British period the transportation of opium was carried to china from Ghazipur to Bay of Bengal. At That time The Steamers and Boats was running from Varanasi to Calcutta for Transportation of People and goods. In 1887 the famous poet Ravindra Nath Tagore came from Calcutta through Ganga.

Ganga

This river first touches this district in the extreme south-west of Saidpur and form the boundary between Ghazipur and Varanasi for a long distance. At bara the bed narrows it turns to north-east separating Muhammadabad from Bihar state.

Gomati

The first tributary to join the Ganga in this district is the Gomti which flows along the southern boundary of Saidpur, separating it from Varanasi.

Gangi

This stream rises near Jaunpur and makes its ways in a south-easterly direction through the clay lands along the borders of Jaunpur and Azamgarh. It forms the boundary between Karanda and Ghazipur pargana and joins the Ganga near Mainpur.

Beson

The Beson has its origin in Devgaon thesil (Azamgarh) and flows towards the east and joins the Ganga on left bank.

Mangai

This river enters Ghazipur district in the north of pargana Shadiabad and joins the Tons in Ghazipur.

Bhainsai

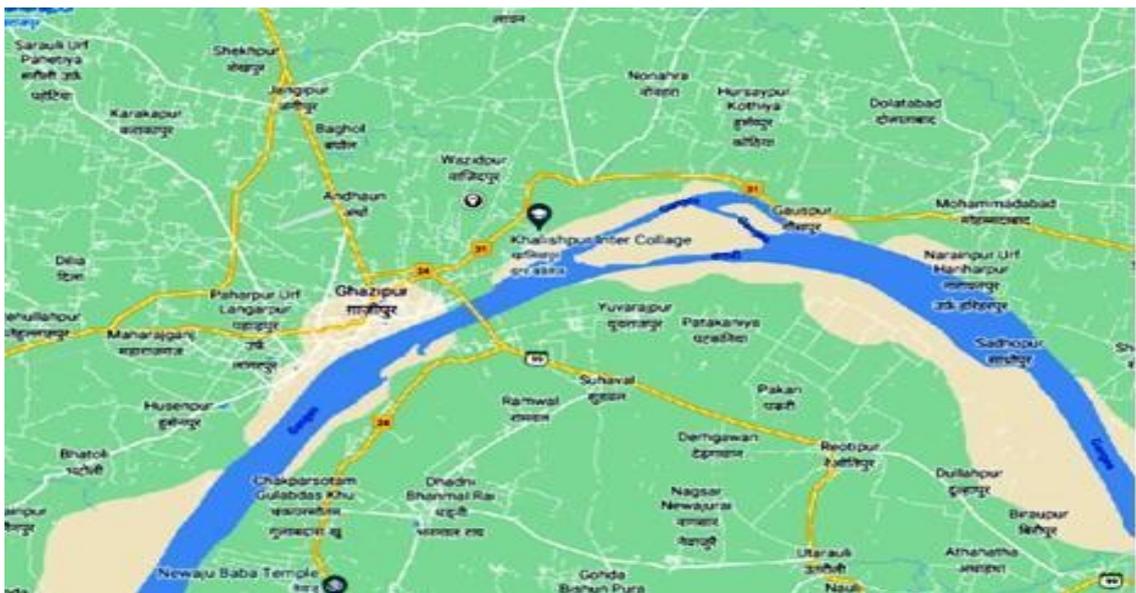
This river rises in the Muhammdabad Gohna (Mau) and it passes into Zahurabad and falls into Sarju near Bahadurganj.

Tons

Entering in Zahurabad and falls into Sarju near village of Fateh Sarai.

Karmnasa

The Karmnasa known as it-omened stream-its name meaning the destroyer of pious deed. Flows towards the north-east forms the boundary of the district which it separates from Bihar. It joins the Ganga near Bara at Chausa where Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri.

2.5 Map of Ganga river in Ghazipur-

2.6 Special cultural and religious connect to rivers-

The main river basin of the district is Ganga river which is most sacred in Hindu tradition and its tributaries Gomti, Gangi, Beson, Magai, Bhaisai, Karmnasha and Tons rivers. In the district, At Collector Ghat and Chitnath Ghat regular Ganga aarti is being done which also help in enhancing the local people gratitude and respect towards the river.

2.7 Description of River basin in the District-

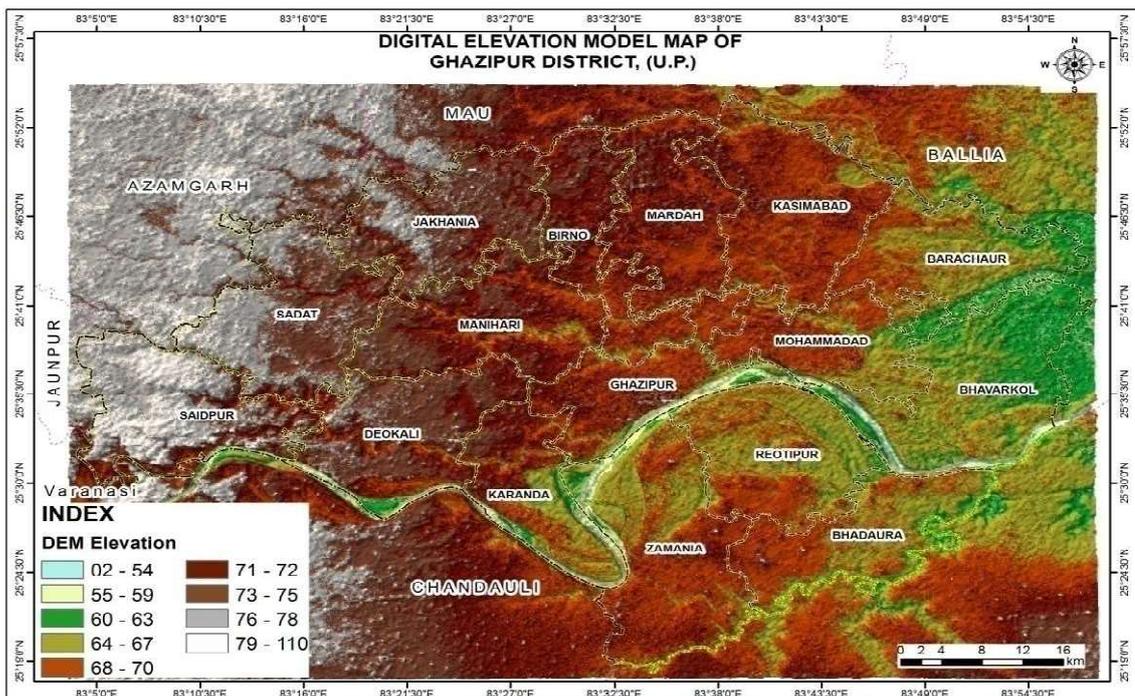
The main river basin of the district is Ganga river. It was declared a **national river** on 4 November 2008. The Ganga originates as **Bhagirathi** from the Gaumukh (Gangotri Glacier) in the Uttarkashi District of Uttarakhand at an elevation of about 3,900 m. As it progresses, it receives the waters of various rivers such as Rudraganga, Jadganga, Asiganga, Siyaganga, and more. At Ganesh Prayag (East Tehri), it is joined by the Bhilangana River, and at their confluence, the Tehri project is located. At **Devprayag**, the Bhagirathi meets the Alaknanda; hereafter, it is known as the Ganga.

The length of stretch of river Ganga in the district is 90 kms which first touches this district in the extreme south-west of Saidpur and form the boundary between Ghazipur and Varanasi for a long distance. At Bara the bed narrows it turns to north-east separating Muhammadabad from Bihar state.

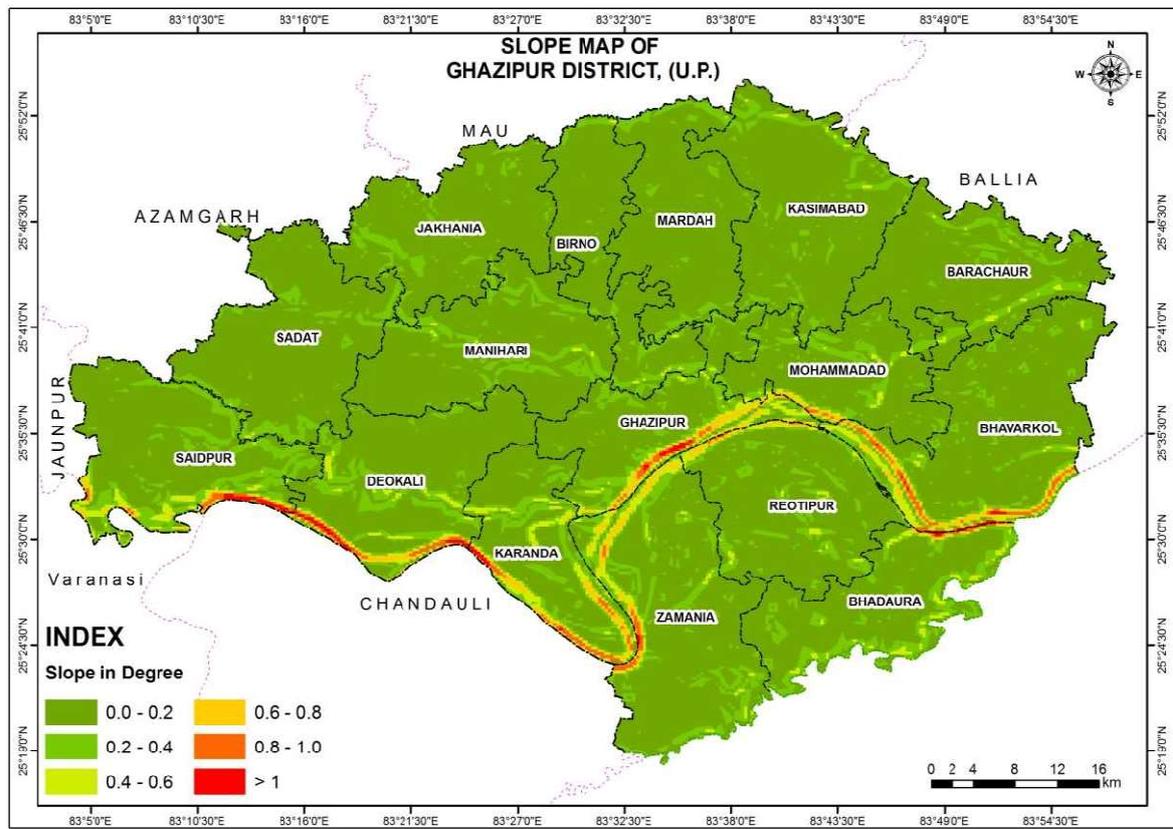
2.8 Topography and drainage network, climate, general water quality land cover, land use, protected areas, socio economic features-

2.8.A Topography and drainage network-

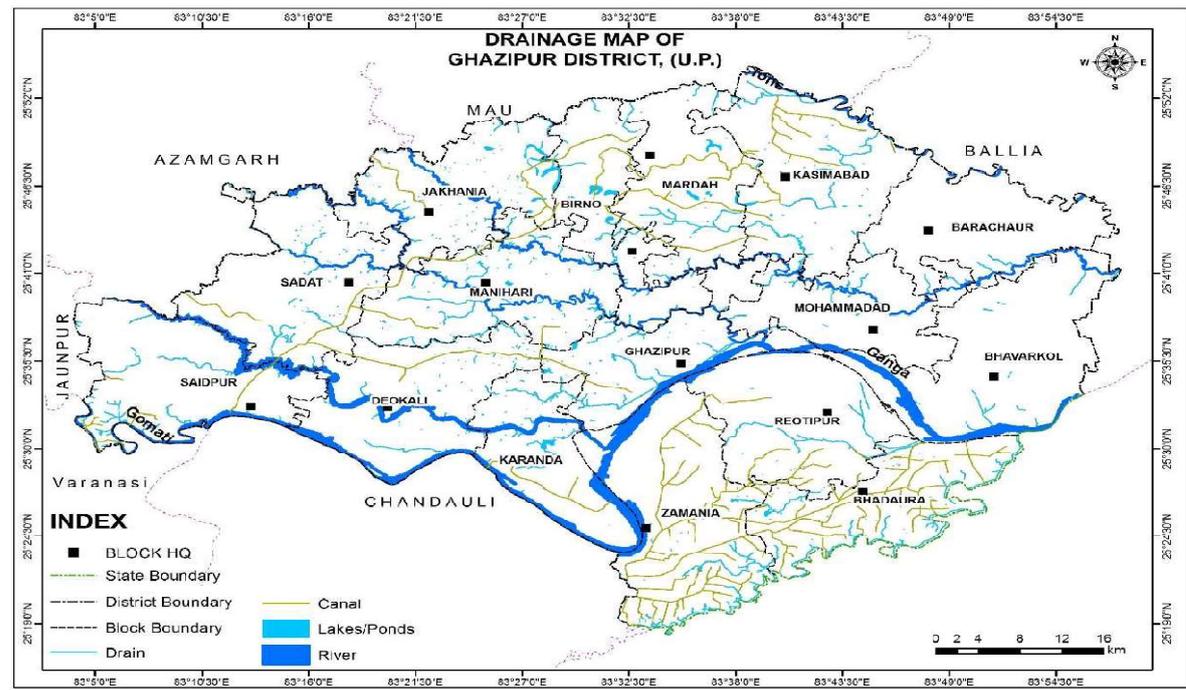
The study area forms part of Central Ganga Plains. Broadly, the area can be considered to be a flat country with a gentle slope towards NW-SE and subsidiary drainage lines generally follow this direction. The area cuts the topographic contour of 68 to 77 mamsl. The general slope lies in the 0.0 to 0.2. Change in slope is observed where variation in morphological unit observe. An abrupt change in surface elevation of 1-2 m was noticed at Karimmuddinpur where Older Alluvium is separated from Younger Alluvium. Slope becomes steep near the Ganga River.



TOPOGRAPHY MAP OF RIVER BASIN



Slope Map of Ghazipur District, Uttar Pradesh



Drainage Pattern, Ghazipur District

2.8.B Climate-

The Ghazipur is situated in eastern part of Uttar Pradesh hence the climate of Ghazipur is not very Hot or Cold. The coldest months here are December-January and the hottest months are May-June. The Temperature varies from 5° to 17° centigrade in winters and 30° to 42° in summers. But sometimes winter temperature ebbs to 3° C and summer temperature shoots up to 45° C. In the summers, which begin from March and last till Mid June the temperature starts rising and sometimes it reaches 45° C. speedy westerly winds known as “Loo” lash the district in day times, but night are pleasant and cozy. After scorching heat from mid or last of June a pleasant change in weather occurs. The south-west monsoon advances and covers the district around June-end and rainy season begins which goes till October. After the recession of south-west monsoon, the winters descend on the state from 15th October. It continues till the end of February. Though cold winds pierce through in the night, days remain bright and warm with clear blue sky during this period. Apart from few wintry downpours the weather remains dry and friendly.

2.8.C General water quality-

The main availability of the water resources is ground water. As per the CGWA Ground water survey report-

Net Ground Water Availability (Ham) : 95062.52

Gross Ground Water Draft (Ham) : 57827.28

Balance Ground Water Availability (Ham) : 36455.44

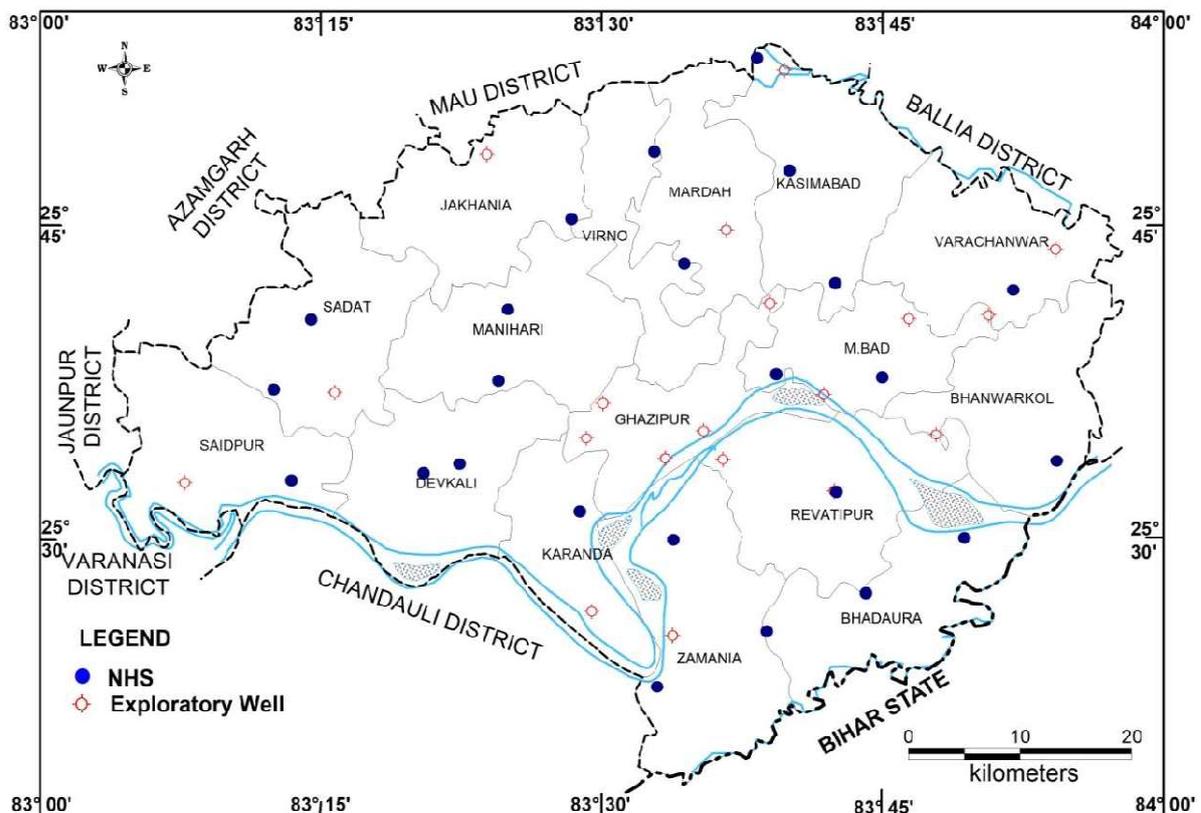
Stage of Ground Water Development : 60.83

Number of Critical Blocks : 0

Number of Semi Critical Blocks : 01

Number of Safe Block: 15

The ground water exploration in Ghazipur was started in 1969 and continued upto 1977 in first phase under the supervision of Neeraj Malviya Scientist, CGWB. Before beginning of NAQUIM project 21 Exploratory Wells have been constructed under various scheme such as normal, deposit well and arsenic. The locations of existing exploratory wells and ground water monitoring wells which were also used as ground water quality sampling locations.



Locations of Existing Exploratory Wells and Ground Water Monitoring Wells.

To prioritize aquifer mapping in Ghazipur district. So as to identify lateral and vertical extent of Arsenic / fluoride and salinity free aquifer in selected blocks of Ghazipur districts. The villages which are affected with Arsenic/Salinity/ Fluoride have been identified on the basis of data available with CGWB,WSSO and U.P. Jal Nigam. Therefore, total 124 exploratory/observation wells were suggested to explore the area hydro-geologically. The district is known to be affected with arsenic, salinity and fluoride problem in ground water. It is observed from the studies carried out so far by CGWB and UP Jal Nigam, the blocks lying near Ganga River are generally affected with arsenic problem and Upland areas of the district are affected with salinity and fluoride. Out of the 16 blocks, 9 blocks namely Saidpur, Manihari, Jakhania, Zamania, Ghazipur Sadar, Bhadaura, Deokali, Sadat and Birno are mildly to severely affect with Arsenic contamination in ground water including salinity and fluoride. Salinity in the area is reported from second aquifer where electrical conductivity varies from 1000 to 4000 micro siemens /cm at 25 0in parts of Saidpur, Sadat and Jakhania blocks. Similarly, fluoride varies from <1.5 to 3.0 mg/l in part of Manihari, Birno, Sadat and Jakhania blocks.

The first aquifer in the area is arsenic infested and second and third aquifer down to depth of 350m has high chloride, sodium, sulphate, bicarbonate etc giving rise to high salinity. It also contains fluoride. The aquifer disposition and available quality of ground water is highly variable in the area. Therefore, there is urgent need to explore fresh water aquifer down to 450m depth sine aquifer down to 350 m is having quality problem. Identification and delineation of fresh water aquifers will provide relief to the local population. No of Wells proposed in seven Blocks is furnished.

No of EWs and OWs Proposed in Salinity Infested Blocks of Ghazipur District-

S.N.	Blocks	Projected Affected Population (2021)	No of EW Proposed	No of OW Proposed
1.	Saidpur	47254	10	3
2.	Manihari	28196	10	3
3.	Jakhania	50712	12	3
4.	Sadar	28270	8	3
5.	Deokali	39946	12	3
6.	Sadat	58191	10	3
7.	Birno	28727	7	3
	Total.....	281296	69	21

2.8.D Protected area/forest cover: Total 962063 number of saplings has been planted in the year 2023-24.

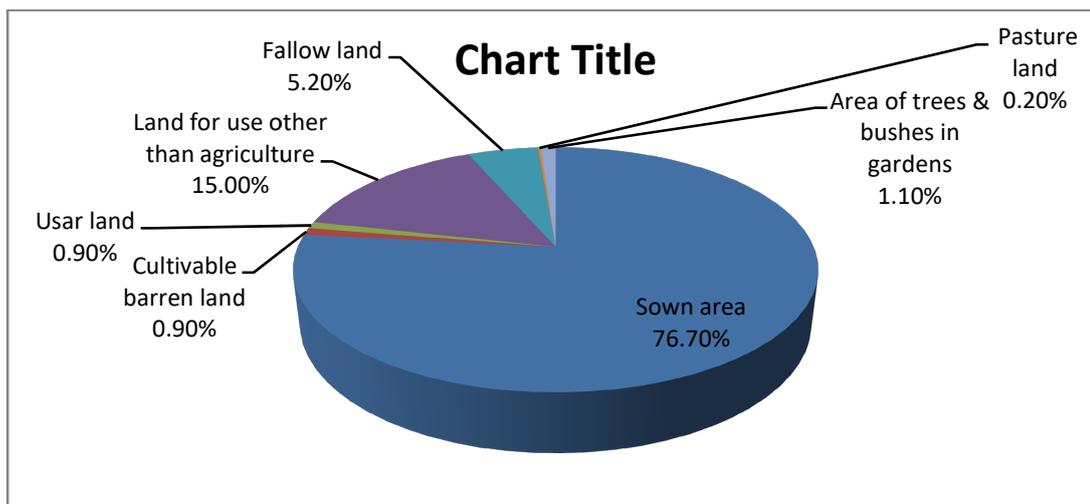
According to India State of Forest Report 2021 (in sq km)

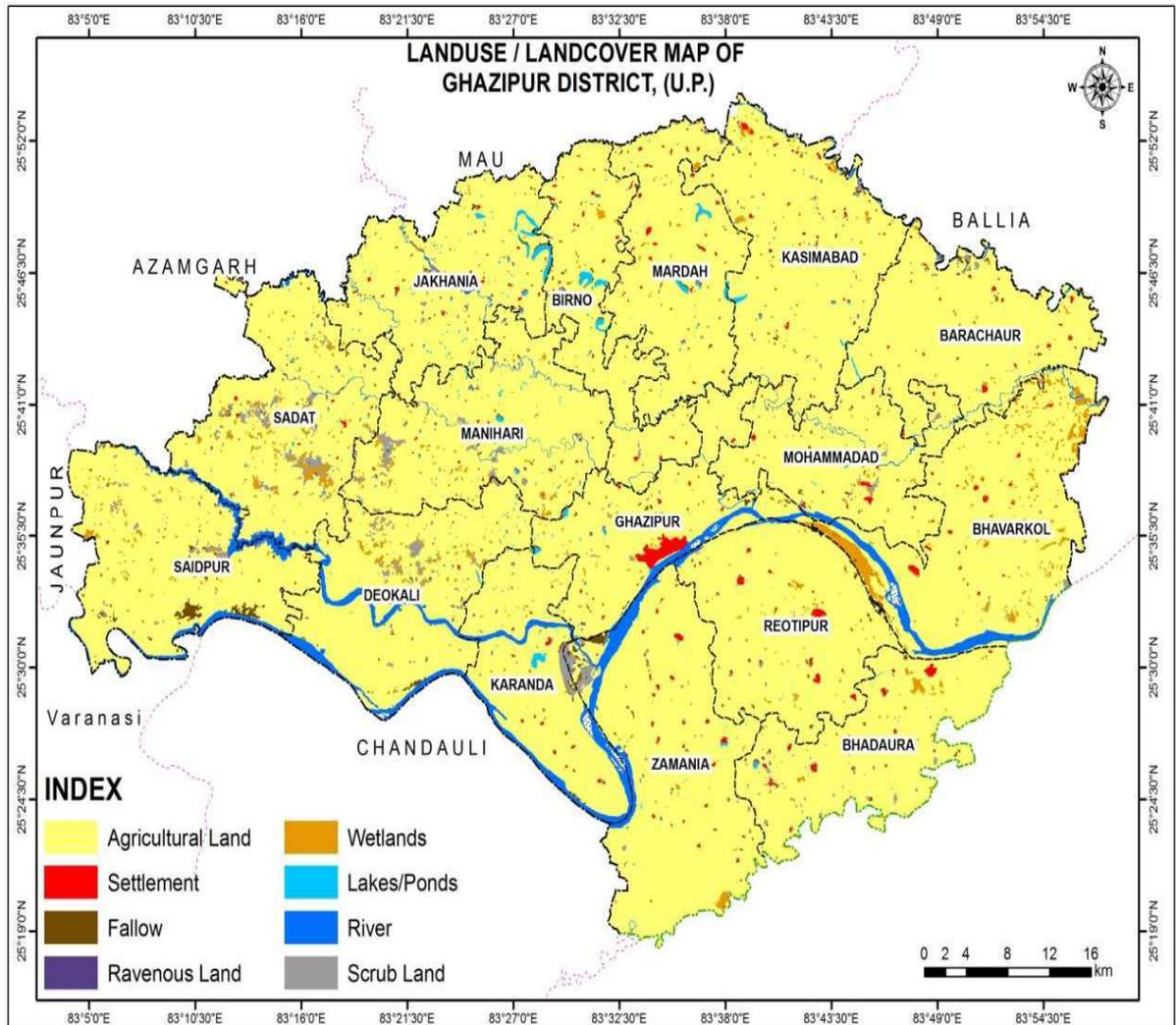
District	Geographical Area (GA)	2019 Assessment very dense forest				% of GA	Change wrt 2017 Assessment	Scrub
		Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total			
Ghazipur	3377	0.00	1.00	28.00	29.00	0.86	0.00	0.00

2.8.E Land Use and Land-use pattern-

The land use in the District is as follows-

- Sown area- 76.7%
- Cultivable barren land- 0.9%
- Usar land- 0.9%
- Land for use other than agriculture- 15%
- Fallow land- 5.2%
- Pasture land- 0.2%
- Area of trees & bushes in gardens-1.1%

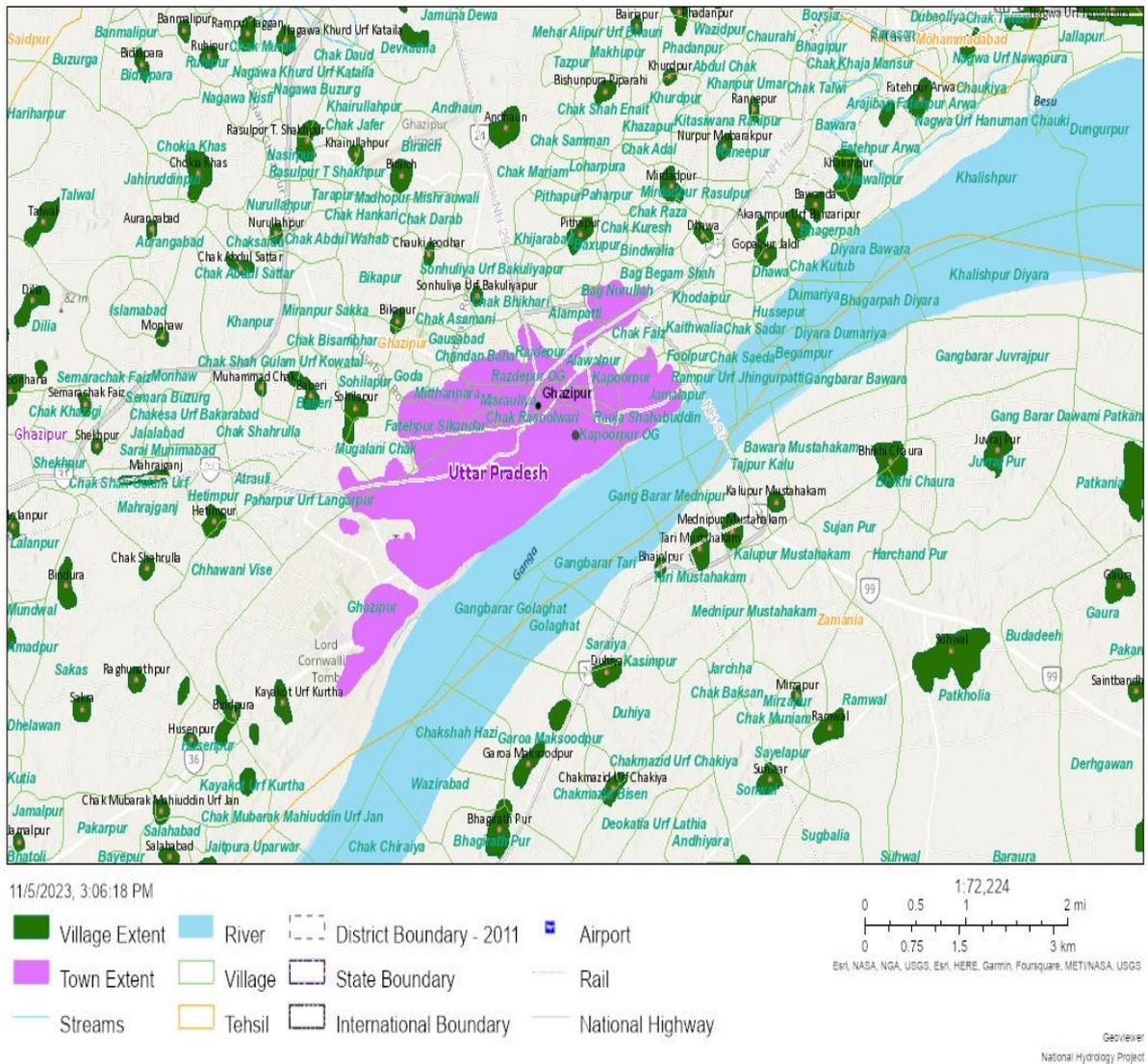




**Landuse/Landcover Map of
Ghazipur District (U.P.)**

2.8.F Socio economic features-

socio economic



Socio economic map of District

Chapter-3

Procedure adopted for preparing the report

As per matter of urgent requirement issues are prioritised and agenda were raised in the DGC meeting for preparing the authentic report within time. all the concerned departments were directed to submit the report related to their department.

3.1 Agenda of DGC meeting-

As per guidelines, the agenda of meeting are as follows-

- Afforestation
- Public Awareness
- Prevention of Solid waste flow in River
- River Front Development.
- Ganga Gram.
- Biodiversity conservation.
- Sewerage Treatment infrastructure development.
- Wetland and small river Rejuvenation.
- Industrial Effluent Monitoring.
- Institutional Development.

3.2 Review of the report in DGC meeting -Continuous monitoring and review is being done by the DGC and if suggestions are to be made, they are being done accordingly.

3.3 Finalization and acceptance of the report in DGC meeting- Compiled report is being reviewed and in the next meeting of DGC it will be put before DGC for final approval.

3.4 Constitution of DGC through notification, name and designation of DGC members/ details of meetings held by DGC this year and topics/issues discussed/acted upon/resolved etc.-

District Ganga Protection Committees as Provisioned in Para 53 of Notification, S.O. 3187(E) dated 7th October, 2016 published by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development, and Ganga Rejuvenation and known as River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016 have been constituted by notification in all

districts of the Uttar Pradesh for the prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution in the river Ganga. The District Ganga Committee is chaired by the District Magistrate and District Forest officer is member convener of it.

Hence, through letter no. 872 on 30th august 2017 District Ganga Committee has been constituted in district Ghazipur.

3.5 Name and designation of DGC member-

S.No	Officials	Name of the User	Designation
1	District Collector	Aryaka Akhauri	Chairperson
2	Representative from municipalities	Ashish Kumar Mishra	Member
3	Representative from gram panchayats	Anshul Maurya	Member
4	Representative from Public Works	Avadhesh Kumar Singh	Member-Ex-officio
5	Representative from Irrigation	Rajendra Prasad	Member-Ex-officio
6	Representative from Public Health Engineering	Dr. Hargovind Singh	Member-Ex-officio
7	Representative from Rural Drinking Water Department	Aman Yadav	Member-Ex-officio
8	Representative from State Pollution Control Board	Suresh Shukla	Member-Ex-officio
9	District official to be nominated by DC	Gopal Krishna Chaudhari	Member
10	Divisional Forest Officer	Pradeep	Member Convener
11	Environmentalists associated with River Ganga protection	Prof. P.K. Mishra	Member
12	Representative of local industry	Vashisht Yadav	Member

3.6 Topic discussed in the Meeting Of DGC-

Sr. no.	Discussed Topic	Remark
1.	Sewerage Treatment Infrastructure Development (STP)	To control the pollution from liquid waste, STP installation is under process. NPP GHAZIPUR STP of capacity 21 MLD is under construction. Which is proposed under Namami Gange programe.75% work has been completed. Which will be completed till january2024.
2.	Ganga Aarti	Ganga Aarti are also being conducted on Ghats. During Ganga Aarti masses are sensitized towards keeping Ganga clean and other related important issues
3.	Public Awareness	Ganga Swachhata Pakhwada is being organized every year on march 16th to 31st in district which promotes awareness in local people to keep the river clean and not throw the plastic and solid waste in the drains/ river/lake/water bodies
4.	Water Quality Monitoring	Water quality monitoring of River Ganga is being carried out at downstream of River Ganga after confluence with River Gomati at Village-Bhusaula. Saidpur and Downstream of River Ganga in Ghazipur at Tarighat.
5.	Arth Ganga	Organic farming is being promoted among the farmers by the agriculture departments.
6.	Solid Waste Management	Surface water in rural and urban area is polluted by solid waste. To control the solid& plastic and waste, Door to door collection is being done by all the ulbs of district.

3.7 Instances of intervention of DGCs -

There is no any other intervention of district Ganga Committee.

Chapter-4

Enumerate base line information as per format provided by Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change-

4.1. Surface water contamination-

Pollution from liquid wastes like Sewage and untapped drainage are major cause of surface water contamination. As per provided data by Jal Nigam, Sewage generation in the district is 22.67MLD while existing sewage treatment capacity is 0%. Current level of sewage treatment could not determine because STP is not installed in the district. Gap in the sewage treatment is 100 percent. ALL the drains flowing into rivers are untapped. Iron mesh has been installed on all the drains for preventing the solid and plastic waste and bioremediation is being done. . There is no provision or facility of oxidation ponds and constructed wetland in the district. Fecal sludge generated in ULB is being transported to FSTP of Jal nigam Varanasi. Plantation has been done near the drains and near the bank of river to check the pollution from reaching the river. As per data provided by Regional pollution Control Board Varanasi, total 34 drains (8 drains in Saidpur, Nagar Panchayat, 23 drains in Ghazipur, Nagar Palika Parishad, 3 drains in Nagar Palika Parishad Zamania, District-Ghazipur which are untapped. Water quality monitoring of drains and rivers is carried out. As per Analysis report of River monitoring locations provided by Regional pollution Control Board Varanasi, at upstream point Bhusawal pH is 7.78. Dissolved oxygen is 7.5 mg/L While BOD and COD of water is 3.3 mg/L and 13.6 mg/L while at downstream Tarighat water quality of river with alkaline pH(7.66) & Dissolved oxygen is 6.7 mg/L, while BOD and COD is 15.8 mg/L which indicate it is good. **(Required data is attached as Annexure-1 & 2)**

Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline)-

TOPIC	NPP GHAZIPUR	OTHER ULBS
Details of STP	NPP GHAZIPUR STP- STP of capacity 21 MLD is under construction. Which is proposed under Namami Gange programe.75% work has been completed. In this ulb, 23 nos. of drain have to be tapped.	Other Ulbs- For the demarcation of land, working plan is being prepared. After the land demarcation process, STP proposal will be put forward for the approval.

29951



STP Construction



Tapped drain with Iron Mesh

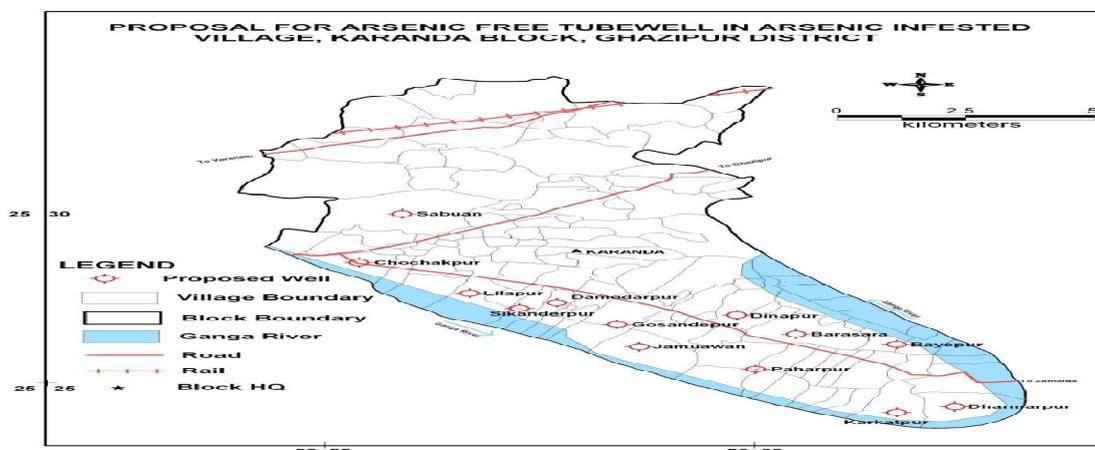
4.2. Pathogenic and organic pollution-

As per data provided by ULBs, In the District Ghazipur alternative treatment of sewage by bioremediation process is being done as arrangement of treatment of High BOD, in case of untapped drains before meeting any river. Total untapped drains with bar screen are 34. Bioremediation is remedial measures taken for the treatment of untreated drains. There is no any disinfection system used in the district. **(Required data is attached as Annexure-2)**

4.3. Ground water contamination-

The district is facing diversified groundwater problems related to resource occurrence, availability, its quality and environmental degradation which are reported. Like severely affected due to chemical, metal and bacteriological pollution in ground water sources .As per data provided by Ground Water Department, there are 80 nos. of existing water harvesting structures and mainly roof top rain water harvesting practices used for water conservation in Ghazipur district. For recharging the ground water, soak pits are used. Main aquifer is unconfined Aquifer. Existing Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) system capacity is 80 R.W.H. Aquifer mapping is done by CGWA UP-NCR. Long term sustainable GW yield has been setup for all catchment as per GEC-22 recommendations. 10-15 (approx) Awareness education events are conducted throughout the year in the district. **(Required data is attached as Annexure-4)**

As per data provided by Ground Water Department, In which, they have taken total 16 blocks as sample which details about pre-monsoon and post- monsoon Ground water level. The ground water level of each block is showing average in both pre and post monsoon.



Gound Water Sources Found Contaminated in Karanda Block

4.4. Industrial effluents-

As per List of Grossly Polluting industries Situated in District- Ghazipur, total 2 nos. of GPIs industries are situated in District which are named as-. Lords Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Nandganj, Saidpur, Ghazipur, Govt. Opium and Alkaloids Factory, Ghazipur. Total Domestic and Industrial Effluents generation is 50 KLD and 540 KLD by Govt. Opium and Alkaloids Factory. ETP Installed and functional in GPIs industries. No any CETP installed or proposed at present in District-Ghazipur **(Required data is attached as Annexure-3).**

4.5. Agro- based pollution-

As per data provided by Agriculture department, the total land covered under agriculture department is 260 thousand hectare while the amount and types of fertilizers which are used in the district like Urea, DAP, MOP and pesticides. Major crops sowed by farmers are Paddy, wheat, gram and lentils. Farming practices used by farmers are integrated farming system, diversified cropping system. Crops grown in river beds and river banks are millets, mustard and vegetables. Along with this, there are level of sensitization communities to sensitize the local farmers on reducing the dependency on chemical fertilizers like kisan pathsala. Farmers are also being made aware by seminars and trainings. 1258 number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published in the district. Total 271000 Farmers sensitized and trained in sensible field application of fertilizers. 15% of total agricultural land (260 Thousand Ha.) is under organic farming in the district. The farmers are being encouraged to take up organic farming through various training programme.

Formation of Jeewamrit: Reducing the Agro-land Pollution with help of solubilizing micro organism.



Requirement for the formation of 200 Ltr. Jeewamrit

- Gram Flour 2 Kg.
- Gau Mutra 10 Ltr.
- Cow dung 10 Ltr.
- Soil of the Ficus Plant roots 15 Kg.
- Jaggery 2 Kg.

4.6 Treated discharge from STP/ CETP-

No STP and CETP are installed in the district. Iron mesh has been installed on all the drains for preventing the solid and plastic waste and bioremediation is being done. There is no provision or facility of oxidation ponds. To control the pollution from liquid waste, STP installation Process is being done. NPP GHAZIPUR STP of capacity 21 MLD is under construction. Which is proposed under Namami Gange programe. 75% work has been completed. Which will be completed till January 2024. (As per report provided by Jal Nigam, Varanasi)



STP Construction

4.7 Biomedical waste-

As per health department, CBWTF M/s Silcon Welfare Society, Banka, Bahadurganj, Ghazipur is working for treatment and disposal of Biomedical Waste. Total no. of health care facilities are 383 with 5732 no. of beds. Total BMW Generated is 1451 Kg/day. 383 nos. of HCFs are the members of CBWTF. No any identified Location of illegal BMW disposal sites and Number of sources at an illegal disposal site in the District. Notice has been sent to the defaulter Health Care Facilities. Awareness programme is being conducted by health department of Ghazipur. As per discussion in meeting of DGC it has been reported by health department, total 4 nos. of Effluent Treatment Facilities (ETP) have been established in the district Ghazipur.

4.8 Hazardous waste dumping-

There is one industry namely Government Opium And Alkaloid Works, Ghazipur. Total HW generation ton per annum is 20 tons per annum. No any untreated hazardous waste in the district. There is no any identified Location of illegal HW disposal sites and Number of sources at an illegal disposal sites.

4.9 MSW/legacy waste disposal-

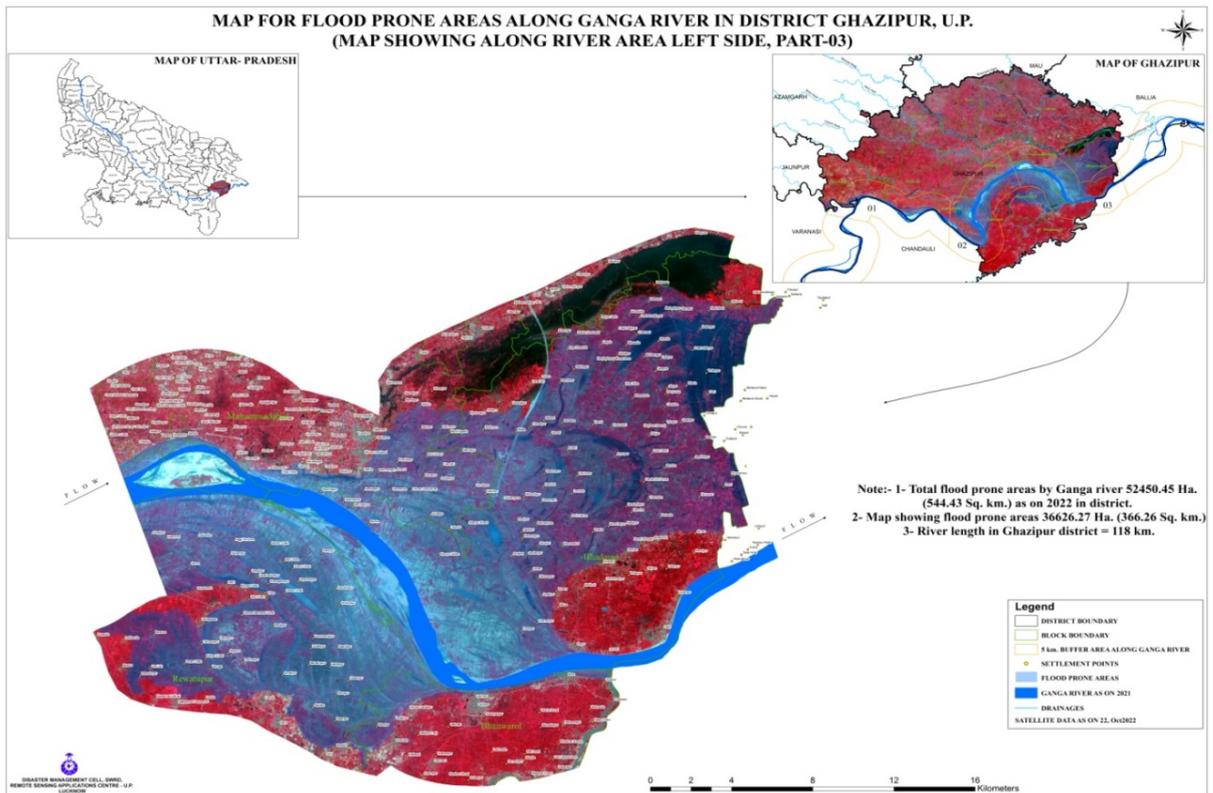
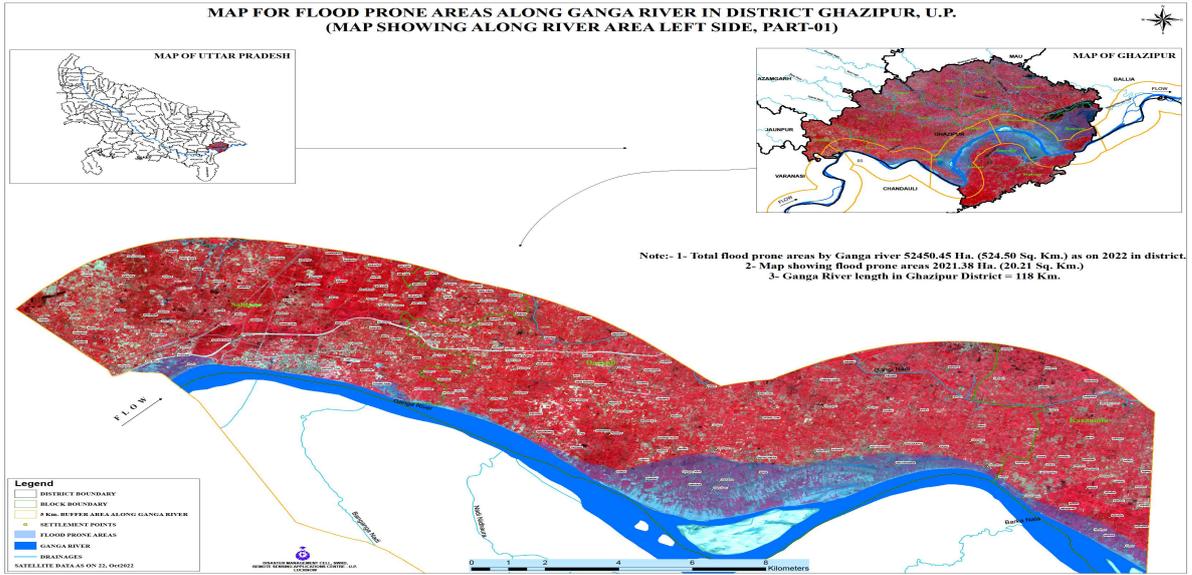
In Ghazipur district, there are total 8 ulbs. In which only 3 ULBs (NPP Ghazipur, NPP Saidpur, NP Saidpur) are situated near to Ganga basin. So In Nagar Palika Parishad Ghazipur, MSW Generation is 50 tons per day whose Processing Capacity have to be 50 tons per day which is under construction. In this ULB, no any Proposed/ Under Construction MSW facility. MRF is functional in the ulb. While in Nagar Palika Parishad Zamania, MSW Generation is 2 tons per day whose Processing Capacity have to be 2 tons per day. There is also no any identified (Proposed/Under Construction) MSW facility. MRF is also functional in the ulb. In Nagar Panchayat Saidpur, 9 tons per day is MSW Generation whose Processing Capacity have to be 5 tons per day. **(Information attached as Tabulated report in point no. 9)**

4.10 Ecological flow-

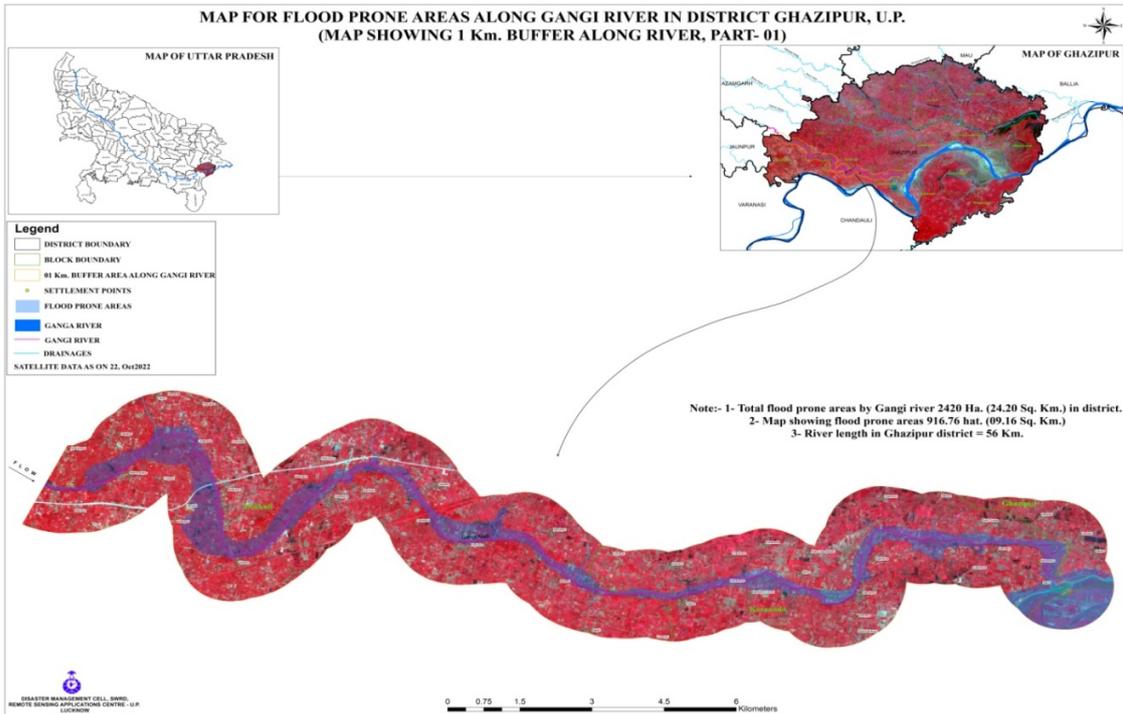
The central Government under the Environment Protection Act 1986 has notified the minimum environmental flow for the River Ganga that has to be maintained at various locations on the river. The central water commission (CWC) is the designated authority for supervision, monitoring and regulation of flows. The central Government through National mission for clean Ganga (NMCG) may directly release of additional water in the river Ganga to meet special demand as and when required. As per information provided by Irrigation Department, the e-flow of river Ganga in Ghazipur district is maintained. To monitor the compliance of e-flow notification regular meeting of district Ganga committee and district environment committee is being held. Requirement for the clean Ganga river, the minimum quantity and timing of freshwater flows and levels necessary to sustain aquatic ecosystems which in turn support human, cultures, economies, sustainable livelihoods and well being is required for maintaining Environmental flow.

4.11 Flood plain zoning/demarcation and encroachment removal-

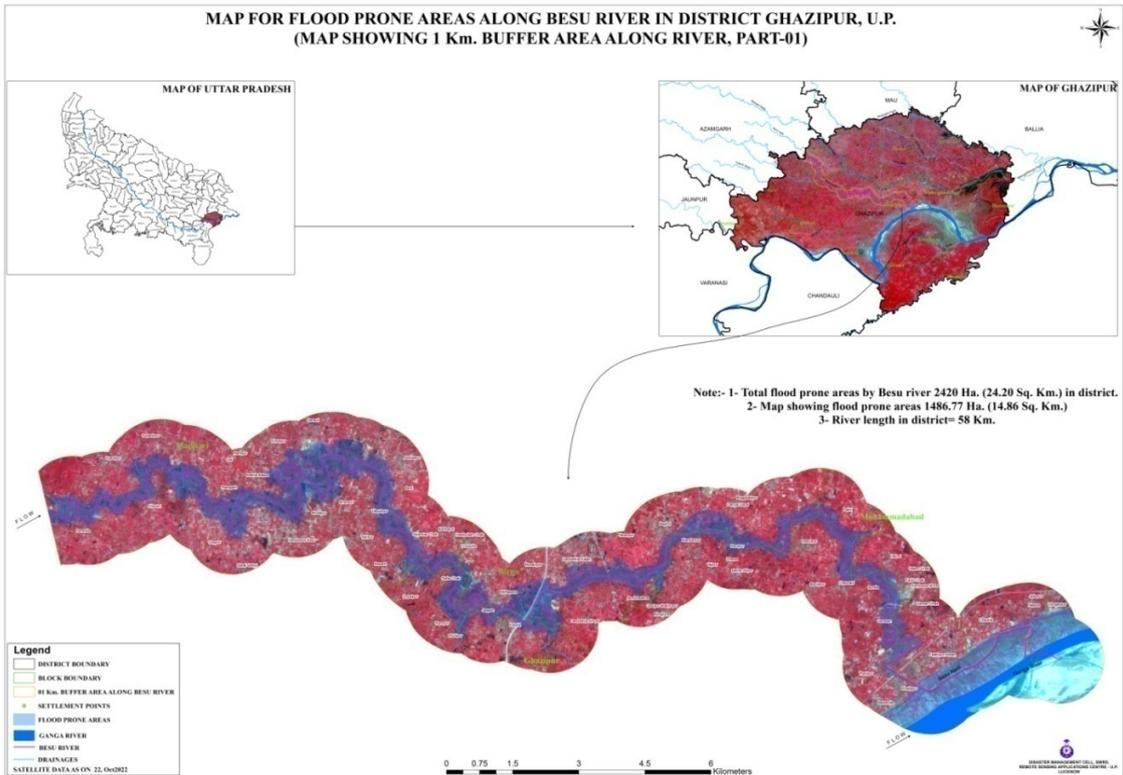
Flood plain zoning is a land use planning strategy that designates specific areas along rivers and water bodies for various use based on their susceptibility to flooding. The aim of flood plain zoning is to regulate development in these areas to minimize the potential damage and risks associated with floods. Till the demarcation of the flood plains and identification of permissible and non-permissible activities by the state Government 100 Meters from the edge of the river would be treated as no development/ Construction zone. As per the information provided by Irrigation Department, Flood plain zone is officially not demarcated till date in Ghazipur District. Crops sown mainly on river bank are maize, moong, masoor, peas, gram, mustard, pumpkin, water melons etc. As there is no floodplain demarcation done, this step could not be followed. There are no Biodiversity parks in the district but for the development of biodiversity park, land demarcation has been done and working plan also has been prepared and proposed.



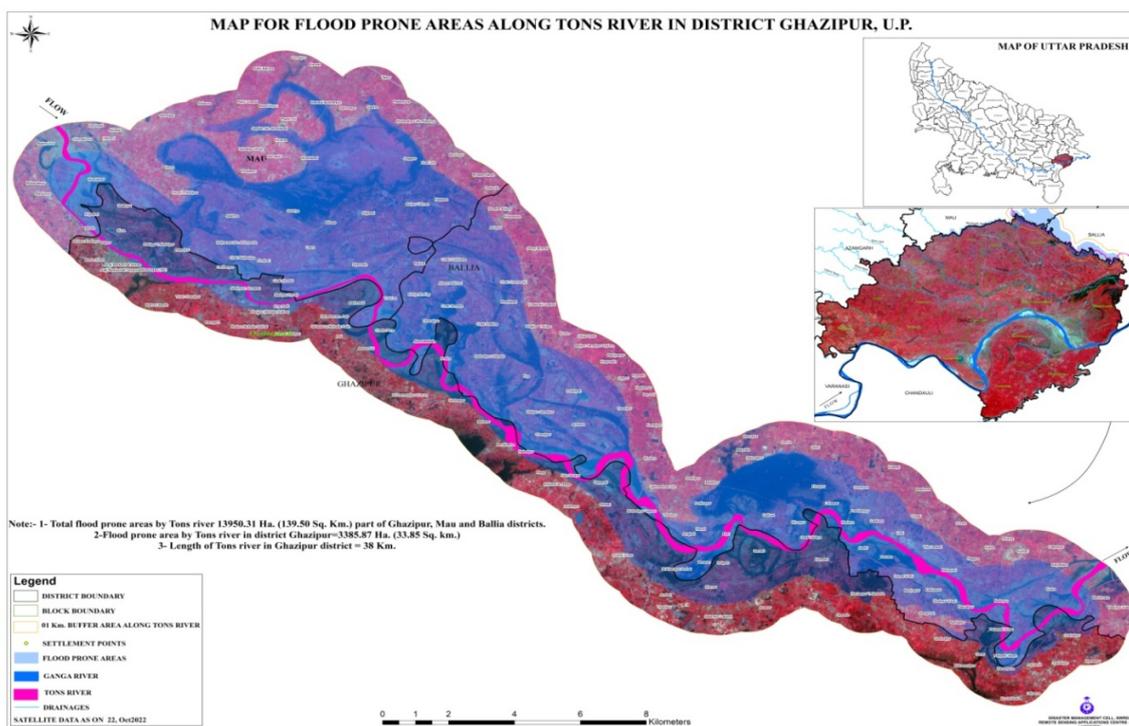
Map for flood prone areas along Ganga river in district Ghazipur



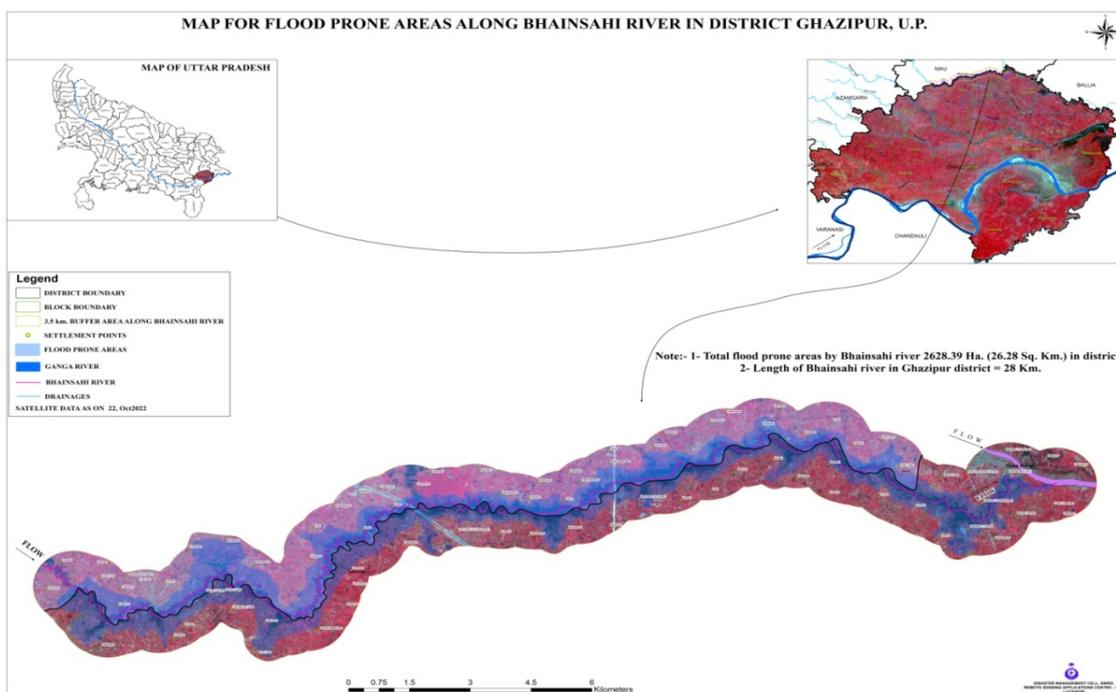
Map for flood prone areas along Ganga river in district Ghazipur



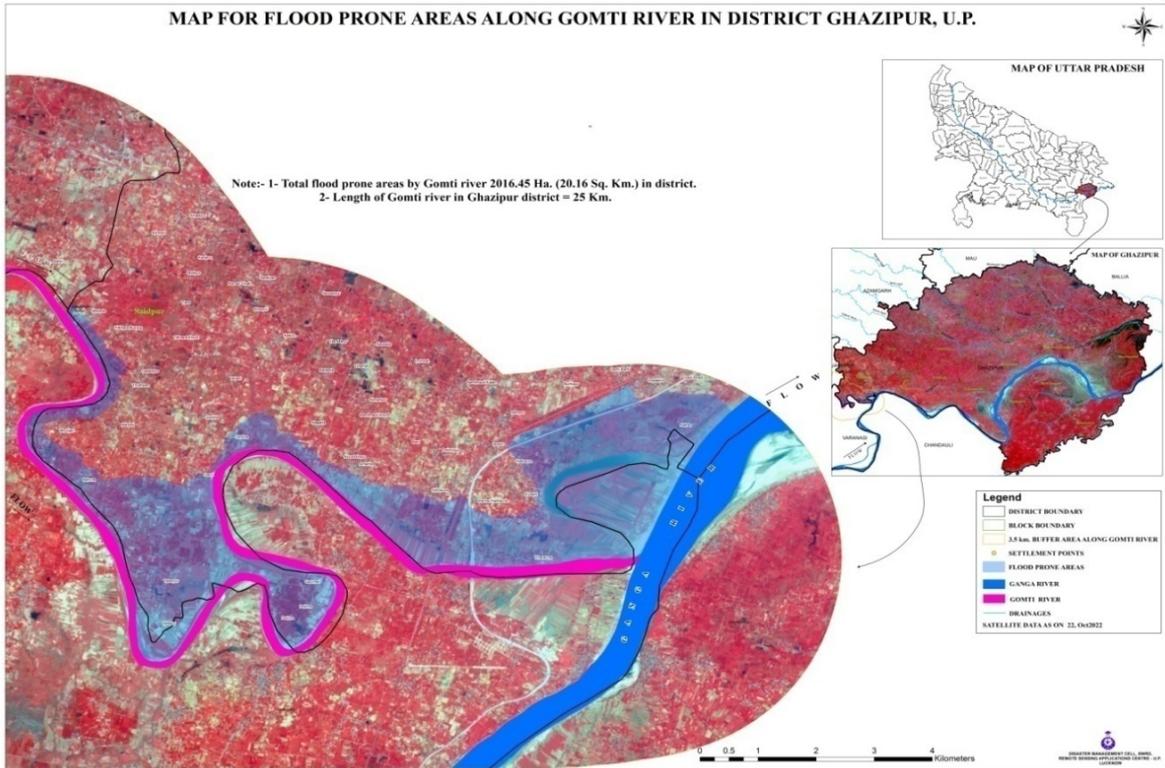
Map for flood prone areas along Beso river in district Ghazipur



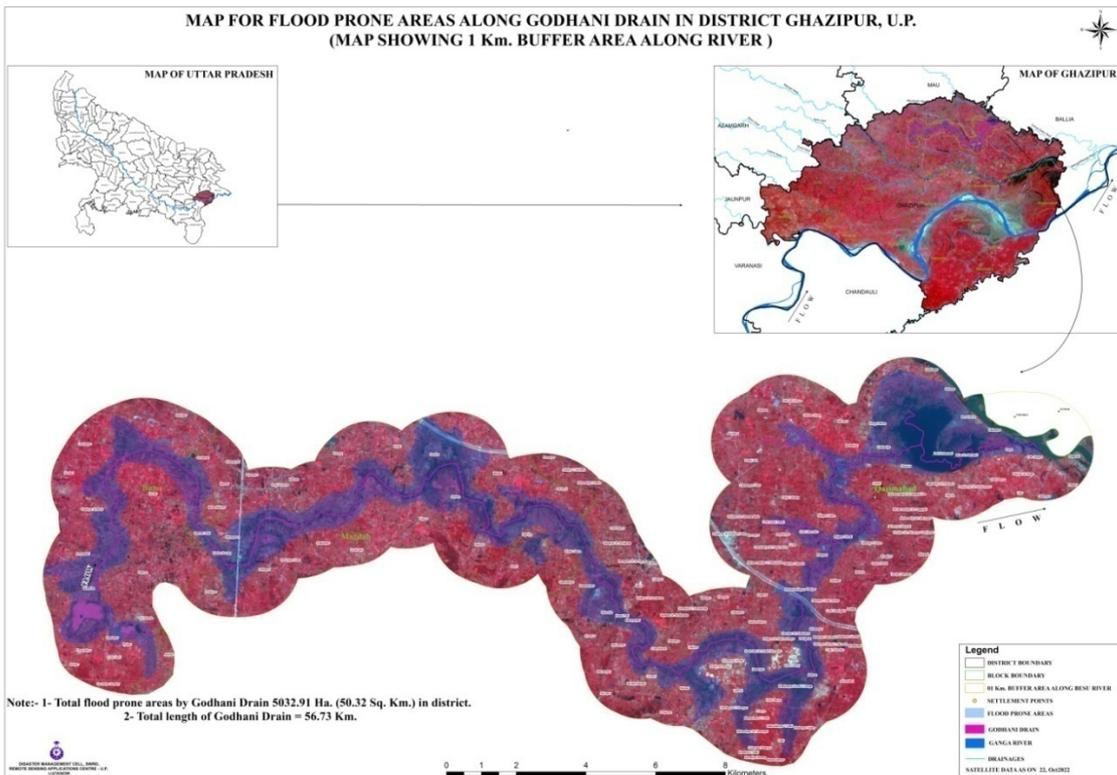
Map for flood prone areas along Tons river in district Ghazipur



Map for flood prone areas along Bhaisahi river in district Ghazipur



Map for flood prone areas along Gomati river in district Ghazipur



Map for flood prone areas along Godhani Drain in district Ghazipur

4.12 Tributaries identified as drains-

As per the information provided by local bodies of the district, there are no such drains which were initially identified as tributaries of main River in the irrigation records. Similarly there are no such river which has turned drain as on today.

4.13 Mining-

Ganga, Gomti, Gangi, Beson, Magai, Bhaisai, Karmanasa and Tons river flow in the district. From time to time Mining department of district investigates and takes action against illegal mining and charges 6 times the fine of royalty charges. But there are no such cases of illegal sand mining still monitoring is being done on regular basis. There are no such cases of illegal sand mining still monitoring is being done on regular basis. **(The information is provided by mining department in tabulated data point no.-13)**

4.14 Odour/smell nuisance from all drains & some rivers as well-

No any identified Number of drains/rivers are in the district which emits foul smell.

4.15 Tourism-

As per information provided by Tourism department no recent spots have been developed in the district Ghazipur. However main existing tourist spots are-

- Kamakhya Temple Gahamar
- Bhitari Pillar Inscription Saidpur
- Lord Cornwallis Tomb Gorabazar



A. Kamakhya Temple Gahamar



B. Bhitari Pillar Inscription Saidpur



C. Lord Cornwallis Tomb Gorabazar

16. Afforestation/ Plantation/ restoration of floodplains-

Plantation is being done by forest department in each and every year which also facilitates the other activities like soil conservation and river restoration. A total of 134.5 hectares of land have been planted in the year 2023-2024 within 10 kms of main river to restore the flood plains and to increase green cover along with conservation of soil and stabilize the bank of river and also decrease soil erosion. Name of the species of planted plants are Jamun, Arjun, Gutel etc. Established Ganga nurseries under 10 km. range from bank of Ganga river which are named as Kendriya Nursery, Gorari & Holipur in Saidpur range, Adilabad & Range Campus Nursery in Mohammadabad Range, Gahmar & Malsa Nursery in Zamania Range, Gorabazar Nursery in Ghazipur Range in the district Ghazipur.



A



B



C. Ganga Nursery

Ganga Gram Plantation year-wise

Sl No.	Year	Hectare	No. of Plants
1	2023-24	134.50	235000
2	2022-23	121.00	166850
3	2021-22	163.66	195250
	Total...	419.16	597100



A



B



C

Plantation

**Enumerate base line information as per format provided by
Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change-**

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark						
1	Surface water contamination (through Drains) A	<p>a) Sewage Generation (MLD)- 22.67 MLD b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)- 0 % c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)-0% d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)-100% e) Status of Tapping of Drains and Timeline- ALL the drains flowing into rivers are untapped. Iron mesh has been installed on all the drains for preventing the solid and plastic waste. (e) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline)-</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TOPIC</th> <th>NPP GHAZIPUR</th> <th>OTHER ULBS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Details of STP</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPP GHAZIPUR STP- STP of capacity 21 MLD is under construction. Which is proposed under Namami Gange programe.75% work has been completed. In this ulb, 23 nos. of drain have to be tapped. </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Ulbs- For the demarcation of land, working plan is being prepared. After the land demacation process, STP proposal will be put forward for the approval. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>f) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Department, Constructed Wetland etc. (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, Infrastructure & Industrial timeline) – There is no provision or facility of oxidation ponds and constructed wetland in the district. Fecal sludge generated in Ulb is being transported to FSTP of Jal nigam Varanasi. Plantation has been done near the drains and near the bank of river to check the pollution from reaching the river.</p>	TOPIC	NPP GHAZIPUR	OTHER ULBS	Details of STP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPP GHAZIPUR STP- STP of capacity 21 MLD is under construction. Which is proposed under Namami Gange programe.75% work has been completed. In this ulb, 23 nos. of drain have to be tapped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Ulbs- For the demarcation of land, working plan is being prepared. After the land demacation process, STP proposal will be put forward for the approval. 	<p>Urban Development Department (UPJN-U), Namami Gange Evam Grameen Jalapurti Department (UPJN - R), Housing & Urban Planning Department, Infrastructure & Industrial Development Department.</p>	<p>Please mention the latest compliance status of STP wise. No STP, Temporarily bioremediation is being carried out except rainy season.</p>
	TOPIC	NPP GHAZIPUR	OTHER ULBS							
Details of STP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPP GHAZIPUR STP- STP of capacity 21 MLD is under construction. Which is proposed under Namami Gange programe.75% work has been completed. In this ulb, 23 nos. of drain have to be tapped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Ulbs- For the demarcation of land, working plan is being prepared. After the land demacation process, STP proposal will be put forward for the approval. 								
B	<p>g) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity: STP is not installed in the district. (h) Monitoring of Drains/STPs/Rivers (Monitoring parameters should include General parameter as well as heavy metal in some stretches)</p>	UPPCB	<p>Total 34 drains (8 drains in Saidpur, Nagar Panchayat, 23 drains in Ghazipur, Nagar Palika Parishad 3 drains in Nagar</p>							

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
				Palika Parishad Zamania, District-Ghazipur which are untapped. Water quality monitoring of drains is carried out. Analysis report is attached as Annexure-1. Water quality monitoring of River Ganga is being carried out at downstream of River Ganga after confluence with River Gomtai at Village-Bhusaula. Saidpur and Downstream of River Ganga in Ghazipur at Tarighat. Water quality monitoring analysis report is attached as Annexure 2. 21 MLD STP is proposed in Nagar Palika Parishad, Ghazipur.
	Data Needs (Indicative) A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total sewage generation-22.67 MLD in NPP Ghazipur 02.00 MID in NPP Zamania while 06.00 MLD NP Saidpur • (per local body, (main cities), population entire district.)- POPULATION AS PER CENSUS 2011-110698 (NPP Ghazipur), 38839 (NPP Zamania), 27000 (NP Saidpur). • Treatment facilities (STP/SPS/ MPS) their location, capacity, utilization and quality of treated effluents/working status-NO STP/SPS/MPS (In NPP GHAZIPUR STP- STP of capacity 21 MLD is under construction. Which is proposed under Namami Gange programe.75% work has been completed.) • Water Quality (indicator parameter BOD and DO and parameters of main concern) downstream of major domestic pollution stretches-Attached Annexure2 • Sanitation coverage including- 85% • type, function status and usage of toilets- Thin pit, 100%coverage • Gender usage statistics of toilets (% of men and women having access to toilets, doing the maintenance)-As per need both gender use equally • Percentage Households dependent on onsite sanitation systems (complete septic tanks with soak pits/ only pits/direct discharge in drains)-NA • Number of drains tapped in the- 0 (Iron mesh has been installed on all the drains for preventing the solid and plastic waste.) • STP/SPS/MPS-NIL • Number of untapped drains- 34 (Total 34 drains (8 drains in Saidpur, Nagar Panchayat, 23 drains in Ghazipur, Nagar Palika Parishad, 3 drains in Nagar 		

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
		<p>Palika Parishad Zamania, District-Ghazipur which are untapped.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume of untreated sewage in each of the drains-NIL(Bioremediation is being carried out by ulbs) • Number and location of drains directly discharging in the river incl. information on the volume of untreated sewage-34 • Current status of Faecal sludge management and disposal of septage- Fecal sludge generated in Ulb is being transported to FSTP of Jal Nigam Varanasi. • Sewerage network system and number of connected households 19622 Ghazipur, 4863 Zamania, 3505 Saidpur. • Decentralised rainwater harvesting facilities- N/A • Drainage congestion- No • Capacity of urban drainage systems (especially of combined drainage systems)NA • Number of new STPs implemented-1 • Treatment capacity added-21MLD • km of underground sewerage network added and km of open drainage systems replaced NA • km of underground sewerage network added and km of open drainage systems replaced NA • FSSM plan developed; m³ of faecal sludge properly treated and recycled; Number of safe sludge disposal sites-NIL • Length of separate sewage system implemented NA • m³ of solid waste prevented from entering the environment NA • % of intensive livestock rearing in urban and peri urban areas reduced NA • Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published-Awareness activities is being done 2-3 in months by Ulbs. 		
	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of WQ stations established (including sensors installed; equipped with sampling kits); number of WQ samples taken-2 nos. sensors based real time water quality monitoring stations installed and commissioned at Tarighat, Ghazipur and Devkali, Saidpur Pumping station. 2 water quality monitoring stations has also established at Tarighat, Ghazipur & Bhusaula Road Bridge, Saidpur, District-Ghazipur. • Number of qualified personnel trained in WQ monitoring -2 nos. S.A. , 2 nos. L.A., 1 no M.A. & 8 nos. JRF • QA/QC procedures for WQ data established; Number of personnel trained in WQ, monitoring ((taking samples, lab work, analysis of WQ data etc.) -2 nos. S.A., 2 nos. L.A., 1 no M.A. & 8 nos. JRF • Number of qualified personnel for WQ monitoring -2 nos. S.A. , 2 nos. L.A., 1 no M.A. & 8 nos. JRF • WQ monitoring programme established; Number of measurement points that can be compared with each other and are included in the evaluation-34 untapped drains (8 drains in Saidpur, Nagar Panchayat, 23 drains in Ghazipur City & 3 drains in Zamania, Nagar Palika Parishad) are being monitored weekly by UPPCB. 2 River water quality monitoring locations i.e. from River Ganga after confluence with River Gomti in Saidpur and Downstream of River Ganga near near Tarighat, Ghazipur being monitored by UPPCB twice in a month district-Ghazipur. • Percentage of personnel trained- All staff are trained • Number of pollution sources where pollution has abated and now meet WQ 		

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
		standards-21 MLD STP is under construction in Nagar Palika Parishad, Ghazipur		
2	Pathogenic and organic pollution	<p>a) Arrangement of Treatment of High BOD, in case of untapped drains before meeting any river like Bioremediation, Phytoremediation etc.- Bioremediation for treatment of BOD on untapped drains is being done by ulbs.</p> <p>b) Monitoring of drain after treatment- N/A</p> <p>c) Arrangement of treatment of Total Coliforms (TC)&Fecal Coliform (FC) at STPs before discharge into any river- STP is not installed yet in the district. Hence not applicable.</p>	Urban Development Department UPPCB	Alternative treatment of sewage by bioremediation process is being done.
	Data Needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of drains with bar screen Remedial measures taken for the treatment of untreated drains Disinfection systems and techniques used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34 Bioremediation No any 	
3	Ground water contamination	<p>Status of Ground water quality at various locations.</p> <p>In case ground water quality is impacted then show its probable causes (geogenic /anthropogenic) and action plan for its remediation-No ground water monitoring sites.</p> <p>Latest test reports-N/A</p>	UP Ground Water Department UPPCB	Pre monsoon and post monsoon report attached as annexure 4.
	Data Needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing rainwater harvesting structures-80 Nos Existing water conservation practices - Roof top rain water harvesting practices Type, no and capacity of rejuvenated water bodies and further scope for rejuvenation (type, no and capacity) -20 Existing groundwater recharge systems- 80 R.W.H, 20 Soak pit Zonal Groundwater budget (including groundwater abstraction rates, natural groundwater.recharge etc.)- NA Areas with groundwater pollution and pollution type--No such area identified in the district Main aquifer and their storage capacity - Unconfined Aquifer Zones where surface-groundwater interaction is high-Not assessed by department Existing Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) systems-80 R.W.H scope for groundwater recharge / MAR systems (locations / area, capacity, water source and usage purpose)- - Roof top rain water harvesting practices Local abstraction regulations- District Ground water council established for regulations under the GW Act 2019 		

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark								
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquifer mapping- Report CGWA UP-NCR GW budget (incl. GW abstraction rates and purposes)-NA Trend of water levels- Ground water level table attached Well register (permissions for extraction)- <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total well Registered</th> <th>Agriculture</th> <th>Domestic</th> <th>Industry/commercial/bulk user</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>06</td> <td>01</td> <td>01</td> <td>04</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> No and locations of illegal well fields-N/A Number of catchments for which the long-term sustainable groundwater yield has been updated/determined- Long term sustainable GW yield has been setup for all catchment as per GEC-22recomendations Number of catchments for which the SAFE criteria has been updatedp- Assessment reports for all 16 unit is attached with report. Area/catchment for which groundwater monitoring system has been established-Ground water monitoring System {PIZOMETERS & DWLRS} are established in all 16 assessment. Number of catchments/areas for which a permitting system for groundwater abstraction has been set up-District Ground water council set up for permitting GW Abstraction in all 16 assessment unit in the district. Number of awareness and education events conducted messages, news and articles published- awareness programme on water conservation and- 10-15 (approx) Awareness education event are conducted throughout the year. Number of private wells monitored-150 private well monitored under Departmental scheme. Number of recharge ponds, wetlands and floodplains established, maintained, protected-N/A Number of recharge wells established-N/A Number of dry wells prepared for groundwater recharge-N/A Number of percolation pits, infiltration pits, and small recharge ponds established-N/A m³ of rainwater and grey water used for groundwater recharge-N/A Areas for which financial incentives have been created for groundwater recharge-N/A Number of Recharge systems monitored-N/A Areas for which groundwater recharge suitability maps have been created and groundwater recharge has been mainstreamed into general planning processes-N/A number of recharge systems that are improved through agreements between stakeholders-N/A 	Total well Registered	Agriculture	Domestic	Industry/commercial/bulk user	06	01	01	04		
Total well Registered	Agriculture	Domestic	Industry/commercial/bulk user									
06	01	01	04									
4	Industrial effluents	<p>Details of Grossly Polluting industries and CETPs (including production, sector, ETP status, discharge, intermediate and final discharge point, Compliance status, Action taken in case of default.)</p> <p>1. Lords Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Nandganj, Saidpur, Ghazipur</p>	UP Pollution Control Board/ UPSIDC/NMCG	<p>No any CETP is installed in District - Ghazipur.</p> <p>Detail status of Grossly Polluting industries is attached as Annexure-3</p>								

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
		2. Govt. Opium and Alkaloids Factory, Ghazipur		
	Data Needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of polluting industries sector wise high lighting GPIs/WPIs- Total 2 nos. of GPIs industries are situated in District-Ghazipur List of GPI/WPIs-Details of Grossly Polluting industries is attached as Annexure-1 Total Industrial Effluents generated- 50 KLD Total Capacity of treatment facilities available and its utilisation -Yes Number of ETPs/CETPS installed and functioning condition in the district- ETP Installed and functional in GPIs industries. No any CETP installed or proposed at present in District-Ghazipur. Status of connectivity of ETPs with CETPs/Untreated discharge in drains No any Total Show Causes and closure direction given for non-compliance of- industries in the district- No any. Existing law enforcement instruments/policies-No any Water quality (indicator parameter BOD, COD and DO and parameters of main concern)) downstream of major industrial pollution stretches.-Water quality monitoring report of River Ganga at down stream near Tarighat, Ghazipur is attached as Annexure-2 		
5	Agro- based pollution	<p>Steps taken to reduce the use of High pesticide (insecticides, herbicides etc.) application along the river basin in agricultural fields like natural farming,use of nano fertilizer, herbicides etc.</p> <p>In this regard, the total land covered under agriculture department is 260 thousand hectare while the amount and types of fertilizers which are used in the district like Urea, DAP, MOP and pesticides.Major crops sowed by farmers are Paddy, wheat, gram and lentils.Farming practices used by farmers are integrated farming system, diversified cropping system.Crops grown in river beds and river banks are millets, mustard and vegetables. Along with this, there are level of sensitization commounities to sensitize the local farmers on reducing the dependency on chemical fertilizers like kisan pathsala. Farmers are also being made aware by seminars and trainings. 1258 number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published in the district.Total 271000 Farmers sensitized and trained in sensible field application of fertilizers.</p>	Agriculture Department	15% of total agricultural land (260 Thousand Ha.) is under organic farming in the district.The farmers are being encouraged to take up organic farming through various training programme.
	Data Needs (Indicative)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Quality (indicator parameter BOD and DO and parameters of main concern such as pathogens, organic and chemical contaminants, sediments) downstream of major domestic pollution stretches-NIL Land under agriculture -260 thousand hectare Amount and types of fertilizers and pesticides used (in kg per ha)- UREA-260KG/Ha 	

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAP-125KG/Ha • MOP-100KG/Ha • PESTICIDE-2 LTR/Ha • Major crops and average yields (in ton per ha)- • PADDY-2.67(TON PER Ha) • WHEAT-3.74(TON PER Ha) • GRAM-1.83(TON PER Ha) • LENTIL-1.50(TON PER Ha) • Farming practices/techniques-Integrated Farming System, Diversified Farming System. • Parameters of main concern from agricultural runoff and their highest concentrations • Burning practices-NA • Crops grown in river beds and river banks-MILLETS, MUSTARD AND VEGETABLES • % of land under organic farming-15% • Level of sensitization of communities on reducing dependency on chemical fertilizers- KISAN PATHSALA,FARMERS TRAINING,WORKSHOP,SEMINARS ETC. • Involvement of women in farming and their roles-27% • Per farmer and crop irrigation water availability-95% • Irrigation water usage pattern (water use per ha and crop or yield)-SPRINKLER AND DRIP IRRIGATION METHOD • Existing measures to predict water shortages--NA • Existing measures to overcome water shortages in agriculture-NA • Existing measures to control unauthorized use of irrigation water-NA • Cropping patterns, crop variety used and cropping cycle, crops discouraged and promoted-DISCOURAGED FOR RICE-WHEAT CROPPING SYSTEM AND PROMOTES TO CULTIVATON OF MILLETS, PULSES AND OILSEED CROPS. • Irrigation practices and sources-CANALS AND TUBEWELLS. • Status of implementation of participatory irrigation management act-NA • Status of water users' associations in irrigation systems-NA • Information about progressive farmers in the district and practices adopted for sustainable agriculture and efficient water use-90% • Identify and map rivulets, local rivers and their proximity to irrigation canals--NA • Plans for revival of these rivulets/local rivers through saved water meant for irrigation--NA • Existing reservoirs/ponds in the irrigation system (number and capacity)- NA • Existing political incentives for efficient irrigation practices, incentives for inefficient practices such as canal irrigation, irrigation fee charged on crop bases rather on water use, etc. -NA • Irrigation practices and efficiency, cases of excessive irrigation SPRINKLER AND DRIP IRRIGATION METHOD 		

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occurrence of heavy rain events-NA • Feasibility of groundwater usage for different purposes (e.g. groundwater quality, Use of fertilisers and / or pesticide)-PRAKRITI KHETI, GAU ADHARIT KHETI, ORGANIC BASED FARMING. • Constructions of tube wells (especially state tube wells)-NA • Number of farmers sensitized and trained in sensible field application of fertilizers-27100 • Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published • Area converted to organic farming- 1258 • Length of riparian zones established-NA
6	Treated discharge from STP/ CETP	Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.	Urban Development Department, Namami Gange & Grameen Jalapurti Department, Housing & Urban Planning Department, Infrastructure & Industrial Development Department	No STP and CETP are installed in the district
	Data Needs (Indicative)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of treated sewage recycled / type of use -NIL • Treated water used in agriculture MLD-NIL • Treated water used in civil construction MLD-NIL • Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD-NIL • Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD-NIL • Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD- NIL • Treated water used by Refinery MLD- NIL • Treated water used for any other purpose MLD- NIL
7	Biomedical waste	No. of Health Care Facilities -383 No. of Beds- 5732 Total BMW Generated – 1451 Kg/day Treatment Capacity - 1451 Kg/day Gap if any -No Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter HCF/CBWTF - Notice sent to defaulter HCFs	Medical, Health & Family Welfare Department/UPPCB	CBWTF M/s Silcon Welfare Society, Banka, Bahadurganj, Ghazipur is working for treatment and disposal of Biomedical Waste.
	Data Needs (Indicative)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of points generating BMW-383 nos. of HCFs • Total BMW generation TPA-530 TPA • Total BMW treated TPA-530 TPA • Total Untreated BMW TPA-Nil • No. of units members of CBWTF-383 nos. of HCFs are the members of CBWTF • No. of units required to be member of CBWTF but are not-No any • No. of CBWTF in district-One no. CBWTF namely M/s Silcon Welfare Society,

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
				<p>Banka Bahadurganj, Ghazipur is working for treatment and disposal of Biomedical Waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of illegal BMW disposal sites-No any identified Number of sources at an illegal disposal site-No any identified
8	Hazardous waste dumping	<p>a) Status of Hazardous waste dumped at Kanpur Dehat- Not related to Ghazipur district.</p> <p>b) Status of Ground water after waste removal- Not applicable</p>	District Administration/UPPCB	N/A
	Data Needs (Indicative)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of industries generating hazardous waste-One no. namely Government Opium And Alkaloid Works,Ghazipur Total HW generation TPA-20 TPA Total HW treated TPA-20 TPA Total Untreated HW TPA-No any No of industries members of CHWTSDF-No any No of Industries required to be member of CHWTSDF but are not-No any No of CHWTSDF in district-No any Location of illegal HW disposal sites-No any Number of sources at an illegal disposal site-No any identified.
9	MSW/ legacy waste disposal	<p>Nagar Palika Parishad Ghazipur-</p> <p>a) MSW Generation- 50TPD</p> <p>b) Processing Capacity- 50 TPD(UNDER CONSTRUCTION)</p> <p>c) Gap - 0</p> <p>d) Proposed/Under Construction MSW facility- None</p> <p>e) Other best practices adopted - MRF is functional in the ulb.</p> <p>f) Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter- None</p> <p>g) Ground Water monitoring around the facility- None</p> <p>Nagar palika parishad Zamania-</p> <p>a) MSW Generation-2 TPD</p> <p>b) Processing Capacity-2TPD</p> <p>c) Gap --0</p> <p>d) Proposed/Under Construction MSW facility- None</p> <p>e) Other best practices adopted - MRF is functional in the ulb.</p> <p>f) Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter- None</p> <p>g) Ground Water monitoring around the facility- None</p> <p>Nagar panchayat Saidpur-</p> <p>a) MSW Generation-9 TPD</p> <p>b) Processing Capacity-5TPD</p> <p>c) Gap -4TPD</p> <p>d) Proposed/Under Construction MSW facility-</p>	Urban Development Department UPPCB	MRF facility is available in all the ulbs of the District.

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark	
		None e) Other best practices adopted - MRF is functional in the ulb. f) Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter-None g) Ground Water monitoring around the facility-None			
		a. Legacy waste- 3000 MT. b.Processing capacity- Under processing c.Gap-None d. Proposed/Under Construction processing facility-None e. Status of leachate and its Management-None f.Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter-N/A g. Ground water monitoring around the facility-There is no processing facility	Urban Development Department UPPCB		
	Data needs (Indicative)		Ghazipur	Saidpur	Zamania
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status of solid waste management - 	41 ton/ dry waste Dispose on MRF wet waste Dispose CP	9 ton/ dry waste Dispose on MRF wet waste Dispose CP	12 ton/ dry waste Dispose on MRF wet waste Dispose CP
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status of green infrastructure / percentage of urban sealing 	N/A	N/A	No
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of drains with bar screen 	23	6	03
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Solid and biomedical waste generation trends and typology of waste 	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disposal practices (% of unregulated disperse, informal sump sites, official collection sports, good and bad practices) 	N/A	N/A	Good Practices
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment facilities, their capacities and functioning conditions 	N/A	N/A	N/A
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total solid waste generated in main cities / entire district 	41 ton/Day	9 ton/day	12 ton/Day
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legacy waste sites (number and size) 	2000MT	1000MT	0
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation at source / waste collection & transportation / processing capacity/ disposal and recycling facilities 	Door to door collection, MRF centre working.	Door to door collection	No
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status of Garbage Vulnerable 	01	NONE	No

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
		Points (GVPs)/Locations where		
		• riverbeds are used as dumping sites	No	NO
		• Number of solid waste generation points (households, blocks, or wards) that separate their waste; number of financial incentives implemented; number of waste collectors that only collect separated waste	25 wards	25
		• Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published	02-03 programme/month	2/3
		• Number of households/blocks/wards that participate in the door-to-door segregated waste collection program	25 wards, 11400 HH segregated.	25
		• Area that have implemented sweeping program	100% sweeping	Regular sweeping is being done.
		• Number of waste deposit points established	25	-
		• Number of large markets with new bio-waste collection and processing facilities	3 large market, Bio-waste-0	02
		• Number trucks used	Total Vehicle-34 (Tractor-08, Dumper-02, Tempo-06, Mini Tipper-18)	Mini tippers and tractors are being used. tractor trollys are being used.
		• Number of decentralized waste processing and recycling centers established	N/A	N/A
		• Number of landfills established	01	01
		• Number of (bio)mining sites established	N/A	N/A
		• Number of river-bank cleanups implemented	23	4-5
		• Number of cleaning events	2-3 programs/month	2-3 programs/month

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number plastic traps implemented 	23	No
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number legacy waste dumping sites capped 	Under process	No
10	Ecological flow	<p>a) Notification of Ecological flow- The central Government under the Environment Protection Act 1986 has notified the minimum environmental flow for the River Ganga that has to be maintained at various locations on the river. The central water commission (CWC) is the designated authority for supervision, monitoring and regulation of flows. The central Government through National mission for clean Ganga (NMCG) may directly release of additional water in the river Ganga to meet special demand as and when required. The e-flow of river Ganga in Ghazipur district is maintained.</p> <p>b) Steps taken for maintaining Ecological flow/ status of compliance of the E flow notifications- To monitor the compliance of e-flow notification regular meeting of district Ganga committee and district environment committee is being held. Requirement for the clean Ganga river, the minimum quantity and timing of freshwater flows and levels necessary to sustain aquatic ecosystems which in turn support human, cultures, economies, sustainable livelihoods and well being is required for maintaining Environmental flow.</p>	Irrigation Department	The e-flow of river Ganga in Ghazipur district is maintained as per the norms of Central water commission(cwc).
	Data Needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying critical components of the flow regime that govern the environmental conditions (e.g. dry and wet season base flows, and different-sized high flows and floods) Water levels of the river during the year (especially dry season) 51.000 metre at Steamer Ghat, Ghazipur. River water quality during dry season-N/A Impacts on freshwater biodiversity and habitats and their ecosystem services-N/A Identifying critical components of the flow regime that govern the environmental conditions (e.g. dry and wet season base flows, and different-sized high flows and floods) -N/A SurfaceBasinwaterbudgetsinclprecipitation,seasonalwaterlevelsandriverflowtrend during the year) -N/A List and status of dams, barrages, anicuts, embankments, small pond areas etc. and their design storage capacities-N/A Siltation status of surface water bodies-N/A Current effective Surface water storage capacity per rainfall-N/A 		

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encroachment status of surface water bodies–Ganga, key rivers, ponds and wetlands- N/A Surface water usages(incl floods) -N/A Number of extreme rain events (in the past and expected for the future) -N/A Drainage congestion- No Capacity of urban drainage systems (especially of combined drainage systems) -N/A Decentralised rainwater harvesting systems-N/A MappingandstatusofwetlandsintheriverbasinincludingAmritSarovarscreated-N/A Status of wetland health MoEFCCtemplate-9indicators-N/A Status of urban wetlands in all ULBs-N/A Reasonsfortactandunhealthywetlandsandtheireffectsontheriverwaterquality-N/A What (if any) systems are there to manage e-flows (are there water-allocation mechanisms?) -N/A Number of water bodies assessed, and EF requirements identified-N/A Number of Environmental Flow requirements integrated into operation policies-N/A Number of measures implemented-N/A Number of locations on river/s where joint E-Flows monitoring is being done-N/A Frequency of joint E-Flows monitoring-N/A 		
11	Flood plain zoning/ demarcation and encroachment removal	<p>a) Notification of Flood Plain Zone-Flood plain zoning is a land use planning strategy that designates specific areas along rivers and water bodies for various use based on their susceptibility to flooding. The aim of flood plain zoning is to regulate development in these areas to minimize the potential damage and risks associated with floods.</p> <p>Till the demarcation of the flood plains and identification of permissible and non-permissible activities by the state Government 100 Meters from the edge of the river would be treated as no development/ Construction zone.</p> <p>b) Status of Demarcation of Flood Plain Zone-Flood plain zone is officially not demarcated till date. Crops sown mainly on river bank are maize, moong, masseur, peas, gram, mustard, pumpkin, water melons etc.</p> <p>c) Steps for removal of encroachment- As there is no floodplain demarcation done, this step could not be followed.</p> <p>d) Details of development of Bio diversity Parks/plantation done- There are no Biodiversity parks in the district but for the development of biodiversity park, land demarcation has been done and working plan also has been prepared and proposed.</p>	Irrigation Department Forest Department	No floodplain zone demarcation has been done in the district. No biodiversity park. but Land demarcation for development has been done.

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
	Data needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment sites in urban areas (no. and length)-N/A • Total area of floodplain and riverine zones being encroached upon-Flood plain is not identified in Ghazipur District. • Owners of encroached land-N/A • Crops grown in river beds and river banks-Water melon, maize, vegetables, Potatoes. • Agriculture practices-Integrated and diversifies system. • Extent of Pallage farming and agro-chemicals used-No • % of critical infrastructure protected from flooding-N/A • % of unauthorized encroachments removed- N/A • Number of infrastructure elements whose resilience to flooding has increased- PWD Roads. • Area of new floodplain created- N/A • m³ of direct run-off reduced and recharged into the groundwater by (small) catchments restored--N/A • Number of check dams established and trees along the river planted- N0 • Number of embankments build and heighten- N0 • Number of wetlands delineated and demarcated- N0 • Number of wetlands assessed- N/A • Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published-Awareness Programme is being done by different Department. • Number of administrative and legal measures implemented- No • Number of wetlands monitored- No • Number of people capacitated Wetland Health Assessment conducted for number of wetlands. -N/A • Length of the river for which floodplain boundaries are established-N/A • Length of the river for which floodplain boundaries are protected-N/A • Length of the river for which illegal activities have been removed from the floodplain- N/A • Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published-N/A • Number of households and settlements relocated from floodplains-N/A • km of waterfronts regenerated-N/A • km of riverbanks free of solid waste dumping-N/A • Length of river with organic farming in the floodplain-N/A • Length of river with floodplain regenerated-N/A • Length of river with floodplains adequately monitored-N/A • Number of enforcement measures implemented-N/A 		
12	Tributaries identified as drains (character of river changed permanently)	<p>a) No. of drains which were initially identified as Tributary of main river in the irrigation records- none</p> <p>b) If the drains were identified initially as tributary then steps taken for revival of its identity- No such drains are identified.</p>	Irrigation Department	There are no such drains which were initially identified as tributaries of main River in the irrigation records. similarly there are no such river which has turned drain

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
				as on today.
	Data Needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have any drain renamed as river, describe Are there any tributaries named as drain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO NO 	
13	Mining	<p>Steps taken for Unregulated and illegal sand mining in various stretches of rivers and action taken-</p> <p>Ganga, Gomti, Gangi, Beson, Magai, Bhaisai, Karmanasa and Tons river flow in the district. From time to time Mining department of district investigates and takes action against illegal mining and charges 6 times the fine of royalty charges. But there are no such cases of illegal sand mining still monitoring is being done on regular basis.</p>	Mining Department	There are no such cases of illegal sand mining still monitoring is being done on regular basis.
	Data Needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of sand-mining sites in the district -3 Commercial mining hotspots to be identified along with the info about quantum of sand mining-It is important to observe the impact of sand mining on the communities and do analyse whether child labour exists. Status of channels (degradation and erosion) Status and usage of groundwater resources below (level etc.) Length of river with continuous monitoring of mining activities Number of illegal sand mining activities detected Number of administrative and legal measures established and implemented Number of joint surveys conducted and reports submitted to district authorities Number of sites recovered from mining activities and freed up 		
14	Odour/ smell nuisance from all drains and some rivers as well	Identification of stretches of drains and rivers where taken for control of the same. Odour/ smell nuisance is detected and steps- None	Urban Development Department	There is no such river stretches in the district which emits foul smell.
	Data Needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of drains/rivers - Not identified Geographical coordinates-N/A Stretches with odour nuisance -None Problematic locations mapped -None Measures initiated/planned (pH maintenance to control formation of mercaptans)-N/A Cleaning frequency of drains-Ongoing process River Surface cleaning - N/A Ghat Cleaning Activities - It has been done by DGC members 		

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
15	Tourism	a) Identification of stretches of river where tourism is promoted b) Steps taken for control of pollution and sustainable development of these places of tourism importance	Tourism Department	There is no any identified stretches of river to promote tourism
	Data Needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All measures adopted for Eco Tourism -NA Ban of FOL based motor boats-NA Establishment of camera on Ghats/Jetties/ Boat Clubs for enforcement -NA River bank Clean Up Campaigns -Clean up campaign also has been held on the occasion of Swachhata hi Sewa Pakhwada with the help of district administration. Ghat Clean Up activities - Clean up activities held on 1/10/2023 (collector Ghat), on the occasion of Swachhata hi Sewa Pakhwada with the help of district administration. Ban of Single use Plastics and other non-bio degradable items - 		
16	Afforestation/ Plantation/ restoration of floodplains	Steps taken for Afforestation/ Plantation/ restoration of floodplains along 10 Km of main river stretches- A total of 134.5 hectares of land have been planted in the year 2023-2024 within 10 kms of main river to restore the flood plains and to increase green cover along with conservation of soil and stablize the bank of river and also decrease soil erosion. Name of the species of planted plants are Jamun (Syzygium cumini), Arjun (Termenalia arjuna), Gutel (Trewia nudiflora) etc.	Forest Department	Plantation is being done by forest department in each and every year which also facilitates the other activities like soil conservation and river restoration.
	Data Needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length of the river with established dense vegetation- m² afforested- A total of 134.50000 meter square of land has been planted in the year 2023-2024 within 10 kms of main river to restore the floodplains. No of Saplings Planted-2,35000 Name of species - Jamun,Arjun,Gutel etc. Year of plantation-2023-2024 Area of Plantation -134.5 Name and number of Ganga Nurseries established -Kendriya Paudhshala in Saidpur Range. Others -NA 		
17	Best practices adopted in district for sewage treatment, industrial effluent treatment, waste management	a. Ganga swachhata pakhwada is being organized every year on march 16th to 31st in district which promotes awareness in local people to keep the river clean and not throw the plastic and solid waste in the drains/river/lake/water bodies. b. District Ganga Committee is constituted in the district to better moderate the activities and issue direction to the masses and the stakeholders involved in the restoration of rivers. c. Organic farming is being promoted among the farmers by the agriculture departments.	DGC and member departments	

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Concerning Department	Remark
	or eco friendly novel ideas.	d. Ganga Aarti are also being conducted on Ghats. During Ganga Aarti masses are sensitized towards keeping Ganga clean and other related important issues.		
*	In case the district has a tributary of river Ganga, the information about that tributary must be prepared and provided in the format above separately in addition to the information about river Ganga- Gomti, Gangi, Beson, Magai, Bhaisai, Karmnasha and Tons rivers are passing from the district Ghazipur as tributary of river Ganga.			

Chapter-5

Activities under Namami Gange Programme-

To incorporate a participatory approach in various aspects of planning, design, development and management of the water resources schemes with a view to eventually transfer the management of created facilities to the user groups/ local bodies. Ongoing work under Namami Gange programme in the district areas follows-

1. Jal Shakti Abhiyan- Focuses on saving and conserving rainwater. It involves the states and all stakeholders to create rainwater harvesting structures suitable to climatic conditions and sub-strata.

2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)-

The objectives of the scheme is to provide up to 100 days of unskilled manual work in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand resulting in creation of productive assets.

3. Arth Ganga- It implies a sustainable development model with a focus on economic activities related to Ganga. It involves natural farming which involves chemical free farming on 10 km. on either side of river and promotion of cow dung as fertilizer through Gobardhan scheme

5.1 Enforcement activities-

Gomti, Gangi, Beson, Magai, Bhaisai and Tons river flow in the district. From time to time Mining Department of district investigates and take action against illegal mining and charges 6 times the fine of royalty charge. Mining department is continuously monitoring that there are no instances of sand mining in floodplains of river Ganga. Along with this Forest department monitors if there is case of hunting of aquatic fauna in river Ganga.

5.2 Livelihood Generation-

As per data of district statistical book 2022:-

- Farmers-35.80%
- Agricultural labouress-28.70%
- Own small enterprises-5.00%
- Others-30.50%

5.3 General and Mass awareness-

- **Through IEC and school outreach activities-**

Time to time public awareness programme is being conducted in the district through I.EC activities in which NYKS, NSS, NCC, UPDASP and schools have made special contributions. In these activities-

- Street plays
- Padyatra,
- Cleanliness Drive
- Ganga Arti
- Knowledge competitions
- Ganga Utsav
- Nadi Utsav
- Pledge
- Afforestation



Padyatra



Cultural Programe at Ganga Ghat



Nukkad Natak



Ganga Aarati



Ganga Exhibition



Penteng Competition

(IEC Activities)

- **Through Ganga Doot-**

Ganga doot selected in consultation with village based youth club (10 Ganga Doots selected from each of the Ganga village.) The youth under this category would be drawn from this respective panchayats and local villages and they work on voluntary basis.

The Ganga Doots and youth volunteers should facilitate the households in the process of construction of toilets with the support of Gram panchayat, block and district administration under their scheme.



Ganga Doot

- **Through Ganga Gram Sewa Samiti-**

Ganga Sewa Samiti is a non-political non-profit and non-religious organization. which is an organization established by grass root level social workers. The main objective of which is rural especially women belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes. we have to work for the social welfare of the people. To reduce the increasing drug addiction among the youth in the society and to bring awareness among the people about health and cleanliness Ganga Gram Sewa Samiti is also work for awareness regarding river cleanliness.

5.4 Linkages with Arth-Ganga-

To further drive pollution reduction, protection and rejuvenation of the Ganga River, the government introduced the Arth-Ganga Model in 2019. The model envisages sustainable development focusing on economic activities related to cleaning and rejuvenating the Ganga River. This is to strengthen the link between people and the river and ensure economic sustainability of interventions.

- Zero Budget Natural Farming involving chemical-free farming on 10 km on either side of the river, and the promotion of cow dung as fertiliser through the Gobardhan scheme.
- Monetisation of reuse of sludge and wastewater seeking to reuse treated water for irrigation, industries and revenue generation for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).
- Public participation in the development and sustenance of the Ganga River through economic partnerships and reliance.

Chapter-6

List of Key issues-

The rapid urbanization had put stress on its already existing problems on land, housing, water supply usage, sanitation and health facilities which had led to development of domestic and commercial infrastructure in a haphazard and unplanned manner. Unavailability of sewage treatment facilities adds to the problems of sewage treatment and disposal. Usage of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and their run-off from fields creates both land and water pollution. Uncontrolled garbage dumping near river bodies . The drainage network in the city is old and outdated and many portions are dilapidated which causes sewage/ sullage stagnation and water pollution. The issues existing in the district are classified into 4 clusters –

i) Water quality-

Due to Unavailability of sewage treatment facilities in Ghazipur district, Untapped drains, industrial effluents and domestic sewage direct falls in river which directly affects river water quality like BOD,COD, dissolved oxygen (DO), colour, PH, total coliform, fecal coliform.

ii) Water quantity-

Surface water contamination, Ground water contamination, water table near catchment area etc

iii) Ecological integrity -

High Sediment content in river, unauthorized sand mining, wetland encroachment, floodplain encroachment and flows that required to maintain integrity of riverine ecosystem.

iv) Capacity building and public participation-

In the District Ghazipur, local people are not that much aware about prevention, control and abatement of environmental and river pollution. So there is need of awareness programme for local people.

Chapter-7

Action plan of District Ganga committee-

DGC aims mainly at-

- Sewage Treatment Infrastructure.
- River front development.
- River-Surface cleaning.
- Biodiversity.
- Afforestation.
- Public Awareness.
- Industrial Effluent Monitoring.
- Ganga Gram.
- Wetland and small river rejuvenation.

7.1 Key stakeholders at District level

- **District administration authorities-**
Law & order, planning, development, and management activities.
- **Urban local bodies (ULBs) falling in the district**
Planning, development, upkeep and management activities.
- **Jal Nigam-**
Jal Nigam is responsible for planning, survey, design and execution of urban as well as rural water supply and sewage schemes in the state of Uttar Pradesh. In addition to above the Nigam has also been authorized as a construction agency.
- **Irrigation Department-**
Canal Construction, tube wells, flood protection works and construction of reservoirs for the purpose of water conservation and generation of electricity and anti-erosion works.
- **Public Works Department-**
Construction, maintenance and planning of roads, bridges and government buildings.

- **Division/ District Office of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Department-**

Forest officers are responsible for the forests, environment and wildlife-related issues of forest and are relentlessly working for its sustainability.

- **Agriculture Department-**

The main work of Department is to encourage food & nutritional security. The department provides various schemes, public friendly plans, soil testing, seeds, pesticides and information about machines for agriculture and soil conservation schemes.

- **District Panchayat Raj Department-**

The civic functions relating to sanitation, cleaning of public roads, minor irrigation, public toilets and lavatories, primary health care, vaccination, the supply of drinking water, constructing public wells, rural electrification, social health and primary and adult education, etc.

- **District Education Department -**

Education laws, policies and regulations; Implementing approved education and sports development plans, strategies and programmes.

- **District e-Governance Department -**

National Informatics Centre (NIC) provides nationwide ICT infrastructure to support e-Governance services and various initiatives of Digital India in design, development and implementation of various e-Governance initiatives and Digital India programme.

- **Individual community representatives or organisations-**

Local representatives of the community and involvement of NYK, UPDASP, NCC, NSS and others are essential to highlight the local concerns.

Chapter-8

Ongoing Financial Programme under Namami Gange-

Various projects at District level were taken up by the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

8.1 Swachh Bharat Mission

Swachha Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched with two components: SBM (Gramin) and SBM (Urban). Mission aims to construction of household and community owned toilets, their usage and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) for achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus India. Rural component is implemented by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the urban one is implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The government made a provision of Rs. 12,000 per toilet as financial incentive for promoting the toilet construction and its usage.

Urban Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 was launched in October, 2021 with the mission to make all our cities 'Garbage Free'. SBM-Urban 2.0 will focus on: (i) sludge management, (ii) waste-water treatment, (iii) source segregation of garbage, (iv) reduction in single-use plastics and (v) control of air pollution caused by construction.

8.2- Organic farming by UPDASP under Namami Gange Scheme-

In district Ghazipur, Agriculture Department & UPDASP are doing work to promote Organic Farming. In financial year 2023-24 pending payment of 2801412.00 Rupees has been done to the suspended farmers of the financial year 2021-22.

Chapter-9

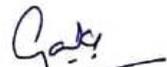
Concluding Remarks-

River Ganga flows dividing about one third of Ghazipur District. Its total length is 90 Km. There are total 75 Gram Panchayat with 105 Ganga Grams situated on its bank. In the district total 08 tributaries flows with river Ganga which proves that Ganga river is the lifeline of Ghazipur.

Ghazipur district is mainly agricultural district where most of the population depend on agriculture, where the need of water for the irrigation and daily work is fulfilled by river Ganga and its tributaries. Ghazipur district is preceded by Varanasi district which is a more dense urban area. After which river Ganga enters in district Ghazipur. After crossing the more organized area like Kanpur, Allahabad/Prayagraj and Varanasi the Ganga river entering in the Ghazipur district before that its water more become more polluted. But in Ghazipur district with its tributaries the water of Ganga river become cleaner and purer than anywhere else. To keep it upto standard in the district various project works are being carried out by various departments of the district. In present as per report of UPPCB the water quality of river Ganga at upstream point (Bhusawal), Dissolved oxygen is 7.5 mg/L While BOD and COD of water is 3.3 mg/L and 13.6 mg/L while at downstream (Tarighat) Dissolved oxygen is 6.7 mg/L, while BOD and COD is 15.8 mg/L which indicate that Ganga water is cleaner & Purer. The district administration is making so much efforts to keep it clean and pure.


 Divisional Forest Officer,
 Member Convenor,
 District Ganga Committee,
 Ghazipur


 Chief Development Officer,
 Nodal Officer,
 District Ganga Committee,
 Ghazipur


 District Magistrate,
 Chairman,
 District Ganga Committee,
 Ghazipur

Annexures

Analysis report of drains in Ghazipur

Sr No	District	Drain Name	Sample Date	Color (Hazen)	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	BOD Before Treatment (mg/L)	BOD After Treatment (mg/L)	Total Coliform (MPN/100 mL)	Faecal Coliform (MPN/100 mL)	TSS (mg/L)	COD (mg/L)
1	Ghazipur	Gorawa Drain	28-08-2023	25	7.29	1.7	52	34	2100000	1100000	118	202
2	Ghazipur	Kankarwa Drain	28-08-2023	25	7.26	1.6	54	38	2400000	1400000	114	210
3	Ghazipur	Karpurimai Ghat Drain	28-08-2023	25	7.28	1.7	52	36	2000000	1100000	110	188
4	Ghazipur	Harizan Basti	28-08-2023	25	7.24	1.4	56	42	3100000	2100000	126	204
5	Ghazipur	Samshan Ghat	28-08-2023	25	7.29	1.5	54	40	2700000	1700000	122	214
6	Ghazipur	Rui Mandi	28-08-2023	25	7.26	1.7	52	40	2600000	1300000	114	210
7	Ghazipur	Budhava Mahadeva	28-08-2023	25	7.25	1.3	50	36	2800000	1700000	110	212
8	Ghazipur	Mugal Pura	28-08-2023	25	7.24	1.5	56	40	3100000	2100000	112	198
9	Ghazipur	Posta Ghat	28-08-2023	25	7.28	1.4	54	40	2600000	1300000	122	186
10	Ghazipur	Theri Bazar	28-08-2023	25	7.3	1.8	52	40	2300000	1300000	110	182
11	Ghazipur	Khirki Ghat	28-08-2023	25	7.29	1.7	58	38	2400000	1400000	128	210
12	Ghazipur	Anzahi Ghat	28-08-2023	25	7.28	1.6	52	36	2800000	1700000	124	202
13	Ghazipur	Chetnat Ghat	28-08-2023	25	7.25	1.4	56	42	2300000	1300000	118	196
14	Ghazipur	Stimer Ghat	28-08-2023	25	7.26	1.6	58	40	2600000	1700000	128	214
15	Ghazipur	Gola Ghat	28-08-2023	25	7.29	1.5	52	36	2800000	1700000	120	206
16	Ghazipur	Maksud Ghat	28-08-2023	25	7.28	1.8	54	40	3100000	2100000	124	214
17	Ghazipur	Collector Ghat	28-08-2023	25	7.29	2	50	32	2100000	1100000	112	186
18	Ghazipur	Dadri Ghat	28-08-2023	25	7.28	1.8	52	40	2400000	1400000	120	204
19	Ghazipur	Naupura	28-08-2023	25	7.3	1.4	52	38	2700000	1700000	120	186
20	Ghazipur	Sai Mandir	28-08-2023	25	7.29	1.6	54	36	2000000	1700000	112	184
21	Ghazipur	Afim Factory Colony	28-08-2023	25	7.27	1.5	54	40	2600000	1300000	124	220
22	Ghazipur	Mahala Basti (Sikandpur)	28-08-2023	25	7.29	1.3	54	40	3300000	2300000	114	194

29993

Sr No	District	Drain Name	Sample Date	Color (Hazen)	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	BOD Before Treatment (mg/L)	BOD After Treatment (mg/L)	Total Coliform (MPN/100 mL)	Faecal Coliform (MPN/100 mL)	TSS (mg/L)	COD (mg/L)
23	Ghazipur	D.M Banglo	28-08-2023	25	7.28	1.8	52	36	2300000	1300000	118	176
24	Ghazipur	Pear Nagar	28-08-2023	25	7.26	1.9	58	38	2500000	1300000	110	200
25	Ghazipur	Bada Mahadeva (Gora Bazar)	28-08-2023	25	7.27	1.8	54	34	2200000	1100000	120	190
26	Ghazipur	Bada Mahadeva (Adarsh Bazar)	28-08-2023	25	7.25	1.5	60	38	2500000	1300000	112	202
27	Ghazipur	Kot Ghat	28-08-2023	25	7.29	1.6	54	36	2700000	1700000	122	180
28	Ghazipur	Budenath Mahadew Ghat Drain	28-08-2023	25	7.3	2.1	50	34	2000000	1400000	116	172
29	Ghazipur	Pakka Ghat Drain	28-08-2023	25	7.28	1.8	56	38	2500000	1300000	120	178
30	Ghazipur	Sangat Ghat Drain	28-08-2023	25	7.25	1.6	50	34	2800000	1700000	112	166
31	Ghazipur	Mahaveer Ghat Drain	28-08-2023	25	7.27	1.7	54	36	2400000	1400000	132	196
32	Ghazipur	Ward No. 15 Malhiya Basti Drain	28-08-2023	25	7.33	1.8	50	34	2300000	1300000	108	172
33	Ghazipur	Rangmahal Ghat Drain	28-08-2023	25	7.31	1.5	56	40	2400000	1400000	130	194
34	Ghazipur	Jauharganj Drain	28-08-2023	25	7.28	1.7	52	38	2600000	1300000	106	182

Analysis report of River monitoring locations

Sr No	District	Sample Point	Frequency	Sample Date	Color (Hazen)	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	BOD (mg/L)	Total Coliform (MPN/100 mL)	Faecal Coliform (MPN/100 mL)	COD (mg/L)
1	Ghazipur	Downstream Tarighat	Weekly	25-09-2023	30	7.66	6.7	4.4	22000	13000	15.8
2	Ghazipur	After meeting the Gomti river, Bhusaval	Weekly	25-09-2023	20	7.76	7.2	3.5	13000	7900	13.2
3	Ghazipur	Downstream Tarighat	Weekly	18-09-2023	20	7.63	6.5	11.8	32000	22000	37.2
4	Ghazipur	After meeting the Gomti river, Bhusaval	Weekly	18-09-2023	10	7.72	7	12.2	33000	23000	37.8
5	Ghazipur	Downstream Tarighat	Weekly	11-09-2023	20	7.67	6.9	4.2	20000	11000	15.2
6	Ghazipur	After meeting the Gomti river, Bhusaval	Weekly	11-09-2023	10	7.81	7.7	3.2	1100	7400	12.8
7	Ghazipur	Downstream Tarighat	Weekly	04-09-2023	20	7.65	6.8	4.3	22000	11000	16.2
8	Ghazipur	After meeting the Gomti river, Bhusaval	Weekly	04-09-2023	10	7.78	7.5	3.3	13000	9300	13.6

List of Grossly Polluting industries Situated in District-Ghazipur

S. No.	Name and Address of Grossly Polluting industries.	Production	Sector	ETP status	Discharge	Intermediate and final discharge point
1	M/s Lords Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Ghazipur, Nandganj, Saidpur, Ghazipur.	Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA)	Distillery	-	Presently self closed due to own reason	-
2	M/s Government Opium and Alkaloid Works, Ghazipur.	Codeine, Narcotine, Phosphate, Thebaine and IMO Per 50 ton/annum	Pharmaceutical	Yes	Domestic 540 KLD, Industrial-50 KLD	River Ganga

Annexure-4

DIST NAME	GROUND WATER DATA	BLOCK	PRM_21	PRM_22	DIFF	PTM_21	PTM_22	DIFF
	BLOCK AVERAGE	Barachaur	5.04	6.33	-1.29	2.58	6.31	-3.73
	BLOCK AVERAGE	Bhadaura	5.63	5.61	0.02	1.27	2.84	-1.57
	BLOCK AVERAGE	Bhavarkol	3.98	3.86	0.12	1.44	1.87	-0.43
GHAZIPUR	BLOCK AVERAGE	Birno	4.12	4.29	-0.18	1.24	4.05	-2.81
	BLOCK AVERAGE	Deokali	9.70	9.07	0.63	5.32	7.28	-1.96
	BLOCK AVERAGE	Ghazipur	7.75	6.91	0.83	3.25	4.69	-1.44
	BLOCK AVERAGE	Jakhania	6.39	5.69	0.70	4.73	5.19	-0.46
	BLOCK AVERAGE	Jamania	5.94	6.04	-0.11	1.80	3.75	-1.96
	BLOCK AVERAGE	Karanda	9.74	8.63	1.11	5.64	6.45	-0.81
	BLOCK AVERAGE	Kasimabad	5.44	4.91	0.52	2.19	6.32	-4.13
	BLOCK AVERAGE	Manihari	6.00	5.64	0.35	1.50	4.64	-3.14
	BLOCK AVERAGE	Mardah	3.26	4.89	-1.63	1.08	3.98	-2.91
	BLOCK AVERAGE	Mohammadabad	5.76	7.28	-1.53	2.12	6.26	-4.13
	BLOCK AVERAGE	Reotipur	7.60	6.87	0.73	2.80	4.18	-1.38
	BLOCK AVERAGE	Sadat	4.76	4.57	0.19	1.30	3.69	-2.39
	BLOCK AVERAGE	Saidpur	8.68	8.00	0.68	5.50	7.23	-1.73

भूगर्भ जल विभाग रसायनिक प्रयोगशाला, लखनऊ पोस्ट – मानसून (2020–21)																							
भू-जल नमूनों के रसायनिक विश्लेषण परिणाम, जनपद गाजीपुर																							
प्राप्त नमूनों की संख्या 15											सम्पादित नमूनों की संख्या 15												
क्र० सं०	विकास खण्ड	ग्राम	एकत्रीकरण की तिथि	कूप का प्रकार	विद्युत चालकता माइक्राम्हास/से० मी० 25° से०	पी० एच०	कूल घुलनशील पदार्थ पी० पी० एम०	क्लोराइड	कार्बोनेट	बाईकार्बोनेट	सल्फेट	रासायनिक अवयव पी० पी० एम० में							सोडियम एडजापेशन रेश्यू	साइट इन्डेक्स	सोलिनिटी ग्रू	परिणाम	
												फ्लोराइड	नाइट्रेट	फास्फेट	पोटेशियम	कैल्शियम	मैगनीशियम	बोरान					सोडियम
1	Virno	JangipurMandi Parisar		H.P	670	7.86	370	18	86	127	40	0.23	0.27	0.30	2.90	28	33	0.25	14	0.43	-23.07	C ₂ S ₁	Good
2	Mardah	Pachotar Maha Vidhyalaya Marla		H.P	520	7.82	290	14	67	98	30	0.18	0.21	0.23	2.30	22	26	0.2	11	0.38	-23.38	C ₂ S ₁	Good
3	Bara Chaver	P.vidyalaya Malod		H.P	590	7.2	330	17	77	117	30	0.21	0.24	0.26	2.60	25	29	0.22	13	0.41	-23.23	C ₂ S ₁	Good
4	Bhaver Kol	Bhaver Kol Block Parisar		H.P	340	7.12	190	9.9	38	68	20	0.12	0.14	0.15	1.50	14	17	0.13	7	0.31	-23.76	C ₂ S ₁	Good
5	Muhammda Bad	P.Vidyalaya Daulat bad		H.P	330	7.1	190	9.9	48	68	20	0.12	0.14	0.15	1.60	14	17	0.13	8	0.32	-23.75	C ₂ S ₁	Good
6	Ravaitpur	Sar hula Hall Station		H.P	720	7.79	400	20	86	137	40	0.25	0.29	0.32	3.20	30	36	0.27	16	0.46	-22.94	C ₂ S ₁	Good
7	Gazipur Sadar	Aadarsh Gawn Hanuman manidr ke bagal me		H.P	500	7.3	280	14	67	98	30	0.18	0.20	0.22	2.30	21	25	0.19	11	0.38	-23.4	C ₂ S ₁	Good
8	Saidpur	Johar Ganj		H.P	630	7.65	350	17	77	117	40	0.22	0.26	0.28	2.90	26	31	0.24	14	0.42	-23.15	C ₂ S ₁	Good
9	Saidpur	Amatha durga Mandir		H.P	450	7.3	250	13	58	88	30	0.16	0.18	0.20	2.00	18	23	0.17	10	0.36	-23.51	C ₂ S ₁	Good
10	Saidpur	P. Vidyalaya		H.P	580	7.69	320	16	77	107	30	0.20	0.23	0.26	2.60	24	28	0.22	12	0.40	-23.27	C ₂ S ₁	Good
11	Sadat	Hurmiyapur Mayahdi		H.P	380	7.2	210	9.9	48	68	20	0.13	0.15	0.17	1.40	16	18	0.14	8	0.32	-23.7	C ₂ S ₁	Good

12	Jakahniya	Ujala Tent Ke samne	H.P	490	7.29	230	11	58	78	20	0.14	0.17	0.18	1.90	17	21	0.15	9	0.34	-23.62	C ₂ S ₁	Good
13	Manihari	Hansrajpur bazar on kitchen ke pass	H.P	490	7.89	380	18	86	127	40	0.24	0.28	0.30	3.10	29	34	0.26	15	0.44	-23.03	C ₂ S ₁	Good
14	Karanda	Dinapur Chauraha	H.P	750	8	410	20	96	137	40	0.26	0.30	0.33	3.30	30	36	0.28	16	0.45	-22.92	C ₂ S ₁	Good
15	Devi Kali	Nand Ganj	H.P	690	8.05	360	18	77	127	40	0.23	0.26	0.29	2.70	27	32	0.24	14	0.43	-23.11	C ₂ S ₁	Good

भूगर्भ जल विभाग रसायनिक प्रयोगशाला, लखनऊ पोस्ट – मानसून (2020–21)																							
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												फ्लोराइड	नाइट्रेट	फास्फेट	पोटेशियम	कैल्शियम	मैगनीशियम	बोरान	सोडियम				
1	Virno	Jangipur Mandi Parisar		H.P	600	7.78	320	15.62	67	117.12	30	0.21	0.24	0.14	3.60	22.4	27.36	0.185	11	0.37	-23.40	C ₂ S ₁	Good
2	Mardah	Pachotar Maha Vidhyalaya Marla		H.P	1050	7.74	550	26.98	115	204.96	60	0.36	0.41	0.23	6.20	38.4	47.04	0.318	20	0.51	-22.50	C ₃ S ₁	Moderate
3	Bara Chaver	P.vidyalaya Malod		H.P	530	7.12	280	14.2	58	97.6	30	0.19	0.21	0.12	3.10	19.2	24	0.162	10	0.36	-23.50	C ₂ S ₁	Good
4	Bhaver Kol	Bhaver Kol Block Parisar		H.P	440	7.04	230	11.36	48	87.84	20	0.15	0.17	0.10	2.60	16	19.68	0.133	8	0.31	-23.70	C ₂ S ₁	Good
5	Muhamda Bad	P.Vidyalaya Daulat bad		H.P	540	7.02	290	14.2	58	107.36	30	0.19	0.22	0.12	3.30	20	24.96	0.168	10	0.35	-23.50	C ₂ S ₁	Good
6	Ravaitpur	Sar hula Hall Station		H.P	620	7.71	330	15.62	67	117.12	30	0.22	0.25	0.14	3.70	23.2	28.32	0.191	12	0.39	-23.30	C ₂ S ₁	Good
7	Gazipur Sadar	Aadarsh Gawn Hanuman manidr ke bagal me		H.P	1060	7.22	560	26.98	115	204.96	60	0.37	0.42	0.24	6.50	39.2	48	0.324	20	0.50	-22.50	C ₃ S ₁	Moderate
8	Saidpur	Johar Ganj		H.P	740	7.57	400	19.88	77	146.4	40	0.26	0.30	0.17	4.60	28	34.08	0.231	14	0.42	-23.10	C ₃ S ₁	Good

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9	Saidpur	Amatha durga Mandir		H.P	1030	7.22	550	26.98	115	204.96	50	0.36	0.41	0.23	6.30	38.4	47.04	0.318	20	0.51	-22.50	C ₃ S ₁	Moderate
10	Saidpur	P. Vidyalaya		H.P	340	7.61	340	17.04	67	126.88	30	0.22	0.26	0.14	3.90	24	28.8	0.197	12	0.39	-23.30	C ₂ S ₁	Good
11	Sadat	Hurmiyapur Mayahdi		H.P	1270	7.12	680	32.66	134	244	70	0.45	0.51	0.29	7.60	47.2	58.08	0.393	24	0.55	-22.10	C ₃ S ₁	Moderate
12	Jakahniya	Ujala Tent Ke samne		H.P	640	7.21	340	17.04	67	126.88	30	0.22	0.26	0.14	3.80	24	28.8	0.197	12	0.39	-23.30	C ₂ S ₁	Good
13	Manihari	Hansrajpur bazar on kitchen ke pass		H.P	1500	7.81	790	38.34	163	292.8	80	0.52	0.59	0.33	8.90	55.2	62.88	0.457	28	0.61	-21.70	C ₃ S ₁	Moderate
14	Karanda	Dinapur Chauraha		H.P	710	7.92	380	18.46	77	136.64	40	0.25	0.29	0.16	4.30	26.4	32.64	0.22	14	0.43	-23.10	C ₃ S ₁	Good
15	Devi Kali	Nand Ganj		H.P	810	7.97	430	21.3	86	156.16	40	0.28	0.32	0.18	4.80	30.4	36.48	0.249	15	0.43	-23.00	C ₃ S ₁	Moderate

क्रम सं०	स्थान का नाम	कूप का प्रकार	क्लोराइड		पी एच मान		विद्युत चालकता माइक्रोम्होस/मिमि०		बाइकार्बोनेट		सल्फेट		इन्क्रस्टेटिव प्रकृति	
			पी पी एम		प्री मा०	पोस्ट मा०	प्री मा०	पोस्ट मा०	पी पी एम		पी पी एम		प्री मा०	पोस्ट मा०
			प्री मा०	पोस्ट मा०					प्री मा०	पोस्ट मा०	प्री मा०	पोस्ट मा०		
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		
1	JangipurMandi Parisar	H.P	18	15.62	7.86	7.78	670	600	127	117.12	40	30	Good	Good
2	Pachotar Maha Vidhyalaya Marla	H.P	14	26.98	7.82	7.74	520	1050	98	204.96	30	60	Good	Moderate
3	P.vidyalaya Malod	H.P	17	14.2	7.2	7.12	590	530	117	97.6	30	30	Good	Good
4	Bhaver Kol Block Parisar	H.P	9.9	11.36	7.12	7.04	340	440	68	87.84	20	20	Good	Good
5	P.Vidyalaya Daulat bad	H.P	9.9	14.2	7.1	7.02	330	540	68	107.36	20	30	Good	Good
6	Sar hula Hall Station	H.P	20	15.62	7.79	7.71	720	620	137	117.12	40	30	Good	Good
7	Aadarsh Gawn Hanuman manidr ke bagal me	H.P	14	26.98	7.3	7.22	500	1060	98	204.96	30	60	Good	Moderate
8	Johar Ganj	H.P	17	19.88	7.65	7.57	630	740	117	146.4	40	40	Good	Good
9	Amatha durga Mandir	H.P	13	26.98	7.3	7.22	450	1030	88	204.96	30	50	Good	Moderate
10	P. Vidyalaya	H.P	16	17.04	7.69	7.61	580	340	107	126.88	30	30	Good	Good
11	Hurmiyapur Mayahdi	H.P	9.9	32.66	7.2	7.12	380	1270	68	244	20	70	Good	Moderate
12	Ujala Tent Ke samne	H.P	11	17.04	7.29	7.21	490	640	78	126.88	20	30	Good	Good
13	Hansrajpur bazar on kitchen ke pass	H.P	18	38.34	7.89	7.81	490	1500	127	292.8	40	80	Good	Moderate
14	Dinapur Chauraha	H.P	20	18.46	8	7.92	750	710	137	136.64	40	40	Good	Good
15	Nand Ganj	H.P	18	21.3	8.05	7.97	690	810	127	156.16	40	40	Good	Moderate

वर्ष 2023-24 में गंगा नदी के किनारे 10 किमी० के अन्दर कराये गये वृक्षारोपण का विवरण—

क्र० सं०	रेंज का नाम	विकास खण्ड का नाम	ग्राम पंचायत का नाम	चयनित स्थल	क्षेत्रफल (हे० में)	रोपित किये गये पौधों की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	सैदपुर	सैदपुर	निजामपुर	निजामपुर से सैदपुर मार्ग	3.00	4800
2	सैदपुर	सैदपुर	मुड़ियार	मुड़ियार से दौलतपुर मार्ग	3.00	4800
3	सैदपुर	सैदपुर	'धरम्मरपुर	जौहरगंज से धरम्मरपुर नहर मार्ग—अ	5.00	8000
4	सैदपुर	सैदपुर	'धरम्मरपुर	जौहरगंज से धरम्मरपुर नहर मार्ग—ब	5.00	8000
5	जमानियों	रेवतीपुर	रमवल	रमवल से डेढ़गावों माइनर	5.00	8000
6	जमानियों	रेवतीपुर	रमवल	रमवल से सुगवलिया	5.00	8000
7	जमानियों	रेवतीपुर	टाँगा	टाँगा से डेढ़गाँवा मार्ग	5.00	8000
8	जमानियों	रेवतीपुर	उतरौली	उतरौली से उधरनपुर मार्ग	5.00	8000
9	जमानियों	भदौरा	फरीदपुर	फरीदपुर से भदौरा माइनर	5.00	8000
10	जमानियों	रेवतीपुर	बिरउपुर	बिरउपुर से बसुका मार्ग	5.00	12500
11	जमानियों	जमानियों	नूरपुर	नूरपुर पचोखर मार्ग	5.00	12500
12	जमानियों	जमानियों	खजुहॉ	खजुहॉ से सुगवलिया मार्ग	5.00	12500
13	जमानियों	जमानियों	सब्लपुर	इजरी से सब्लपुर मार्ग	5.00	12500
14	जमानियों	जमानियों	लहुवार	मतसा से लहुवार मार्ग	2.00	5000
15	मुहम्मदाबाद	मुहम्मदाबाद	शेरपुर	बच्छलपुरा से शेरपुर मार्ग	3.00	4800
16	मुहम्मदाबाद	भावरकोल	सुरनी	बाठा से सुरनी मार्ग	2.00	3200
17	मुहम्मदाबाद	मुहम्मदाबाद	गौसपुर	गौसपुर से कठउत	1.00	1600
18	मुहम्मदाबाद	मुहम्मदाबाद	रेवसड़ा	रेवसड़ा से सवितापुर मार्ग	3.00	4800
19	मुहम्मदाबाद	भावरकोल	मोलनापुर	कुन्डेसर मोड़ से शेरपुर मार्ग	4.00	6400

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क्र०सं०	रेंज का नाम	विकास खण्ड का नाम	ग्राम पंचायत का नाम	चयनित स्थल	क्षेत्रफल (हे० में)	रोपित किये गये पौधों की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20	मुहम्मदाबाद	भावरकोल	डुडिया	डुडिया से मिश्रवलिया मार्ग	2.00	3200
21	मुहम्मदाबाद	भावरकोल	महेन्द्र	महेन्द्र से सियाड़ी मार्ग	4.00	6400
22	मुहम्मदाबाद	भावरकोल	कनुवान	माटा से कनुवान मार्ग	3.00	4800
23	मुहम्मदाबाद	भावरकोल	सियाड़ी	सियाड़ी मोड़ से सियाड़ी मार्ग	1.00	1600
24	मुहम्मदाबाद	भावरकोल	महेन्द्र	गोड़उर से महेन्द्र सोनवानी मार्ग	4.00	6400
25	मुहम्मदाबाद	भावरकोल	वीरपुर	वीरपुर से पलिया मार्ग	3.00	4800
26	मुहम्मदाबाद	भावरकोल	सुखडेहरी	सुखडेहरी से अमरूपुर	2.50	4000
27	मुहम्मदाबाद	मुहम्मदाबाद	गठिया	गठिया से सिरीडीह मार्ग	1.00	1600
28	मुहम्मदाबाद	भावरकोल	माचा	माचा से सुखडेहरी	3.00	4800
29	मुहम्मदाबाद	भावरकोल	सुखडेहरा	सुखडेहरा से पाण्डेय का पूरा	5.00	8000
30	गाजीपुर	सदर	अख्तियार	अख्तियारपुर से लावा मार्ग	2.00	3200
31	गाजीपुर	सदर	प्रेमपुरा	प्रेमपुरा से भदेव सम्पर्क मार्ग	3.00	4800
32	गाजीपुर	सदर	सरैया	सरैया शेखुआपुर मार्ग	2.00	3200
33	गाजीपुर	सदर	बकुलियापुर	बकुलियापुर से बेलवा मार्ग	3.00	4800
34	गाजीपुर	सदर	भटौली	भटौली से सकरा मार्ग	2.00	3200
35	गाजीपुर	सदर	बेलवा	बेलवा से अन्धऊ बाइपास तक	3.00	4800
36	नन्दगंज	करण्डा	'धरम्मरपुर	'धरम्मरपुर गंगा नदी बन्धा	4.00	6400
37	नन्दगंज	करण्डा	माहेपुर	माहेपुर सम्पर्क मार्ग व पोखरा भीटा व बन्धा	4.00	6400
38	नन्दगंज	देवकली	जेवल	जेवल से निन्दोपुर मार्ग	2.00	3200
39	नन्दगंज	करण्डा	परमेठ	गाजीपुर चोचकपुर मार्ग (परमेठ से खिदिरपुर)	5.00	8000
योग....					134.50	235000

वृक्षारोपण वर्ष, 2022-23 में गंगा नदी से 10 किमी० के अन्दर कराये गये वृक्षारोपण स्थलों का विवरण—

क्र० सं०	रेंज का नाम	भूमि का प्रकार	स्थल	क्षेत्रफल (हे०)	रोपित किये जाने वाले पौधों की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	मुहम्मदाबाद	सामान्य	कबीरपुर से अवथही रोड	4.00	4400
2	मुहम्मदाबाद	सामान्य	वीरपुर मोड़ से बरौली मार्ग	1.00	1100
3	मुहम्मदाबाद	सामान्य	भावरकोल से सलारपुर एन०एच० 31	5.00	5500
4	मुहम्मदाबाद	ऊसर	पखनपुरा से मलसा पुल-अ	3.00	6000
5	मुहम्मदाबाद	ऊसर	पखनपुरा से मलसा पुल-ब	3.00	6000
6	मुहम्मदाबाद	ऊसर	मलसा से जोगा पुल	4.00	8000
7	मुहम्मदाबाद	ऊसर	मिर्जाबाद से वीरपुर नहर	5.00	10000
8	मुहम्मदाबाद	ऊसर	सुरतापुर से लालपुर बाड़	3.00	6000
9	मुहम्मदाबाद	सामान्य	मिर्जाबाद से माचा नहर	4.00	4400
10	सैदपुर	सामान्य	हसनपुर डगरा से दौलतपुर नहर	4.00	4400
11	सैदपुर	ऊसर	भटनी औड़िहार रेलमार्ग 123/1 से 123/6 दायी पटरी	3.00	6000
12	सैदपुर	ऊसर	जौहरगंज से पटना मार्ग	3.00	6000
13	सैदपुर	सामान्य	सैदपुर से भितरी मार्ग	3.00	3300
14	सैदपुर	सामान्य	बसन्तचक से हसनपुर डगरा	2.00	2200
15	जमानियाँ	सामान्य	कोठिया से ढढ़नी मार्ग	2.00	2200
16	जमानियाँ	सामान्य	पकड़ी कल्याणपुर मार्ग	5.00	5500
17	जमानियाँ	सामान्य	ताजपुर से कुसी मार्ग	5.00	5500
18	जमानियाँ	सामान्य	भक्सी से ताजपुर माइनर	5.00	5500

30005

क्र० सं०	रेंज का नाम	भूमि का प्रकार	स्थल	क्षेत्रफल (हे०)	रोपित किये जाने वाले पौधों की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5	6
20	जमानियों	सामान्य	दरौली से तियरा मार्ग	5.00	5500
21	जमानियों	सामान्य	भैदपुर से लहुआर मार्ग	5.00	5500
22	जमानियों	सामान्य	दिलदारनगर से सरहुला	5.00	5500
23	जमानियों	सामान्य	कैथी से अमौरा माइनर	5.00	5500
24	नन्दगंज	सामान्य	मैनपुर से कोटे बक्शा सम्पर्क मार्ग	2.00	2200
25	नन्दगंज	सामान्य	होलीपुर नसीरपुर भीतरी मार्ग	2.50	2750
26	नन्दगंज	सामान्य	देवचन्दपुर से निन्दोपुर सम्पर्क मार्ग	3.00	3300
27	नन्दगंज	सामान्य	शेखपुर मनझरिया सम्पर्क मार्ग	1.00	1100
28	नन्दगंज	ऊसर	अमादपुर से ढेलवा सम्पर्क मार्ग	2.00	4000
29	नन्दगंज	ऊसर	धरम्मरपुर गजाधरपुर सम्पर्क मार्ग	2.00	4000
30	नन्दगंज	ऊसर	धरम्मरपुर आरी बड़सरा सम्पर्क मार्ग	2.00	4000
31	नन्दगंज	ऊसर	बड़सरा से शिवपूजन बाबा धाम मार्ग	2.50	5000
32	गाजीपुर	सामान्य	गोराबाजार से हुसैनपुर लिंक रोड	2.00	2200
33	गाजीपुर	सामान्य	कनरी से लोरी चट्टी मार्ग	2.00	2200
34	गाजीपुर	सामान्य	चटाईपारा से मखदूमपुर सम्पर्क मार्ग	3.00	3300
35	गाजीपुर	सामान्य	आदर्श बाजार मोड़ से सकरा लिंक रोड	3.00	3300
36	गाजीपुर	सामान्य	तलिया से बवाड़ा लिंक रोड	2.00	2200
37	गाजीपुर	सामान्य	लोक भारतीय इण्टर कालेज डिलिया	3.00	3300
			योग.....	121.00	166850

30006

वर्ष 2021-22 में गंगा नदी के किनारे 10 किमी० के अन्दर कराये गये वृक्षारोपण का विवरण-

क्रम सं०	रेंज	विकास खण्ड	वृक्षारोपण स्थल	हेक्टेयर	रोपित किये गये पौधों की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	मुहम्मदाबाद	मुहम्मदाबाद	अलावलपुर से बलुआ मार्ग	2.00	2200
2	मुहम्मदाबाद	मुहम्मदाबाद	सुल्तानपुर से बेन सागर सड़क मार्ग	3.00	3300
3	मुहम्मदाबाद	मुहम्मदाबाद	मुहम्मदाबाद से कासिमाबाद	0.16	100
4	मुहम्मदाबाद	मुहम्मदाबाद	नवापुरा से महुवी मार्ग	5.00	5500
5	मुहम्मदाबाद	मुहम्मदाबाद	सुरतापुर से बालापुर लिंक रोड	4.00	4400
6	मुहम्मदाबाद	भोंवरकोल	मलिकपुरा से सोनाड़ी मार्ग	3.00	3300
7	मुहम्मदाबाद	भोंवरकोल	लोचाइन से पाताल गंगा मार्ग	3.00	3300
8	मुहम्मदाबाद	मुहम्मदाबाद	करबनिया रेलवे क्रासिंग से महुवी तक	3.00	3300
9	मुहम्मदाबाद	भोंवरकोल	बढ़नपुरा से आमघाट	2.00	2200
10	मुहम्मदाबाद	मुहम्मदाबाद	सहनिन्दा से सेमरा मार्ग	2.00	2200
11	मुहम्मदाबाद	मुहम्मदाबाद	नवापुरा से मुर्की	2.00	2200
12	मुहम्मदाबाद	मुहम्मदाबाद	बालापुर से अहिरौली मार्ग	4.00	4400
13	मुहम्मदाबाद	मुहम्मदाबाद	बैजलपुर मोड़ से बैजलपुर	2.00	2200
14	मुहम्मदाबाद	मुहम्मदाबाद	सुरतापुर से महरूमपुर	4.00	4400
15	मुहम्मदाबाद	भोंवरकोल	अमरूपुर से सुखडेहरी मार्ग	2.00	2200
16	मुहम्मदाबाद	भोंवरकोल	जगदीशपुर से मोंचा मार्ग	3.00	3300
17	मुहम्मदाबाद	भोंवरकोल	बदौली से तराँव मार्ग	2.00	2200
18	मुहम्मदाबाद	भोंवरकोल	फिरोजपुर से बीरपुर सम्पर्क मार्ग	2.00	2200

30007

क्रम सं०	रेंज	विकास खण्ड	वृक्षारोपण स्थल	हेक्टेयर	रोपित किये गये पौधों की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5	6
19	मुहम्मदाबाद	भाँवरकोल	बीरपुर बावन बिगहा से भटवरिया लिंक रोड	2.00	2200
20	मुहम्मदाबाद	भाँवरकोल	बीरपुर मोड़ से गंगा कैनाल तक	2.00	2200
21	मुहम्मदाबाद	भाँवरकोल	भाँवरकोल से निकरोजपुर	2.00	2200
22	सैदपुर	सैदपुर	औड़िहार—मेहनाजपुर मार्ग	5.00	5500
23	सैदपुर	सैदपुर	छपरा वाराणसी रेलमार्ग 163/6 से 164/3 तक बायी पटरी	3.00	6000
24	सैदपुर	सैदपुर	गैवी ग्राम समाज भूमि	4.00	8000
25	सैदपुर	सैदपुर	छपरा वाराणसी रेलमार्ग 172/5 से 173/4	3.00	6000
26	सैदपुर	सैदपुर	छपरा वाराणसी रेलमार्ग 163/6 से 164/3 दायी पटरी	3.00	6000
27	सैदपुर	सैदपुर	छपरा वाराणसी रेलमार्ग 165/7 से 167/3 तक	2.00	4000
28	सैदपुर	सैदपुर	भटनी औड़िहार रेल मार्ग 120/4 से 120/8 तक दायी पटरी	3.00	3300
29	जमानियाँ	रेवतीपुर	रेवतीपुर से हसनपुरा मार्ग	5.00	5500
30	जमानियाँ	भदौरा	बारे पम्प कैनाल से पूर्वी छोर माइनर तक	3.00	3300
31	जमानियाँ	रेवतीपुर	तारीघाट से सुहवल माइनर	5.00	5500
32	जमानियाँ	भदौरा	बारा से भतौरा माइनर	3.00	3300
33	जमानियाँ	भदौरा	गहमर से भतौरा माइनर	5.00	5500
34	जमानियाँ	जमानियाँ	नरियाँव से उमरगंज लहुवार मार्ग	3.00	3300
35	जमानियाँ	जमानियाँ	ताजपुर टिसौरा माइनर	4.00	4400
36	जमानियाँ	जमानियाँ	रामपुर से दरौली मार्ग	2.00	2200
37	जमानियाँ	जमानियाँ	फुल्ली सोनहरिया लहुवार मार्ग	3.50	3850
38	जमानियाँ	रेवतीपुर	तिलवा से नरायनपुर मार्ग	4.00	4400

30008

क्रम सं०	रेंज	विकास खण्ड	वृक्षारोपण स्थल	हेक्टेयर	रोपित किये गये पौधों की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5	6
39	नन्दगंज	देवकली	सैदपुर-चोचकपुर मार्ग (3-8)	3.00	3300
40	नन्दगंज	करण्डा	चोचकपुर से धरम्मरपुर मार्ग किमी 7-14	4.00	4400
41	नन्दगंज	देवकली	नन्दगंज चोचकपुर रोड	3.00	3300
42	नन्दगंज	करण्डा	छपरा वाराणसी रेल मार्ग सहेड़ी से नन्दगंज (बायी पटरी)	4.00	4400
43	नन्दगंज	देवकली	पचारा-मटखन्ना मार्ग	2.00	2200
44	नन्दगंज	करण्डा	धरम्मरपुर कटरिया गंगा घाट सम्पर्क मार्ग	3.00	3300
45	नन्दगंज	करण्डा	करकटपुर गंगाघाट सम्पर्क मार्ग	2.00	2200
46	नन्दगंज	करण्डा	सोकनी से बयेपुर माइनर	2.00	2200
47	नन्दगंज	करण्डा	गोशन्देपुर से गद्दोगाड़ा मार्ग	2.00	2200
48	नन्दगंज	करण्डा	जमुआव से मकसूदनपाह माइनर	2.00	2200
49	नन्दगंज	करण्डा	मेदनीपुर से करण्डा सम्पर्क मार्ग	2.00	2200
50	नन्दगंज	देवकली	तुरना ग्राम समाज भूमि	2.00	4000
51	नन्दगंज	देवकली	नन्दगंज चोचकपुर रोड	3.00	3300
52	गाजीपुर	सदर	बबुरी वन भाला सम्पर्क मार्ग	3.00	3300
53	गाजीपुर	सदर	महाराजगंज से लालनपुर मार्ग	3.00	3300
54	गाजीपुर	सदर	महुवारी से सुसुण्डी सम्पर्क मार्ग	3.00	3300
55	गाजीपुर	सदर	सुखदेवपुर से बवाड़ा मार्ग	2.00	2200
56	गाजीपुर	सदर	चौरही से मदारपुर भवरी मार्ग	4.00	4400
			योग.....	163.66	195250

I. Sewage

SL No.	Drain (city/ town/	Total flow of drain per day	PH	BO D	CO D	TSS	TD S	Heavy metals (Fe, Cr, PB, Ar, Mn, Cu, Zn, Hg, Fluoride etc)	Nitrates	DO	TC	FC	Outlet flow	Cl	Colour/ odour	Discharged Into
1	Gorawa Drain Sampling	-	7.33	38	192	104	-	-	-	2.1	2700000	1700000	-	-	25	Ganga River
2	Kankarwa Drain Sampling	-	7.25	54	198	126	-	-	-	1.6	3100000	2100000	-	-	25	Ganga River
3	Karpurimai Ghat Drain Sampling	-	7.33	36	188	110	-	-	-	2.1	2200000	1300000	-	-	25	Ganga River
4	Harizan Basti Sampling	-	7.29	42	172	102	-	-	-	1.8	2800000	1700000	-	-	25	Ganga River
5	Samshan Ghat Sampling	-	7.3	44	202	112	-	-	-	1.9	2700000	1700000	-	-	25	Ganga River
6	Rui Mandi Sampling	-	7.24	36	210	108	-	-	-	1.5	2500000	1300000	-	-	25	Ganga River
7	Budhava Mahadeva Sampling	-	7.26	32	176	106	-	-	-	1.7	2100000	1700000	-	-	25	Ganga River
8	Mugal Pura Sampling	-	7.27	36	188	110	-	-	-	1.8	2500000	1300000	-	-	25	Ganga River
9	Posta Ghat Sampling	-	7.29	38	178	112	-	-	-	1.6	2800000	1700000	-	-	25	Ganga River
10	Theri Bazar Sampling	-	7.25	38	168	106	-	-	-	1.6	2600000	1300000	-	-	25	Ganga River
11	Khirki Ghat Sampling	-	7.3	36	214	106	-	-	-	1.4	3500000	2200000	-	-	25	Ganga River
12	Anzahi Ghat Sampling	-	7.33	38	186	110	-	-	-	1.7	2000000	1100000	-	-	25	Ganga River
13	Chetnat Ghat Sampling	-	7.26	42	220	124	-	-	-	1.5	3100000	2100000	-	-	25	Ganga River
14	Stimer Ghat Sampling	-	7.27	38	170	106	-	-	-	1.6	2600000	1300000	-	-	25	Ganga River
15	Gola Ghat	-	7.28	44	126	128	-	-	-	1.7	2700000	1700000	-	-	25	Ganga River
16	Maksud Ghat Sampling	-	7.33	40	192	110	-	-	-	2.1	2400000	1400000	-	-	25	Ganga River
17	Collector Ghat Sampling	-	7.3	48	214	108	-	-	-	1.8	3300000	2100000	-	-	25	Ganga River

30010

18	Dadri Ghat Sampling	-	7.33	54	172	106	-	-	-	1.8	3800000	2100000	-	-	25	Ganga River
19	Naupura Sampling	-	7.28	34	188	110	-	-	-	1.9	2700000	1700000	-	-	25	Ganga River
20	Sai Mandir Sampling	-	7.3	36	184	108	-	-	-	2.1	2600000	1300000	-	-	25	Ganga River
21	Afim Factory Colony Sampling	-	7.3	44	192	118	-	-	-	1.7	3100000	2100000	-	-	25	Ganga River
22	Mahala Basti (Sikandpur) Sampling	-	7.28	38	188	110	-	-	-	1.8	2800000	1700000	-	-	25	Ganga River
23	D.M Banglo Sampling	-	7.33	38	172	108	-	-	-	1.9	2000000	1100000	-	-	25	Ganga River
24	Pear Nagar Sampling	-	7.32	40	182	114	-	-	-	2.1	2600000	1300000	-	-	25	Ganga River
25	Bada Mahadeva (Gora Bazar) Sampling	-	7.29	38	176	106	-	-	-	1.8	2800000	1700000	-	-	25	Ganga River
26	Bada Mahadeva (Adarsh Bazar) Sampling	-	7.3	34	218	110	-	-	-	2.0	3500000	2400000	-	-	25	Ganga River
27	Kot Ghat Sampling	-	7.25	46	192	134	-	-	-	1.4	2600000	1300000	-	-	25	Ganga River
28	Budenath Mahadew Ghat Drain Sampling	-	7.32	38	200	118	-	-	-	1.7	2600000	1700000	-	-	25	Ganga River
29	Pakka Ghat Drain Sampling	-	7.34	46	198	124	-	-	-	1.8	2400000	1400000	-	-	25	Ganga River
30	Sangat Ghat Drain Sampling	-	7.3	48	196	128	-	-	-	1.6	2600000	1300000	-	-	25	Ganga River
31	Mahaveer Ghat Drain Sampling	-	7.29	46	186	130	-	-	-	2.2	3400000	2200000	-	-	25	Ganga River
32	Ward No. 15 Malhiya Basti Drain Sampling	-	7.29	40	178	118	-	-	-	1.7	2800000	1700000	-	-	25	Ganga River
33	Rangmahal Ghat Drain Sampling	-	7.29	48	186	122	-	-	-	2.3	3100000	2100000	-	-	25	Ganga River
34	Jauhargaj Drain Sampling	-	7.38	36	208	110	-	-	-	2.2	2400000	1400000	-	-	25	Ganga River

30011

Note- Heavy metals report of River Ganga at Collector Ghat, Ghazipur (Bathing Ghat) has been carried out by NABL Accredited Lab U.P. Pollution Control Board, Central Laboratory, Lucknow (Analysis report attached):-

S.No.	Sampling Points	Date of Sample Collection	Heavy Metals analysed	Values (mg/L)
1	River Ganga at Collector Ghat, Ghazipur, District-Ghazipur	24.11.2023	Total Chromium Copper Cadmium Lead Zinc	ND * ND ND ND ND ND
2	River Ganga at Collector Ghat, Ghazipur, District-Ghazipur	19.12.2023	Total Chromium Copper Cadmium Lead Zinc	ND ND ND ND ND ND

ND *- Not Detectable

Remarks- Heavy metals analysis facility is not available in Regional Office, U.P. Pollution Control Board, Varanasi. From all 34 drains waste water samples shall be collected shortly and send to Central Laboratory, U.P. Pollution Control Board, Lucknow for testing.

STP (SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT)

Existing STP (location & capacity)	Capacity (operational)	Inlet/ Outlet water quality & quantity	Number of tapped drains (quantity of discharge)	Final discharge point	Total Sewage generated	Total sewage treated by STPs	Gap	Proposal for minimising the gap
No	No any operational STP	There is no any operational STP in the district Ghazipur. After instalment it could be explained.	Total 34 No. of drains have to be tapped.	As there is no existing STP, There is no discharge point.	22.67 MLD in NPP Ghazipur 02.00 MID in NPP Zamania while 06.00 MLD in NP Saidpur	0.00	100.00	STP Nagar Palika Parishad Ghazipur with capacity of 21 MLD is under construction. Date of completion/start date is 29.02.2024. After completion gap will be minimise.

a. Sewage Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Sewage Generation (MLD)	Treatment of Sewage (MLD)	Final Disposal of sewage (MLD)	Remark
Ghazipur	NPP Ghazipur	110698	0.00	Zero (Since there is no STP in district Ghazipur)	Zero (Since there is no STP in district Ghazipur)	STP of treatment capacity 21 MLD is proposed to be constructed at Devkathiya Ghazipur. The timeline for the execution work of STP has to be completed till 09 January 2024.
	NPP Mohammadabad	42255	0.00			
	NPP Zamania	38839	0.00			
	NP Saidpur	27000	0.00			
	NP Sadat	15000	0.00			
	NP Bahadurganj	19992	0.00			
	NP Jangipur	15895	0.00			
	NP Dildarnagar	18825	0.00			

HOTELS/ ASHRAMS

SL No.	Number of Hotels/ ashrams/ dharamshalas	Consent to establish/ operate	STP	Discharge point	Action taken
	11 nos.	01	00	-	Notice Sent
1	M/S Hotel Shyam, Lanka, District-Ghazipur	No	No	-	Notice Sent
2	M/s Hotel Atithi Continental, Sainik Chauraha, Prakash Nagar, District-Ghazipur	No	No	-	Notice Sent
3	M/s Hotel SM Palace and Moti Mahal Delux Restaurant, Vikas Bhawan Road, Ghazipur	No	No	-	Notice Sent
4	M/s Atithi Hotel, Near Jail Gate, Lanka, Sakalendabad, Ghazipur	No	No	-	Notice Sent
5	M/s Madhur Tarang Hotel, Station Road, Ghazipur	No	No	-	Notice Sent
6	M/s Hotel The Grand Palace, NH-29, Chungi Opposite Hero Agency, Ghazipur.	No	No	-	Notice Sent
7	M/s Nand Residency, NH-29, Near Old RKBK Petrol Pump, Banshi Bazar, Ghazipur	No	No	-	Notice Sent
8	M/s Hotel Living Legend, Mall Godam Road, Ghazipur	No	No	-	Notice Sent
9	M/s Hotel Gangotri, Mall Godam Road, Ghazipur	No	No	-	Notice Sent
10	M/s Hotel Sri Rangtop, Railway Station Road, Infront of Hanuman Temple, Gautam Buddh Colony, Mall Godam Road, Ghazipur.	No	No	-	Notice Sent
11	M/s Hotel Shubhra Grand, Shubhra Complex, Mhubag Ghazipur	No	No	-	Notice Sent

II. Municipal Solid Waste disposal:

City/ town per day generation	EC/ CTE/ CTO	Collection-segregation system	Treatment facility/ total capacity	GAP	Current status of dumping/ location/ quantity	Legacy waste	Legacy waste treated	Utilization of waste (MSW/ legacy)
41 MT	ULB Self operate	ULB self doing Door to Door Collection	5 MT	36MT	MRF Jangirpur Ghazipur.	2000 MT	2000 MT	Ground leveling
16 TPD	ULB Self operate		4TPD	12TPD	MRF Jalkal no.1 , Mohammadabad.	1300 MT	1300 MT	Ground leveling
12 TPD	ULB Self operate		5 TPD	7TPD	MRF Azmal chaudhary, Zamaniya.	0.00	0.00	Segregated wet waste used in composting and dry waste sell to local crap dealer.
9 TPD	ULB Self operate		5 TPD	4TPD	MRF Ward no. 13 jalkal parisar, Saidpur	1000 MT	1000 MT	Ground leveling
1 TPD	ULB Self operate		0.2 TPD	.8TPD	MRF Sikarpur, Sadat.	500MT	500MT	Ground leveling
1 TPD	ULB Self operate		.4 TPD	.6 TPD	MRF Bankakhas, Bahadurganz.	1000 MT	1000 MT	Ground leveling
1.5 TPD	ULB Self operate		.5 TPD	1TPD	MRF Madarpur, Jangipur.	800MT	800MT	Ground leveling
8 TPD	ULB Self operate		2 TPD	6TPD	MRF Rakshaha, Dildarnagar.			Ground leveling

a. MSW Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Source Segregation (No of Wards)	Total Generation of MSW	Treatment of MSW	Final Disposal of MSW	Remark
Ghazipur	NPP Ghazipur	110698	25	41 MT	41 MT	41 MT	Treatment through MRF (Material Recovery Facility)
	NPP Mohammadabad	42255	25	16 TPD	16 TPD	16 TPD	
	NPP Zamania	38839	25	12 TPD	12 TPD	12 TPD	
	NP Saidpur	27000	15	9 TPD	9 TPD	9 TPD	
	NP Sadat	15000	11	1 TPD	1 TPD	1 TPD	
	NP Bahadurganj	19992	13	1 TPD	1 TPD	1 TPD	
	NP Jangipur	15895	11	1.5 TPD	1.5 TPD	1.5 TPD	
NP Dildarnagar	18825	25	8 TPD	8 TPD	8 TPD		

a. Legacy Waste Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Treatment of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Final Disposal of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Remark
Ghazipur	NPP Ghazipur	110698	2204.623T	2204.623T	2204.623T	It is used for ground leveling.
	NPP Mohammadabad	42255	1300MT	1300MT	1300MT	
	NPP Zamania	38839	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	NP Saidpur	27000	1000MT	1000MT	1000MT	
	NP Sadat	15000	1000 MT	1000 MT	1000 MT	
	NP Bahadurganj	19992	500MT	500MT	500MT	
	NP Jangipur	15895	1000MT	1000MT	1000MT	
NP Dildarnagar	18825	800MT	800MT	800MT		

III. Construction and Demolition waste:

Sl No.	C&D waste (quantity)	Treatment plant capacity	Treatment plant utilisation	Current dumping site/ status
1	NPP Ghazipur - 02.05 TPD	Self Utilised	Self Utilised	Self utilised in road construction.
2	NPP Mohammadabad - 0.02 TPD	Self Utilised	Self Utilised	Self utilised in road construction.
3	NPP Zamania - 0.02 TPD	Self Utilised	Self Utilised	Self utilised in road construction.
4	NP Saidpur - 0.05 TPD	Self Utilised	Self Utilised	Self utilised in road construction.
5	NP Sadat - 0.05 TPD	Self Utilised	Self Utilised	Self utilised in road construction.
6	NP Bahadurganj - 0.05 TPD	Self Utilised	Self Utilised	Self utilised in road construction.
7	NP Jangipur - 0.05 TPD	Self Utilised	Self Utilised	Self utilised in road construction.
8	NP Dildarnagar - 0.05 TPD	Self Utilised	Self Utilised	Self utilised in road construction.

a. Construction & Demolition Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Construction & Demolition	Treatment of Construction & Demolition	Final Disposal of Construction & Demolition	Remark
Ghazipur	NPP Ghazipur	110698	02.05 TPD	0.00	0.00	Self utilised by individuals & ULBs in road construction & other works.
	NPP Mohammadabad	42255	0.02 TPD	0.00	0.00	
	NPP Zamania	38839	0.02 TPD	0.00	0.00	
	NP Saidpur	27000	0.05 TPD	0.00	0.00	
	NP Sadat	15000	0.05 TPD	0.00	0.00	
	NP Bahadurganj	19992	0.05 TPD	0.00	0.00	
	NP Jangipur	15895	0.05 TPD	0.00	0.00	
	NP Dildarnagar	18825	0.05 TPD	0.00	0.00	

IV. Industrial Effluent discharge

Total number of Industries	Daily effluent discharge	Treatment available (cetp/ petp/ etp operational capacity)	Effluent quality analysis (outlet of treatment plants)	GAP	Proposed/ under construction treatment project (with timeline)	Number of defaulting units- Action taken	Industrial solid waste generated/ day	Manner of disposal (Industrial solid waste)
02	-	ETP install	-	Nil	No	00	NA	NA
M/s Lord Distillery Pvt. Ltd., Nandganj, Saidpur, Ghazipur	Zero Liquid Discharge	-	Closed	No	NA	NA	NA	NA
M/s Government Opium and Alkaloid Works, Ghazipur	Domestic- 540 KLD & Industrial 50 KLD	Installed	Achieving (As per Board norms)	No	NA	NA	NA	NA

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Area-City/ town	Total no of Industries	Dumping Site	EC/ CTE/ CTO	Treatment facility/ capacity	Total waste generated	Total waste treated	Legacy waste	Characteristic Analysis of waste	Sludge & septage Management
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

a.

Status of TSDF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of TSDF
0	0	0

b.

No. of industries generating industrial waste	Total HW generation TPA	Total HW treated TPA	Total Untreated HW TPA	No. of industries members of TSDF	No. of industries required to be members of TSDF but are not	No. of TSDF in district	Location of illegal HW disposal sites	Number of sources at an illegal disposal site
01 (M/s Government Opium and Alkaloid Works, Ghazipur)	20.00	20.00	00	01	00	00	00	00

V. Regulation of Flood Plain Zone:

Area- cities/ towns Notification of flood plain zone	Demarcation		Variable flow (per day)	Encroachment /Encroachment removal status	Timeline for completion	Biarage/ Cross- regulator
	No development zone pillars	Regulatory zone pillars				
As per the information provided by irrigation department, there is no any notified flood plain zone in the district.						

AFFORESTATION/ PLANTATION

Area- cities/ towns	Total plantation	Proposed project	Time line
Ghazipur	(2022-23) - 121 Hec. along with 166850	Plantations sites are being searched and as per availability of land plantation will be carried out.	First week of July 2024.
	(2023-24) - 134.50 Hec. along with 235000		

VI. Bio medical Waste:

Area-city/ town	Total no. of HCF	Dumping site	EC/ CTE/ CTO	Total waste generated	Waste segregated	Total treated waste	CBWTF/ capacity	Chemical analysis of waste	Illegal dumping sites and remediation plant	Proposed/ under construction projects
Ghazipur	257	-	-	275Kg/day	yellow-165.6Kg/day Red-72.9 Kg/day Blue-36.4 Kg/day White-0.1 Kg/day	-	No CBWTF in district.	-	-	-

a.

Status of CBWTF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of CBWTF
M/s Silcon Welfare Society, Banka Bahadurganj, Ghazipur is installed	CTE & CTO is Grant	Incinerator (100 kg/hr), Autoclave (02 ton/day per 100 litre volume) and Shredder-(50 kg/hr)

b.

No. of health care facility	No. of beds	Total BMW Generation	Treatment capacity	Gap if any
383	5786	1476 Kg/day	1476 Kg/day	No

VII. Mining:**a.**

Sand mining	FIR/ case registered/ year	Vehicles/ mineral seized	Action taken status	Cases pending in Court	Enforcement of EMGSM 2020 and Sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016
1	1 in year 2023-24.	7859.5 cum	Recovery issued	No any pending case	According to the UP Minor Mineral (Concession) Rule 2021 and UP government order, The District Magistrate has constituted task force at the district level to take necessary action against illegal mining.

b.

Area of RBM Mining	Overloading Illegal Transport	Action Taken	Penalty Imposed/Recovered
1	None	Vehicle seized	Charges 6 times fine of royalty charge.

(Vivek Yadav)
Divisional Director/Member Secretary
District Ganga Committee, Ghazipur

(Santosh Kumar Vaishya)
Chief Development Officer/
Nodal Officer,
District Ganga Committee, Ghazipur

(Aaryaka Akhauri)
District Magistrate/Chairman,
District Ganga Committee, Ghazipur

30021

A brief report Submitted in compliance of

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal

order dated 04-12-2023 in

OA No-200/2014

MC Mehta Vs Union of India and Ors.

**Submitted By
District Ganga Committee, Hapur.
(Uttar Pradesh)**

30022

I. Sewage

Drain (city/town/	Total flow of drain per day	PH	BOD	COD	TSS	Heavy metals			Nit rat es	DO	TC	FC	Outlet flow	CI	Colour/ Odour	Discharged Into
						Cu	Fe	Ni								
Kadrabad Drain, Hapur	46.0 MLD	7.20	44	126	87	0.27	1.54	0.06	1.2	NIL	32 X 10 ⁵	22 X 10 ⁵	46 MLD	250	Turbid/ Faint	Kali River
Chhuiya Drain NH-24 Babugarh, Hapur	5 MLD	7.40	33	92	100	0.36	0.58	0.01	1.6	NIL	14 X 10 ⁴	12 X 10 ⁴	5 MLD	210	Turbid/ Faint	Kali River
Fuldera Drain near Syana Escape Police Chowki, Hapur	DRY															
Garh Drain near Village Garh, Hapur	3 MLD	7.50	22	48	55	0.14	2.10	ND	0.6	NIL	2400	1700	3 MLD	109	Turbid/ Odorless	Ganga River
Hapur Drain, Hapur	27 MLD	7.12	48	149	152	0.25	2.42	0.03	0.3	NIL	40 X 10 ⁵	27 X 10 ⁵	27 MLD	146	Turbid/Fa int	Kali River
Hapur city Drain, Hapur	05 MLD	7.16	50	137	152	0.26	1.38	0.05	0.2	NIL	32 X 10 ⁵	26 X 10 ⁵	05 MLD	152	Turbid/Fa int	Kali River

*Hapur
10/2/22*

30023

STP (SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT)

Existing (location capacity)	STP &	Capacity (operational)	Inlet/ Outlet water quality & quantity	Number of tapped drains (quantity of discharge)	Final discharge point	Total Sewage generated	Total sewage treated by STPs	Gap	Proposal for minimising the gap
06 MLD Garhmukteshwar, Hapur		06 MLD	Good, 3.5 MLD	01	Ganga River	04 MLD	3.5 MLD	00	
03 MLD Brijghat, Hapur		03 MLD	Good, 02 MLD	01	Ganga River	02 MLD	02 MLD	00	
03 MLD Pilkuwa, Hapur		03 MLD	Good, 03 MLD	01	Kali river	07 MLD	03 MLD	04 MLD	
30 MLD Rampur Road, Hapur		30 MLD	Good, 10 MLD	01	Kali river	30.58 MLD	10 MLD	20.58 MLD	Tapping of Drains and Sewer pipelines is under progress

a. Sewage Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Sewage Generation (MLD)	Treatment of Sewage (MLD)	Final Disposal of sewage (MLD)	Remark
Hapur	NPP, Hapur	3,49,000	30.58	10	10	
	NPP, Pilkuwa,	1,14,000	07	03	03	
	NPP, Garhmukteshwar	5,07,977	06	06	06	
	NP, Babugarh	5600	0.7	0	0.7	

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HOTELS/ ASHRAMS

Number of Hotels/ ashrams/ dharamshalas	Name of ULB	Consent to establish/ operate	STP	Discharge point	Action taken
09	NPP, Hapur	00	Connected with STP	River Kali	
02	NPP, Pilkhuwa	01	Connected with STP	River Kali	
10	NPP, Garhmukteswar	00	Connected with STP	River Ganga	
02	NP, Babugarh	00	NA	River Kali	

II. Municipal Solid Waste disposal:

City/ town per day generation	Name of ULB	EC/CTE/C TO	Collection- segregation system	Treatment facility/ total capacity	GAP	Current status of dumping/ location/ quantity	Legacy waste	Legacy waste treated	Utilization of waste (MSW/ legacy)
Town Hapur- 100 MTD	NPP, Hapur	NA	Yes	10 MTD	90 MTD	1	85171 MT	35000 MT	10 TPD, 10 TPD
Town Pilkhuwa- 20 MTD	NPP, Pilkhuwa	Yes	Yes	45 MTD	0 MTD	0	0	0	20 TPD
Town Garhmuktesh war	NPP, Garhmukteswar	No	Yes	11 MTD	02 MTD	1	19575 MT	13540 MT	11 TPD, 05 MTD
Town Babugarh	NP, Babugarh	No	Yes	1.5 MTD	1.5 MTD	1	165 MT	0	0

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a. MSW Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Source Segregation (No of Wards)	Total Generation of MSW	Treatment of MSW	Final Disposal of MSW	Remark
Hapur	NPP, Hapur	3,49,000	41	100 MT/Day	10 MT/Day	10 MT/Day	Treatment by MRF Centre
	NPP, Pilkhuwa,	1,14,000	25	20 MT/Day	20 MT/Day	20 MT/Day	NA
	NPP, Garhmukteshwar	5,07,977	25	13 MT/Day	11 MT/Day	11 MT/Day	Treatment by MRF Centre
	NP, Babugarh	5600	10	1.5 MT/Day	0 MT/Day	0 MT/Day	Treatment by MRF Centre

b. Legacy Waste Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Treatment of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Final Disposal of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Remark
Hapur	NPP, Hapur	3,49,000	85171 MT	35000 MT	10 TPD	Legacy waste treated by C & DS
	NPP, Pilkhuwa	1,14,000	NIL	0	0	-
	NPP, Garhmukteswar	5,07,977	19575 MT	13540 MT	05 MTD	Legacy waste treated by C & DS
	NP, Babugarh	5600	165 MT	0	0	-

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III. Construction and Demolition waste: -

C&D waste (quantity)	Name of ULB	Treatment plant capacity	Treatment plant utilisation	Current dumping site/ status
3.5 TPD	NPP, Hapur	Not Present	NA	Landfilling & dumping in low line areas
2.0 TPD	NPP, Pilkhuwa,	Not Present	NA	Landfilling & dumping in low line areas
1.5 TPD	NPP, Garhmukteshwar	Not Present	NA	Landfilling & dumping in low line areas
1.0 TPD	NP, Babugarh	Not Present	NA	Landfilling & dumping in low line areas

a. Construction & Demolition Information: -

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Construction & Demolition	Treatment of Construction & Demolition	Final Disposal of Construction & Demolition	Remark
Hapur	NPP, Hapur	3,49,000	NA	0	Landfilling & dumping in low line areas	
	NPP, Pilkhuwa,	1,14,000	NA	0	Landfilling & dumping in low line areas	
	NPP, Garhmukteshwar	5,07,977	NA	0	Landfilling & dumping in low line areas	
	NP, Babugarh	5600	NA	0	Landfilling & dumping in low line areas	

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IV. Industrial Effluent discharge

Total number of Industries	Daily effluent discharge	Treatment available (CETP/ PETP/ ETP operational capacity)	Effluent quality analysis (outlet of treatment plants)	GAP	Proposed/ under construction treatment project (with timeline)	Number of defaulting units- Action taken	Industrial solid waste generated/ day	Manner of disposal (Industrial solid waste)
36	6.076 MLD	ETP/PETP Installed in each individual industries of adequate capacity.	As per schedule, analysis done by Regional Office Ghaziabad	0	0	1- M/s PRATEAK MITTAL, W-32, TEXTILE CENTER PILAKHWA HAPUR- Show Cause Notice issued u/s 33A of water Act. 2- RAYBAN FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED, Khasara No. 925, 926, 926/1,1083, 1084/2, 1085, 1086, 1159, 1159/2, 1160/1, Rampur Marg, Bulandshahar Road, Hapur – Closure order issued u/s 33A of water Act.	20 TPD	Through TSDF/Authorized recyclers.

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HAZARDOUS WASTE

Area-City/ town	Total no of Industries	Dumping Site	EC/ CTE/ CTO	Treatment facility/ capacity	Total waste generated	Total waste treated	Legacy waste	Characteristic Analysis of waste	Sludge & septage management
Hapur	102	There is no dumping site for Hazardous waste in district Hapur	NA	<p>1. TSDF M/s Bharat Oil and Waste Management Ltd., Village Kumbhi Kanpur Dehat (Capacity- Pre-processed mixed waste- 5000 mt/yr. Recycled drums- 20000 mt/yr. Refurbished E-waste- 20000 mt/yr. Landfill after treatment- 50000 mt/yr. 2450.35 TPA 2450.35 TPA).</p> <p>2. TSDF M/s Uttar Pradesh Waste Management Project, A Division of Resu stainability Ltd. Village- Kumbhi Kanpur Dehat (Capacity- AFRF- 49 Mt/yr. Landfill after treatment- 411 mt/yr. Secured landfill- 274 mt/yr. Incineration- 47.3 Common biomedical waste treatment- 10 mt/yr).</p> <p>3. TSDF M/s Sheetala Waste Management Project, D-26 Sikandrabad Ind. Area Bulandshahr. (Incineration Capacity- 10 MT/day, Pre-processed mixed waste- 10 MTD, Recycled drum- 500 Tons/day).</p>	9545.332 MTD/Year	9545.332 MTD/Year	0	Analysis of waste is being carried out by the industries from accredited lab.	Stored in PVC drums/RCC Tanks in the factory premises.

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a.

Status of TSDF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of TSDF
Nil (there is no TSDF installed and proposed)	NA	NA

b.

No. of industries generating industrial waste	Total HW generation TPA	Total HW treated TPA	Total Untreated HW TPA	No. of industries members of TSDF	No. of industries required to be members of TSDF but are not	No. of TSDF in district	Location of illegal HW disposal sites	Number of sources at an illegal disposal site
102	9545.332 MTD/Year	9545.332 MTD/Year	0	102	0	No TSDF established in district Hapur	No	No

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V. Regulation of Flood Plain Zone:

Area- cities/ towns Notification of flood plain zone	Demarcation		Variable flow (Cusec)	Encroachment /Encroachment removal status	Timeline for completi on	Biar age/ Cross- regulator
	No development zone pillars	Regulatory zone pillars				
Ganga River & Kali River, Hapur	A project has been initiated for the demarcation of Flood Plain Zone. This project is based on the coordinates outlined in the report from the study of Hydrological modelling and hydrodynamic transport phenomena of flood moment by IIT.	Ganga River & Kali River is rain-fed and has nil discharge during the dry season.	Bheem Gauda (Haridwar) -36 Bijnor - 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A notice under section 61-B of Indian Forest Act 1927 has been issued to the concerned person for removal of encroachment. The proper action is under process with the help of Forest Department, Police Department and District Administration, Hapur. A Biodiversity Park has been sanctioned by Government of India via file No. Ad-34012/1/2022 NMCG-NMCG for Hapur forest Division. The park area is about 51 ha which is located at Alamgirpur Forest Block of Garhmukteshwar Range. The tenure for completion of Biodiversity Park is 5 year's from 2022 to 2026. The Environment, Forest and Climate Change Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh will be the implementing agency for the project. The construction of Park is under progress. 	03 Years	-

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plantation/Afforestation of about 105 ha has been done along flood plains of Ganga River Stretch in last 3 years. The restoration of land will be done by construction of Biodiversity Park as per suggestion from experts Prof. C.R. Babu and Dr. Faiyaz A. Khudsar, of Yamuna Biodiversity Park, New Delhi. 	
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AFFORESTATION/ PLANTATION

Area- cities/ towns	Total plantation	Proposed project	Time line
Garhmukteshwar	25 Hectare	Biodiversity Park	2022-23 to 2025-26

VI. Bio medical Waste:

Area-city/town	Total no. of HCF	Dumping site	EC/CTE/CTO	Total waste generated	Waste segregated	TOTAL treated waste	CBWTF/capacity	Chemical analysis of waste	Illegal dumping sites and remediation plan	Proposed/ under construction projects
Hapur	394	0		439.18	439.18	439.18	155 TPD	Concerned to CBWTF	Nil	Nil

a.

Status of CBWTF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of CBWTF
M/S- Medicare Environmental Waste Management Pvt. Ltd C-21, PHASE-1, M.G. ROAD, UPSIDC INDUSTRIAL AREA, HAPUR., 245101	Yes	135 MTD
M/S- Environ Waste Connections LLP BN 102-104, Phase-III, UPSIDC, M.G. Road Indl. Area, HAPUR, 201015	Yes	576 MT/Month

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b.

No. of health care facility	No. of beds	Total BMW Generation	Treatment capacity	Gap if any
394 (District- Hapur)	3735	439.18	439.18	No

VII. Mining:

a.

Sand mining	FIR/ case registered/ year	Vehicles/ mineral seized	Action taken status	Cases pending in Court	Enforcement of EMGSM 2020 and Sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016
Nil	04	155	Penalty imposed Rs 46,03,700.00	Nil	-

b.

Area of RBM Mining	Overloading Illegal Transport	Action Taken	Penalty Imposed/Recovered
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Disclaimers:

The final report is compiled by District Ganga Committee, Hapur. All the necessary information provided by the concerned Departments are given in the prescribed format.


(Sanjay Kumar Mall)
District Forest Officer
Hapur.



(Prerna Sharma)
District Magistrate
Hapur.


I. Sewage

Drain (city/town /	Total flow of drain per day (Dis i n cusec)	PH	BOD	COD	TSS	TDS	Heavy metals (Fe, Cr, PB, Ar, Mn, Cu, Zn, Hg ,Fluoride etc)	Nitra tes	DO	TC	FC	Out let flow	Cl	Colour / odour	Dis c har ged Into
Multi Mohalla Drain	0.8	7.32	20.36	106.24	60.04	519.09	The water from households is being discharged into the drains and no industries are present in the vicinity therefore the test has not been conducted	-	-	150000	78000	-	-	Muddy	Gomti
Maluantola Drain	0.4	7.73	22.58	116.46	76.07	651.41		-	-	200000	110000	-	-	Yell owi sh	Gomti
Turtipur Drain	5.2	7.59	18.58	96.26	78.0	606.36		-	-	140000	79000	-	-	Muddy	Varun a
Hanuman Ghat Drin	1.86	7.29	24.37	138.26	76.06	694.053		-	-	140000	78000	-	-	Yellowish	Basun i
Quila Mohalla Drain	0.25	7.84	14.83	61.36	58.09	328.05		-	-	130000	77000	-	24	Colourles s	Pili
Balua Ghat Drain	1.26	7.49	24.38	134.37	70.09	556.63		-	-	150000	79000	-	12	Muddy	Varun a
Rasmandal Drain	1.41	7.37	20.74	76.58	76.07	550.0		-	-	130000	78000	-	-	Turbid	Gangi
Achla Devi Ghat Drain	0.45	7.03	22.83	106.58	62.07	646.73		-	-	210000	110000	-	-	Yellowish	Sai
Katghar Drain	1.97	7.72	18.58	86.58	77.05	636.47		-	-	170000	79000	-	-	Colourles s	Gomti

Joglapur Drain	0.69	7.59	24.37	108.48	48.03	684.0		-	-	150000	78000	-	-	Muddy	Man mur
Miyapur Drain	1.21	7.37	24.78	29.39	70.63	318.0		-	-	170000	77000	-	-	Turbid	Sai
Haralpur Drain	1.86	7.63	24.34	104.47	71.04	556		-	-	180000	78000	-	-	Yellowish	Basun i
Sekhupur Drain	1.07	7.84	20.26	138.85	64.06	510.0		-	-	130000	110000	-	-	Muddy	Man mur
Ahyapur Drain	0.8	7.89	22.63	41.47	71.07	676		-	-	210000	79000	-	-	Turbid	Varun a

STP (SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT)

Existing STP (location & capacity)	Capacity (operational)	Inlet/ Outlet water quality & quantity	Number tapped drains (quantity)	Final discharge point	Total Sewage generated	Total sewage treated by STPs	Gap	Proposal minimizing
30 MLD STP Pachahatiya	30 MLD	Ph-760 BOD-8.8 mg/L COD-46.0 mg/L TSS-16.0 mg/L TC-350 MPN/100 FC-170 MPV/100ml	Total 14 drains tapped and 01 drains is partially tapped	Gomti river	50 MLD	25 MLD	20 MLD	New STP has been proposed, after approval work timeline will be giver

a. Sewage Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Sewage Generation (MLD)	Treatment of Sewage (MLD)	Final Disposal of sewage (MLD)	Remark
Jaunpur	Nagar Palika Parishad Jaunpur	180362	4.93	4.41	0.52	New STP has been proposed, after approval work timeline will be

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						giver
Nagar Palika Parishad Mugara badshahpur	20004	3.73	3.12	0.61	New STP has been proposed, after approval work timeline will be giver	
Nagar Palika Parishad Shahganj	26556	3.63	3.12	0.51	New STP has been proposed, after approval work timeline will be giver	
Nagar Panchyat Kerakat	13525	3.48	2.72	0.76	New STP has been proposed, after approval work timeline will be giver	
Nagar panchayat Khetasaray	19438	3.45	2.97	0.48	New STP has been proposed, after approval work timeline will be giver	
Nagar panchayat Machhhishahar	26107	3.26	2.79	0.47	New STP has been proposed, after approval work timeline will be giver	
Nagar panchayat Mariyahu	22778	2.92	2.41	0.51	New STP has been proposed, after approval work timeline will be giver	
Nagar panchayat Badalapur	174226	2.43	1.82	0.61	New STP has been proposed, after approval work	

						timeline will be giver
	Nagar panchayat Japharabad	10792	2.17	1.64	0.53	New STP has been proposed, after approval work timeline will be giver

HOTELS/ASHRAMS

Number of Hotels/ashrams/dharamshalas	Consent to establish/operate	STP	Discharge point	Action taken
15 nos.	00	00	Drain in river	Notice sent
M/S Hotel Gomtai and Restaurant, Near Maihar Devi Temple, Bankers Colony, Paramnathpur, Jaunpur	No	No	Drain in river	Notice sent
M/S Hotel Indra, Civil Line, Court Road, Behind of State Bank of India, Jaunpur	No	No	Drain in river	Notice sent
M/S Hotel Tara Inn, 22/325, Polytechnic Crossing, Jaunpur	No	No	Drain in river	Notice sent
M/S Hotel Krishna Kanhaiya, Jaunpur-Bhadohi Road, Polytechnic Chauraha, Jaunpur	No	No	Drain in river	Notice sent
M/S Hotel Raghuvansi, Tilakdhari College Road, Olandganj, Jaunpur	No	No	Drain in river	Notice sent

M/S Hotel Indra Palace, Wazidpur, Jaunpur	No	No	Drain in river	Notice sent
M/S River View Jaunpur, Sipah, Kamla Nagara, Jaunpur	No	No	Drain in river	Notice sent
M/S Parisram Resort, Oland Ganj, Jaunpur	No	No	Drain in river	Notice sent
M/S Hotel Purvanchal-Hotel Inn, Olandganj, Tilakdhari College Road, Husainabad, Jaunpur	No	No	Drain in river	Notice sent
M/S Hotel Varun, Near Wazidpur Tiraha, Jaunpur	No	No	Drain in river	Notice sent
M/S Hotel Siddharth Upwan, Paramnathpur, Olandganj, Jaunpur	No	No	Drain in river	Notice sent
M/S Hotel Satyam, Q.P-23+ RFM Sipah, Padav, Sadav, Jaunpur	No	No	Drain in river	Notice sent
M/S Hotel Atithi, 120 A, Tilakdhari College Road, Olandganj, Jaunpur	No	No	Drain in river	Notice sent
M/S Hotel Radheyshyam, Roadways Tiraha, Tilakdhari College Road, Husainabad, Junpur	No	No	Drain in river	Notice sent

II. Municipal Solid Waste disposal:

City/ town per day generation	EC/CTE/CTO	Collection-segregation system	Treatment facility/ total capacity	GAP	Current status of dumping/ location/ quantity	Legacy waste	Legacy waste treated	Utilization of waste (MSW/ legacy)
A total of 50.28 TPD (Approx) of MSW is generated in Jaunpur District.	MSW Disposal facility is not present so not applicable.	Collection and Segregation is being done at the source.	MSW Disposal facility is not present so not applicable.	30 %	Solid waste is processed daily at the MRF centres built within the Nagar Palika/Nagar Panchayats.	There is no Legacy waste in Jaunpur district.	As no Legacy waste is present, no need to treat.	At present the MSW that is generated in the district is being utilized to fill the low-lying areas and some part of the recyclable waste is also being recycled through the unorganized sector present in the district.

a. MSW Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Source Segregation (No of Wards)	Total Generation of MSW	Treatment of MSW	Final Disposal of MSW	Remark
Jaunpur	Nagar Palika Parishad Jaunpur	180362	31	14.28 TPD	The dry waste is segregated manually at the MRF and the wet waste is composted	The collected waste is brought to the MRF centre for treatment and disposal.	Mechanization of MRFs will reduce the gap between generated and treated MSW.
	Nagar Palika Parishad Mugara badshahpur	20004	25	14.28 TPD	The dry waste is segregated manually at the MRF and the wet waste is composted.	The collected waste is brought to the MRF centre for treatment and disposal.	Mechanization of MRFs will reduce the gap between generated and treated MSW.
	Nagar Palika Parishad Shahganj	26556	25	12.2 TPD	The dry waste is segregated manually at the MRF and the wet waste is composted.	The collected waste is brought to the MRF centre for treatment and disposal.	Mechanization of MRFs will reduce the gap between generated and treated MSW.

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						disposal.	
Nagar Panchayat Kerakat	13525	11	12.69 TPD	The dry waste is segregated manually at the MRF and the wet waste is composted.	The collected waste is brought to the MRF centre for treatment and disposal.	Mechanization of MRFs will reduce the gap between generated and treated MSW.	
Nagar panchayat Khetasaray	19438	13	12.2 TPD	The dry waste is segregated manually at the MRF and the wet waste is composted.	The collected waste is brought to the MRF centre for treatment and disposal.	Mechanization of MRFs will reduce the gap between generated and treated MSW.	
Nagar panchayat Machchhishahar	26107	15	12.2 TPD	The dry waste is segregated manually at the MRF and the wet waste is composted.	The collected waste is brought to the MRF centre for treatment and disposal.	Mechanization of MRFs will reduce the gap between generated and treated MSW.	
Nagar panchayat Mariyahu	22778	15	12.69 TPD	The dry waste is segregated manually at the MRF and the wet waste is composted.	The collected waste is brought to the MRF centre for treatment and disposal.	Mechanization of MRFs will reduce the gap between generated and treated MSW.	
Nagar panchayat Badalapur	174226	34	12.2 TPD	The dry waste is segregated manually at the MRF and the wet waste is composted.	The collected waste is brought to the MRF centre for treatment and disposal.	Mechanization of MRFs will reduce the gap between generated and treated MSW.	
Nagar panchayat Japharabad	10792	10	10.4 TPD	The dry waste is segregated manually at the MRF and the wet waste is composted.	The collected waste is brought to the MRF centre for treatment and disposal.	Mechanization of MRFs will reduce the gap between generated and treated MSW.	

b. Legacy Waste Information

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Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Treatment of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Final Disposal of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Remark
Jaunpur	In Jaunpur district no legacy waste is present as such, hence there is no requirement of treatment and disposal of legacy waste.					

II. Construction and Demolition waste:

C&D waste (quantity)	Treatment plant capacity	Treatment plant utilization	Current dumping site/ status
5.3621	In Hamirpur district there is no treatment plant for C & D waste.		Currently there is no dumping site present for the dumping of C & D waste as most of the waste is being utilized for filling up road sides in various parts of the district.

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Construction & Demolition	Treatment of Construction & Demolition	Final Disposal of Construction & Demolition
Jaunpur	Nagar Palika Parishad Jaunpur	180362	0.5	Construction and demolition waste is utilized in road side filling.	
	Nagar Palika Parishad Mugara badshahpur	20004	0.5	Construction and demolition waste is utilized in road side filling.	
	Nagar Palika Parishad Shahganj	26556	0.5	Construction and demolition waste is utilized in road side filling.	
	Nagar Panchyat Kerakat	13525	0.5	Construction and demolition waste is utilized in road side filling.	
	Nagar panchayat Khetasaray	19438	0.5	Construction and demolition waste is utilized in road side filling.	
	Nagar panchayat Machchhishahar	26107	0.5	Construction and demolition waste is utilized in road side filling.	
	Nagar panchayat Mariyahu	22778	0.5	Construction and demolition waste is utilized in road side filling.	
	Nagar panchayat Badalapur	174226	0.5	Construction and demolition waste is utilized in road side filling.	
	Nagar panchayat Japharabad	10792	0.5	Construction and demolition waste is utilized in road side filling.	

III. Industrial Effluent discharge:

Total number of Industries	Daily effluent discharge	Treatment available (cetp/ petp/ etp operational capacity)	Effluent quality analysis (outlet of treatment plants)	GAP	Proposed/ under construction treatment project (with timeline)	Number of defaulting units- Action taken	Industrial solid waste generated/ day	Manner of disposal (Industrial solid waste)
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There are no water polluting industries present in Jaunpur district, hence there is no discharge and no treatment is required.

HAZARDOUS WASTE:

Area- City/town	Total no of Industries	Dumping Site	EC/ CTE/CTO	Treatment facility/ capacity	Total waste generated	Total waste treated	Legacy waste	Characteristic Analysis of waste	Sludge & septage management
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In Jaunpur no treatment plants for hazardous waste hence no sludge and septage management is required

a.

Status of TSDF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of TSDF
No TSDF installed in district Jaunpur		

b.

No. of industries generating industrial waste	Total HW generation on TPA	Total HW treated TPA	Total Untreated HW TPA	No. of industries members of TSDF	No. of industries required to be members of TSDF but are not	No. of TSDF in district	Location of illegal HW disposal sites	Number of sources at an illegal disposal site
10	6998	6998	00	10	None as all the industries generating HW are already a member of TSDF.	In Jaunpur no treatment plants for hazardous waste hence no sludge and septage management is required	No illegal HW disposal sites have been reported in Jaunpur district.	None as no illegal disposal sites present in the district.

IV. Regulation of Flood Plain Zone:

Area- cities/ towns Notification of flood plain zone	Demarcation		Variable flow(per day)	Encroachment /Encroachment removalstatus	Timeline for completion	Biarage/ Cross- regulator
	No development zone pillars	Regulatory zone pillars				
There is no flood plain zone present in Jaunpur district						

V. Afforestation/ Plantation

Area- cities/ towns	Total plantation	Proposed project	Time line
Jaunpur	5269460 (2023)	5197980 (2024)	July 2024

VI. Bio medical Waste

Area-city/town	Total no. of HCF	Dumpin gsite	EC/ CTE/ CTO	Total waste generated	Waste segregated	TOTAL treated waste	CBWTF/ capacity	Chemica l analysis of waste	Illegal dumping sites and remediation paln	Proposed/ under constructio n projects
NA	116	No dumping ng site in the district	37	1610	Yes, the waste is being segregated	1610	9850 Kg/day	It is being done at the CBWTF	No illegal dumping sites present in Hamirpur district.	No projects as such have been proposed.

a.

No. of health care facility	No. of beds	Total BMW Generation	Treatment capacity	Gap if any
387	8349	2144 Kg/day	2144 Kg/day	NA

VII. Mining**a.**

Sand mining	FIR/ case registered/ year	Vehicles/ mineral seized	Action taken status	Cases pending in Court	Enforcement of EMGSM 2020 and Sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016
There is no mining in Jaunpur					

b.

Area of RBM Mining	Overloading Illegal Transport	Action Taken	Penalty Imposed/Recovered
There is no mining in Jaunpur			

Information to be submitted in compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 04.12.2023 in O.A. 200/2014 MC Mehta Vs UOI and Ors. by District Ganga Committee, Mahoba.

I. Sewage

Drain (city/town/	Total flow of drain per day	PH	BOD	COD	T S S	TDS	Heavy metals (Fe, Cr, PB, As, Mn, Cu, Zn, Hg, Fluorid e etc)	Nit rat es	DO	TC	FC	Outle t flow	Cl	Colou r/ odour	Dischar ged Into
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The Sewage effluent of ULB district Mahoba is not meet in river. All the drains flowing into the wetland are untapped. Iron mesh have installed on all three drains of NPP Mahoba for preventing plastic and solid waste to meet in the wetland (Keerath Sagar, Madan Sagar and Kalyan Sagar, Gola Talab and Chaudhary Talab).

STP (SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT)

Existing STP (location & capacity)	Capacity (operationa l)	Inlet/ Outlet water quality & quantity	Number of tapped drains (quantity of discharge)	Final dischar ge point	Total Sewage generated	Total sewage treated by STPs	Gap	Proposal for minimising the gap
Presently STP is not installed	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0	Not Applica ble	23.67MLD	0	23.67M LD(100 %)	STP proposed in all 05 ULB

a. Sewage Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB(as per census 2011)	Total Sewage Generation (MLD)	Treatment of Sewage (MLD)	Final Disposal of sewage (MLD)	Remark
Mahoba	Nagar Palika Parishad, Mahoba	95216	10.28	0	On land/ Surface Water	STP(10.01 MLD) cum Co-Treatment Plant (16.0 KLD) is proposed.
	Nagar Palika Parishad, Charkhari	27760	4.11	0	On land/ Surface Water	STP (3.0 MLD) cum Co-Treatment Plant (10.0 KLD) is proposed.
	Nagar Panchayat Kabrai	28585	4.22	0	On land/ Surface Water	STP (3.0 MLD) cum Co-Treatment Plant (10.0 KLD) is proposed.
	Nagar Panchayat Kharela	13648	2.03	0	On land/ Surface Water	STP (1.50 MLD) cum Co-Treatment Plant (5.0 KLD) is proposed.
	Nagar Panchayat Kulpahar	20108	3.03	0	On land/ Surface Water	STP (2.20 MLD) cum Co-Treatment Plant (10.0 KLD) is proposed.

HOTELS/ ASHRAMS

Number of Hotels/ ashrams/ dharmshalas	Consent to establish/ operate	STP	Discharge point	Action taken
16	01/16	No	Drain	Notice sent vide letter dated 30.12.2023for comply the provision of Water (Pollution Prevention and Control) Act 1974 and its amended andAir (Pollution Prevention and Control) Act 1981 and its amended.

II. Municipal Solid Waste disposal:

City/ town per day generation	EC/CTE /CTO	Collection/ segregation system	Treatment facility/ total capacity	GAP	Current status of dumping/ location/ quantity	Legacy waste	Legacy waste treated	Utilization of waste (MSW/ legacy)
District- Mahoba/ 83.39TPD	Not Applicable	Collection/ segregation is being done	MSW disposal facility is not installed	83.39T PD (100%)	Dumped on land / District - Mahoba/ 83.39TPD	None	Not Applicable	Presently use for filling in low lying area

a. MSW Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Source Segregation (No of Wards)	Total Generation of MSW (TPD)	Treatment of MSW	Final Disposal of MSW	Remark
Mahoba	Nagar Palika Parishad, Mahoba	95216	25	42.85	No	Presently use for filling in low lying area	Material recovery Facility have been built.
	Nagar Palika Parishad, Charkhari	27760	25	12.49	No	Presently use for filling in low lying area	Material recovery Facility have been built
	Nagar Panchayat Kabrai	28585	15	12.86	No	Presently use for filling in low lying area	Material recovery Facility have been built
	Nagar Panchayat Kharela	13648	12	6.14	No	Presently use for filling in low lying area	Material recovery Facility have been built
	Nagar Panchayat Kulpahar	20108	13	9.05	No	Presently use for filling in low lying area	Material recovery Facility have been built

b. Legacy Waste Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Treatment of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Final Disposal of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Remark
Mahoba	Nagar Palika Parishad, Mahoba	95216	20,000 MT	20,000 MT	Zero (Legacy waste is disposed)	Legacy waste is not available in any ULB of District - Mahoba

III. Construction and Demolition waste:

C&D waste (quantity)	Treatment plant capacity	Treatment plant utilisation	Current dumping site/ status
12.0 TPD	No Treatment Plant	Not applicable	Store on MRF site and utilize in filling of damaged road and low-lying area.

a. Construction & Demolition Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Construction & Demolition	Treatment of Construction & Demolition	Final Disposal of Construction & Demolition	Remark
Mahoba	Nagar Palika Parishad, Mahoba	95216	9.0 TPD	Not applicable	Store on MRF site and utilize in filling of damaged road and low-lying area.	-
	Nagar Palika Parishad, Charkhari	27760	3.0 TPD	Not applicable	Store on MRF site and utilize in filling of damaged road and low-lying area.	-
	Nagar Panchayat Kabrai	28585	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	-

	Nagar Panchayat Kharela	13648	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
	Nagar Panchayat Kulpahar	20108	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	-

IV. Industrial Effluent discharge

Total number of Industries	Daily effluent discharge	Treatment available (CETP/ PETP/ ETP operational capacity)	Effluent quality analysis (outlet of treatment plants)	GAP	Proposed/ under construction treatment project (with timeline)	Number of defaulting units- Action taken	Industrial solid waste generated/ day	Manner of disposal (Industrial solid waste)
0	0	No Any	Not Applicable	0	Not Applicable	0	0	Not Applicable

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Area- City/ town	Total no of Industries	Dumping Site	EC/ CTE/CTO	Treatment facility/ capacity	Total waste generated	Total waste treated	Legacy waste	Characteristic Analysis of waste	Sludge & septage management
Mahoba	0	No any	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0	Not Applicable	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

a.

Status of TSDF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of TSDF
No Any	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

b.

No. of industries generating industrial waste	Total HW generation TPA	Total HW treated TPA	Total Untreated HW TPA	No. of industries members of TSDF	No. of industries required to be members of TSDF but are not	No. of TSDF in district	Location of illegal HW disposal sites	Number of sources at an illegal disposal site
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No any	Not Applicable

V. Regulation of Flood Plain Zone:

Area- cities/ towns Notification of flood plain zone	Demarcation		Variable flow (per day)	Encroachment /Encroachment removal status	Timeline for completion	Barrage/ Cross-regulator
	No development zone pillars	Regulatory zone pillars				
Not applicable as no river stretch in district-Mahoba.	-	-	-	-	Not applicable as no river stretch in district-Mahoba.	-

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AFFORESTATION/ PLANTATION

Area- cities/ towns	Total plantation	Proposed project	Time line
Mahoba	384000 Plants have been Planted in year 2023-2024	384000 Plants	Up to July 2024

VI. Bio medical Waste:

Area- city/ town	Total no. of HCF	Dumping site	EC/ CTE/ CTO/ Auth.	Total waste generated	Waste segregated	TOTAL treated waste	CBWTF/ capacity	Chemical analysis of waste	Illegal dumping sites and remediation plan	Proposed/ under construction projects
Mahoba	143	NO	101	128.40 Kg/ day	yes	128.40 Kg/ day	250 Kg/ hrs (4000 Kg/ DAY)	Not applicable	No illegal dumping site	Not applicable

a.

Status of CBWTF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO/ Auth Status	Capacity of CBWTF
At present there is no CBWTF in Mahoba. Bio-medical waste generated in the HCF of district Mahobais being sent to Banda's CBWTF for treatment and disposal.	Granted	250 Kg/ hrs (4000 Kg/ DAY)

b.

No. of health care facility	No. of beds	Total BMW Generation	Treatment capacity	Gap if any
143	344	128.40 Kg/ day	250 Kg/ hrs (4000 Kg/ DAY)	0

VII. Mining:

a.

Sand mining	FIR/ case registered/ year	Vehicles/ mineral seized	Action taken status	Cases pending in Court	Enforcement of EMGSM 2020 and Sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016
Not applicable as no river stretch in district- Mahoba.	-	-	To curb illegal mining in the state, Geology and Mining Department of Uttar Pradesh by G.O. 616/86-2018-371/2005 dated 20.03.2018 had ordered to constitute a district level task force for monitoring of Illegal mining in the district. Fromtime to time, the above constituted task force investigates and takes action against illegal mining transportation. All mining areas under the district have been installed with PTZ Camera, CCTV cameras and RFID scanner, the cameras are being monitored from the head office in Lucknow and from the district command center at Mahoba.	-	-

b.

Area of RBM Mining	Overloading Illegal Transport	Action Taken	Penalty Imposed/Recovered
-	-	-	-

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In Compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 11.09.2023
in O.A. 200/2014 MC Mehta Vs UOI and Ors.

District Ganga Committee Report



Submitted

By

District Ganga Committee, Pilibhit

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I. Sewage

Name of District	Name of ULB	Drain (city/town)	Total flow of drain per day	pH	BOD	COD	TS	TD	Heavy metals (Fe, Cr, PB, Ar, Mn, Cu, Zn, Hg, Fluoride etc)	Nitrate	DO	T C	FC	Outlet flow	Cl	Colour/odour	Discharged Into
Pilibhit	NPP PILIBHIT	34	All Drains have been newly identified and there is no equipment for analysis in any ULBs, hence data is not available														
	NPP Bisalpur	31															
	NPP Puranpur	31															
	NP NEORIA HUSAINPUR	30															
	GULADIYA BHINDRA	14															
	NP JAHANABAD	33															
	KALINAGAR	31															
	NP BARKHERA	31															
	NP Bilsanda	24															
	NP PAKADIYA NAUGWAN	31															

STP (SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT)

Existing STP (location & capacity)	Capacity (operational)	Inlet/ Outlet water quality & quantity	Number of tapped drains (quantity of discharge)	Final discharge point	Total Sewage generated	Total sewage treated by STPs	Gap	Proposal minimising the gap for the
There is no STP available in Pilibhit district.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	100 %	Yes (One FSTP 32 KLD Installed in NPP Pilibhit)

a. Sewage Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Sewage Generation (MLD)	Treatment of Sewage (MLD)	Final Disposal of sewage (MLD)	Remark
Pilibhit	NPP PILIBHIT	159122	17.19	0.032	17.15	STP not available & Existing 32 KLD FSTP is working in ULB
	NPP Bisalpur	88261	9.53	0	9.53	STP not available
	NPP Puranpur	50000	5.40	0	5.40	
	NP NEORIA HUSAINPUR	25301	2.73	0	2.73	
	GULADIYA BHINDRA	7135	0.77	0	0.77	
	NP JAHANABAD	18500	2.00	0	2.00	

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	KALINAGAR	14200	1.53	0	1.53
	NP BARKHERA	14985	1.62	0	1.62
	NP Bilsanda	18229	1.97	0	1.97
	NP PAKADIYA NAUGWAN	21362	2.31	0	2.31

HOTELS/ ASHRAMS

Number of Hotels/ ashrams/ dharamshalas	Consent to establish/ operate	STP	Discharge point	Action taken
20	No	No	Drain	No

II. Municipal Solid Waste disposal:

District	Name of ULB	City/ town per day generation	EC/CT E/CTO	Collection-segregation system	Treatment facility/ total capacity	GAP	Current status of dumping/ location/ quantity	Legacy waste	Legacy waste treated	Utilization of waste (MSW/ legacy)
Pilibhit	NPP PILIBHIT	47.74	-	47.74	31.03	16.7 1	VILL- MEERAPRU MISTQIL	NO	YES	-
	NPP Bisalpur	22.43	-	22.43	13.46	8.97	moh-Gyaspur, Bisalpur	yes	No	-
	NPP Puranpur	14.01	-	14.01	11.75	1.17	MUJHA ROAD AURANGABAD PURANPUR	yes	No	-
	NP NEORIA HUSAINPUR	5.32	-	5.32	5	0.32	Tanakpur Road	No	No	-
	GULADIYA BHINDRA	1.54	-	1.54	0	1.54	WARD 6 NEAR NPGB	yes	No	-
	NP JAHANABAD	3.54	-	3.54	0	3.54	WARD 4 NEAR NPJ	yes	No	-
	KALINAGAR	2.75	-	2.75	1.65	1.1	NEAR POWER HOUSE	yes	No	-
	NP BARKHERA	2.92	-	2.92	1.75	1.17	BHAISA GAUWALPUR	yes	No	-
	NP Bilsanda	3.43	-	3.43	2.46	2.07	Moh-Ram Nagar Colony, Ward Number-02, Bilsanda	yes	No	-
	NP PAKADIYA NAUGWAN	2.92	-	2.92	1.75	1.17	BHAISA GAUWALPUR	yes	No	-

a. MSW Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Source Segregation (No of Wards)	Total Generation of MSW	Treatment of MSW	Final Disposal of MSW	Remark
Pilibhit	NPP PILIBHIT	159122	8	1432.2	930.9	501.3	NA
	NPP Bisalpur	88261	0	672.9	403.8	269.1	NA
	NPP Puranpur	50000	25	420.3	352.5	35.1	NA
	NP NEORIA HUSAINPUR	25301	14	159.6	150	9.6	NA
	GULADIYA BHINDRA	7135	0	46.2	0	46.2	NA
	NP JAHANABAD	18500	11	106.2	0	106.2	NA
	KALINAGAR	14200	10	82.5	49.5	33	NA
	NP BARKHERA	14985	10	87.6	52.5	35.1	NA
	NP Bilsanda	18229	12	102.9	73.8	62.1	NA
	NP PAKADIYA NAUGWAN	21362	14	87.6	52.5	35.1	NA

b. Legacy Waste Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Treatment of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Final Disposal of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Remark
Pilibhit	NPP PILIBHIT	159122	0	0	39301.84	
	NPP Bisalpur	88261	40000	0	0	NA
	NPP Puranpur	50000	17000	0	0	
	NP NEORIA HUSAINPUR	25301	-	0	0	NA
	GULADIYA BHINDRA	7135	-	0	0	

NP JAHANABAD	18500	2000	0	0	NA
KALINAGAR	14200	800	0	0	NA
NP BARKHERA	14985	1600	0	0	NA
NP Bilsanda	18229	12000	0	0	NA
NP PAKADIYA NAUGWAN	21362	-	0	0	NA

III. Construction and Demolition waste:

C&D waste (quantity)	Treatment plant capacity	Treatment plant utilisation	Current dumping site/ status
37.5 TPD	No treatment Plant	Not applicable	All ULBs store in near MRF site and utilize in filling of damaged road.

a. Construction & Demolition Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Construction & Demolition	Treatment of Construction & Demolition	Final Disposal of Construction & Demolition	Remark
Pilibhit	NPP PILIBHIT	159122	12.66	Not applicable	MOH- BENICHAUDHARI PILIBHIT	-
	NPP Bisalpur	88261	12.66	Not applicable	MOH- GYSAPUR, BISALPUR	-
	NPP Puranpur	50000	g2.53	Not applicable	MUJHA ROAD AURANGABAD PURANPUR	-
	NP NEORIA HUSAINPUR	25301	2.45	Not applicable	USED IN ROAD CONSTRUCTION	-
	GULADIYA BHINDRA	7135	0.54	Not applicable	WARD 6 NEAR NPGB	-
	NP JAHANABAD	18500	1.58	Not applicable	WARD 3 NEAR NPJ	-

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KALINAGAR	14200	0.09	Not applicable	INTERLOCK BRICK FACTORY	-
NP BARKHERA	14985	1.33	Not applicable	BHAISA GAUWALPUR	-
NP Bilsanda	18229	2.33	Not applicable	Moh-Ram Nagar Colony, Ward Number-02, Bilsanda	-
NP PAKADIYA NAUGWAN	21362	1.33	Not applicable	BHAISA GAUWALPUR	-

IV. Industrial Effluent discharge

Total number of Industries	Daily effluent discharge	Treatment available (cetp/ petp/ etp operational capacity)	Effluent quality analysis (outlet of treatment plants)	GAP	Proposed/ under construction treatment project (with timeline)	Number of defaulting units- Action taken	Industrial solid waste generated/ day	Manner of disposal (Industrial solid waste)
06 GPI	3730 KLD	ETP installed	Attached in Annexure -1	No GAP	Not Proposed, already installed.	00	Ash-3624.95 MT/day Press Mud-825.00 MT/day.	Boiler Ash- Boiler ash generated from sugar unit disposed in low laying area and used in Bio- fertilizer. Boiler ash generated from Thermal Power Plant used in cement industry. Press Mud- Used as Manure.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Area-City/ town	Total no of Industries	Dump ing Site	EC/ CTE/CT O	Treatment facility/ capacity	Total waste generated	Total waste treated	Legacy waste	Characteristic Analysis of waste	Sludge & septage management
Pilibhit	08 GPI	Kanpu r Dehat, U.P.	CTO Obtained	No TSDF in district Pilibhit.	4143.650 MT/Year	4143.650 MT/Year	No Legacy waste.	Solid Semi-Solid Liquid.	Disposal by TSDF.

Status of TSDF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of TSDF
No TSDF installed in district Pilibhit.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

No. of industries generating industrial waste	Total HW generati on TPA	Total HW treated TPA	Total Untreat ed HW TPA	No. of industries members of TSDF	No. of industries required to be members of TSDF but are not	No. of TSDF in district	Location of illegal HW disposal sites	Number of sources at an illegal disposal site
08	4143.650 MT/Year	4143.6 50MT/ Year.	00	08	00	No TSDF installed in district Pilibhit.	No illegal HW disposal sites in Distt. Pilibhit.	No illegal HW disposal sites in Distt. Pilibhit.

V. Regulation of Flood Plain Zone:

Area- cities/ towns Notification of flood plain zone	Demarcation		Variable flow (per day)	Encroachment /Encroachment removal status	Timeline for completion	Biarage/ Cross- regulator
	No development zone pillars	Regulatory zone pillars				

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For the demarcation of flood plains working plan is being prepared	Not started yet	Not started yet	-	-	NIL	NIL
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AFFORESTATION/ PLANTATION

Area- cities/ towns	Total plantation	Proposed project	Time line
Pilibhit	3841957 (2022) and 3789196 (2023)	3661700 Plants in 2288.56 hectares of land in year 2024-25	July 2024

VI. Bio medical Waste:

Area-city/ town	Total no. of HCF	Dumping site	EC/CTE/CTO	Total waste generated	Waste segregated	TOTAL treated waste	CBWTF/ capacity	Chemical analysis of waste	Illegal dumping sites and remediation plan	Proposed/ under construction projects
Pilibhit	276	Dumping site at Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur District.	09	132.77 TPA	132.77 TPA	132.77 TPA	150 Kg/Hr 100 Kg/Hr 100 Kg/Hr 03CBWTF engaged for disposal of BMW generated from HCF.	Not available	No Illegal dumping sites and no remediation plan required.	No Proposed/ under construction projects.

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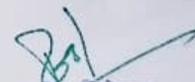
Status of CBWTF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of CBWTF
No CBWTF Installed/Proposed in District Pilibhit.	No CBWTF Installed/Proposed in District Pilibhit	No CBWTF Installed/Proposed in District Pilibhit

No. of health care facility	No. of beds	Total BMW Generation	Treatment capacity	Gap if any
276	2006	132.77 TPA	150 Kg/Hr 100 Kg/Hr 100 Kg/Hr 03CBWTF engaged for disposal of BMW generated from HCF	No Gap.

VII. Mining:

Sand mining	FIR/ registered/ year	case	Vehicles/ mineral seized	Action taken status	Cases pending in Court	Enforcement of EMGSM 2020 and Sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016
1 Area	3		229	67.04 Lakh penalty recovered	06	-

Area of RBM Mining	Overloading Illegal Transport	Action Taken	Penalty Imposed/Recovered
Nil	-	-	-


 प्रशासनिक निदेशक
 वन एवं वन्यजीव प्रभाग
 पिलिभीत

1. Sewage

Departments	Drain (city/town/)	Total flow of drain per day	PH	BO D	CO D	TS S	TD S	Heavy metals (Fe, Cr, PB, Ar, Mn, Cu, Zn, Hg, Fluoride etc)	Nitrates	DO	TC	FC	Outlet flow	Cl	Col our / odour	Disch arged Into
Nagar Nigam Saharanpur	Dhamola drain/Saharanpur	135MLD	7.8	29	75	110	455	As-BDL. Cd-BDL Cr- 011, Cu-007, Fe-980, Pb-BDL Mn-0.110, Ni-BDL, Zn-0.015, Co-BDL	52	3.5	700000	65000	135	25	35	HIndon river from Shivalik Hills i.e. part of Yamuna Basin
Pollution Control Board Saharanpur	Dhamola	60000	7.3	42	48	140	994	Parameter not done by lab due to unavailability of resources	Parameter not done by lab due to unavailability of resources	Nil	360000	490000	None of the drain is tapped	Parameter not done by lab due to unavailability of resources	35H ZN	Hindon
	Star Paper Mills drain	9998.4	7.3	34	142	72	804			Nil	3900	3300			400 HZ N	Hindon
	Bajaj Sugar Drain	6998.4	6.8	36	184	88	1148			Nil	40000	39000			30H ZN	Hindon
	Nagdei Drain	998.4	7.2	34	12	154	912			Nil	5500	4700			25H ZN	Hindon

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	Thaska Drain	12000	7.5	54	240	382	134 6			Nil	460 000	460 000			50H ZN	Krishni
	Badhai Khurd Drain	7999.2	7.4	62	216	338	132 6			Nil	440 000	290 000			50H ZN	Kali(W est)
	Daya Sugar Drain	Dry														
Nagar Palika' s of District Saharanpur	Deoband Nala/ Deoband Saharnpur	12.51	7.2	21	77	63	620	As-BDL Cd-BDL Cr-.016 Cu-.006 Fe-.931 Pb-BDL Mn-0.147 Ni-BDL Zn-0.016 Co-BDL	45	4.1	13x 10 ⁵	49x 10 ⁴	12.5 1	51	25	West kali Rever that is part of Hindan Basin
	Nakur Main Drain/ NP Nakur Saharnpur	4	7.5	22	55	80	390	As-BDL Cd-BDL Cr-.014 Cu-.010 Fe-.990 Pb-BDL Mn-0.160 Ni-BDL Zn-0.015 Co-BDL	50	3.0	5x1 0 ⁵	4.5 x10 ⁴	4	BDL	10/ BD L	Unnam ed First order Stream / wetlan d - Yamun a Basin
	Sarsawa Main Drain/ Sarsawa Saharnpur	2.55	7.5	20	62	90	515	As-BDL Cd-BDL Cr-.011 Cu-.007 Fe-.980 Pb-BDL Mn-0.110 Ni-BDL Zn-0.015 Co-BDL	40	3.0	4x1 0 ⁵	3x1 0 ⁴	2.55	35	10	First order Stream from shivali k hills that is part of Yamun a Basin

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Gangoh Main Drain/ NPP Gangoh Saharnpur	8	7.8	19	55	90	450	As-BDL Cd-BDL Cr-.019 Cu-.010 Fe-.980 Pb-BDL Mn-0.190 Ni-BDL Zn-0.019 Co-BDL	55	3.0	5x10 ⁵	4.5x10 ⁴	8	BDL	10/BDL	Unnam ed First order Stream / wetlan d - Yamun a Basin
Nanouta Ruhada Drain/ Nanouta Saharnpur	3.4	7.5	22	77	93	530	As-BDL Cd-BDL Cr-.010 Cu-.005 Fe-.950 Pb-BDL Mn-0.120 Ni-BDL Zn-0.015 Co-BDL	45	4.1	9x10 ⁵	8x10 ⁴	3.4	40	15	Krishni River that is part of Hindan Basin
Rampur Main Drain/ Rampur ManiharanSah arnpur	3	7.8	16	55	40	325	As-BDL Cd-BDL Cr-.010 Cu-.008 Fe-.930 Pb-BDL Mn-0.120 Ni-BDL Zn-0.016 Co-BDL	52	4.0	2x10 ⁵	1.5x10 ⁴	3	15	15/BDL	First order Stream of Krishni River from shivali k hills that is part of Yamun a Basin

Ambehta Main Drain/ NP Ambehta Saharnpur	3	7.5	18	48	50	350	As-BDL Cd-BDL Cr-.014 Cu-.010 Fe-.990 Pb-BDL Mn-0.160 Ni-BDL Zn-0.015 Co-BDL	41	4.5	2.5 x10 ⁵	1.5 x10 ⁴	3	BDL	10/ BD L	Unnam ed First order Stream / wetlan d - Yamun a Basin
Titro Main Drain/ Saharnpur	2	8.2	22	70	Titro Main Drain/ Saharnpur	2	8.2	22	70	Titro Main Drain/ Saharnpur	2	8.2	22	70	Titro Main Drain/ Saharnpur
Sultanpur-ChilkanaMain Drain/ Saharnpur	3	8.0	10	45	50	380	As-BDL Cd-BDL Cr-.012 Cu-.009 Fe-.950 Pb-BDL Mn-0.140 Ni-BDL Zn-0.019 Co-BDL	55	3.0	2x10 ⁵	1.5 x10 ⁴	3	10	15/ BD L	First order Stream / Wetlan d river - Yamun a Basin
Behat Main Drain/ NP Behat Saharnpur	3	7.8	15	50	100	320	As-BDL Cd-BDL Cr-.012 Cu-.009 Fe-.950 Pb-BDL Mn-0.140 Ni-BDL Zn-0.019 Co-BDL	31	4.5	2.5 x10 ⁵	1.5 x10 ⁴	3	15	15/ BD L	First order Stream Wetlan d of sahans ra river Behat - Yamun a Basin

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	Behat Main Drain/ NP Behat Saharnpur	3	7.8	12	42	70	310	As-BDL Cd-BDL Cr-.014 Cu-.010 Fe-.990 Pb-BDL Mn-0.160 Ni-BDL Zn-0.015 Co-BDL	38	4.5	2.5 x10 ⁵	1.5 x10 ⁴	3	15	15/ BD L	First order Stream Kali River - Yamuna Basin
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1.2 STP (SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT)

Department s /Nagar Palika	Existing STP (location & capacity)	Capacity (operationa l)	Inlet/ Outlet water quality & quantity	Number of tapped drains (quantity of discharge)	Final discharge point	Total Sewage generated	Total sewage treated by STPs	Gap	Proposal for minimising the gap
Nagar Nigam Saharanpur	Malhipur (Saharanpur City)	38 MLD	Inlet-38 MLD, Outlet-38 MLD, Outlet Quality- Match to Standard	01 drain Partially Tapped and 38 MLD Treated and 97 MLD Untreated	Mallipur	135 MLD	38 MLD	97 MLD	135MLD STP Perposed by U.P. Jal Nigam/Work in Process
Pollution Control Board Saharanpur	38 MLD STP jal Nigam, Malhipur Road, Saharanpur	38 MLD	ph-7.4 BOD 136, COD, 312, TSS 240, Inlet ph-7.3 BOD 25, COD, 180, TSS 40 Outlet	51	Dhamola River	125 MLD	8.5	87 MLD	Proposed for 130MLD

Deoband	STP not Established	STP not Established	STP not Established	All Untapped	STP not Established	12.51	There is No STP in City So Sewage treated by alternative Methods	12.51	Perposal accepted by NMCG and Implimentation Agency is Jal Nigam
Nakur				All Untapped drain /4 MLD		4 MLD		4.0 MLD water treated partially	
Sarsawa				All Untapped drain/2.55 MLD		2.55		2.55 water treated partially	
Gangoh				All Untapped drain /8 MLD partially treatet		8 MLD		8.0 MLD water treated partially	
Nanauta				All Untapped drain/3.4 MLD		3.4		12.51	
Rampur Maniharan				All Untapped drain /3 MLD		3 MLD		3.0 MLD water treated partially	
Ambahta						3 MLD		3.0 MLD water treated partially	
Titron				All Untapped drain /partially treated 3 MLD		2 MLD		2.0 MLD water treated partially	
STP Perposed by U.P. Jal Nigam									

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Sultanpur Chilkana						3 MLD		3.0 MLD water treated partially
Behat				All Untapped drain /3 MLD		3 MLD		3.0 MLD water treated partially
Chhutmalpur						3 MLD		3.0 MLD water treated partially

1.3 Sewage Information

Department s /Nagar Palika	Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Sewage Generation (MLD)	Treatment of Sewage (MLD)	Final Disposal of sewage (MLD)	Remark
Nagar Nigam Saharanpur	Saharanpur	Nagar Nigam Saharanpur	849749	135	38	135	Bioremediation Technology used for Remain 97 MLD of used water, it reduces Pollution Load
Nagar Palika' s of District		Deoband	106740	12.51	12.51	12.51	Bioremediation Technology used for Treatment, it Reduces Pollution Load
		Nakur	28458	4 MLD	4 MLD	4 MLD	Bioremediation/Ozone Technology used for Treatment of used water, it Reduces Pollution Load

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		Sarsawa	18956	2.55	2.55	2.55	Bioremediation Technology used for Treatment of used water, it Reduces Pollution Load
		Gangoh	59279	8 MLD	8 MLD	8 MLD	Bioremediation/Ozone Technology used for Treatment of used water, it Reduces Pollution Load
		Nanauta	22543	3.4	3.4	3.4	Bioremediation Technology used for Treatment of used water, it Reduces Pollution Load
		Rampur Maniharan	34493	3 MLD	3 MLD	3 MLD	Bioremediation Technology used for Treatment of used water, it Reduces Pollution Load
		Ambehta	18919	3 MLD	3 MLD	3 MLD	Bioremediation/Ozone Technology used for Treatment of used water, it Reduces Pollution Load
		Titron	10907	2 MLD	2 MLD	2 MLD	Bioremediation Technology used for Treatment of used water, it Reduces Pollution Load
		Sultanpur Chilkana	19501	3 MLD	3 MLD	3 MLD	Bioremediation Technology used for Treatment of used water, it Reduces Pollution Load
		Behat	20474	3 MLD	3 MLD	3 MLD	Bioremediation Technology used for Treatment of used water, it Reduces Pollution Load
		Chhutmalpur	21057	3 MLD	3 MLD	3 MLD	Bioremediation/Ozone Technology used for Treatment of used water, it Reduces Pollution Load

1.4 HOTELS/ ASHRAMS

Departments /Nagar Palika	Name of ULB	Number of hotels/ ashrams/ dharamshalas	consent to establish/ operate	STP	Discharge point	Action Taken
Nagar Nigam,	Saharanpur	59	Base Line Survey Work in Progress, after completion of Survey Recommended	Base Line Survey Work in Progress, after completion of Survey Recommended	Survey work in progress	After detail Survey of Internal Drainage EC will impose to Defaulters

			SOP will Applied	SOP will Applied		
Nagar Palika's of District Saharanpur	Deoband	Base Line Survey Work in Progress , after completion of Survey Recommended SOP will Applied	Base Line Survey Work in Progress , after completion of Survey Recommended SOP will Applied	All Hotels/Ashrams Not installed STP	Survey Work in Progress	After Detail Survey of Internal Drainage EC will Impose to Defaulters
	Nakur					
	Sarsawa					
	Gangoh					
	Nanauta					
	Rampur Maniharan					
	Ambahta					
	Titron					
	Sultanpur Chilkana					
	Behat					
Chhutmalpur						

2. Municipal Solid Waste disposal:

Departments /Nagar Palika	Name of ULB	City/ Town per day generation	EC/ CTE/ CTO	Collection segregation system	treatment facility/ Total capacity	GAP	Current status of dumping/ location/ quantity	Legacy waste	Legacy Waste Treated	Utilization of waste (MSW/legacy)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
	Nagar Nigam Saharanpur	391 TPD	Application send to UPPCB	Manually by 2 NGO and NSA staff Regularly using SOP Guidelines	Automatic Centralised Treatment Facility under construction	363 TPD Waste Recycled Manually/mechanically and reused remain 28 TPD using in Landfill	One processing Site/Dumping site Gunna Maheshvary Site	All small legacy waste sites disposed off and vioremediation/ plantation Work Complete	Current date no legacy waste remain	After Segregation on MRF Centres it is reused at local level

						Manual ly/mec hanicall y and reused			
	Rampur Maniharan	4.6 MT		Manually	10 MT	Total Waste	Working/ 4.6 MT		Not Persent
	Ambehta	4 MT		Manually	10 MT	Recycl ed	Working/ 4 MT		Not Persent
	Titron	4 MT		Manually	10 MT		Working/ 4 MT		Not Persent
	Sultanpur Chilkana	4 MT		Manually	5 MT	Manual ly/mec	Working/ 4 MT		Not Persent
	Behat	4 MT		Manually	10 MT	hanicall y in	Working/ 4 MT		Not Persent
	Chhutmalpur	4 MT		Manually	10 MT	MRF Centre s and reused	Working/ 4 MT		Not Persent

2.1 MSW Information

Departments /Nagar Palika	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Source Segregation (No of Wards)	Total Generation of MSW	Treatment of MSW	Final Disposal of MSW	Remark
Nagar Nigam Saharanpur.	Nagar Nigam Saharanpur	849749	70	391 TPD	After Segrigaton on MRF Centres , it is reused at local level	After Segrigaton on MRF Centres , it is reused at local level	Automatic Centralised Treatment Facility under Construction
Nagar Palika' s of District Saharanpur	Deoband	106740	25	50 MT			Automatic Treatment Facility installation work in progress
	Nakur	28458	15	8 MT			
	Sarsawa	18956	15	7.29 MT			
	Gangoh	59279	15	21 MT			
	Nanauta	22543	08	06 MT			

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	Rampur Maniharan	34493	10	4.6 MT			
	Ambehta	18919	7	4 MT			
	Titron	10907	09	4 MT			
	Chilkana	19501	13	4 MT			
	Behat	20474	13	4 MT			
	Chhutmalpur	21057	13	4 MT			

2.2 Legacy Waste Information

Departments /Nagar Palika	Name of District	Name of ULB	Total population in ULB	Total Generation of Legacy waste(Tonne)	Treatment Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Final Disposal of Legacy Waste(Tonne)	Remark
Nagar Nigam Saharanpur.	Saharanpur	Nagar Nigam, Saharanpur	849749	There is no legacy waste cite	Legacy Waste not present	Legacy Waste not present	-
Nagar Palika's of District Saharanpur		Deoband	106740				
		Nakur	28458				
		Sarsawa	18956				
		Gangoh	59279				
		Nanauta	22543				
		Rampur Maniharan	34493				
		Ambehta	18919				
		Titron	10907				
		Sultanpur Chilkana	19501				
		Behat	20474				
Chhutmalpur	21057						

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3. Construction and Demolition waste:

Departments /Nagar Palika	C&D waste (quality)	Treatment plant capacity	Treatment plant utilisation	Current dumping site/status
Nagar Nigam Saharanpur.	3-4 TPD	Plant not installed/ C&D waste used by Owners in Own Landfill or reused in New Construction /Manually Processed by Owners	Treatment Plant not required due to small and irregular availability of C&D waste	No dumping site for C&D waste
Deoband	2.5 MT per Day		Treatment Plant Not Required	
Nakur	0.2 MT per Day		Treatment Plant Not Required due to small and irregular availability of C&D waste	
Sarsawa	.36 MT per Day			
Gangoh	1 MT per Day			
Nanauta	.03 MT per Day			
Rampur Maniharan	.36 MT per Day			
Ambehta	0.2 MT per Day			
Titron	0.1 MT per Day			
Sultanpur Chilkana	0.2 MT per Day			
Behat	0.2 MT per Day			
Chhutmalpur	0.2 MT per Day			

3.1 Construction & Demolition Information

Departments /Nagar Palika	Name of District	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Construction & Demolition	Treatment of Construction & Demolition	Final Disposal of Construction & Demolition	Remark
Nagar Nigam Saharanpur.	Saharanpur	Nagar Nigam, Saharanpur	849749	3-4 TPD	Automatic Plant is not installed	C&D waste used by Owners in Own Landfill or reused in New Constructions	-
Nagar Palika's of District Saharanpur		Deoband	106740	2.5 MT per Day			
		Nakur	28458	0.2 MT per Day			
		Sarsawa	18956	.036 MT per Day			

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		Gangoh	59279	1 MT per Day			
		Nanauta	22543	.03 MT per Day			
		Rampur Maniharan	34493	.36 MT per Day			
		Ambahta	18919	0.2 MT per Day			
		Titron	10907	0.1 MT per Day			
		Sultanpur Chilkana	19501	0.2 MT per Day			
		Behat	20474	0.2 MT per Day			
		Chhutmalpur	21057	0.2 MT per Day			

4. Industrial Effluent discharge

Total number of Industries	Daily effluent discharge	Treatment available (cetp/ petp/ etp operational capacity)	Effluent quality analysis (outlet of treatment plants)	GAP	Proposed/ under construction treatment project (with timeline)	Number of defaulting units- Action taken	Industrial solid waste generated/ day	Manner of disposal (Industrial solid waste)
48	19293.5	48 industry have ETP installed	ETP installed working satisfactorily	No issues	Tertiary treatment for M/S star paper mill proposed	12 show cause notice 02 industry closed by board	No	Disposed by Nagar Nigam/ industrial Local body

4.1 HAZARDOUS WASTE

Area- City/ town	Total no of Industries	Dumpin g Site	EC/ CTE/CTO	Treatment facility/ capacity	Total waste generated	Total waste treated	Legacy waste	Characteristic Analysis of waste	Sludge & septage management
Saharanpur	64	Ramky enviro Enginee rs LTD kanpur, Bharat oil Ghaziab ad	64	ETP Sludge	114305.5 TPA	114305.5 TPA	Not related to our Depatment	Not related to our Department	Not related to our Depatment

4.1.a)

Status of TSDF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of TSDF
Not TSDF installed /Proposed in District Saharanpur	NIL	NIL

4.1.b)

No. of industries generating industrial waste	Total HW generatio n TPA	Total HW treated TPA	Total Untreated HW TPA	No. of industries members of TSDF	No. of industries required to be members of TSDF but are not	No. of TSDF in district	Location of illegal HW disposal sites	Number of sources at an illegal disposal site
64	114305.5 TPA	114305.5 TPA	0	64	0	No TSDF in district Saharanpur	No illegal HW disposal site in saharanpur	No sources

5. Regulation of Flood Plain Zone:

Area- cities/ towns Notification of flood plain zone	Demarcation		Variable flow (per day)	Encroachment /Encroachment removal status	Timeline for completion	Biarage/ Cross-regulator
	No development zone pillars	Regulatory zone pillars				
There are no area Cities/Towns notification of flood Plain zone.	Process will be done after Notification	Process will be done after Notification	River Yamuna Ecological Flow 352 cusec during lean period. Other than lean period discharge is variable.	It will be updated after demarcation	As of there is No development pillars and No regulatory zone pillars.	Hathnikund Barrage

AFFORESTATION/ PLANTATION

Area- cities/ towns	Total plantation	Proposed project	Time line
Saharanpur	4479142	Wildlife clearance under the annual operational plan of Uttar Pradesh for the year 2023-24	Completed in 2023 December .

NOTE:- Financial Year 2024-25 given target for plantation is 858500, under which 37 lands chosen / 37 Polygon has been done.

VI. Bio medical Waste:

- The per day total generation of bio medical waste in the district in the district of Saharanpur is:-309.95Kg/day
- The manner of its treatment and disposal :-Through Incineration, Autoclaving, shredding and Effluent Treatment

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Area- city/ town	Total no. of HCF	Dumping site	EC/ CTE/ CTO	Total waste generated	Waste segregate d	TOTAL treated waste	CBWTF/ capacity	Chemical analysis of waste	Illegal dumping sites and remediation paln	Proposed/ under construction projects
(CMO Office)Sahara npur	466	Meerut	CTE & CTO	9298.78	9298.78	9298.78	Incinerator 300Kg/hr, Shredder 300kg/hr Autoclave 300kg/hr	Chemical analysis of BMW is not applicable on us	There is no illegal dumping	There is no any kinds of establishment is under construction
Pollution Control Board	785	ON CBWTF site (M/s synergy waste managem nt Pvt Ltd Meerut, M/s Environmen t waste connections LLP Hapur Ghaziabad	CTO- 73 and CTE- 12	1279	1279	1279	M/s synergy waste manage ment Pvt ltd, meerut m/s environment waste connections LLP hapur, Ghaziabad	By CBWTF	No any illegal dumping site in district saharanpur for BWM	01 site Proposed (M/s Green Lee Environmental Solutions)

a.

Status of CBWTF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of CBWTF
-01 site proposed (M/s Green Lee Environmental solutions)	EC and CTE approved	200 kg/hr
Installed	Valid CTO	Incinerator 300kg/hr Shredder 300kg/hr Autoclave 300kg/hr

b.

Departments	No. of health care facility	No. of beds	Total Generation BMW	Treatment capacity	Gap if any
CMO Office, Saharanpur	466	3906	9298.78	19800KG/day	Total Bio Medical waste Disposed off

Pollution Control Board, Saharanpur	785	7082	1279	1279	100% treatment
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VII. Mining:

a.

Sand mining	FIR/ case registered/ year	Vehicles/ mineral seized	Action taken status	Cases pending in Court	Enforcement of EMGSM 2020 and Sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016
District survey reports is prepared and it is also updated at regular intervals. At present 01 sand mining lease is operational in the district.	In the month of December,2023 01 FIR has been reported.	In the month of December, 2023 action has been taken on 86 cases. (RBM/Sand mining) of illegal transportation.	Penalties of 103.98 lakh imposed as per rules	No case pending	----

b.

Area of RBM Mining	Overloading Illegal Transport	Action Taken	Penalty Imposed/Recovered
District survey reports is prepared and it is also updated at regular intervals. At present 02 (36.00+4.20=40.20 Hectare) RBM mining lease is operational in the district.	In month of December,2023 action has been taken on 86 cases (RBM/Sand mining) of illegal transportation.	Penalties was imposed as per rules (on 86 vehicles).	103.98 Lakh

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**Compliance report of Hon'ble NGT order dated 11.09.2023 in O.A. No. 200/
2014 MC Mehta Vs UoI and Ors.**

DISTRICT SAHARANPUR(U.P.)

INTRODUCTION OF DISTRICT (SAHARANPUR):- As of last update , providing general **demographic** and **geographical** details about Saharanpur district in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. Please note that, it is advisable as all data is collected from the official website refer's to official government sources (<https://saharanpur.nic.in/about-district/>) for further information.

Population:- According to 2001 & 2011 census compiled data , the population of Saharanpur district are 3467332 respectively. Saharanpur district ranks 24th in terms of population in Uttar Pradesh state. Saharanpur is primarily an agricultural district. The population of children between age 0-6 is 519591 which is 14.99% of total population. The

sex-ratio of district is around 890 females compared to 912 males which is average of Uttar Pradesh state. The literacy rate is 59.92% out of which 66.52% males are literate and 52.5% females are literate. The total area is 3689 sq.km with population density of 940 per sq.km.

There are 22.05% Scheduled Caste (SC) and 0.03% Scheduled Tribe (ST) of total population.

Total no. of Slums in Saharanpur city numbers 12,308 in which population of 67,303 resides. This is around 9.54% of total population.

Area covered:-The total area is 3689 sq.km with population density of 940 per sq.km.

Public distribution Urban and Rural :- As per the Census India 2011, number of towns is 16 and district has 597656 households, population of 3.4 million of which 1834106 are males and 1632276 are females. Ranks 41th in terms of sex ratio (890) which is lower than the state average of 912 females per thousand males.

Description	Urban	Rural
Area (Sq.km)	106.33	3582.67
Number of households	189458	408198
Population	1066526	2399856
Population%	52.91%	47.09%
male Population	564303	1269803
Female Population	502223	1130053
Sex Ratio	890	890

Literacy rates:-Saharanpur district ranks 29th in literacy, as per census report 2011, total literacy rate is 59.92% out of which males literacy rate is 66.52% as compared to female literacy is 52.5%.

Literates	Absolute			Literacy rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Persons	20,77,108	13,90,046	6,87,062	70.5	68.6	74.5
Males	12,20,114	8,33,060	3,87,054	78.3	77.8	79.3

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Females	8,56,994	5,56,986	3,00,008	61.7	58.4	69.1
Literates Scheduled Caste	Absolute			Literacy rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Persons	4,58,341	3,67,831	90,510	70.7	69.5	76.1
Males	2,79,599	2,26,503	53,096	80.9	80.2	84.3
Females	1,78,742	1,41,328	37,414	59.0	57.2	66.8
Literates Scheduled Tribe	Absolute			Literacy rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Persons	379	88	291	48.1	68.2	44.2
Males	227	47	180	55.1	75.8	51.4
Females	152	41	111	40.4	61.2	35.9

Public Utilities:-

BANKS -	Allahabad Bank/Andhra Bank/Axis Bank/Bank Of Baroda/Bank of Maharashtra.
College/University -	Maharaj Singh College, Saharanpur/M.L & J.N.K. Girls College/J. V. Jain College, Saharanpur
Hospitals -	Medical College Saharanpur/Seth Baldev Das Bajoria District Hospital.
Head Post Office	at court road ,saharanpur.
Electricity board -	Pashchimanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited.

Administrative Setup:-

The district has 05 tehsils namely-

- Saharanpur
- Behat
- Nakur

Deoband

Rampur Maniharan

There are 11 Development Blocks in the district-

Puwarka

BalliaKheri

SadauliKadeem

Muzaffarabad

Sarsawan

Nakur

Gangoh

Nanauta

Rampur Maniharan

Nagal

Deoband

Institutional Organization of District Saharanpur:-

CENTRAL PULP & PAPER RESEARCH INSTITUTE (CPPRI) :

An Autonomous Organization under Deptt. of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India. Program offering:- P.HD, M.sc.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY SAHARANPUR CAMPUS, SAHARANPUR

Saharanpur Campus, formerly known as the School of Paper Technology was established by the Government of India in 1964, with an aid from the Royal Swedish Government. Its merger with the then University of Roorkee in 1978. Programme offering:- P.HD., M.Tech / B.Tech.

HORTICULTURE RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE

Company Garden Saharanpur is one of the many institutions which was established around the mughal times. According to the District Gazetteer Intazam-Ud-Ullah was the first founder of this Garden. After remaining in the control of Marathas it was acquired by East India Company by the end of 1817 and was headed by District Surgeon. In the initial years main emphasis was laid in the development of medicinal and eco-friendly plants and herbs.

POST AND TELEGRAPH TRAINING CENTRE

After independence Post and Telegraph department felt the need of a centre where the employees of its department could receive proper training for the smooth functioning of the P & T Department. As a consequence of great efforts and active leadership of the then Transport, Civil aviation and Communication minister Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai P & T training

Centre was established in Saharanpur in April 1951. The centre are also Induction Training (for Postal Assistance, Sorting Assistance, Signaller, Inspectors of post offices, Post Masters etc) and In Service Training (for lower Selection Grade Supervisors saving banks, postal assistants, PSS group B Officers etc)

SOIL CONSERVATION TRAINING CENTRE MUZAFFARABAD (SAHARANPUR)

This centre was established at Muzaffarbad in 1956. It is carrying out prominent work in the field of Agronomy, Crop Sciences and Land Information, Soil Testing, Testings of Deficiency in soil and fertilisers and providing information and suggestions about type of crop to be sown. This Centre has a weather observatory, Soil Laboratory, Exhibition Section and well equipped library.

Religion ratio:-

Description	Population	Percentage
Total	3466382	100%
Hindu	1966892	56.74%
Muslim	1454052	41.95%
Sikh	18627	0.54%
Jain	10208	0.29%
Religion not stated	8008	0.23%
Christian	6523	0.19%
Buddhist	1937	0.06%
Other religions and persuasions	135	0%

Abstract Data of Saharanpur District

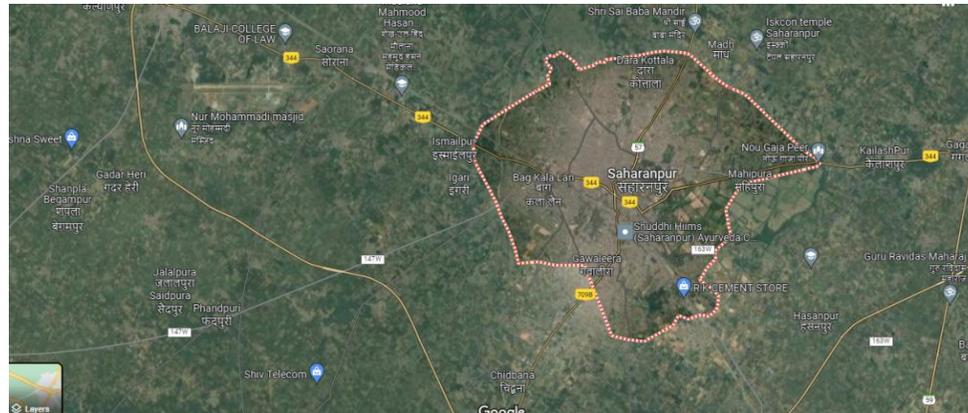
	District
No. of sub-District	5
No. of Towns	16
No. Of Statutory Towns	11
NO. Of Census Towns	5
No. Of villages	1,572

No. Of Households	Normal	5,95,508
	Institutional	1,725
	Houseless	423

Geographical Locations District (Saharanpur) :- The district is in a rectangular shape and In the North of the district lies district Dehradun, districts Yamuna Nagar and Karnal of Haryana state in the west and district Muzaffarnagar of the Saharanpur Division and district Hardwar in the south. Previously it was part of Meerut Division before the creation of Saharanpur Division. District Saharanpur lies between 29° to 30°24' North Latitude and 77° 0' 70' to 78°12' East Longitude.

Here's the geographical map of Saharanpur District

The north and the northeast is surrounded By Shiwalik hill sand separates it from the Dehradun district Uttaranchal state. The river Yamuna forms its boundary in the west which separates it from Karnal and Yamuna nagar districts of Haryana Forest area in the district is about **67014** Hectare's.



Physiography:-

The district is characterized with the Shiwalik, Bhabar, Tarai, Khadar and the plain. Hilly tract of the Shiwalik, range along the northern border is stretching from west to east directions, which have a breadth of 10-16 kilometres. On the basis of geology, soils, topography, climate and natural vegetation the district has been divided into the following sub-micro regions:-

- ❖ **Yamuna Khadar** – Yamuna Khadar extends to the western part of the district in the north-south direction, its mainly flows on South directions. Budhi Yamuna and Kothanala are the other rivulets in the region. The region is composed of recent Alluvium and Alluvial soils.
- ❖ **Saharanpur Plain** - The region covers the major part of the district. It is a level plain with gentle slope from north to south direction. the northern part of the streams beds are wide but narrow down towards south. Hindon is the main river which flows in this region. The region has alluvial soil and is composed of alluvium of recent period.

- ❖ **Deoband Plain-** The eastern part of the district in North-South direction. Kali Nadi with its tributaries drains this tract. The region is composed of recent alluvium.
- ❖ **Saharanpur Bhabar-**The region is situated south of the Shivalik ranges are parallel to them in east-west direction.
- ❖ **Saharanpur Shivalik-** The region is spread in east-west direction in the northern part of the district.

Description of rivers flowing in District Saharanpur :-

S.NO.	Rivers name	Outfall	Total Length (K.M.)	Length in District (K.M.)	Tehsil Name	Perinnial / Rainy season
1.	Yamuna river	Ganga river	1376.00	96.00	Behat, Saharanpur, Nakur	Perinnial river
2.	Buddi river	Yamuna river	18.00	18.00	Behat	Rainy season river
3.	Lalo river	Saloni	18.00	18.00	Behat	Rainy season river
4.	Saloni river	Ganga river	-	21.00	Behat	Rainy season river
5.	Hindon river	Yamuna river	355.00	91.00	Behat	Rainy season river
6.	Nagdev river	Hindon river	25.00	25.00	Behat	Rainy season river
7.	Sahastraraav river	Maskraraav	12.00	12.00	Behat	Rainy season river
8.	Chapdiraav river	Buddi Yamuna	15.00	15.00	Behat	Rainy season river
9.	BadsahiBaghRaav	Buddi Yamuna river	7.50	7.50	Behat	Rainy season river
10.	Gangaroraav	Maskararav river	22.00	22.00	Behat	Rainy season river
11.	Maskraraav river	Yamuna river	25.00	25.00	Behat	Rainy season river
12.	Budkaloraav	Gangaroraav river	16.00	16.00	Behat	Rainy season river
13.	Shakumbhariraav	Maskraraav river	22.00	22.00	Behat	Rainy season river
14.	Khirniyaraav	Maskraraav river	15.00	15.00	Behat	Rainy season river
15.	Gaajaroraav	Yamuna river	12.00	12.00	Behat	Rainy season river
16.	Dhamola river	Hindon river	52.00	52.00	Saharanpur	Rainy season river
17.	Paondhoi river	Dhamola river	7.00	7.00	Saharanpur	Rainy season river
18.	Kaluvala river	Saloni river	1.005	1.005	Behat	Rainy season river
19.	Kherovalaraav	Maskararaav	6.028	6.028	Behat	Rainy season river
20.	Krishna river	Hindon river	153.00	20.00	Rampur Maniharam	Rainy season river
21.	Kali river	Hindon river	145.00	19.00	Deobond	Rainy season river

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22.	Pumbaraav	Shakumbhariraav	6.00	6.00	Behat	Rainy season river
23.	Katha raav	Yamuna river	112.00	59.70	Sharanpur, Nakur	Rainy season river
24.	Chacharaav	Hindon river	12.00	12.00	Behat	Rainy season river
	Grand total			598.233		

System wise details of Canals :-

S.no.	Types of river (main/Branch/Rajvaha /minor)	Canal Name	Length of canal Saharanpur (K.M.)	District	Parent channel name	canal Discharge (m3/s)	Irrigation Generated Capacity Ha	Actual Irrigated Area Ha	District Name
	Canal	Eastern Yamuna Canal	88.223		Yamuna river	4400	32	405	SAHARANPUR
		GANDEVDA	3.899		Eastern yamuna canal	19	523	372	
		ALAMPUR	7.290		Eastern yamuna canal	20	692	717	
		SARKADI	7.500		Eastern yamuna canal	23	633	560	
		NAGLA	28.659		Eastern yamuna canal	155	2378	1366	
		BABAEAL	10.058		Eastern yamuna canal	60	789	635	
		RANDAUL	22.329		Eastern yamuna canal	80	1647	1442	
		PILAKHANI	32.098		Eastern yamuna canal	105	2922	3151	
		THAROLI	25.840		Eastern yamuna canal	150	1806	2446	
	Canal	ISLAMNAGAR	9.568		Tharauli	25	938	685	SAHARANPUR
		BALPUR	13.658		Tharauli	47	1465	984	
		NALHEDA	30.792		Eastern yamuna canal	160	3045	3616	
		RAMPUR	19.509		Eastern yamuna canal	80	1515	2354	
		REDI	15.828		Eastern yamuna canal	80	1805	2251	
		MEGHCHAPPAR	21.391		Eastern yamuna canal	100	2511	603	
		MANAKMAU	8.756		Eastern yamuna canal	85	614	199	
		CHIDBANA	11.857		Manakmau	26	1292	1377	

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		HANGAVALI	22.426	Eastern yamuna canal	115	1870	1154	
		TEEKROLL	11.665	Hagawali	35	1002	1199	
		SHIJUD	18.492	Eastern yamuna canal	170	2761	2425	
		PAPADI	7.849	Eastern yamuna canal	50	1915	1024	
		BUNTA	6.675	Eastern yamuna canal	140	2553	1492	
		BIDOLE	0.000	Bunta	21	1056	56	
		Total	336.139					
	Minor	GUL RAIPUR	2.260	Eastern yamuna canal	2	140	22	Saharanpur
		SULTANPUR	1.940	gandevda	9	172	145	
		GUL BEHAT	0.250	Eastern yamuna canal	9	334	10	
		DAESAMAJRA	1.006	Tharauli	7	160	124	
		ALIPUR	1.911	Tharauli	5	221	92	
		CHANDRAPURA	1.556	Pilakhani	3	131	22	
		MALAKPUR	3.107	Tharauli	6	233	288	
		LUCKHNOTTI	9.654	Nagla	24	445	558	
		CHANDROLI	4.626	Lakhnauti	16	110	30	
		PIKI	5.632	Nagla	16	868	617	
		MIRZAPUR	2.011	Piki	6	430	14	
		MATKI	8.650	Babel	16	370	265	
		SANKHALAPURI	2.212	DHAMOLA	6	620	110	
		DHAMOLA	6.840	Babel	21	229	494	
		TAUPRA	2.412	Pilakhani	13	343	175	
		AZAMPURI	1.236	Pilakhani	4	111	170	

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	KOLKI	1.200	Eastern yamuna canal	5	101	54
	KHERI	2.011	Eastern yamuna canal	5	4	37
	SAHAPUR	3.420	Eastern yamuna canal	10	365	271
	GUL STUD	2.907	Nagla	7	312	147
	HAUZKHERI	5.607	Tharauli	11	402	157
	UBALI	5.028	Tharauli	10	321	304
	BITIEYA	6.503	Tharauli	13	489	1086
	MAVI	2.581	Meghchappar	7	235	73
	NUSRATPUR	7.156	Meghchappar	17	770	78
	RUPDI	0.201	Eastern yamuna canal	2	44	30
	KRISHNI	0.201	Eastern yamuna canal	4	86	69
	RAJPUR	2.010	Balpur	8	245	6
	NAURANGPUR	4.165	Tharauli	8	414	124
	NANDPUR	5.314	Nalhera	13	510	364
	JAGROLLI	6.053	Nalhera	18	720	87
	DALHEDI	3.691	Nalhera	6	312	103
	UMERI	3.620	Nalhera	8	379	83
	BHANKALA	3.315	Redi	8	265	139
	GHASOTI	3.305	Redi	6	162	217
	KISHANKHERI	3.519	Redi	10	336	290
	BALPUR	0.401	Eastern yamuna canal	24		
	DARIYAPUR	6.357	Rampur	14	627	299

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	KURALI	1.609	Rampur	5	272	336	
	SALAMPUR	5.317	Eastern yamuna canal	15	335	245	
	JAHODA	6.207	Nalhera	17	723	16	
	TABRAKPUR	3.218	Hangawali	5	198	32	
	TENTERO	3.741	Teekroll	8	412	19	
	NANOTA	5.677	Sizud	9	438	87	
	AULRAA	2.816	Sizud	3	134	105	Saharanpur
	PANDUKHERI	6.200	Sizud	14	810	243	
	BHARI	6.200	Sizud	17	413	309	
	SAUHJANI	1.200	Bhaari	3	132	34	
	KAUNAKHERA	2.661	Bhaari	5	178	159	
		178.714					

Block-Wise Canal Length:-

Block Name	From Chainage	Till Chainage
SadholiKadim	0.000	10.000
Muzafarabad	10.000	35.000
Rampur Maniharam	71.374	80.182
Nanota	-	-
SadholiKadim	0.000	3.899
SadholiKadim	0.000	7.290
Punwarka	0.000	7.500
Muzafarabad	0.000	6.600
Punwarka	6.600	28.659
Muzafarabad	0.000	3.200

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Punwarka	3.200	10.058
Muzafarabad	0.000	6.400
Sarsava	6.400	22.329
Muzafarabad	0.000	4.400
Punwarka	4.400	16.800
Nakur	16.800	32.098
Punwarka	0.000	5.660
Baliyakheri	5.660	6.860
Nakur	6.860	13.676
Baliyakheri	13.676	19.276
Rampur Maniharam	19.276	25.840
Baliyakheri	0.000	1.850
Nakur	1.850	9.568
Baliyakheri	0.000	1.300
Nakur	1.300	11.247
Gangoh	11.247	13.658
Baliyakheri	0.000	4.28
Rampur Maniharam	4.028	20.099
Nanota	20.099	30.792
Rampur Maniharam	0.000	9.386
Nanota	9.386	19.509
Baliyakheri	0.000	4.375
Rampur Maniharam	4.375	15.828
Baliyakheri	0.000	21.391
Baliyakheri	0.000	2.064
Rampur Maniharam	2.064	8.756
Baliyakheri	0.000	9.326
Rampur Maniharam	9.326	11.857
Rampur Maniharam	0.000	9.450
Nanota	9.450	11.630
Gangoh	11.630	22.426
Rampur Maniharam	0.000	3.926
Nanota	3.926	6.938

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Gangoh	6.938	11.665
Rampur Maniharam	0.000	8.723
Nanota	8.723	14.802
Thana bhawan	14.802	27.865
Nanota	0.000	0.702
Gangoh	0.702	8.547
Unn	8.547	10.048
Thana bhawan	10.048	16.631
Nanota	0.000	6.645
Thana bhawan	6.645	17.182
Jhijhana	17.182	17.747
Shamli	17.747	19.064
Jhijhana	19.064	22.115
Jhijhana	0.000	11.061
SadholiKadim	0.000	2.260
SadholiKadim	0.000	1.940
SadholiKadim	0.000	0.250
Sarsawa	0.000	1.006
Sarsawa	0.000	1.911
Sarsawa	0.000	1.556
Muzafarabad	0.000	3.107
Muzafarabad	0.000	9.654
Punwarka	0.000	4.626
Punwarka	0.000	5.632
Punwarka	0.000	2.011
Muzafarabad	0.000	1.800
Punwarka	1.800	8.650
Punwarka	0.000	2.212
Punwarka	0.000	6.840
Punwarka	0.000	2.412
Punwarka	0.000	1.236
Punwarka	0.000	1.200

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Punwarka	0.000	2.011
Punwarka	0.000	3.420
Punwarka	0.000	2.907
Punwarka	0.000	2.500
Baliyakheri	2.500	5.607
Baliyakheri	0.000	5.028
Baliyakheri	0.000	6.503
Baliyakheri	0.000	2.581
Baliyakheri	0.000	7.156
Baliyakheri	0.000	0.201
Baliyakheri	0.000	0.201
Gangoh	0.000	2.010
Rampur Maniharam	0.000	0.838
Nakur	0.838	4.165
Rampur Maniharam	0.000	5.314
Rampur Maniharam	0.000	6.053
Nanota	0.000	3.691
Nanota	0.000	3.620
Rampur Maniharam	0.000	3.315
Rampur Maniharam	0.000	3.305
Rampur Maniharam	0.000	3.519
	0.000	0.401
Nanota	0.000	6.357
Nanota	0.000	1.609
Rampur Maniharam	0.000	5.317
Nanota	0.000	6.207
Gangoh	0.000	3.218
Gangoh	0.000	3.741
Nanota	0.000	5.677
Rampur Maniharam	0.000	0.356
Nanota	0.356	2.816
Nanota	0.000	8.400
Thana bhawan	8.400	8.849

Nanota	0.000	8.290
Thana bhawan	8.290	10.050
Nanota	0.000	1.473
Thana bhawan	1.473	2.365
Nanota	0.000	3.206
Thana bhawan	3.206	3.708

District Cultural and Religious Connect

Saharanpur, located in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India, is indeed rich in cultural and religious heritage, and its rivers hold a special significance in the local traditions and beliefs.

Religious Significance:-

1. **Sanatan Hinduism-** In Santani belief's, rivers are considered sacred, and People's not even devotees or perform rituals they also perform ceremonies like- Ceremation, trade fair, Holi Arti's etc along the bank of these river's.

Mainly in district on river's like Hindon, kali, Yamuna, Krishna.

Cultural events are held like-

1. Ganga arti
 2. Immersion of Lord Ganesh
 3. Immersion of Lord Durga
 4. Chatt Pujan
 5. Ghat perYOG
 6. Trade fair
 7. Cultural Activities
-and many more

2. **Bathing Ghats:** kuankheda and Gandevda bathing ghats are located along the rivers, where devotees come for spiritual purification. These ghats are also the sites for various religious festivals and rituals.

Cultural Significance:

1. Traditional Festivals: Festivals like Chhath Puja, a significant Hindu festival dedicated to the Sun God, often involve rituals performed on riverbanks. The presence of rivers allows the local population to observe these festivals with traditional customs and practices.

2. Art and Folklore: The cultural heritage of Saharanpur, including its art, music, and folklore, might have elements that are inspired by or related to the rivers. Folk songs and art forms could depict the rivers and their significance in the local culture.

Cultural events

1. Kunvakhada and Gandavada Ghat Restoration & Tourism :-



2.ChattPujan held on District Saharanpur:-**3.Ganga arti :-****Description of River Basin in the district**

A river basin, also known as a watershed or drainage basin, is an area of land where all the water that falls in it, drains into a common river. In the Saharanpur district, the major rivers—Yamuna, Hindon, and Kali—define the river basins in the region. Here's a description of the river basins in Saharanpur district.

Yamuna River Basin: Origin: The Yamuna River, one of the major rivers in India, originates from the Yamunotri Glacier in Uttarakhand, a neighboring state of Uttar Pradesh. The Yamuna flows through Saharanpur district, providing water for irrigation and other agricultural activities. Several tributaries join the Yamuna within Saharanpur district, contributing to its flow and enriching the agricultural lands in the region.

Significance: The Yamuna River holds immense cultural and religious significance in India. Many towns and villages in Saharanpur are located along the banks of the Yamuna, making it a vital lifeline for the local population.

Hindon River Basin: The Hindon River originates in the Saharanpur district itself, near the village of Mohammadpur Akbarpur. The river flows through various parts of Saharanpur district, providing water for irrigation and supporting the local ecosystem. Several smaller streams and tributaries join the Hindon within Saharanpur district, adding to its water volume.

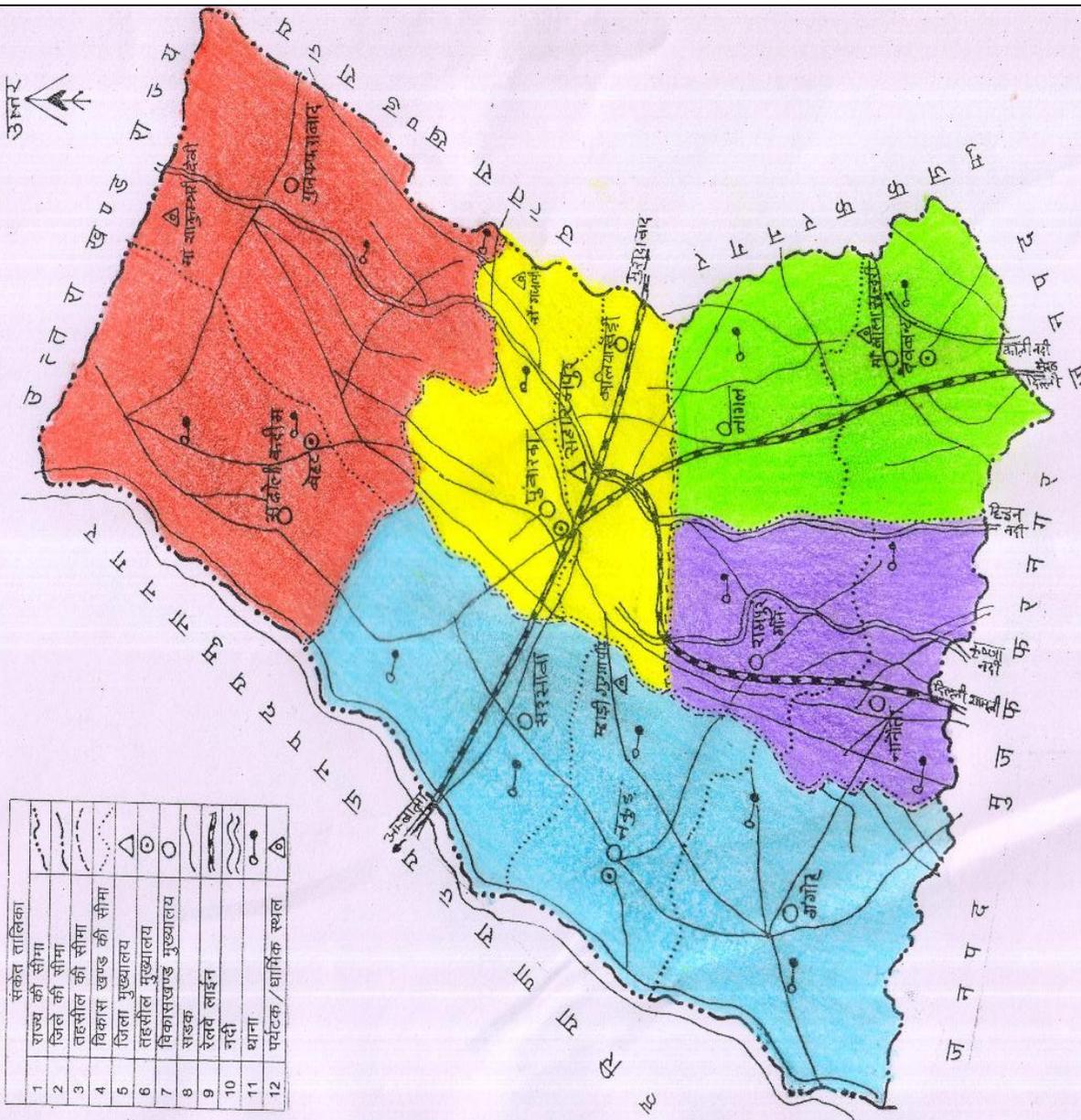
Significance: The Hindon River and its tributaries play a crucial role in agriculture and are a source of water for both irrigation and domestic purposes for the local population.

Kali River Basin: The Kali River, also known as the Sharda River, originates in the Himalayas and forms the boundary between Nepal and Uttarakhand. It eventually flows into Uttar Pradesh, passing through Saharanpur district. The Kali River flows through the northern parts of Saharanpur district, serving as a natural border with the state of Uttarakhand.

Significance: The Kali River and its surrounding areas are ecologically diverse, hosting various flora and fauna. It supports the growth of diverse plant species along its banks.

मानचित्र जनपद - सहारनपुर

संकेत तालिका	
1	राज्य की सीमा
2	जिले की सीमा
3	तहसील की सीमा
4	विकास खण्ड की सीमा
5	जिला मुख्यालय
6	तहसील मुख्यालय
7	विकासखण्ड मुख्यालय
8	सड़क
9	रेलवे लाईन
10	नदी
11	थाना
12	पर्यटक/धार्मिक स्थल



Availability of water resources:

Drainage-

The main drainage system in Saharanpur district is river Yamuna which flows overall north to south, forming the western part (boundary) of the district. Hindon, Kali and Khairanwala River are the main tributaries of the river Yamuna on its western bank within the Bhabar belt. The north eastern part of district drains by river Solani which is a tributary of Ganga River. The drainage covers most of the nalas falling in various tributaries is broad, flat and occupied with cobbles, boulders and gravels. Most of the nalas are torrential and carry runoff with gentle fluctuation. A large amount of influent seepage comes from such streams during the monsoon period where as during non –monsoon period the streams and nalas are generally dry. However with in the Tarai belt the drainage is more or less perennial as it receives effluent seepage from the ground water in a number of springs on depressionals on the nalas.

Ground Water Resource

Dynamic Ground Water Resource Estimation as on 31.3.2017 has been carried out for all the administrative blocks as ground water assessment units by GWD & CGWB. The precise estimation of ground water reserves and irrigation potential is pre-requisite for proper planning and execution for socio-economic development in the area. The ground water recharge has been estimated on the basis of water level fluctuation method which has been evaluated by significant change in water level during pre and post monsoon periods. The dynamic ground water resource estimation is summarized as follows:

1	Total Annual ground water recharge by all sources	128726.34ham
2	Net ground water available in the district.	120495.84ham
3	Existing gross ground water draft for all uses	144578.09ham
4	Provision for domestic, industrial requirement upto 2025	7169.23ham
5	Net ground water available for future use	24524.08 ham
6	Stage of ground water development average of district	119.99%.
7	Safe block is Puwarka	1
8	Semi Critical Block is Balia Kheri	1
9	Critical blocks are Muzaffarabad, Rampur Maniharan, Nanautaand Deoband	4
10	Over exploited blocks are Sadauli Quadim, Sarsawan, Nakur, Gangoh and Nagla	5

Recharge from Rainfall

Precipitation is the principal source of recharge to ground water in the district. The quantity of recharge depends upon the intensity and duration of rainfall, nature and texture of soil, vegetation cover and land use pattern of the area. Recharge from rainfall has been computed separately for monsoon and non-monsoon periods. Recharge from rainfall is mainly a function of geographical area of the district, normal monsoon rainfall and lithology of the area. The recharge from rainfall during monsoon season has been computed using mainly Water Level Fluctuation Method & Rainfall Infiltration Factor Method, where as recharge from rainfall during non-monsoon period has been computed using Rainfall Infiltration Factor Method. Block-wise recharge from rainfall is given in table. Total recharge from monsoon rainfall in the Saharanpur is of the order of 62214.78 ham, with Muzafarabad Block having the maximum monsoon rainfall recharge of 9327.30 ham, and minimum monsoon rainfall recharge of 3276.46ham, is observed in Rampur Maniharan block. The low monsoon rainfall recharge is mainly due to urbanization of the block.

Land use pattern

Sl. No.	Total Area and use of land	Area in hector
1.	Geographical area (According to revenue Paper)	363791.00
2.	Forestry	66859.00
3.	Cultivable waste land	1639.00
4.	Land not available for cultivation	3054.00
5.	Area under forest	33260.00
6.	Barren Land	601.00
7.	Waste land	275.00
8.	Fallow land	4176.00
9.	Garden and shrubs, etc	1307.00
10.	Net Area Sown	69.50%
11.	Area sown more than once	44.50%
12.	Cropped area	275312.00

13.	Irrigated area	256216.00
14.	Percentage of net area irrigated to total area	93%
15.	Population engaged in agriculture	68%
16.	Soil type	
	(a) Sandy	44280.00
	(b) Sandy loam & loam	147706.00
	(c) Clay loam	81420.00

Cropping pattern and Irrigation Practices

Entire district of Saharanpur falls between Ganga and Yamuna rivers. The loamy soils of the area are very fertile. About 75% of the total geographical area of the district is cultivated area. The main *Rabi* crops are wheat and oil seeds while paddy and pulses are the main crops of *kharif*. The abundantly produced sugarcane is a perennial.

Climate

The average annual rainfall (Year 1951-2000) in the district is 963.9 mm. About 80% of rainfall takes places from June to September. During monsoon surplus water is available for deeper colation to ground water. There are 24 rivers and rivulets in the district. Yamuna is the main river which flows 96 km in the district and causes flood during rainy reason. Nakur and Behat regions are mainly affected by flood. There are 176 villages situated in flood prone region. Its population is 107740 and area is 19606 ha. The climate is sub humid and it is characterized by general dryness except in the brief period during the monsoon season. Summer is hot and winter is pleasant cold season. There is a meteorological observatory at Meerut, which may be taken as representative of meteorological condition. May is the hottest month. The mean daily maximum temperature is about 40°C, mean daily minimum temperature is about 24°C and maximum temperature sometime rises to 44°C. With the onset of southern monsoon by the end of June, there is appreciable drop in temperature. January is the coldest month with mean daily temperature at about 20°C and mean daily minimum at 7°C. The air is dry during the major parts of the year. In south-west monsoon season, the air is very humid and April and May are usually driest months. The mean monthly relative humidity is 67%. The mean wind velocity is 6.70 Km/h. The potential evapo-transpiration is 1545.90 mm.

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Average Annual Rainfall in Saharanpur District, U.P (mm) (Year 1951-2000)

District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Saharanpu	26.9	26.5	21.3	5.7	21.2	94.6	277	301.6	131.4	34.5	8.3	14.9	963.9

Question to be asked?

❖ **What do we achieve from District Ganga Report?**

Answer is very simple but before more any further, first we need to understand what are the key issues or what's impacted the biodiversity of Ganga tributaries. The objectives of a report on a district's Ganga River could include:

- ◆ **Assessment of Pollution Levels:** Evaluate the pollution levels in the Ganga River within the district. This includes analyzing data on water quality, industrial discharges, agricultural runoff, Wetland Enchroachment, Soil erosion, flood land and other causing pollutants.
- ◆ **Impact on Biodiversity:** Assess the impact on tributaries of the Ganga River on local flora and fauna. Identify check dams, endangered species, study habitant migratory birds patterns, and analyze the river's role in maintaining biodiversity.
- ◆ **Community Health and Well-being:** Investigating tributaries of the Ganga River on the health basis and well-being of the communities living along to its banks. Involve studying the quality of drinking water, transmission of water-borne diseases like-Cholera, Diarrhea, Typhoid, Amebiasis, Hepatitis, Gastroenteritis, Giardiasis, Campylobacteriosis, Scabies, Worm infections, Dysentery, Polio, Meningitis, Trachoma, E. Coli infection, Salmonellosis., and overall public health.
- ◆ **Economic Impact:** Explore the economic activities related to tributaries, such as fishing, agriculture, tourism, and industries. How these activities are affected by the river's condition and how they impact the local economy.
- ◆ **Cultural and Religious Significance:** Examine the cultural and religious importance of the Ganga River in the district. Document rituals, festivals, and traditions associated with the river, and how they contribute to the local heritage.
- ◆ **Infrastructure and Conservation Efforts:** Existing infrastructure related to the Ganga River, such as sewage treatment plants, dams, and embankments. Assess the effectiveness of conservation efforts, erosion control measures, and flood management strategies. Recommendes- policy suggestions, community engagement initiatives, conservation strategies, and infrastructure development proposals.

Agenda and Review of DGC meeting-

S.No.	Agenda's of meeting	Compliance Received
1.	Purposed Kunvakhada / Gandavada Ghat tourism Model	Gandavada ghat is well constructed but tourism model work is in progress..
2.	Regarding Solid / Plastic Waste disposal under 500m Flood Plain of Yamuna and Hindon	Work in progress..
3.	Develop and Enchroachment free within 100 m of Ganga tributries	Work in progress..
4.	Discussion on Ganga Artiof tributries river (yamuna /hindon) situated villages or gram panchayat.	Work in progress..
5.	Mark Water Heritage Structure in District	Work in progress...
6.	Restoration of kali and Krishna river	
7.	Making Handicraft from water hycinath purposed project	Work in progress...
8.	Mark Major Streams or minor streams river and also checked water Quality	Proposed ...
9.	Accepting Organic Farming in District	Shared success stories those whom are organically farming
10	Marking Ganga sentinel in district	Work in progress...
11.	Proceeding on drainscoming from city and village's.	Work in progress...
12.	Sewage dumping in Khalaspur Wetland	Work under process...
13.	Regarding the efforts of Aarth Ganga	Work is in progress..
14.	Ghat construction in district	Work is in progress..
15.	Usage of social media / Hordings For promoting Nmami ganga programme	Proposed ...
16.	Ganga rejuvinationAwarnessprogramme in School's	Proposed ...
17.	Ganga Aarti training conduct	Work in progress....
18.	Survey of drains and legacy of dumping sites	Work in progress...
19.	Promoting plantation for Bio-diversity protection	Proposed ...

20.	Testing of drains and river water coming from industrial area's	Proposed
-----	---	----------

DGC Meeting Member's:-

S.no.	Officials Designation	Officials Name
1.	District Collector	Dr Dinesh Chandra
2.	Representative from municipalities	Shrivipingarg
3.	Representative from gram panchayats	Shri Vijay Kumar
4.	Representative from Public Works	ShriSanatGuptrishi
5.	Representative from Irrigation	ShriAbhimanyu Singh Roy
6.	Representative from Public Health Engineering	ShriSanjeevManglik
7.	Representative from Rural Drinking Water Department	ShriRuchinYadav
8.	Representative from State Pollution Control Board	ShriAnkit Singh
9.	District official to be nominated by DC	Professor Jalal Umar
10.	Divisional Forest Officer	ShriGautamRai
11.	Environmentalists associated with River Ganga protection	Dr. Umar Saif
12.	Representative of local industry	Mr. RavindraMiglani

Information Submitted by the concerning Department :-

S.No.	Action to be taken	Proceeding Report																																																																								
1.a	Surface water contamination (through Drains)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewage Generation (MLD)—188.18 Existing sewage treatment capacity (MLD) - 38 Current level of sewage treatment (MLD)-Saharanpur Municipal Sewage treatment is in second treatment. Gap in sewage treatment (MLD) – 150.18 Status of tapping of drains and timeline – According to Saharanpur Municipal status of tapping of drains is partially tapped and all municipal future timeline is Year 2025. Details of STP's – According to Saharanpur Municipal STP's is installed and other Municipalities are Nanauta/Titron/RampurManiharan/Chuttmalpur/Ambehta/Nakur/ChilkanaSultanpur/Behat/Gangoh/Deoband were it is Proposed Details of other treatment arrangement like- <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No.</th> <th>Municipalities</th> <th>Oxidation pond</th> <th>FTSP</th> <th>Constructed Wetland</th> <th>Airation/Ozonation units</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Saharanpur Municipal</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Nanauta</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Titron</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Rampur Maniharan</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>Chuttmalpur</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.</td> <td>Ambehta</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.</td> <td>Nakur</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.</td> <td>ChilkanaSultanpur</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.</td> <td>Behat</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10.</td> <td>Gangoh</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11.</td> <td>Deobond</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status of compliance of existing treatment capacity:-According Saharanpur Municipality board compliance of existing treatment is partially completed and other municipality's yet not completed. 	S.No.	Municipalities	Oxidation pond	FTSP	Constructed Wetland	Airation/Ozonation units	1.	Saharanpur Municipal	2	1	1	6	2.	Nanauta	1	0	1	1	3.	Titron	1	0	0	1	4.	Rampur Maniharan	0	0	0	1	5.	Chuttmalpur	1	0	1	1	6.	Ambehta	1	0	1	1	7.	Nakur	0	0	1	0	8.	ChilkanaSultanpur	1	0	1	1	9.	Behat	0	0	1	1	10.	Gangoh	1	0	1	1	11.	Deobond	0	0	0	0
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11.	Deobond	0	0	0	0																																																																					

Data Needs
(Indicative)
A

- Total sewage generation (per local body, (main cities), population entire district.)-----
- Treatment facilities (STP/SPS/ MPS) their location, capacity, utilization and quality of treated effluents / working status.-----
- Water Quality (indicator parameter BOD and DO and parameters of main concern) downstream of major domestic pollution stretches-----
- Sanitation coverage including -----
- type, function status and usage of toilets; -----
- Gender usage statistics of toilets (% of men and women having access to toilets, doing the maintenance) -----
- Percentage Households dependent on onsite sanitation systems (complete septic tanks with soak pits/ only pits/direct discharge in drains)---

- Number of drains tapped in the STP/SPS/MPS-----
- Number of untapped drains-----
- Volume of untreated sewage in each of the drains-----
- Number and location of drains directly discharging in the river incl. information on the volume of untreated sewage-----
- Current status of Faecal sludge management and disposal of septage-----
- Sewerage network system and number of connected households-----
- Decentralised rainwater harvesting facilities-----
- Drainage congestion-----
- Capacity of urban drainage systems (especially of combined drainage systems)-----
- Number of new STPs implemented-----
- Treatment capacity added-----
- km of underground sewerage network added and km of open drainage systems replaced-----
- km of underground sewerage network added and km of open drainage systems replaced-----
- FSSM plan developed; m³ of faecal sludge properly treated and recycled; Number of safe sludge disposal sites-----
- Length of separate sewage system implemented-----
- m³ of solid waste prevented from entering the environment-----
- % of intensive livestock rearing in urban and peri urban areas reduced-----
- Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published

1.b Monitoring of Drains/STPs/Rivers(Monitoring Parameters should include general parameter as well as heavy metal in some stretches and agricultural chemical loads if available)..

Report of STP (September Month) :-

Name of STP	Sampling points	Date of sample collection	Physical Parameters							
			Colour (PCU)	pH	B.O.D.(Mg/l)	C.O.D (Mg/l)	T.S.S (Mg/l)	T.D.S(Mg/l)	T.C(Mg/l)	F.C(Mg/l)
38 MLD STP jalnigam, Malhipur road, Saharanpur	Final outlet of STP	5-sep-2023	40HZN	7.3	25	180	42	740	430	390
	Inlet of STP			7.3	122	248	150	1186	550000	470000
	Final outlet of STP	12-sep-2023	50 HZN	7.4	28	196	50	812	940	790
	Inlet of STP			7.4	172	324	18	1674	690000	550000
	Final outlet of STP	19-sep-2023	40HZN	7.3	26	184	45	785	790	660
	Inlet of STP			7.3	156	294	166	1580	660000	49000
	Final outlet of STP	27-sep-2023	40HZN	7.4	27	192	40	856	660	490
	Inlet of STP			7.5	158	308	145	1290	470000	330000

Report of Rivers (September Month) :-

Name of river	Sampling points	Date of sample taken	Physical parameters			Chemical parameters								
			Colour (PCU)	odour	pH	E.C. Mho/cm	D.O Mg/l	B.O.D Mg/l	C.O.D Mg/l	Total hardness	Ca. hardness	Mghardness	Chloride Mg/l	Alkalinity mg/l
River Kali	At sanpla-deoband road	13-09-23	15HZN	odourless	7.3	325	2.0	5.2	26	232	118	114	36	30
		23-09-23	10 HZN	odourless	7.3	315	3.2	5.0	20	218	108	110	34	36
River yamuna (U/S)	At HathinikundBairrage	14-09-23	15 HZN	Odourless	7.2	205	6.6	2.4	06	156	96	60	34	38
		23-09-23	10 HZN	Odourless	7.3	210	5.0	2.0	10	162	102	60	40	42
River Yamuna (D/S)	At vill. sahajahanpur	14-09-23	10 HZN	Odourless	7.1	190	6.4	2.2	08	143	92	80	42	38
		23-09-23	15 HZN	Odourless	7.2	205	6.2	2.4	08	173	102	68	44	36
River krishni	At vill. Bhandedakhemchand	13-09-23	30 HZN	No odourless	6.7	280	1.2	3.4	132	312	232	80	80	128
		23-09-23	25 HZN	No odourless	6.8	295	1.4	3.2	124	326	204	122	68	118
River Muskara	At vill. Dhaulahri	14-09-23	15 HZN	odourless	7.2	235	5.4	2.2	06	172	102	70	26	32
		23-09-23	10 HZN	odourless	7.3	200	6.2	2.4	08	188	124	64	38	34
River Hindon	At vill. Maheshpur	13-09-23	30 HZN	No specific	7.2	540	1.2	36	132	298	184	114	116	102

Report of Drains (September Month) :-

S.No.	Number of drains	Parameters							
		Colour	pH	B.O.D.	C.O.D.	T.S.S (Mg/l)	T.D.S(Mg/l)	T.C(Mg/l)	F.C(Mg/l)
1.	Dhamola drain	40hzn	7.2	44	124	170	1250	460000	360000
		35hzn	6.8	42	118	162	1168	330000	210000
		40hzn	7.3	45	136	186	942	550000	490000
		30hzn	7.2	40	132	176	836	470000	390000
2.	Star paper mill drain	400hzn	6.6	35	152	60	686	5500	4600
		350 hzn	6.7	38	164	70	894	6600	5500
		400 hzn	6.6	36	160	64	782	4700	3900
		400 hzn	7.2	34	156	62	712	3300	2100
3.	Bajaj Sugar Mill Drain	20 hzn	6.6	32	92	72	624	4900	3700
		15 hzn	6.7	34	104	84	728	6600	5500
		15 hzn	6.7	36	116	96	750	5100	3700
		20 hzn	6.6	32	96	80	640	4900	3300
4.	Nagdei Drain	25 hzn	7.2	28	120	94	812	6100	4700
		30 hzn	7.3	30	136	116	856	6600	5100
		25 hzn	7.3	35	144	132	942	6300	4900
		25 hzn	7.3	32	128	104	864	5500	4700
5.	Badhai khurd drain	35 hzn	8.4	54	138	292	1285	630000	510000
		40 hzn	8.5	60	156	398	1342	710000	690000
		35 hzn	8.6	58	148	342	1418	660000	550000
		40 hzn	8.5	54	140	312	1328	550000	490000
6.	Thaska drain	60 hzn	8.1	40	196	302	1386	660000	490000
		60 hzn	8.2	45	232	372	1492	540000	460000
		55 hzn	8.4	44	204	290	1390	710000	660000
		50 hzn	8.5	42	216	324	1342	490000	360000

	7.	Daya sugar mill drain	DRY
	Data need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of WQ stations established (including sensors installed; equipped with sampling kits); number of WQ samples taken- Total 13 stations(7Drains + 6 rivers) • Number of qualified personnel trained in WQ monitoring – 02 JRFs • QA/QC procedures for WQ data established; Number of personnel trained in WQ monitoring ((taking samples, lab work, analysis of WQ data etc.) – 07personnels • Number of qualified personnel for WQ monitoring – 02 JRFs • WQ monitoring programme established; Number of measurement points that can be compared with each other and are included in the evaluation – 06 rivers • Percentage of personnel trained- 100% • Number of pollution sources where pollution has abated and now meet WQ standards- Nill 	

2.	Pathogenic and organic pollution	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="358 555 792 746" style="text-align: center;">Urban Body Name</th> <th data-bbox="792 555 1211 746" style="text-align: center;">(a)Arrangement of Treatment of High BOD, in case of untapped drains before meeting any river like Bioremediation, Phytoremediation etc.</th> <th data-bbox="1211 555 1630 746" style="text-align: center;">(b) Monitoring of drain after treatment.</th> <th data-bbox="1630 555 2051 746" style="text-align: center;">(c)Arrangement of treatment of Total Coliforms (TC) &Faecal Coliform (FC) at STPs before discharge into any river</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="358 746 792 815">Chhutmalpur</td> <td data-bbox="792 746 1211 815" style="text-align: center;">yes</td> <td data-bbox="1211 746 1630 815" style="text-align: center;">yes</td> <td data-bbox="1630 746 2051 815" style="text-align: center;">NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="358 815 792 884">Behat</td> <td data-bbox="792 815 1211 884" style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1211 815 1630 884" style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1630 815 2051 884" style="text-align: center;">NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="358 884 792 952">Deoband</td> <td data-bbox="792 884 1211 952" style="text-align: center;">No</td> <td data-bbox="1211 884 1630 952" style="text-align: center;">No</td> <td data-bbox="1630 884 2051 952" style="text-align: center;">NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="358 952 792 1021">Sarsawan</td> <td data-bbox="792 952 1211 1021" style="text-align: center;">NA</td> <td data-bbox="1211 952 1630 1021" style="text-align: center;">NA</td> <td data-bbox="1630 952 2051 1021" style="text-align: center;">NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="358 1021 792 1090">Gangoh</td> <td data-bbox="792 1021 1211 1090" style="text-align: center;">No</td> <td data-bbox="1211 1021 1630 1090" style="text-align: center;">No</td> <td data-bbox="1630 1021 2051 1090" style="text-align: center;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="358 1090 792 1158">ChilkanaSultanpur</td> <td data-bbox="792 1090 1211 1158" style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1211 1090 1630 1158" style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1630 1090 2051 1158" style="text-align: center;">NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="358 1158 792 1227">Saharanpur Municipal Corporation</td> <td data-bbox="792 1158 1211 1227" style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1211 1158 1630 1227" style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1630 1158 2051 1227" style="text-align: center;">NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="358 1227 792 1295">Ambehta</td> <td data-bbox="792 1227 1211 1295" style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1211 1227 1630 1295" style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1630 1227 2051 1295" style="text-align: center;">NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="358 1295 792 1364">Nanauta</td> <td data-bbox="792 1295 1211 1364" style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1211 1295 1630 1364" style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1630 1295 2051 1364" style="text-align: center;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="358 1364 792 1433">Rampur Maniharan</td> <td data-bbox="792 1364 1211 1433" style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1211 1364 1630 1433" style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td data-bbox="1630 1364 2051 1433" style="text-align: center;">NA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Urban Body Name	(a)Arrangement of Treatment of High BOD, in case of untapped drains before meeting any river like Bioremediation, Phytoremediation etc.	(b) Monitoring of drain after treatment.	(c)Arrangement of treatment of Total Coliforms (TC) &Faecal Coliform (FC) at STPs before discharge into any river	Chhutmalpur	yes	yes	NA	Behat	Yes	Yes	NA	Deoband	No	No	NA	Sarsawan	NA	NA	NA	Gangoh	No	No	No	ChilkanaSultanpur	Yes	Yes	NA	Saharanpur Municipal Corporation	Yes	Yes	NA	Ambehta	Yes	Yes	NA	Nanauta	Yes	Yes	No	Rampur Maniharan	Yes	Yes	NA
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Nanauta	Yes	Yes	No																																													
Rampur Maniharan	Yes	Yes	NA																																													

		Titron	No	No	No
	Data Needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of drains with bar screen----- • Remedial measures taken for the treatment of untreated drains----- • Disinfection systems and techniques used ----- 			
3.	Ground water contamination (District- Saharanpur)				
	a). Status of Ground water quality at various locations.				
S.no.	Location	Block		(2022-23)Pre –monsoon/(2022-23)Post –monsoon	
				Result \ Quality	
1.	Imbrahimpura	Sarsawa		Good	
2.	Jattowala	Sadholikadim		Good	
3.	Pahas	Rampur Maniharam		Good	
4.	Chakwali	Rampur Maniharam		Good	
5.	Radhadi	Gangoh		Moderate	
6.	Pundan	Baliyakheri		Moderate	
7.	Budhara	Sarsawa		Moderate	
8.	Fundpuri	Nakur		Good	
9.	Bhayla	Deobend		Moderate	
10.	Sakhankala	Deobend		Good	
11.	Behat tehsil	Sadholikadim		Moderate	
12.	Jandhadi	Nanota		Good	
13.	Jhadvan	Gangoh		Moderate	
14.	Gandhari	Punwarka		Moderate	
15.	Halalpuri	Punwarka		Good	
16.	Ambehta peer	Nakur		Good	
17.	Tikroll	Nanota		Moderate	
18.	Sanikkalayan board	Saharanpur		Good	

19.	Salaarpura	Gangoh	Good
20.	Telheribujurg	Nagal	Moderate
21.	Sadholikadim	Sadholikadim	Moderate
22.	Bohadpur	Nagal	Moderate
23.	Chorakhurd	Punwarka	Good
24.	Baheda	Punwarka	Moderate
25.	Badshahapur	Baliyakheri	Moderate

3.b Ground water contamination (District- Saharanpur)

Chemical analysis result of water sample (TEST RESULTS) (2022-23)Pre monsoon

Ph value	Salt Index	Salinity Group	Sodium Adosrpt ion Ratio	Chemical Constituents in ppm								Electrical Conductivity Micro hos/cm at 25C	Types of well
				Potassium	Sodium	Magnisium	Calcium	Sulfate	Bicarbonate	Carbonate	Chlorine		
7	-22.8	C2S1	2.74	7	25	37	48	91	267	18	37	522	HP
7.5	-22.8	C3s1	2.67	5	16	24	31	60	174	12	24	340	HP
6.9	-23.2	C2s1	2.24	9	31	45	59	113	329	23	45	643	HP
7.4	-22.8	C3s1	2.82	9	30	43	56	108	316	22	43	617	HP
7.4	-22.2	C3s1	3.47	7	24	35	46	88	256	18	35	500	HP
7.5	-21.8	C2S1	4.49	6	21	31	41	78	227	16	31	444	HP
6.9	-21.4	C2S1	5.6	8	29	42	55	104	306	21	42	597	HP
7.5	-21.4	C3s1	5.67	5	15	22	29	56	163	11	22	319	HP
7.1	-22	C3s1	5	9	30	44	57	110	321	22	44	627	HP
7.4	-22.4	C3s1	3.5	4	15	22	29	55	162	11	22	316	HP
7.3	-22.2	C2S1	3.9	6	21	31	40	77	226	15	31	442	HP
7.4	-21.5	C3s1	5.5	4	13	18	24	46	134	9	18	261	HP
7.3	-21.6	C3s1	4.9	6	20	30	39	74	217	15	30	424	HP
7.5	-21.5	C3s1	4.9	6	19	28	36	69	201	14	28	393	HP
7.6	-22.2	C3s1	3.4	5	15	22	29	56	163	11	22	319	HP
7.6	-21.9	C3s1	4.2	5	16	24	31	60	175	12	24	342	HP
7.5	-22.3	C2S1	3.9	5	18	26	34	66	193	13	26	377	HP
7.6	-22.9	C2S1	3.3	4	15	22	28	54	158	11	22	309	HP
7.6	-23.3	C2S1	2.8	5	16	23	30	57	166	11	23	325	HP

7.4	-23.4	C2S1	2.3	6	21	30	40	76	221	15	30	432	HP
7.4	-23.5	C2S1	2.2	6	20	29	37	71	209	14	29	408	HP
7.5	-23.4	C2S1	2.4	6	19	28	37	70	205	14	28	400	HP
7.5	-22.0	C2S1	4.0	5	16	23	30	57	166	11	23	324	HP
7.4	-21.5	C3s1	4.9	6	19	28	36	69	203	14	28	396	HP
7.6	-22.2	C3s1	3.4	5	18	26	34	64	188	13	26	367	HP

Chemical analysis result of water sample (TEST RESULTS) (2022-23)Post monsoon

Ph value	Salt Index	Salinity Group	Sodium Adosrpt ion Ratio	Chemical Constituents in ppm								Electrical Conductivity Micro hos/cm at 25C	Types of well
				Potassium	Sodium	Magnisiu m	Calcium	Sulfate	Bicarbon ate	Carbonat e	Chlorine		
7.2	-22.8	C2 s1	2.7	9	29	43	56	107	312	21	43	979	HP
7.7	-22.8	C3s1	2.7	6	19	28	36	69	203	14	28	638	HP
7.1	-23.2	C2 s1	2.2	11	36	52	68	730	379	26	52	1190	HP
7.4	-22.8	C2 s1	2.8	9	31	45	58	111	326	22	45	1023	HP
7.5	-22.2	C3s1	3.5	8	28	41	53	102	298	20	41	938	HP
7.6	-23.2	C2 s1	2.5	7	25	36	47	91	265	18	36	833	HP
7.2	-23.8	C2 s1	1.4	9	30	44	58	111	324	22	44	1018	HP
7.5	-23.5	C2 s1	1.9	5	18	26	34	65	190	13	26	598	HP
7.3	-23.2	C2 s1	2.4	9	31	45	59	113	330	23	45	1038	HP
7.5	-23.1	C2 s1	2.9	5	18	26	34	64	188	13	26	592	HP
7.3	-22.6	C2 s1	3.7	7	25	36	47	90	264	18	36	828	HP
7.5	-23.0	C2 s1	2.6	4	15	21	28	53	156	11	21	489	HP
7.4	-22.9	C2 s1	3.1	7	24	35	45	86	253	17	35	795	HP
7.5	-22.6	C3s1	2.9	7	22	32	42	80	234	16	32	737	HP
7.6	-23.4	C2 s1	2.2	5	18	26	34	65	190	13	26	599	HP
7.7	-23.2	C2 s1	2.8	6	19	28	37	70	204	14	28	641	HP
7.5	-22.2	C3s1	3.7	6	21	31	40	77	225	15	31	708	HP
7.6	-22.8	C2 s1	3.1	5	17	25	33	63	185	13	25	580	HP
7.5	-21.6	C3s1	5.0	5	18	27	35	66	194	13	27	610	HP
7.4	-23.3	C2 s1	2.0	7	24	35	46	88	258	18	35	809	HP
7.4	-23.0	C2 s1	2.7	7	23	33	43	83	243	17	33	764	HP
7.4	-21.8	C3s1	4.3	7	22	33	43	82	239	16	33	750	HP
7.5	-22.4	C3s1	3.6	5	18	26	34	66	193	13	26	607	HP
7.4	-21.4	C3s1	6.0	7	22	32	42	81	236	16	32	742	HP
7.7	-21.5	C3s1	6.3	6	20	30	39	75	219	15	30	687	HP

Data Needs
(Indicative)

- Existing rainwater harvesting structures-----
- Existing water conservation practices -----
- Type, no and capacity of rejuvenated water bodies and further scope for rejuvenation (type, no and capacity) -----
- Existing groundwater recharge systems-----
- Zonal Groundwater budget (including groundwater abstraction rates, natural groundwater recharge etc.)-----
- Areas with groundwater pollution and pollution type-----
- Main aquifer and their storage capacity -----
- Zones where surface-groundwater interaction is high-----
- Existing Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) systems-----
- scope for groundwater recharge / MAR systems (locations / area, capacity, water source and usage purpose)-----
- Local abstraction regulations-----
- Aquifer mapping-----
- GW budget (incl. GW abstraction rates and purposes)-----
- Trend of water levels-----
- Well register (permissions for extraction)-----
- No and locations of illegal well fields-----
- Number of catchments for which the long-term sustainable groundwater yield has been updated/determined-----
- Number of catchments for which the SAFE criteria has been updated-----
- Area/catchment for which groundwater monitoring system has been established-----
- Number of catchments/areas for which a permitting system for groundwater abstraction has been set up-----
- Number of awareness and education events conducted messages, news and articles published-----
- Number of private wells monitored-----
- Number of recharge ponds, wetlands and floodplains established, maintained, protected-----
- Number of recharge wells established-----
- Number of dry wells prepared for groundwater recharge-----
- Number of percolation pits, infiltration pits, and small recharge ponds established-----
- m³ of rainwater and grey water used for groundwater recharge-----
- Areas for which financial incentives have been created for groundwater recharge-----
- Number of Recharge systems monitored-----
- Areas for which groundwater recharge suitability maps have been created and groundwater recharge has been mainstreamed into general planning processes-----
- number of recharge systems that are improved through agreements between stakeholders-----

4.	Agro- based pollution	<p>Steps taken to reduce the use of High pesticide (insecticides, herbicides etc) application along the river basin in agricultural fields like natural farming, us of nano fertilizer, herbicides etc.</p> <p>Agriculture department runs various programs to control water pollution, some of the following steps are taken-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Crops for natural farming have been selected according to the region, land and climatic condition. ● Execution of agricultural work on scheduled dates as per agricultural calendar. ● Place of pulse crops in crop rotation. ● Use of green manure crops. ● Tricoderma,Beauveriabassiana,Neem oil, Neem cake and Pheromone trap are used to control pests and diseases. ● Using chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides etc. in balanced and recommended quantities.
	Data Needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total number of polluting industries sector wise high lighting GPIs/WPIs----- ● List of GPI/WPIs----- ● Total Industrial Effluents generated ----- ● Total Capacity of treatment facilities available and its utilisation----- ● Number of ETPs/CETPS installed and functioning condition in the district ----- ● Status of connectivity of ETPs with CETPs/Untreated discharge in drains----- ● Total Show Causes and closure direction given for non-compliance of industries in the district ----- ● Existing law enforcement instruments/policies----- ● Water quality (indicator parameter BOD, COD and DO and parameters of main concern) downstream of major industrial pollution stretches --
5.	Treated discharge from STP/ CETP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline -- <p>Treated water discharge from STP is reusing for horticulture purposes.</p>

Data Needs
(Indicative)

- Water Quality (indicator parameter BOD and DO and parameters of main concern such as pathogens, organic and chemical contaminants, sediments) downstream of major domestic pollution stretches -----
- Land under agriculture-----
- Amount and types of fertilizers and pesticides used (in kg per ha)-----
- Major crops and average yields (in ton per ha)-----
- Farming practices/techniques-----
- Parameters of main concern from agricultural runoff and their highest concentrations-----
- Burning practices-----
- Crops grown in river beds and river banks -----
- % of land under organic farming-----
- Level of sensitization of communities on reducing dependency on chemical fertilizers-----
- Involvement of women in farming and their roles-----
- Per farmer and crop irrigation water availability-----
- Irrigation water usage pattern (water use per ha and crop or yield)-----
- Existing measures to predict water shortages-----
- Existing measures to overcome water shortages in agriculture-----
- Existing measures to control unauthorized use of irrigation water-----
- Cropping patterns, crop variety used and cropping cycle, crops discouraged and promoted-----
- Irrigation practices and sources-----
- Status of implementation of participatory irrigation management act-----
- Status of water users' associations in irrigation systems-----
- Information about progressive farmers in the district and practices adopted for sustainable agriculture and efficient water use-----
- Identify and map rivulets, local rivers and their proximity to irrigation canals-----
- Plans for revival of these rivulets/local rivers through saved water meant for irrigation-----
- Existing reservoirs/ponds in the irrigation system (number and capacity)-----
- Existing political incentives for efficient irrigation practices, incentives for inefficient practices such as canal irrigation, irrigation fee charged on crop bases rather on water use, etc. -----
- Irrigation practices and efficiency, cases of excessive irrigation-----
- Occurrence of heavy rain events-----
- Feasibility of groundwater usage for different purposes (e.g. groundwater quality)-----
- Use of fertilisers and / or pesticides-----
- Constructions of tube wells (especially state tube wells)-----
- Number of farmers sensitized and trained in sensible field application of fertilizers-----
- Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published-----
- Area converted to organic farming-----
- Length of riparian zones established-----

6.	Bio-Medical waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) No. of Health care facility – 785 facility b) Number of Beds - 7082 Beds c) Total Bio-Medical waste generated - 1279 Kg/day d) Number Treatment capacity - 19800 Kg/day e) Gap if any–NA
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<p>d)-Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter HCF/CBWTF-</p> <p><u>summary of status (Government /private)</u></p>									
S.No.	Total No of HCF's		No of Beds	No. of HCF having treatment captive facility	No. of HCF member CBWTF	No. of HCF's not having disposal Mechanism	Estimated BMW Generated (kg\day)	If not having authorization then action taken	
	Bedded HCF's	Non bedded HCF						NOtice	Show cause
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	308	477	7082	785	772	0	1279	-	-

Data needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of points generating hazardous waste -- • Total BMW generation TPA- 15348 kg/Annum • Total BMW treated TPA- 15000 kg/Annum • Total Untreated BMW TPA –NA • No of units members of CBWTF – 772 • No of units required to be members of CBWTF but are not- NA • No of CBWTF in district – No CBWTF in District Saharanpur. • Location of illegal BMW disposal sites – NA • Number of sources at an illegal disposal site - ---
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7.	Hazardous waste dumping	a. Status of Hazardous waste dumped at Kanpur Dehat – ----
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of industries generating hazardous waste- out of 64 industries 44 are operational • Total HW generation TPA – 117903.946 TPA • Total HW treated TPA – 114035.035TPA • Total Untreated HW TPA - NA • No of industries members of CHWTSDF – 45 operatopnal,09 closed,03 not operational • No of Industries required to be member of CHWTSDF but are not- 07 Units • No of CHWTSDF in district - ---- • Location of illegal HW disposal sites----- • Number of sources at an illegal disposal site-----
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8.

MSW disposal

a) Total MSW Generation- 497.56TPD

b) Processing Capacity- 168.79 TPD

c) Gap- 330.27 TPD

d) Proposed/Under Construction MSW facility-

S.no	Municipality	Proposed/Under Construction MSW facility
1.	Chhutmalpur	Proposed
2.	Behat	Work completed and Plant is working well
3.	Deoband	Proposed
4.	Sarsawan	Proposed
5.	Gangoh	Work completed and plant is working well
6.	ChilkanaSultanpur	Under constructed
7.	Saharanpur Municipal Corporation	Under constructed
8.	Ambehta	Work completed and plant is working well
9.	Nanauta	Under constructed
10.	Rampur Maniharan	Proposed
11.	Titron	Work completed and plant is working well

e) Other best practices adopted - 1 Ozone/Air Reactor based water treatment system in kanha goshala to treat waste water in saharanpur Municipal corporation .

f) Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter - 1866400 rs penalty

g) Ground Water monitoring around the facility – Yes

legacy waste disposal

a) Total Legacy Waste site - NO

b) Processing Capacity- NA

c) Gap- NA

d) Proposed/Under Construction processing facility- NA

e) Status of leachate and its Management- NA

f) Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter- NA

g) Ground Water monitoring around the facility- NA

Data needs
(Indicative)

- Status of solid waste management-----
- Status of green infrastructure / percentage of urban sealing-----
- Number of drains with bar screen-----
- Municipal Solid and biomedical waste generation trends and typology of waste-----
- Disposal practices (% of unregulated disperse, informal sump sites, official collection sports, good and bad practices)-----
- Treatment facilities, their capacities and functioning conditions-----
- Total solid waste generated in main cities / entire district-----
- Legacy waste sites (number and size)-----
- Segregation at source / waste collection & transportation / processing capacity/ disposal and recycling facilities-----
- Status of Garbage Vulnerable Points (GVPs)/Locations where -----
- riverbeds are used as dumping sites-----
- Number of solid waste generation points (households, blocks, or wards) that separate their waste; number of financial incentives implemented; number of waste collectors that only collect separated waste -----
- Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published-----
- Number of households/ blocks/wards that participate in the doorto-door segregated waste collection program-----
- Area that have implemented sweeping program-----
- Number of waste deposit points established-----
- Number of large markets with new bio-waste collection and processing facilities-----
- Number trucks used-----
- Number of decentralized waste processing and recycling centers established-----
- Number of landfills established-----
- Number of (bio)mining sites established -----
- Number of river-bank cleanups implemented-----
- Number of cleaning events-----
- Number plastic traps implemented-----
- Number legacy waste dumping sites capped-----

9.	Ecological flow	<p>1.Notification of Ecological flow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yamuna river Ecological flow is 352 Cusec. <p>2.Steps taken for maintaining Ecological flow/ status of compliance of the E-flow notifications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hindonriver Ecological flow in district Saharanpur there is no flow during period in river hindon, flow is observed only during Monsoon season.
	Data Needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying critical components of the flow regime that govern the environmental conditions (e.g. dry and wet season base flows, and different-sized high flows and floods)----- Water levels of the river during the year (especially dry season)----- River water quality during dry season----- Impacts on freshwater biodiversity and habitats and their ecosystem services----- Identifying critical components of the flow regime that govern the environmental conditions (e.g. dry and wet season base flows, and different-sized high flows and floods)----- Surface Basin water budgets incl precipitation, seasonal water levels and river flow trend during the year) ----- List and status of dams, barrages, anicuts, embankments, small pond areas etc. and their design storage capacities Siltation status of surface water bodies ----- Current effective Surface water storage capacity per rainfall ----- Encroachment status of surface water bodies – Ganga, key rivers, ponds and wetlands ----- Surface water usages (incl floods) ----- Number of extreme rain events (in the past and expected for the future)----- Drainage congestion----- Capacity of urban drainage systems (especially of combined drainage systems)----- Decentralised rainwater harvesting systems----- Mapping and status of wetlands in the river basin including Amrit Sarovars created----- Status of wetland health MoEFCC template-9 indicators----- Status of urban wetlands in all ULBs ----- Reasons for intact and unhealthy wetlands and their effects on the river water quality ----- What (if any) systems are there to manage e-flows (are there water-allocation mechanisms?)----- Number of water bodies assessed, and EF requirements identified----- Number of Environmental Flow requirements integrated into operation policies----- Number of measures implemented----- Number of locations on river/s where joint E-Flows monitoring is being done----- Frequency of joint E-Flows monitoring-----

10.	Flood plain zoning/ demarcation and encroachment	<p>1.Notification of Flood Plain Zone -- NA</p> <p>2.Status of Demarcation of Flood Plain Zone—An estimate has been prepared for installing reference pillars to determine the flood area of Hindon river, the work will be done after allocation of funds.</p> <p>3.Steps for removal of encroachment – No area under encroachment.</p>
	Data needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment sites in urban areas (no. and length) - NA • Total area of floodplain and riverine zones being encroached upon- NA • Owners of encroached land- NA • Crops grown in river beds and river banks ---- • Agriculture practices ----In Saharanpur District generally farming practices like bee keeping, poultry, fisheries, animal rearing, dairying, social forestry and agriculture are practiced at a large scale. In agriculture crops are grown as a mono cropping, mixed/intercropping, agri-horticultural systems mainly followed in the district. • Extent of Pallage farming and agro-chemicals used ---- • % of critical infrastructure protected from flooding - NA • % of unauthorized encroachments removed - NA • Number of infrastructure elements whose resilience to flooding has increased ---- NA • Area of new floodplain created ---- NA • m³ of direct run-off reduced and recharged into the groundwater by (small) catchments restored --- • Number of check dams established and trees along the river planted - 60 Check dams and tress planted near river is 79400. • Number of embankments build and heighten ---- • Number of wetlands Number of wetlands assessed - No. of wetlands 145 and 07 wetlands is assessed(Malakpur -3.8010 Hector, Gandeveda- 4.3240 Hector, khailaspur 2.530 Hector, Halalpur- 11.3830 hector, Binnakheri - 6.2770 Hector, Bivedi- 3.9750 Hector, khedamugal- 7.4470 Hector) • Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published ----- • Number of administrative and legal measures implemented ----- • Number of wetlands monitored - Under Khailashpur range in Saharanpur, district 1 project have been send with the aim of cleaning wetland, installing STP's and promote/. • Number of people capacitated Wetland Health Assessment conducted for number of wetlands -----NA • Length of the river for which floodplain boundaries are established ----- NA • Length of the river for which floodplain boundaries are protected ----- NA

11.	Tributaries identified as drain (Character of river changed permanently)	<p>1.No. of drains which were initially identified as tributary of main river in the irrigation records. –</p> <p>According to irrigation department Yamuna river and tributaries which is converted into drain are not in this section. The total rainy season drain under this section is 83.</p> <p>Length is 401.612k.m.</p> <p>2.if drains were identified initially as tributary then steps taken for revival of its identity –</p>
	Data Needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have any drain renamed as river, describe • Are there any tributaries named as drain
12.	Mining	<p>Steps taken for Unregulated and illegal sand mining in various stretches of rivers and action taken - In order to prevent the unregulated and illegal sand mining guidelines in various stretches of river, the new 14 mining areas have been constituted as per the sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016 and enforcement & monitoring guidelines for sand mining 2020.</p>
	Data Needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of sand-mining sites in the district -- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessment of 22 feasible sand mining sites has been done by sub-divisional committee of the district. 2. The DSR of such 22 leases has been prepared , approved and implemented and the per provisions of EIA Notification – 2006 (as amended till date) , SSMMG-2016 and EMGSM-2020 Guidelines proper replenishment studies. • Commercial mining hot-spots to be identified along with the info about quantum of sand mining – It is important to observe the impact of sand mining on the communities and do analysis whether child labour exist. <p>A total of 22 Commercial mining hot-spots / leases has been identified in the DSR as per EMGSM -2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of channels (degradation and erosion)----- NA • Status and usage of groundwater resources below (level etc.)----- NA • Length of river with continuous monitoring of mining activities----- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The leases are fist demarcated with its geo-coordinates and associated boundary pillars are installed to control illegal mining outside the lease area. 2. Under the Integrated Mines Surveillance System, all the mines are geo-referenced and equipped with CCTV cameras which along with weigh bridges are integrated with centralized Command Control Centre at Head Quarter directorate of Geology and Mining Uttar pradesh(DGM) and monitored round the clock 3. The material dispatch permit pass (e-MM11/e-Form-C) for each vehicle is only generated when the correct weight is authenticated and is validated by

an OTP.

4. Check gates with ANPR and varifocal cameras are installed in various strategical locations, including Haryana and Uttarakhand inter-state border areas to control illegal mining activities. For effective enforcement, the district task force has been constituted at district level as well as Head Quarter Level.

Present monitoring mechanism in the State of UP

(i) Status of CCTV Cameras installation at mining points to verify the amount of sand extracted and materials transported

(a) Rule-36(2) of Uttar Pradesh Minor Mineral Regulations-2021 erstwhile Uttar Pradesh Minor Mineral Regulation, 1963 provides that the mining lease holder whose mining lease area is more than 5 hectares, shall construct checkpost/gate and install 04 CCTV cameras capable of recording at 360 degree visibility at his own expense for monitoring under the supervision of the D.M.

(b) The same is also controlled by Central Command Surveillance Centre located in Head Quarter, Lucknow.

(ii) Status of regular patrolling by the district task force to inspect mining operations For effective control over illegal mining and transportation of minerals, local task force comprising of District Revenue Department, District Mining Department and Police level officers act as task force and constantly monitored along with installed checkgates at various strategical locations.

(iii) Setting up of dedicated institutional mechanism for monitoring of conditions of Environmental Clearance as granted under EIA Notification, 2006 in respect of sand and gravel mining Under the supervision of the DMs, the conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate are complied with by the PCBs/ Departmental officers.

(iv) Control of Mines and Transportation using latest technology

(a) The Department has established a Command Centre at the Directorate of Geology and Mines at Lucknow from where they operate the Integrated Mines Surveillance System for the entire State.

(b) Artificial Intelligence based Software and taking the help of Drones and Cloud Services for monitoring mining activity in the State are used for control of illegal acts by violators.

(c) Drone Video-graphy/coverage are done in sensitive districts.

(d) CCTV Cameras and check-gates and RFID based maine-tags are used to monitor the movement of vehicles.

- Number of illegal sand mining activities detected ----- 01
- Number of administrative and legal measures established and implemented ----- 01
- Number of joint surveys conducted and reports submitted to district authorities ----- 01
- Number of sites recovered from mining activities and freed up -----

13.	Odour/ smell nuisance from all drains and some rivers as well	<p>Identification of stretches of drains and rivers where Odour/ smell nuisance is detected and steps taken for control of the same.</p> <p>According to District Urban development department Yes, odour / smell nuisance is detected in all drains.</p>
	Data Needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of drains/rivers ----- • Geographical coordinates----- • Stretches with odour nuisance ----- • Problematic locations mapped ----- • Measures initiated/planned (pH maintenance to control formation of mercaptans) ----- • Cleaning frequency of drains ----- • River Surface cleaning ----- • Ghat Cleaning Activities -----
14.	Tourism	<p>a) Identification of stretches of river where tourism is promoted</p> <p>Shakumbhari Devi Temple:- Almost about 40km away from Saharanpur district in shivalikhimalayan range near hindon (tributry river of Ganga) river MaaSakhumbhari Devi Temple is situated. Trade fair is organized twice(in march and october) a year. The Tourism Department continues to carry out timely work for tourism development.</p> <p>Proposed under commercial model - Guest house, Dormitory/Amusement Park, Parking, Tourist Facilitation centre cum, souvenir shop, Police control room.</p> <p>b) Steps taken for control of pollution and sustainable development of these places of tourism importance</p> <p>To control pollution on Sakhumbhari Devi several steps has been taken - Washroom, Dustbin, plantation signage, Aro system etc.</p>
	Data Needs (Indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All measures adopted for Eco Tourism ----- • Ban of FOL based motor boats----- • Establishment of camera on Ghats/Jetties/ Boat Clubs for enforcement ----- • River bank Clean Up Campaigns ----- • Ghat Clean Up activities ----- • Ban of Single use Plastics and other non-bio degradable items -----

15.	Afforestation/ Plantation/ restoration of floodplains	Steps taken for Afforestation/ Plantation/ restoration of floodplains along 10 Km of main river stretches Tree plantation is being done near Hindon since last 5-6 years.
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	Data need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length of the river with established dense vegetation --- • m² afforested --- 375000 • No of Saplings Planted- 172550 • Name of species – psidium guajava/Terminalia arjuna/tamarindus indica/ Embelica officinalis/Bauhinia variegata/Pongamia pinnata/Artocarpus heterophyllum/cassia siamea/Trewia nudiflora/syzygium cumini/azadirachta indica/Ficus lacor/ Aegle marmelos/TERminalia bellerica/Dalbergia sisoo/Moringa Olefera/TEctona grandis/Albissia chinensis/Grevillea robusta etc. • Year of plantation - 2023-24 • Area of Plantation - 94.65 hector • Name and number of Ganga Nurseries established – No Ganga nurseries in district • Others -----
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16.	Industrial effluents	Details of Grossly Polluting Industries and CETPs (including production, sector, ETP status, discharge, intermediate and final discharge point, Compliance status, Action taken in case of default.-
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Name of units	district	Sector	Whether connected to cetp	Name of cetp	Basin name	Route to reach river	Recipient drain	Effluent generation (KLD)	Installed treatment (KLD)	Bio-composting /Incinerator	Operational status	Conforming /non conforming	Show cause notice against defaulter	Closure against defaulter	Prosecution against defaulter	Environmental compensation (EC)in
A.L.m. industries	Saharanpur	Slaughter house and meat processing	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	On land	0	-	-	Operational	Conforming	-	-	-	-
Anmol textile	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	29	-	-	Operational	Conforming	Show cause noticed issued	-	-	-
Arora hoiesery	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	18	-	-	Operational	Conforming	Show cause noticed issued	-	-	-
Atul textile	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	19.5	-	-	Operational	Conforming		-	-	-
Bajaj hindustand	Saharanpur	Distillery	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Bajaj drain(Z.L.D	ZLD	-	incinerator	Operational	Conforming		-	-	-

ltd. Distillery																		
Bajaj Hindustan Ltd. Sugar	Saharanpur	sugar	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Bajaj drain	1000	-	-	Closed due to season off	Conforming				-	-	
Bombay hosiery	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Naagdehi Nala	CLOSED	-	-	Closed	Conforming			Closed by board	-	-	
Daya sugar	Saharanpur	sugar	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	-	500	-	-	Closed due to season off	Conforming	Show cause noticed issued			-	-	
Deep industries	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	CLOSED	-	-	Closed	Conforming			-	-	-	
Aggarwal enterprises	Saharanpur	Jeans dyeing	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	18	-	-	Operational	Conforming			-	-	-	
Durga textile	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	21.5	-	-	Operational	Conforming			-	-	-	
Ekta textile	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	20	-	-	Operational	Conforming	Show cause noticed issued			-	-	
Ganpati textile	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	20	-	-	Closed	Conforming			-	-	-	
Garg dyeing	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	18	-	-	Operational	Conforming			-	-	5,50,000	
Hindon filter ltd	Saharanpur	Pulp & Paper	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	CLOSED	-	-	Closed	Conforming			-	-	-	
Hindon filter ltd. Unit 2	Saharanpur	Pulp & Paper	NA	NA	Yamuna	Recycling	-	50	-	-	Operational	Conforming			-	-	-	
j.j. textile	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	18.5	-	-	Operational	Conforming	Show cause noticed issued			-	-	
Jila panchayat	Saharanpur	Slaughter house and meat processing	NA	NA	Yamuna	Yamuna	On land	CLOSED	-	-	Closed	Conforming			Closed by board	-	-	
Kisan co-operative Sugar mill ltd.	Saharanpur	sugar	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	-	550	-	-	Closed due to season off	Conforming			-	-	-	
Mak Housary	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	20	-	-	Closed	Conforming			-	-	7,00,000	
Nagar nogam Saharanpur	Saharanpur	Slaughter house	NA	NA	Yamuna	Yamuna	Dhamola	150	-	-	Operational	Conforming	Show cause noticed issued			-	-	
Nagar palika parishad	Saharanpur	Slaughter house	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	On land	CLOSED	-	-	closed	Conforming			Closed by	-	-	

																			board			
	Pashupati dairy (P) Ltd.	Saharanpur	Milk procesing	NA	NA	Yamuna	Yamuna	Naagdehi Nala	270	-	-	Operationa l	Conforming	-	-	-	-	-				
	Pilakhni distillery & chemical works	Saharanpur	Distillery	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Z.L.D	CLOSED	-	-	Bio – Compost ing yard	Closed	Conforming	-	-	-	-				
	Rainbow board Mill.	Saharanpur	Pulp & Paper	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	-	DISMANTAL ED	-	-	Closed	Conforming	-	-	-	-	-				
	S.M.C. foods Ltd.	Saharanpur	Milk procesing	NA	NA	Yamuna	Krishna/Hindon	Thaska drain	700	-	-	Operationa l	Conforming	-	-	-	-	-				
	Saharanpur textile	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	10	-	-	Closed	Conforming	Show cause noticed issued	-	-	-	-				
	Saharanpur woods Ltd.	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	45	-	-	Operationa l	Conforming	Show cause noticed issued	-	-	-	-				
	Shah industries	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	24	-	-	Operationa l	Conforming	-	-	-	-	-				
	Shakumbhri sugar & allied industries Ltd.	Saharanpur	sugar	NA	NA	Yamuna	Yamuna	Maskara/ budhi Yamuna	300	-	-	Closed due to season off	Conforming	-	-	-	-	-				
	Shakumbhri sugar & allied industries Ltd. Distillery	Saharanpur	Distillery	NA	NA	Yamuna	Yamuna	Maskara/ budhi Yamuna	CLOSED	-	-	Bio – Compost ing yard	Closed	Conforming	-	-	-	-				
	shalimar cotton dyeing	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	CLOSED	-	-		Conforming	-	-	-	-	-	Clos ed by board			
	Siddharth textile	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	20	-	-	Operationa l	Conforming	Show cause noticed issued	-	-	-	-				
	Star paper mill	Saharanpur	Paper	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Star paper mill Nala	10000	-	-	Operationa l	Conforming	Show cause noticed issued	-	-	-	-				12,90,000
	Super textile	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	24	-	-	Operationa l	Conforming	-	-	-	-	-				3,60,000
	The kisan sahakari chini mill	Saharanpur	sugar	NA	NA	Yamuna	Krishna/Hindon	Thaska drain	750	-	-	Closed due to season off	Conforming	Show cause noticed issued	-	-	-	-				
	Triven eng & industries led.	Saharanpur	sugar	NA	NA	Yamuna	Kali West	Badhai khurd drain	1368	-	-	Closed due to season off	Conforming	-	-	-	-	-				
	U.P. co-operative co-ltd.	Saharanpur	Distillery	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	-	CLOSED	-	-	Closed	Conforming	-	-	-	-	-				

U.P. co-operative sugar factory	Saharanpur	Distillery	NA	NA	Yamuna	Krishna/Hindon	Thase drain Z.L.D.			-	Bio - Composting yard	Closed due to season off	Conforming	-	-	-	-
Uttam sugar mill ltd	Saharanpur	sugat	NA	NA	Yamuna	Yamuna	Irrigation	550		-	-	Closed due to season off	Conforming	-	-	-	-
Wave industries P.Ltd.	Saharanpur	sugat	NA	NA	Yamuna	Yamuna	-	CLOSED		-	-	Closed	Conforming	-	-	-	-
Kamal Enterprises	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	25		-	-	Operationa l	Conforming	-	-	-	-
General textiles	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	20		-	-	Operationa l	Conforming	-	-	-	-
Standard engineering works	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	22		-	-	Operationa l	Conforming	-	-	-	-
R.K. textile	Saharanpur	Yarn / textile	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Hindon	22		-	-	Operationa l	Conforming	Show cause noticed issued	-	-	-
Bharat enterprises	Saharanpur	Electro plating	NA	NA	Yamuna	Krishna/Hindon	-	1.5		-	-	Operationa l	Conforming	-	-	-	-
B.S. industries	Saharanpur	Electro plating	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	CLOSED		-	-	Closed	Conforming	-	-	-	-
Ritika gramodyog	Saharanpur	Electro plating	NA	NA	Yamuna	Hindon	Dhamola	CLOSED		-	-	Closed	Conforming	-	-	-	-

**Data Needs
(Indicative)**

- Total number of polluting industries sector wise high lighting GPIs/WPIs- 48
- List of GPI/WPIs-
- Total Industrial Effluents generated- 19293.5KLD
- Total Capacity of treatment facilities available and its utilization - 48
- Number of ETPs/CETPS installed and functioning condition in the district – 48ETPs, CETPs-0
- Status of connectivity of ETPs with CETPs/Untreated discharge in drains- ----
- Total Show Causes and closure direction given for non-compliance of industries in the district – show cause notice – 12, Closure order – 04.
- Existing law enforcement instruments/policies- --
- Water quality (indicator parameter BOD, COD and DO and parameters of main concern) downstream of major industrial pollution stretches-----

17.

Best practices adopted in district for sewage treatment, industrial effluent treatment, waste management or eco friendly novel ideas ----

- HAM - NA
- 1C10 - NA
- Natural Farming/Organic farming



Municipal corporation Saharanpur construction department has developed innovative solar ozone reactor technology through which onsite ozone gas is produced by using reuse of treated water. This plant of KLD has been done with the help of Municipal corporation team Dawara centre for water Peace. For use of cleaning, toilet flushing, Agriculture and fish farming etc. Also all the wastes is being recycling and reuse of Gaushala. Hence,

- Sahkar Ganga Gram - NA
- Ganga Gram Sewa Samiti - NA
- Ganga Arti - Ganga arti is organised by forest department on the occasion of water day March ,2023 at kuvankheda, Gandhevda ghat, Rampur maniharan range..
- Small River Rejuvenation --- HIndon rejuvenation is in progress.
- CETP
- Innovations (tanneries) --- NA
- Hexavalent Chrome recovery - NA
- Arth Ganga initiative --- Work is in progress.
- IEC --- Cleanliness and awareness programs are being conducted continuously on Ganga tributaries.
- Etc

**Divisional Forest Officer
Forest Department,
Saharanpur**

**District Magistrate,
Chairman,
District Ganga Committee,
Saharanpur**

**Chief development officer,
Nodal,
District Ganga Committee,
Saharanpur**

Sultampur

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1. Sewage

Drain (city/town)	Total flow of drain per day (MLD)	PH	BOD (mg/L)	COD (mg/L)	TSS (mg/L)	TDS (mg/L)	Heavy metal, (Fe,Cr, PB, Ar, Mn, Cu, Zn, Hg, Fluoride etc)	Nitrates (mg/L)	DO (mg/L)	TC (MPN/100 ml)	FC(MPN/1 00 ml)	Outlet flow (MLD)	Cl (mg/L)	Colour/ odour (hazen)	Discharged Into
Bandaiyaveer Nala	1.74	7.48/7.3	131/34	NIL	87/44	Not Analysed	Not Analysed	Not Analysed	1.2/4.8	Nil	Nil	9.06	Chlorination done	Blackwish/ roten egg	Gomati River
Ganda Nala	2.62														
Hathiya Nala	6.67														
Gabadiya	4.39	7.4/7.6	90/25	NIL	56/28	Not Analysed	Not Analysed	Not Analysed	2.0/8.1	Nil	Nil	4.39	Chlorination done	Blackwish/ roten egg	Gomati River
Karaundia Nala- 1	Bioremediati on on by NPP											0.65			Gomati River
Karaundia Nala- 2	1.62	7.4/7.3	NIL	NIL	47/40	Not Analysed	Not Analysed	Not Analysed	2.4/3.2	Nil	Nil	0.97	Chlorination done	Blackwish/ roten egg	Gomati River

STP (SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT)

Existing STP (location & capacity)	Capacity	Inlet/ Outlet water quality & quantity	Number of tapped drains (quantity of discharge)	Final discharge point	Total Sewage generated	Total sewage treated by STPs	Gap	Proposal for minimising the gap
	(operational)							
10 MLD STP Vinovapuri	10 MLD	Inlet BOD-131 Outlet BOD-34	tapped drain 3	Gomati River	9.06 MLD	9.06 MLD	0	-
05 MLD STP Palhaipur	05 MLD	Inlet BOD-90 Outlet BOD-25	tapped drain 1	Gomati River	4.39 MLD	4.39 MLD	0	-
2 MLD STP Karundiya Dehat	02 MLD	Inlet BOD-Nil Outlet BOD-Nil	tapped drain 1	Gomati River	0.97 MLD	0.97 MLD	0	-

a. Sewage Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Sewage Generation (MLD)	Treatment of Sewage (MLD)	Final Disposal of sewage (MLD)	Remark
Sultanpur	NNP SULTANPUR	133030	15.06 MLD	15.06 MLD	15.06 MLD	Sewage generated from Sultanpur city is being treated through newly constructed 3 STPs
	NP DOSTPUR	23000	0.92 MLD	0.92 MLD	0.92 MLD	
	NP LAMBHUA	22675	1.312 MLD	1.312 MLD	1.312 MLD	
	NP KADIPUR	10703	0.45 MLD	0.45 MLD	0.45 MLD	
	NP KOIRIPUR	8934	1.7 MLD	1.7 MLD	1.7 MLD	

HOTELS/ ASHRAMS

Number of Hotels/ ashrams/ dharamshalas	Consent to establish/ operate	to STP	Discharge point	Action taken
67	-	-	-	-

Note;- All Hotels/Ashrams are connected with existing STP

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II. Municipal Solid Waste disposal:

City/ town per day generation	EC/CTE/CTO	Collection-segregation system	Treatment facility/ capacity total	GAP	Current status of dumping/ location/ quantity	Legacy waste	Legacy waste treated	Utilization of waste
								(MSW/ legacy)
27.48	-	Door to Door Source Segregation	10 TPD	17.48 TPD	Alahdadpur/ 512360 MT	51237 MT	00 MT	-

a. MSW Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Source Segregation (No of Wards)	Total Generation of MSW	Treatment of MSW	Final Disposal of MSW	Remark
Sultanpur	NNP Sultanpur	125000	20	27.48 TPD	At MRF	WTC-(Compost)	Composed- Use in planting tree and peoples given for free MRF Waste-utilised by ULB and given for free C & D Waste- Road Construction and to eliminate waterlogging
						MRF- (Metal, Package, Carboard, Glass, Plastic, Rubber, Paper)	
						C&D- (Metal Concrete, Glass, Bricks, Soil, Wood, Plastic)	
						WTC-(Compost)	
						WTC-(Compost)	
NP DOSTPUR	23000	11	4.66 TPD	At MRF			
NP LAMBHUA	22675	5	6.46 TPD	At MRF			
NP KADIPUR	10703	5	2.28 TPD	At MRF			
NP KOIRIPUR	8934	8	2.92 TPD	At MRF			

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a. Legacy Waste Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Treatment of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Final Disposal of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Remark
Sultanpur	NNP Sultanpur	125000	512370	0.0	0.0	Legacy Waste Disposal Under Process
	NP DOSTPUR	23000	0	0	0	
	NP LAMBHUA	22675	0	0	0	
	NP KADIPUR	10703	0	0	0	
	NP KOIRIPUR	8934	0	0	0	

III. Construction and Demolition waste:

C&D waste (quantity)	Treatment plant capacity	Treatment plant utilisation	Current dumping site/ status
2.27 TPD	5.0	Segregation	C & D waste is Temporarily Disposed at MRF Center

a. Construction & Demolition Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Construction & Demolition	Treatment of Construction &	Final Disposal of Construction &	Remark
				Demolition	Demolition	
Sultanpur	NNP Sultanpur	125000	82.45 TPD	C & D Plant (with machinery)	(Metal Concrete, Glass, Bricks, Soil, Wood, Plastic)	Road Construction and to eliminate waterlogging
	NP DOSTPUR	23000	0.24 TPD	0	0	
	NP LAMBHUA	22675	0.34 TPD	0	0	
	NP KADIPUR	10703	0.12 TPD	0	0	
	NP KOIRIPUR	8934	0.15 TPD	0	0	

IV. Industrial Effluent discharge

Total number of Industries	Daily effluent discharge	Treatment available (cetp/ petp/ etp operational capacity)	Effluent quality analysis	GAP	Proposed/ under construction treatment project (with timeline)	Number of defaulting units- Action taken	Industrial solid waste generated/ day	Manner of disposal (Industrial solid waste)
1	250 KLD	250 KLD	As per norms	0	0	0	1	Through UPPCB Authorised TSDF

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HAZARDOUS WASTE

Area- City/ town	Total no of Industries	Dumping Site	EC/ CTE/CTO	Treatment facility/	Total waste generated	Total waste treated	Legacy waste	Characteristic Analysis of	Sludge & septage management
Sultanpur	1	Being sent to UPPCB Authorised TSDF	Granted	1.0 Metric Ton /Annum	1.0 Metric Ton /Annum	1.0 Metric Ton /Annum	0	ETP Sludge	Sludge Generated Through ETP being Sent To TSDF

a.

Status of TSDF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of TSDF
There is no any TSDF Installed/proposed in District Sultanpur	-	-

No. of industries generating industrial waste	Total HW generation TPA	Total HW treated TPA	Total Untreated HW TPA	No. of industries members of TSDF	No. of industries required to be members of TSDF but are not	No. of TSDF in district	Location of illegal HW disposal sites	Number of sources at an illegal disposal site
1	1.0 MT/Annum	1.0 MT/Annum	0	1	0	0	None	None

V. Regulation of Flood Plain Zone:

Area- cities/ towns	Demarcation		Variable flow (per day)	Encroachment /Encroachment removal status	Timeline for completion	Biarage/ Cross-regulator
Notification of flood plain zone	No development zone pillars	Regulatory zone pillars				
no area city/town is effected by flood for demarcation of flood plan zone Notification has been done	No development zone pillars have been installed	no Regulatory zone pillars have been installed	No measuring Barraage/ regularotor is constructed in the stretch of river within district so measurement is not done	Stretch of river fall in city/town hence in city/ town encroachment removal by Nagar Palika Parisad	In city and town encroachment removal by Nagar Palika Parisad so timeline decied by Nagar Palika Parisad	No Barrage/ regulator is constructed in the stretch of river within district

AFFORESTATION/ PLANTATION

Area- cities/ towns	Total plantation	Proposed project	Time line
2672.89 square km	5216915 (year 2023)	5348440 (year 2024)	July-Aug (2024)

VI. Bio medical Waste:

Area- city/ town	Total no. of HCF	Dumping site	EC/ CTE/ CTO	Total waste generated	Waste segregated	TOTAL treated waste	CBWTF/ capacity	Chemical analysis of waste	Illegal dumping sites and remediati on paln	Proposed/ under constructi on projects
Sultanpur	Gov. 19 Pvt. 157	MS Royal Pollution Control Services, Sultanpur	CTO	170-180 kg per day	120-180 kg per day	180 kg per day	150 kg	-	-	-

a.

Status of CBWTF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of CBWTF
-	CTO	150 kg per hour

b.

No. of health care facility	No. of beds	Total BMW Generation	Treatment capacity	Gap if any
179	4507	676.5 kg per day	200 kg per hour	none

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VII. Mining:

a.

Sand mining	FIR/ case registered/ year	Vehicles/ seized	mineral	Action taken status	Cases pending in Court	Enforcement of EMGSM 2020 and Sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016
NIL	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	NIL

b.

Area of RBM Mining	Overloading Illegal Transport	Action Taken	Penalty Imposed/Recovered
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Note:- No mining lease is operated due to low quality of sand

D. L.
उप प्रभागचे अधिकारी,
सुलतानपुर। K. S. V. M.