

REPORT OF THE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE, NGT, U.P, LUCKNOW

IN THE MATTER OF:-

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 673/2018

IN RE: NEWS ITEM PUBLISHED IN 'THE HINDU' AUTHORED BY SHRI JACOB KOSHY TITLED "MORE RIVER STRETCHES ARE NOW CRITICALLY POLLUTED: CPCB"

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**REPORT OF OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE IN O.A. 673/2018 IN RE: NEWS ITEM
PUBLISHED IN 'THE HINDU' AUTHORED BY SHRI JACOB KOSHY TITLED
"MORE RIVER STRETCHES ARE NOW CRITICALLY POLLUTED: CPCB"**

I. BACKGROUND

This application was registered on the basis of a news item dated 17.09.2018 in 'The Hindu' under the heading "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB". According to the news item, 351 polluted river stretches have been noted by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). The CPCB considers a BOD less than 3mg/L an indicator of a healthy river. In its 2015 Report, the CPCB had identified 302 polluted stretches on 275 rivers, spanning 28 States and six Union Territories. The number of such stretches has increased to 351 by 2018. Out of these 12 polluted stretches are in UP. The CPCB had apprised the concerned States of the extent of pollution in the rivers. Primarily, the issue of pollution of water bodies and need for remedial action is the basis of this case. The fact that 351 river stretches are identified as polluted is a grave issue. This shows that the concern expressed while enacting the Water Act in the year 1974 has remained largely unaddressed even after 46 years. In fact, the number of polluted river stretches has been rising and may further go up. The Supreme Court and the Tribunal from time to time have given several judgments regarding prevention of river pollution and set timelines for compliance of directions to different states. However, many cases are still pending and the concerned authorities/ departments in the states have not considered it in a serious manner.

II. WATER POLLUTION IN UTTAR PRADESH

Shekhar and Shekhar (2015)¹ evaluated the water quality index of Hindon river of Western Uttar Pradesh, India and found that during the study period all the sampling stations were highly polluted and the prime factor behind it was flow of untreated waste into the river. They further stated that the industrial effluents join the river and deteriorate the water quality. The water quality was so low at the time of study that they found it even unsuitable for industrial use. Another study focusing on Ganga river basin in Uttar Pradesh mentioned that "there is need of sewage treatment plants and

¹Shekhar, S., Shekhar,H.(2015).Study of water quality index of Hindon River of western U.P India.*International Journal of Basic and Applied Chemical Sciences*.5 (2), pp.40-49. Retrieved from:<https://www.cibtech.org/J-CHEMICAL-SCIENCES/PUBLICATIONS/2015/Vol-5-No-2/06-JCS-006-HIMANSHU-STUDY.pdf>

availability of proper conveyance system for sewage in whole stretch of Ganga river basin in Uttar Pradesh". Furthermore, it was noticed that there is need of minimum ecological flow for its survival in the stretch of Uttar Pradesh (Kumar et.al,2015)².

Nizami & Rehman (2018)³ in their research paper entitled "Assessment of heavy metals and their effects on quality of water of rivers of Uttar Pradesh, India: A review" examined the extent of heavy metal pollution in specific sites of five prominent rivers of state of Uttar Pradesh namely Ganga at Allahabad, Ganga at Varanasi, Gomti at Lucknow, Yamuna at Allahabad and Ramganga at Moradabad. The aim of the study was to put forth a comparative overview of the state of the art knowledge on the heavy metal pollution in these rivers. The research conducted on heavy metal pollution on these rivers showed that the concentration of heavy metals in these selected rivers and sediment exceeded the permissible concentrations, which penetrate into the stream, through straight discharges of municipal, industrial and mining effluents. The study figured out that the levels of heavy metals viz. iron, manganese, zinc, lead and cadmium at different sites in Ganga River, Varanasi was high. Similarly, the status of metals i.e. manganese, chromium, copper, zinc, iron and lead in the Ganga River at various sites of Allahabad region was found to be exceeding the permissible limits. The authors also highlighted that the concentration of lead and copper were higher than the permissible limits of World Health Organisation (WHO), which is a sign of hazard to the environmental health. In Gomti River at Lucknow, high traces of all the metals were obtained in water during rainy season compared to summer and winter due to the overflow from open polluted sites, agricultural fields and industries. They further stated that the toxic metals are not only badly affecting the human health by causing severe diseases but also creating imbalances in the aquatic ecosystem of rivers Ganga, Yamuna, Gomti and Ram Ganga. The findings suggested conservation and supervision strategies for the contaminated sites of Gomti and Ramganga as well as implementation of the preservation and awareness plan of River Ganga. All these rivers should be monitored closely and necessary actions should be taken which undoubtedly are blessings for the mankind especially for all the citizens of Uttar Pradesh, India.

²Kumar,P.,Kaushal,R.K.,Nigam,A.K.(2015). Assessment and Management of Ganga River Water Quality Using Multivariate Statistical Techniques in India. Asian Journal of Water, Environment and Pollution, 12(4).pp.61-69.
Retrieved from: <http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/file/water%20quality%20data%20set%20Ganga.pdf>

³Nizami G, Rehman S. Assessment of heavy metals and their effects on quality of water of rivers of Uttar Pradesh, India: A review. Journal of Environment Chemical Toxicology. 2018;2(2):65-71.

Kumar et al. (2017)⁴ conducted a field survey in district Moradabad along with a public interaction program on water related problems. A total of 108 representative villages covering all eight blocks of Moradabad district were visited and interactions were held with the local population to find out the status of drinking water quality and associated problems.

The authors made an assessment of water quality of surface and groundwater with respect to metal concentration by using Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) technique. Out of the 64 water samples collected, it was found that copper, arsenic, lead and chromium concentrations were always within the permissible limits while iron concentration in more than 50% of the samples were beyond the permissible limit. Maximum iron level in groundwater sample was 3820 parts per billion (ppb) and that in surface water sample was 6294 ppb whereas the permissible limit is 300 ppb. Moreover, the local community of Moradabad gave it's feedback that either the water was yellow in colour in certain areas or it turned yellow after storage. Water bodies all across Moradabad district were polluted with iron and the local people are compelled to drink polluted water.

The researchers argued that the overload of iron may cause severe health problems such as liver cancer, diabetes, cirrhosis of liver, diseases related to heart and central nervous system, infertility etc. The presence of high concentration of iron leads to adverse changes in colour, odour and taste of water and it also stains clothes and utensils. It was suggested that to avoid the toxic effects of water from contaminated sources, it is necessary to make use of water purification devices, which can be provided in the villages by government bodies. Further, installation of effluent treatment plants in the district to control the pollution of water bodies and to enforce their usage can be effective solutions.

Pandey and Singh (2015)⁵ in their study "Heavy metals in sediments of Ganga River: up- and downstream urban influences" studied heavy metal concentration in sediments of Ganga River along a 37 km stretch to assess whether there is a significant difference

⁴ Kumar et.al(2017). Studies on High Iron Content in water resources of Moradabad district, UP, India. Water Science.31(1).Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1110492916300273>

⁵ Pandey,J.,Singh,R.(2015).Heavy metals in sediments of Ganga River: up- and downstream urban influences. Water Applied Sciences. 7. Retrieved from: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13201-015-0334-7>

between sites situated upstream and downstream of Varanasi urban core. According to the authors, the concentration of heavy metal increased consistently downstream, suggesting the influence of urban sources. The concentration of heavy metal in the river sediment was found highest for iron followed by manganese, zinc, chromium, copper, nickel, lead and cadmium. Spatial distribution showed different degrees of pollution and a consistently rising trend downstream, indicating strong influence of local sources including agricultural and untreated urban–industrial wastewater. A number of micro- and macro-drains add untreated urban–industrial wastewater in the river at different points along the city. These drains need to be checked and wastewater needs to be properly treated.

Pandey et al. (2014)⁶ in their research paper entitled “Risk assessment of metal species in sediments of the river Ganga” revealed the presence of different species of metals at different pHs by using Medusa Hydra chemical equilibrium software. The study dealt with the geochemical fractions of nine heavy metals (chromium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, cadmium and lead), present in the Ganga river sediments from Samne Ghat to Varuna-Ganga confluence at Varanasi using sequential extraction process (SEP) and total acid digestion (TAD). According to them Geo-accumulation index and Risk Assessment Code (RAC) exhibited higher concern for cadmium and lead whereas manganese, iron and nickel exhibited negative accumulation index at all sampling stations. Lead, cadmium, copper and nickel were present significantly in the available fraction; however, the Geo accumulation index of nickel was found negative at all sampling stations. The authors also found that the various sources of the metal pollution in the city include domestic, industrial and agricultural untreated wastewater draining into the river.

III. PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRIBUNAL IN O.A. 673/2018

1. **Order dated 20.09.2018** directed that **Action Plans would** be prepared by all States within two months which may include aspects like preventing discharge of sewage and effluents, dumping of waste, maintaining flood plain zones and E-flow, restoring water quality to bathing standards. These Action Plans were to be executed **within six months**.

⁶ Pandey et.al.(2014).Risk assessment of metal species in sediments of the river Ganga.CATENA.122.pp.140-149.

Retrieved from:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/264161018_Risk_assessment_of_metal_species_in_sediments_of_the_river_Ganga

The action plan was to be prepared by a four-member River Rejuvenation Committee comprising of Director, Environment, Director, Urban Development, Director, Industries and Member Secretary, State Pollution Control Board of concerned State. This Committee was also the Monitoring Committee for execution of the Action Plan and was to function under the overall supervision and coordination of State Principal Secretary, Environment. The Chief Secretaries were to be personally accountable for formulation of Action Plan regarding polluted river stretches in their respective States.

2. **Vide order dated 19.12.2018** the progress of execution of order dated 20.09.2018 was reviewed. **Action Plans** were found to be **incomplete** and execution timelines too long. Time to prepare the plan was extended to **31.01.2019** with a provision that in case of default **compensation of upto One Crore/month for each of the Priority- I and Priority- II stretches, Rs. 50 lakhs per month for stretches in Priority- III and Rs. 25 lakhs per month each for Priority- IV and Priority- V stretches would be payable.**

The State PCBs and CPCBs were further directed to display the water quality of polluted river stretches on their respective websites within one month along with action taken, if any, which was to be updated every three months. .

It was further directed that any incomplete Action Plan would be treated as non-compliance. States had to necessarily furnish **Performance Guarantees** to ensure implementation of Action Plans within the above stipulated time to the satisfaction of CPCB of: (a) Rs. 15 crore for each of Priority I & II stretches; (b) Rs. 10 crore for each of Priority III stretches; and (c) Rs. 5 crore for each of Priority IV & V stretches.

The CPCB was also directed to devise within two weeks a mechanism for classification, wherein, besides BOD, FC, pH, DO and COD shall also be a basis of water quality and classification in Priority Classes.

3. The matter was thereafter taken up on **08.04.2019** in the light of consolidated and updated report filed by the CPCB on 05.04.2019 to the effect that 28 States and 3 Union Territories had constituted River Rejuvenation Committees ("RRCs"). CPCB had not received Action Plans from number of States including Uttar Pradesh in case of river Hindon in P-I. It was submitted that the Action Plan in respect of River Hindon was required to be implemented by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in compliance of the NGT Orders in O.A. No. 231/2014 & O.A. No. 66/2015.

4. Vide order dated **6.12.2019** the Tribunal clarified that *as per its order dated 22.08.2019 in the case of river Ganga, outer timeline for compliance is 31.12.2020. In terms of order dated 28.08.2019 in Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti, outer timeline for 100% sewage treatment in all other cases would remain as 31.03.2020.*

The directions passed by Hon'ble NGT in this order were:

*“100% treatment of sewage may be ensured as directed by this Tribunal vide order dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 by **31.03.2020** at least to the extent of in-situ remediation and before the said date, commencement of setting up of STPs and the work of connecting all the drains and other sources of generation of sewage to the STPs must be ensured. If this is not done, the local bodies and the concerned departments of the States/UTs will be liable to pay compensation as already directed vide order dated 22.08.2019 in the case of river Ganga i.e. Rs. 5 lakhs per month per drain, for default in in-situ remediation and Rs. 5 lakhs per STP for default in commencement of setting up of the STP.*

***Timeline** for completing all steps of **Action Plans** including completion of setting up STPs and their commissioning till **31.03.2021** in terms of order dated 08.04.2019 in the present case will remain as already directed. In default, compensation will be liable to be paid at the scale laid down in the order of this Tribunal dated 22.08.2019 in the case of river Ganga i.e. Rs. 10 lakhs per month per STP.*

*We further direct that an **institutional mechanism** be evolved for ensuring compliance of above directions. For this purpose, monitoring may be done by Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs at State level and at National level by the Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti with the assistance of NMCG and CPCB.*

***CPCB** may finalize its **recommendations for Action Plans** relating to **P-III and P-IV** as has been done for P-I and P-II on or before **31.03.2020**. This will not be a ground to delay the execution of the Action Plans prepared by the States which may start forthwith, if not already started.”*

5. Vide **order dated 29.06.2020** the Tribunal carefully perused the report dated 19.06.2020 furnished by the NMCG and mentioned that the report did not show any

meaningful action in terms of directions passed by the Hon'ble NGT. The Tribunal while reiterating its directions in order dated 6.12.2019 directed CPCB and Secretary, Jal Shakti to monitor steps for enforcement meaningfully in accordance with its directions and the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Vide order dated 29.06.2020, the Tribunal also directed that O.A.24/2018 regarding the remedial action for abatement for pollution of river Gomti in Uttar Pradesh shall be considered further with O.A. No. 673/2018.

IV. MAJOR ISSUES REGARDING O.A.673/2018 WITH REFERENCE TO UTTAR PRADESH

The CPCB has classified the polluted river stretches into five priority categories i.e., I, II, III, IV, V depending upon the level of BOD. In Uttar Pradesh, **4 stretches fall in Priority I**, 1 stretch in Priority II, 2 stretches in Priority IV and 5 stretches in Priority V. So in total there are 12 polluted river stretches in the State. The details are presented in table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Classification of critically polluted river stretches in Uttar Pradesh

Priority I	Priority III	Priority IV	Priority V
1)Hindon: Saharanpur to Ghaziabad 2)Kalinadi: Muzaffarnagar to Gulaothi Town 3)Yamuna: Asgarpur to Etawah and Shahpur to Prayagraj (Balua ghat). 4)Varuna: Rameshwaram temple to Conf with Ganga, Varanasi	1) Gomti: Sitapur to Kaithi (district Ghazipur)	1) Ganga: Kannauj to Varanasi 2) Ramganga: Moradabad to Kannauj	1) Betwa: Jhansi to Hamirpur 2) Ghaghra: Barhalganj to Bhagalpur (Deoria) 3) Rapti : Domingarh to Rajghat (Gorakhpur) 4) Sai : Unnao to Jaunpur 5) Saryu: Ayodhya to Iltifatganj

The Tribunal vide order dated 20.09.2018 had directed that the Action Plan must include the following components:

- Identification of polluting sources including functioning/ status of STPs/ETPs/CETP and solid waste management and processing facilities,
 - Quantification and characterization of solid waste, trade and sewage generated in the catchment area of polluted river stretch. The Action Plan will address issues relating to;
 - Ground water extraction
 - Adopting good irrigation practices,
 - Protection and management of Flood Plain Zones (FPZ),
 - Rain water harvesting, ground water charging,
 - Maintaining minimum environmental flow of river and plantation on both sides of the river.
 - Setting up of biodiversity parks on flood plains by removing encroachment shall also be considered as an important component for river rejuvenation.
 - The Action Plan should focus on proper interception and diversion of sewage carrying drains to the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and emphasis should be on utilization of treated sewage so as to minimize extraction of ground or surface water.
 - The Action Plan should have speedy, definite or specific timelines for execution of steps. Provision may be made to pool the resources, utilizing funds from State budgets, local bodies, State Pollution Control Board/ Committee and out of Central Schemes
- Action plans have been made for all the 12 polluted stretches and are available on UPPCB website.

V. MONITORING BY THE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

Considering the above stated components, the oversight committee monitored the progress in the State. **On 26.06.2020, a meeting was held through video conferencing with officials of concerned departments regarding O.A. 673/2018** . The minutes of meeting are presented below:

- 1) The UPPCB submitted that an Environment Monitoring cell had been established as per O.M. dated 5.06.2020.

- 2) Regarding the action plan for critically polluted river stretches it was informed by UPPCB that plan had been prepared. The Committee asked for a copy of the same.

3) It was reported that out of the total 324 drains in these 12 polluted river stretches, 289 drains were untapped/partially tapped. Phytoremediation had been taken up as an interim measure on few drains. The UPPCB had given notices to the concerned ULBs through Director, Urban Local Bodies regarding not taking up interim measures for treatment of untapped drains. They would be bound to deposit compensation and the same would be realised from 1.07.2020 as directed by Hon'ble NGT.

4) The Secretary, Urban Development submitted in the meeting that phytoremediation work had started in Agra and Ghaziabad. Much progress could not be made due to nationwide lockdown. The Committee directed Urban Development Dept. to expedite action with reference to tapping of drains and in the interim initiate bio/phyto remediation measures as well as setting up of STPs. Further, it was directed that the Secretary, Urban Development should send show cause notices to ULBs for delay in this work. In case of any further delay penalty would be imposed on the department.

5) With respect to imposition of EC on defaulting units, UPPCB submitted that 386 industrial units were identified as defaulting Grossly Polluting Industries. Out of which 87 were given show cause notices. Total EC imposed was Rs 20.62 crore out of which approx. Rs10 crore had been realised. 101 units were closed down by UPPCB.

6) Secretary, Urban Development stated that total 7 CETPs were working in the State out of which 4 CETPs were in tannery sector and 3 CETPs were in textile sector. Further, it was informed that 4 new CETPs were proposed in the polluted river stretches. New CETPs were being set up at Jajmau and Unnao while CETP at Mathura and Banthar were being upgraded.

7) As per Hon'ble NGT's direction of maintenance of E-flow, it was submitted by Irrigation Department that E- Flow in Ganga had been maintained. Out of the 12 rivers, 4 are non-perennial while 8 are perennial. Regarding the 8 perennial rivers a study had been given to IIT Delhi for ascertaining the e-flow. Representative from Irrigation Dept. submitted that report of the study is expected to be received in Dec.2020.

8) Considering the issue of demarcation and restoration of floodplain zone, representative of Irrigation Dept. submitted that Zonal Chief Engineer was conducting the identification survey in all the areas. After the notification, pillars would be set up. The entire exercise is expected to be complete by October, 2020.

As O.A. No. 24/2018 has also been merged with this case vide order dated 29.06.2020, therefore, the minutes of meeting with reference to remediation of Gomti River held on 26.6.2020 are also presented below:

1. The Urban Development Department and the UP Jal Nigam informed that the current status as on 26.06.2020 of the Sewage Treatment plants is as follows:

- Two projects have already been sanctioned; one is under construction on GH Canal with a capacity of 120 MLD and is estimated to be completed in July 2021. Another project of 40 MLD at Daulatganj capacity has already been sanctioned but some revision of cost is in process with NMCG. The DPR for 22 MLD and 80 MLD capacity projects at Ghaila and Bijnor respectively has been prepared. At present, the total capacity required is 784 MLD. The current available capacity is 598 MLD and proposed capacity is 102 MLD. As per the 2020 baseline, 784 MLD treatment facilities are required. To meet the existing gap of 84 MLD, Jal Nigam is in process of preparing the DPR for 85 MLDSTP at Bharwara which was expected to be finalized by 31 July 2020. The current status regarding it has not been reported.

2. Joint MD, Jal Nigam further informed the current status of the STPs is as follows:

Phase-wise pollution abatement	Status
Phase I part 1 (Proposed)	Sanctioned cost: 213.91 Cr No. of drains tapped: 1 STP: 1 at Daulatganj (39 MLD) and 1 at Bairikala (1 MLD) Date of sanction: 06/05/2020
Phase II (Proposed and proposal submitted to NMCG)	Proposed cost: 557.74 Cr No. of drains tapped: 2 (Faizullaganj U/s and Faizullaganj D/s) STP: 1 at Bijnor (80 MLD) and 1 at Ghaila (22 MLD) Date of DPR submission: 5/6/2020 to NMCG
Phase III (proposed)	Proposed cost: NA STP:85 MLD proposed at Bharwara No. of drains: 3 (Gomti Nagar, Gomti Nagar Extension and Sahara)

	DPR under preparation and shall be submitted by 31/07/2020. The current status has not been reported.
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3. Secretary, Urban Development added that from past two months the work of door to door collection was in process with a monthly assessment of the progress of work. They have targeted to provide door to door collection facility in all the wards within next 6 months. At present only 8 wards were having 100% door to door waste collection services other 102 wards were partially covered. The current status is as follows:

S.N.	City	Lucknow
1	Total Number of wards	110
2	Total Number of Zones	8
3	Total population of 2019	3096615
4	Approx. number of Households 2017	558632
5	Total waste generation (TPD) 2020 (approximately)	1100

4. Further, Secretary Urban Development mentioned that they had been monitoring the progress of the work, if the M/s Eco green will not be able to fulfill this commitment of increasing the coverage in next 6 months. As per the agreement, failing in achieving the desired results will result in severe penal action including termination of the contract may be initiated by the competent authority.
- Transfer Station situated at Gwari, Gomti Nagar of capacity 300 TPD has been revamped and made operational according to the norms of UPPCB. Another 2 transfer stations situated at Mallpur and Puraniya are under construction of the capacity 300 TPD each to be operational within next 3 months. A total of 87 Portable Compactor Transfer Stations (PCTS) were made functional in the corporation with a total capacity 16 m³ at 78 points of the city. A total of 180 bins of 1.1 m³ capacity had been installed in the corporation area which are emptied daily through a refuse compactor. At present 471 vehicles are there for primary collection of waste from door to door. Approximately 795 No of additional vehicles, out of which 270

Vehicles -90 Piazzio, 55 Mini Tipper, 125 Manual Rickshaw are under maintenance to be added by July 2020 and 525 Vehicles - 305 Manual Rickshaw and 220 Mini Tipper new vehicles to be added in a phased manner by August. Work order has been issued for the purchase of 220 Mini Tipper on 12/09/2020. An official period of 15 days has been given to the supplier to supply the vehicles i.e. on or before 29/Sep/2020.

5. On reviewing the inspection report of M/s Eco Green dated 02/06/2020, the plant was found operational. However, 1 out of 4 Ballistic pro sorter and 1 out of 4 traumal units were not working. ETP was non-operational and its O&M was unsatisfactory. The leachate was getting collected around it. 2.5 MT of solid waste and 1 Lakh tons of RDF were present in the premises of the treatment plant. In landfill site area along with the inert material, urban solid waste was also present. No 'waste to energy' work has started yet in the treatment unit. In the light of the above-mentioned flaws in the solid waste management by the M/s Eco Green in Lucknow, the oversight committee recommends a penalty of 1 Crore on M/s Eco Green. Detailed inspection reports dated 2.06.2020 and 26.06.2020 are annexed as **Annexure 1 and Annexure 2.**
6. The Nagar Ayukt informed that at present the city generates approximately 1100 TPD (Ton per day) of waste. For processing this waste a processing facility has been set up based on waste to compost technology. There is 1500 TPD (Ton per day) plant installed for processing of this daily generated waste. As per report of the concessioner the plant has become fully operational and as such the gap in processing capacity observed during the last review has been rectified and at present, the plant is running with 1200 TPD capacity. During last three months (i.e. April, May, June of 2020) total incoming waste on the plant has been 91,665 Tons and this has been processed.
7. Interim measures have been taken to treat the sewage and tap the drains using phyto-remediation. The details are as follows:
 - All the drains discharging the waste into the river have been secured with nets at 32 places; the net to prevent the solid waste into the river has already been installed.

- For the treatment of the drains, 2 crore rupees have been sanctioned and plan has also been prepared for the work of Phytoremediation.
- One modular ISR bio-remediation plant of capacity 2.5 MLD near Art College Drain, Mankameshwar Ghat and One Geo Tube-based Bio-remediation plant of capacity 3.0 MLD near Kukrail Sewage Pumping Station were established in compliance of the orders on Pilot basis. The term of both the plants has already been completed. A project regarding Phyto-remediation of drains discharging effluent into river Gomti is being prepared and it is expected to start the work within a month. The project has completed its trial period and currently it's in tendering phase.
- Jal Nigam has identified 6 drains of 26 MLD capacity for starting up the Phyto-remediation work. An estimate of 2.10 Cr has been estimated to do the phyto remediation treatment of drains for 270 day.

8. **Status of plastic waste management is as follows:** A total of 10625 Kgs of banned plastic items were recovered and a penalty of Rs. 57.17 lakhs was imposed on the defaulters.

9. **The details of IEC drives conducted are as follows:** A special campaigning drive was conducted for the period of 5 months with the help of 80 champions for IEC activities related to plastic ban and educating people for not throwing the garbage in the river Gomti / water bodies. During this campaigning, the total no. of 323 Schools, 210,437 Students, 12423 Teachers, 1733 Public places, 265,208 people from different families, 103,231 Shopkeepers, 34,406 Street Vendors and 21,320 Vendors at Footpath were sensitized about the adverse effects to their health and environment of using Polythene and other banned items within the area of Lucknow Municipal Corporation.

Compliance report of Nagar Nigam, Lucknow in O.A. 24/2018 is as follows:

1. **Sewage generation and its treatment status:** Sewage generation in Lucknow city is estimated to be about 675 MLD, i.e. 246375 million litre per annum (675*365 days). Installed capacity of STP's in Lucknow city is 438 MLD that is 159870 million litre (438 X 365 days). Thus there exists approximately a gap of 237 MLD in treatment capacity. UP Jal Nigam to strengthen the sewage treatment capacity in State has undertaken the following works:

Existing capacity	438 MLD (56 MLD at Daulatganj, 345 MLD at Bharwara and 37 MLD by AvasVikas in Vrindaban colony Sec-9 Lucknow)
Under construction	120 MLD (GH Canal)
Sanctioned capacity (Not started)	40 MLD (Daulatganj)
Proposed but not sanctioned	102 MLD (22 MLD and 80 MLD capacity projects at Ghaila and Bijnor respectively)
Preparing DPR	85 MLD (Bharwara)

2. The ongoing sanctioned works (120 MLD+ 40 MLD) and other proposed DPR (102 MLD+85MLD) will lead to total treatment capacity of 785 MLD in the city which will be sufficient for treatment of sewage generated in the city. For better management of established STP, the government has outsourced the O&M of STP and sewage works to a reputed private firm after competitive bid. The selected firm is Suez India Pvt. Ltd. The contract is stringent on quantity and quality parameters for the payment to the firm and this should result in a qualitative change in O&M of STPs and sewage works in the city.
3. Moreover, for the interim measures, Lucknow Municipal Corporation has prepared plan for bioremediation of drains that are untapped and it is stated that the work will start soon.
4. **Solid Waste Management Status in Lucknow Municipal Corporation:** Lucknow city has approximately 5.58 Lac households that are covered by Lucknow Municipal Corporation (LMC) for extending various services related to Solid Waste Management in the city. . It was reported that the city has been certified as ODF++ by Quality Council of India. A summary of the present status is as following:
 - The Lucknow Municipal Corporation has adopted an Integrated Solid Waste Management System where the entire operation from primary door to door collection of waste to processing of the waste is contracted to a private entity on the basis of a long term PPP project. The concessionaire working for the waste management in the city is M/s Ecogreen Energy Lucknow Pvt. Ltd. The LucknowC&T project includes the collection and transportation of the waste from Lucknow city.

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3	Total population 2019	3096615
4	Approx. number of Households 2017	558632
5	Total waste generation (TPD) 2020 (approximately)	1100

5. During the recent past it was observed by the Administration and State Government that there has been a deficiency and failure of collection coverage and the aforesaid concessionaire has been able to do coverage of door to door waste collection as primary collection. Only to the extent of 35%- 40%. The deficiency of coverage was reported due to non-collection of user charges by the concessionaire and action needs to be taken on defaulters from the corporation side. The desired amount of the User Charges was never achieved by M/s Ecogreen as per the agreement made with the corporation.
6. On the basis of the observation mentioned in the report (Dated: 08th June 2019) of Hon'ble Chairman of the Eastern UP Rivers and Water Reservoirs Monitoring Committee, the Department of Urban Development took initiative to reconcile the dispute between the concessionaire and Lucknow Municipal Corporation for improving the services in terms of door to door coverage and the waste processing. For this, a committee was formed under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary Urban Development on 12th September 2019 (Attached as **Annexure 3**). The purpose of this committee was to facilitate measures for financial support to the project to achieve 100% door to door coverage which included purchase of additional fleet of vehicles and equipment. It was directed that the M/s Ecogreen would submit the plan for 100% door to door coverage within 6 months as the existing deployment of resources could reach out only to about 45%-50% households.
7. The government has finally approved an action plan for achieving 100% coverage for door to door collection within six months and the concessionaire has been provided support for achieving this, failing which severe penal action including termination of the contract as per agreement may be initiated by the competent authority. The action plan prepared was delayed due to lockdown under Covid-19 and it has been under implementation since April 2020. Thus, it is intended and

aimed that entire hundred percent coverage of door to door collection shall be achieved by October 2020. For facilitating and strengthening the C&T process following major initiatives has been taken:

- **Construction of Transfer Station:** Transfer Station situated at Gwari, Gomti Nagar of capacity 300TPD has been revamped and made operational according to the norms of UPPCB. Another 2 transfer stations situated at Mallpur and Puraniya of capacity 300TPD each are under construction and would be operational within next 3 months.
 - A total of 8 PCTS had been installed in the corporation with a capacity of 16 m³ at 78 points of the city. A total of 180 bins of 1.1 m³ capacity were also installed in the corporation area. The waste from the bins is being collected daily through refuse compactor. A third party was appointed by M/s Ecogreen for collecting User Charges and preparation of the defaulter list from the month of March 2020.
 - The reinforcement of existing fleet of primary collection will be done by purchasing new vehicles (i.e. approximately 795 No of additional vehicles, out of which 270 Vehicles -90 *Piazzio*, 55 *Mini Tipper*, 125 *Manual Rickshaw* are under maintenance and would be added by July 2020 and 525 Vehicles - 305 *Manual Rickshaw* and 220 *Mini Tipper* new vehicles are to be added in phased manner by August 2020. This will be in addition to the existing 471 vehicles for primary collection).
 - The corporation has also initiated to put QR Codes at household level for effectively monitoring of door to door coverage as part of Integrated command and control project. Also, the online monitoring of vehicles is being done by the M/s Ecogreen through its portal www.ecogreenwte.com where the positioning/ movement – routes of vehicles are displayed. The details about the portal are attached as **Annexure-4.**
8. **Processing of waste:** The city generates approximately 1100 TPD of waste. For processing this waste a processing facility was set up based on waste to compost technology. There was a 1500 TPD plant installed for processing of the daily generated waste. As per report of the concessionaire, the plant is fully operational and the gap in processing capacity observed during the last review has been rectified and currently the plant is running with 1200 TPD capacity. During last three months (i.e. April, May, June of 2020) total waste received and

processed on the plant was 91,665 Tons. A DPR has also been submitted by the concessionaire for revamping the old sanitary landfill site and developing another sanitary landfill site for inert waste. This work will be initiated soon.

9. **GVP:**Illegal dumping of solid waste has already been removed from the river banks and its catchment areas. Special cleaning drives to clean the sites within 100 M of river Gomti are also being organized and the public/house owners residing within the vicinity of river Gomti are being educated through IEC activities. It is being ensured, that no discharge of any solid waste or biomedical waste goes into the river. At 32 places, the net to prevent discharge of solid waste into the river has already been installed. The details are attached as **Annexure 5**.
10. **Enforcement:** An EC of 144071000 rupees have been imposed on the Nagar Ayukt, Lucknow letter dated 30/12/2019. Details are annexed as **Annexure 6**.

M/s Swaroop Chemicals is a Private Limited Industry, situated at Tiwariganj, Chinhat in district Lucknow, UP. A public complaint was received by the office of NGT Monitoring Committee at Lucknow regarding:

- i. Discharge of untreated wastewater from the the industry (M/s Swaroop Chemical) in Utardhauna area of Lucknow.
- ii. Threat to people and livestock due to flow of the untreated wastewater in drain passing through 13 villages.
- iii. Pollution of River Gomti by the drain carrying the untreated wastewater from the industry.

A team of officials from CPCB & UPPCB along with the Secretary of the Monitoring Committee Shri Rajendra Singh conducted joint visit of the Swaroop Chemicals on 09.08.2019. The observations made during the inspection showed that the industry was in compliance with all the norms and was not found discharging any wastewater into the nearby drains. A detailed report is annexed as **Annexure 7**.

The recommendations made by the monitoring committee are as follows:

- A team of CPCB with a member of underground water department may further inspect the industrial unit i.e. M/s Swaroop Chemicals Pvt Ltd, Tewariganj, Chinhat, Lucknow, UP, with follow up action by appropriate forum.

Compliance by Nagar Nigam

The Nagar Nigam had conducted multiple drives dated 05.06.2020, 21.07.2020, 29.07.2020 and 01.08.2020 to clean the river banks within the range of 100 m on both the river banks. They have also conducted awareness programs and removed water hyacinth from the river stream. A detailed report is annexed as **Annexure 8**.

VI. INSPECTIONS IN O.A 673/2018

O.A. 673/2018 (Detailed Inspection reports in Annexure 9, 10,11,12)

In order to monitor the status of polluted river stretches in Priority I, an inspection was directed to be carried out in Hindon river stretch (Saharanpur to Ghaziabad). Information from Regional Officers of UPPCB in Ghaziabad, Meerut, Saharanpur, Baghpat, Shamli and Muzaffarnagar was furnished as follows:

1) Meerut and Baghpat (Details in Annexure 9)

In Meerut, there are 2 drains neither of which was tapped. No interim measures have been taken so far on any of the drains. Similarly, in Baghpat there is one drain and it was untapped. As far as STP/CETP is concerned, it was mentioned that there was no STP/CETP installed in the catchment area of river Hindon in both Meerut and Baghpat.

2) Saharanpur (Details in Annexure 10)

There are 7 drains in Saharanpur out of which none was tapped. In Dhamola drain, phytoremediation work was under progress. In rest of the 6 drains, ETP were installed for industrial effluents.

One STP of 38 MLD at Malhipur Road, Saharanpur is operational since 1998. Treated water was being discharged into surface water body. At the time of inspection, the STP was meeting desired parameters. An STP of 93.65 MLD had been proposed.

DPR of 2 STPs had been prepared and sent to NMCG for approval. The details of STPs are stated below:

- 1) STP Saharanpur (90.0 MLD)
- 2) STP Deoband (15 MLD)

3) Muzaffarnagar and Shamli (Details in Annexure 11)

There are 11 drains in Muzaffarnagar and 2 drains in Shamli. All the drains were untapped and no interim measure taken on any of them till date. UPPCB had issued notices in this regard.

STP Kidwai Nagar, Muzaffarnagar is operational since 2002. The capacity of the plant is 32.5 MLD while its utilisation was found to be just 2 MLD. At the time of inspection, the STP was found to be working properly and meeting desired parameters.

For 3 STPs (Sahawli Village, Muzaffarnagar District, Kidwai Nagar, Muzaffarnagar District, Shamshaan Ghat Road, Budhana Town, Muzaffarnagar District) Basic Engineering Plan were under review.

4) Ghaziabad (Details in Annexure 12)

The inspection report received from RO, Ghaziabad showed that 15 drains are present in Ghaziabad and only 1 was partially tapped.

There are total 9 STPs in Ghaziabad out of which 5 were complying with the set standards while 4 were found to be non-compliant. EC was imposed on all the non-compliant plants.

5) Lucknow (Details in Annexure 1 & 2)

M/s Ecogreen was inspected twice on 2.06.2020 and 26.06.2020. The highlights of the inspections are as follows:

-The plant was found operational. However, 1 out of 4 Ballistic pro sorter and 1 out of 4 traumas units were not working. ETP was non-operational and its O&M was unsatisfactory. The leachate was getting collecting around it. 2.5 MT of solid waste and 1 Lakh tons of RDF were present in the premises of the treatment plant. In landfill site area along with the inert material, urban solid waste was also present. No 'waste to energy' work has started yet in the treatment unit. In the light of the above-mentioned flaws in the solid waste management by the M/s Eco Green in Lucknow, the oversight committee recommends a penalty of 1 Crore on M/s Eco Green. Detailed inspection reports dated 2.06.2020 and 26.06.2020 are annexed as **Annexure 1 and Annexure 2.**

VII. OBSERVATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

In Uttar Pradesh, there are 12 river stretches out of which 4 are in Priority-I. The main cause of these polluted river stretches is flow of untreated sewage in the river, industrial waste, loss of E-flow, encroachments on embankments, over-drawal of ground water and illegal sand mining. The total sewage generation along the 12 polluted river stretches of U.P. is 4292.853 MLD. Out of the total sewage generated, 1956.18 MLD is treated through 76 STPs. There remains a gap of 2336.67 MLD. Thus, 55% of the sewage generated is not treated at all. The remedy for this would be twofold; firstly, by increasing the E-Flow, and secondly, by regulation of pollution in the rivers. In view of this, tapping of drains, is necessary. However, from the inspection reports received with reference to Priority I stretch i.e. Hindon: Saharanpur to Ghaziabad, out of total 37 drains, none was tapped. 1 drain was partially tapped in Ghaziabad and phytoremediation was under process only in 1 drain at Saharanpur. In 6 drains of Saharanpur, ETP was installed for industrial effluent. Similarly, in other stretches as per the information received from UPPCB, drains were untapped and no interim measure had been taken. Moreover, E-flow has been maintained only in Ganga and study is still ongoing in respect of other rivers. This suggests that the concerned authorities are not taking the issue seriously and remedial actions have not been initiated even in the most polluted river stretches of the State.

The Committee was dissatisfied with the progress of work and directed the concerned departments to expedite the work as per set timelines otherwise strict action would be taken in this matter. The issue which should be taken up on priority basis is tapping of drains and until this is done phytoremediation must be ensured. The Committee observed that CPCB had also not taken cognizance of the matter earnestly as EC had not been imposed on a large number of untapped drains. Furthermore, establishment and upgradation of STPs is pending from such a long time. Usual explanations by U.P Jal Nigam and Urban Development Department that DPR was under process or approval was awaited from NMCG are not acceptable. Further, the progress in the work of demarcation and restoration of floodplain zones is slow which needs to be expedited.

VIII. SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE STATUS IN O.A. 673/2018

S.No.	Directions by Hon'ble NGT	Concerned Department	Compliance status July	Compliance status August
1.	100% treatment	Dept.of Urban	Partially Complied	Partially Complied

<p>of sewage may be ensured as directed by this Tribunal vide order dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 by 31.03.2020 at least to the extent of in-situ remediation and before the said date, commencement of setting up of STPs and the work of connecting all the drains and other sources of generation of sewage to the STPs must be ensured. If this is not done, the local bodies and the concerned departments of the States/UTs will be liable to pay compensation as already directed vide order dated 22.08.2019 in the case of river Ganga i.e. Rs. 5 lakhs per month per drain, for default in in-situ remediation and Rs. 5 lakhs</p>	<p>Development/ Nagar Nigam/ Nagar Palika/U.P Jal Nigam</p>	<p>Out of total 324 drains in 12 polluted river stretches, 289 are untapped. It was informed by Secretary, Urban Development in meetings that phyto-remediation has been taken up as an interim measure on few. Notice had been issued by UPPCB to the concerned ULBs through Director, Urban Local Bodies, Govt of UP dated 16.06.2020 for imposition of EC in compliance to the order of Hon'ble NGT for non-commencement of work related to projects of tapping of all drains as directed by NGT. The UPPCB has given notices to Urban Development Dept. regarding untapped drains. Phytoremediation work has started in Agra Ghaziabad etc. Much progress could not be made due to nationwide lockdown. However, steps are now being taken up to ramp up the process. CPCB has also sent notices of EC for default of bio-remediation for three months between 1.11.2019 to 31.01.2020 (120 drains x 5 lakh x 3 months=18 crore) as per NGT orders in the matter of O.A 200/2014 vide order dated 18.12.2019. Total 7 CETPs are present out of which 4 are in</p>	<p>No progress further reported</p>
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	per STP for default in commencement of setting up of the STP.		tannery sector and 3 in textile sector. New CETPs are also being set up at Jajmau and Unnao while CETP at Mathura and Banthar is being upgraded.	
2.	Timeline for completing all steps of Action Plans including completion of setting up STPs and their commissioning till 31.03.2021 in terms of order dated 08.04.2019 in the present case will remain as already directed. In default, compensation will be liable to be paid at the scale laid down in the order of this Tribunal dated 22.08.2019 in the case of river Ganga i.e. Rs. 10 lakhs per month per STP.	Dept.of Urban Development/ U.P. Jal Nigam	Partially Complied Member Secretary, UPPCB informed that plan has been prepared. Copy of plan not sent to Committee. The total sewage generation along the 12 polluted stretches of U.P. is 4292.853 MLD. Out of the total sewage generated, 1956.18 MLD is treated through 79 STPs. There remains a gap of 2336.67 MLD. 47 STPs are proposed for treatment of 1796.75 MLD and DPRs are yet to be sanctioned /prepared for treatment of 590.65 MLD. The work started in 26 STPs as on 31.3.2020.	Partially Complied Work of STPs under progress 47 STPs are proposed for treatment of 1796.75 MLD. The work started in 26 STPs as on 31.3.2020. Therefore, in order to meet the treatment/processing requirements total 47 STPs are proposed with capacity of 1067 MLD out of which 7 STPs are under tendering process and for 14 STPs DPRs are not sanctioned. It is estimated that 19 would be complete by March, 2021 and 4 are expected to be complete by October, 2021. Furthermore, 3 are expected to be complete by March, 2022
3.	The Chief Secretaries may set up appropriate monitoring mechanism at State level specifying	UPPCB	Partially Complied (Member Secretary, UPPCB submitted that an Environment Monitoring cell has been formulated as per O.M. dated 5.06.2020.) No information submitted regarding meetings till	Partially Complied No information submitted regarding meetings till date

	<p>accountability of nodal authorities not below the Secretary level and ensuring appropriate adverse entries in the ACRs of erring officers. Monitoring at State level must take place on fortnightly basis and record of progress maintained. The Chief Secretaries may have an accountable person attached in his office for this purpose.</p>		date.	
4.	<p>Monthly progress report may be furnished by the States/UTs to Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti with a copy to CPCB. Any default must be visited with serious consequences at every level, including initiation of prosecution, disciplinary action and entries in ACRs</p>	Ministry of Jal Shakti	No progress reported	No progress reported

	of the erring officers			
5.	Procedures for DPRs/tender process needs to be shortened and if found viable business model developed at central/state level.	State Government, U.P	Not Complied Work on GeM portal is under process	Not Complied Work on GeM portal is under process
6.	Wherever work is awarded to any contractor, performance guarantee must be taken in above terms.	State Government, U.P	Not Complied Performance guarantee of Rs. 15 crores has not been submitted so far by the State Government.	Not Complied Performance guarantee not yet submitted
7.	Action against polluters	UPPCB	Partially Complied Complied Member Secretary, UPPCB submitted that 386 industrial units were identified as Grossly Polluting Industries, out of which 87 were issued show cause notices. Total EC imposed was 20.62 crore, out of which approx. 10 crore has been realised. The Committee directed UPPCB to ensure cent percent notices to defaulters and also for increasing the realisation.	Partially Complied No progress reported
8.	Every State/UT in the first instance must ensure that at least one polluted river stretch in each category is	U.P Jal Nigam, Dept.of Urban Development, UPPCB	Not Complied No progress reported	Not Complied No progress reported

	restored so as to meet all water quality standards upto bathing level. This may serve as a model for restoring the remaining stretches			
9.	Maintenance of e-flow	Dept.of Irrigation, U.P	Partially Complied Irrigation Department officers mentioned that e-Flow in Ganga has been maintained. They mentioned that out of 12 rivers, 4 are non-perennial while 8 are perennial. Regarding the 8 perennial rivers, a study has been given to IIT Delhi for ascertaining the e-flow. They submitted that report of the study is expected to be received in December, 2020.	Partially Complied (e-flow in Ganga had been maintained while in 8 perennial rivers study being conducted by IIT Delhi, report expected by De,2020)
10.	Demarcation of floodplain zone	Dept.of Irrigation, U.P	Partially Complied Representative of Irrigation Dept. submitted that Zonal Chief Engineer is conducting the identification survey in all the areas. After the notification pillars will set up. The entire exercise is expected to get completed by October, 2020. The Committee directed the Irrigation Dept. to send the Minutes of Meeting, which they had held in this regard with District Magistrates/ authorities, Revenue Dept. etc.	Partially Complied (Identification survey in progress)

IX. BEST PRACTICES FOR RIVER REJUVENATION AND GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT IN UTTAR PRADESH

1. Tamsa river rejuvenation: Tamsa river makes its way through 10 blocks and 77 gram panchayats of Ayodhya. Tamsa river which flows from mid of district Ayodhya is an important river between Saryu and Gomti rivers. Its total length is 151 KM that has been restored and revived. From its rejuvenation and restoration there is visible increase in ground water level, agricultural productivity and ecological balance is also maintained. The restoration process started simultaneously in all the 10 blocks. The river bed was de-silted and deepened by 1.5-2 meters. Plantation has been done after the restoration process. Total of 2, 00,000 plants have been planted in which approx 1,23,000 trees have been planted by MGNREGA and approx 75,000 plants have been planted by forest department. Moreover, the drains which directly flow to the Tamsa have been revived, desilted and restored. Big iron nets have been put on the drains so that polluted material does not flow along with the drain to Tamsa and thus do not makes the river polluted. Polythene had been banned in all the nearby Gram Panchayats (Details in Annexure 13)

2. Hindon, Krishni and Kalinadi rejuvenation: The district administration of Saharanpur, Shamli and Muzaffarnagar have taken multiple steps to rejuvenate and restore the polluted rivers viz. Krishni, Kali and Hindon. Major steps include creation of soak pits, waste collection centres, STPs, model ponds, parks, rainwater harvesting structures. Plantation on the banks of rivers and phytoremediation of drains is also taking place. The details of targets and current status is attached in Annexure 14

3. Decision Support Tool for Sustainable Resource Management Planning at Village level: To exhibit NGT's idea of each village taking measures to conserve and clean the water of the tributaries, nala and the wetlands locally, Saharanpur's Madh Village has led the way through advanced scientific planning of their Watershed. Saharanpur Nagar Nigam together with Geovale Services, Natural History Research and Conservation Centre and Real Time Renewables, under the Ganga Multi Stakeholder Partnership, have developed a Decision Support System (DSS) Tool for developing effective Sustainable Resources Management Strategy at Gram Sabha/ Nagar Palika level. The DSS Tool is an innovative multi-vector system to address the natural resource conservation needs for a decentralized micro-watershed management. The tool develops GIS and Remote-sensing based resource (Water and Forests) management

planning at a micro watershed level and can be scaled up to cover the entire basin (Details in Annexure 15)

4. Groundwater Management in Mathura: Under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan, the administration is taking steps to improve the water quality in the district. The simple mechanical interventions like digging ponds and rains raised the readiness to tap water which increased groundwater level. During may 2019-Aug 2020, the decline in TDS is visible (Details in Annexure 16). An award of excellence had been presented to District Magistrate of Mathura at Water Innovation Summit,2020 under the category “Rejuvenating Water Bodies: Innovation in a City Landscape”.

X. RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

-Regarding 12 polluted river stretches

1. Only 45% of the total Sewage Generation of 4292 MLD in the catchment areas of these 12 Polluted River Stretches is being treated. To check this 2336 MLD untreated discharge from going in the rivers, all the 324 drains flowing in these rivers need to be tapped, the treatment capacity be increased by increasing the number of STPs, In situ remediation of untreated sewage be done as an interim measure and E Flow of these rivers need to be maintained above a prescribed level.
2. Out of total 324 drains in 12 polluted river stretches, 289 are untapped till date. Plan details along with timelines and corresponding physical and financial progress regarding tapping of these 289 drains be filed by the Govt before NGT within a month.
3. Out of total 4292 MLD sewage generated in the catchment area of these 12 polluted river stretches, only 1956 MLD is treated in 79 STPs. That leaves a gap of 2336 MLD untreated sewage discharge. DPRs have been prepared/sanctioned for 47 new STPs for 1796 MLD. The DPRs for remaining 540 MLD gap should be immediately prepared and sanctioned by the State. Out of 47 STPs sanctioned, only in 26 construction has started. The progress appears to be very slow. The

State Govt should file the physical and financial progress of STP capacity augmentation before NGT along with definite timelines within a month.

4. Progress of in situ remediation as an interim measure also is not satisfactory. In 37 untapped drains falling in Priority 1, only one drain was found under Phyto Remediation during inspection. CPCB has already given notice for EC for Rs 18 Crore. The proposed timelines for in situ remediation along with details of project approval and financial approvals for these 289 untapped drains be filed by the Govt before NGT within a month.
5. Though minimum E Flow is being maintained in River Ganga, no such study had taken place in these stretches. Now IIT Delhi is doing a study in 8 perennial rivers out of these 12 Stretches and its report will come by December 2020. Irrigation Department needs to adhere to the timelines regarding study and post study action plan to maintain minimum E Flows in these river stretches.
6. The State government should deposit the Performance Guarantee of Rs.15 crore as mandated by NGT.
7. Monitoring of Grossly Polluting Industries needs to be stepped up. Out of 386 identified GPIs, 87 were issued show cause notices. Total EC imposed was Rs 20.62 crore, out of which approx. Rs 10 crore has been realised. UPPCB should issue notices to all defaulters and also realize the balance EC. 1092 GPIs in Ganga Basin are connected 24x7 to Central Control Room at Lucknow through OCEMS. It yielded excellent results during Kumbh. Same system needs to be followed in these stretches. This will increase transparency and accountability in the pollution reporting of these GPIs.
8. Regarding demarcation of floodplain zones, identification survey is going on and after it the notification pillars will be set up. This entire exercise is expected to get completed by October, 2020. The Committee feels that Irrigation Department should closely monitor it to adhere to the timelines.

-Regarding Gomti (O.A 24/2018)

1. The sewage treatment capacity of Gomti needs to be augmented at Lucknow. The present treatment capacity is 438 MLD against requirement of 784 MLD. The gap of 346 MLD is proposed to be filled up in 3 Phase-160 MLD in Phase1, 102 MLD in Phase2 and 85 MLD in Phase3. So far Phase 2 comprising of Bijnor STP (80 MLD) and Ghaila STP (22MLD) is pending for sanction with NMCG. DPR for Phase3 (Bharwara 85 MLD) is under preparation. The State Govt should immediately get these STPs sanctioned and ensure that work commences as per timelines prescribed by NGT.
2. In the interim, NGT had directed that in situ remediation measures be taken up to check the discharge of untreated water in the river. Unfortunately, despite two pilots having been taken in the past, no in situ remediation has been initiated. CPCB/SPCB may impose and realize EC as directed by NGT on this count.
3. There are many flaws in Waste Management Processing Plant in Lucknow managed by M/s Eco Green. During the inspection visits in June, 2020 it was found that in landfill site area along with the inert material, urban solid waste was also present. No 'waste to energy' work had been started in the treatment unit. ETP was non-operational and its O&M was unsatisfactory. The leachates was getting collected around it. Such negligence is unacceptable. SPCB must issue show cause notice within a fortnight to Nagar Nigam and impose EC for violations of Environmental norms with liberty to the Nagar Nigam to realize it from the Operator along with such penal action as they deem fit.

General Recommendations:

1. Sewerage Network: The Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 22.08.2019 had directed to complete ongoing sewerage network work by 1.07.2020 and after that it was directed that payment of environmental compensation of Rs. 10 lakhs per month would be deposited with CPCB for discharging untreated sewage in any drain connected to river Ganga or its tributaries. Accordingly, CPCB shall initiate imposition of EC and issue notices within 15 days. Principal Secretary Urban Development should personally monitor the progress of tapping of untapped drains.

2. Phytoremediation/bioremediation: The Hon'ble Tribunal directed phytoremediation/bioremediation to be done as an interim measure until tapping of drains is complete. In case of non-compliance beyond 1.11.2019, penalty of 5 lakh per drain per month was to be imposed by CPCB. CPCB must submit report regarding how much EC has been realized out of total imposed EC of Rs 18 crore on 120 drains for non-compliance of this order for the period 1.11.2019 to 31.1.2020.
3. STPs: Vide order dated 22.08.2019 it was stated that with regard to sewerage works/STP under construction, after 01.07.2020, direction for payment of environmental compensation of Rs. 10 lakhs per STP per month to CPCB will apply. Accordingly, CPCB shall calculate EC and send notices to defaulters in the next 15 days. It shall also explain why notices have not been issued in this regard so far.
4. Timelines: The oversight committee is concerned that the progress on ground is minimal and timelines keep on getting shifted. The State government, while keeping in mind the NGT directions, must provide firm timelines for completion of work within one month to the Committee with reference to the following issues:
 - Tapping of untapped drains
 - STP/CETPs installation in the State
 - - Action Plan for treated water
 - Complete demarcation of Floodplain zones in Phase I
 - Detailed mapping of legacy waste and standardization of process for remediation
 - Completion of project for conserving and sustainably managing Floodplain Wetland
5. OCEMS for STPs: CPCB has installed 36 real time monitoring stations all across the country out of which 21 are in Uttar Pradesh as part of the Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System(OCEMS). The number of stations in Ganga is 15, 5 on its tributaries and 1 is on a drain. A central control room has been established at UPPCB HQs to do 24x7 monitoring of pollution data relating to these stations. The system was very effective in monitoring pollution in Ganga river during Kumbh and was widely appreciated. The Committee feels that these stations be established in all Polluted River Stretches so that all gap areas are covered and major polluting

sources are monitored on 24x7 basis. UPPCB may be directed to ascertain the number of such stations required for ensuring monitoring of all such polluted river stretches in the State. A list regarding the location and tentative cost of setting up the stations alongwith likely sources of funding may be prepared by SPCB and submitted to the Committee within one month. The online monitoring stations will overcome the challenges of manual monitoring and prevent data fudging.

6. OCEMS for industries: The State Pollution Control Board should ensure compulsory installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) in all industrial units along these polluted river stretches along with Pan-tilt Zoom Web Camera with open access to the department. Consent to operate shall be provided only after such compliance.
7. Green Belts: The Irrigation Department should coordinate with Forest Department of the State to identify vacant areas /flood planes on the banks of these river stretches which may be developed as Green Belts. An action plan regarding this may be submitted by Irrigation Department to Department of Forest, Uttar Pradesh within two months. Moreover, the Plantation model of Gautam Budh Nagar developed under Public-Private Partnership can be replicated in other districts of the State (Refer Annexure VII).
8. Flood Plain Zones: The Irrigation Department, Uttar Pradesh and Central Water Commission need to expedite work related to identification and demarcation of floodplain zones. There is lack of coordination at the field level between Irrigation Department and Revenue Department for correction of records. Chief Secretary should ensure coordination between the two departments so that floodplains are jointly demarcated, revenue records corrected accordingly, encroachments removed and pillars are fixed. The progress in this matter be monitored in Chief Secretary's monthly review meeting and informed to NGT regularly in the quarterly report.
9. Cleaning of Ghats: The State government must ensure cleaning and maintenance of ghats by organizing local people, NGOs and professional agencies. The copy of the action taken with documentary evidences to be submitted to the Committee.
10. Crematoria: In order to prevent disposal of dead bodies into these rivers, provision of crematoria in rural areas is necessary. The existing scheme of construction of

crematoria in villages handled by Panchayati Raj Department needs to be strengthened.

11. Idol Immersion: The Committee recommends banning of idol immersion in all these rivers in Uttar Pradesh. Chief Secretary may be asked to issue directions to concerned department for creation of artificial ponds, if found absolutely necessary (as done in NCR-Delhi region for preventing pollution in river Yamuna) for idol immersion during traditional festivals like Ganesh Chaturthi and Durga Puja specifying prior permission of District Administration and strict timelines pertaining to religious days only.
12. Ground Water Recharge: The Committee recommends steps to be taken for ground water recharge by digging of ponds and establishing drain network to tap excess runoff during rainfall. Such simple interventions have been taken up in district Mathura, Uttar Pradesh to increase groundwater level and rejuvenate water bodies (Refer Annexure VIII).
13. Replication of Success stories: The Committee also recommends replication of successful waste management models such as that of Vengurla town in Sindhurdurg district, Maharashtra in small towns of Uttar Pradesh. This town has converted a landfill into a waste management park, generates revenue from waste and has paved way for Sustainable Development.
14. Floating Barriers: In order to restrict and regulate waste into rivers, the committee recommends use of floating barriers as being used on Cooum River in Chennai.
15. Improvement in Capacity Utilisation of existing STPs: The Committee feels that there is no point establishing new STPs/CETPs without reforming the operational performance of existing STPs/CETPs. There is lot of scope for improving the efficacy and functioning of the current STPs/CETPs. They need to be continuously monitored on a 24x7basis.All the STPs in the State should be equipped with SCADA, connected with a central control room, continuously monitored 24x7 , their performance analysed on day to day basis, problem areas like maintenance issues be addressed without any delay and accountability be fixed for non performance/suboptimal

performance. The Committee appreciates the One Operator One City scheme followed by UP, which will certainly help in focusing responsibility.

16. Phyto Remediation: Phyto remediation measures have not been realistically tried. The DPR of Rs 1796 crores for 459 drains sent to NMCG appears to be excessive. It needs to be reviewed. It appears that these estimates are prepared by engineers and not by environmentalists. If instead of civil construction, natural solutions are proposed, the project can be prepared at a fraction of the cost proposed currently and may be more efficacious. A few demonstration projects regarding phyto remediation at a relatively much lower cost could be taken up with the help of environment experts so that these proposed projects could be realistically remodelled.
17. Bio-Plastics: Use of bio-plastics/bio-degradables in every sector viz. domestic and industrial sectors is a viable solution to prevent rivers from choking and warding off adverse implications on biodiversity. The State government may develop plans for switching to bio-plastics/bio-degradables at macro level within six months.
18. Awareness Generation: The residents of different districts are contended to see the clean water of all the rivers during the lockdown period. In view of this, the Committee suggests conducting mass awareness campaigns and media-based water consciousness campaigns that make people sensitive towards the environment as well as show that they are an integral part of the solution. Further, "One Drop project" can be followed to create awareness about environment.
19. Floating barrier: In the year 2015, Alpha MERS developed an indigenous design of floating trash barrier for controlling hyacinth and trash from flowing in water. The barrier made of steel and aluminium with a high tensile strength claims to have an ability to survive in both polluted water bodies and change in water levels. For the first time in November 2017 these barriers were deployed in Cooum river in Chennai. Currently, the barriers have been deployed at eight locations in Cooum river (NDTV,2018)

20. CETPs: None of the polluting industries should be allowed to run without properly functioning CETP/ETP. Regarding 7 CETPs in the State, it was reported that all were functional and achieving norms. UPPCB has to continuously monitor their performance and shut down the cluster if the CETP performance is not compliant with environment norms. Special focus to be kept on tanneries and textile industries. Moreover, the implementation of new CETPs at Jajmau and Unnao and upgradation of CETP at Mathura and Banthar is already quite delayed. Timelines for implementation be strictly followed and accountability be fixed for delay. All GPs to compulsorily install OCEMS within 2 months with open access to UPPCB so that there are no gaps in monitoring. No consent to operate be issued by UPPCB without verifying compliance. All new distilleries to compulsorily have ZLD.

21. FSSTPs: There has been considerable delay in implementation of all FSSTP Plants underway in 60 AMRUT towns. The process needs to be expedited. The procurement process with specifications be standardized. List of vendors be circulated and whole process should be put on GeM portal to ensure transparency and cut down delay. Regarding faecal sludge management following steps to be undertaken:

- a) The percentage of households connected to main sewer is just 10-15% in the State. U.P Jal Nigam to be asked about the current status of sewer connections in the State and analyse the gaps.
- b) At a number of places, toilets constructed under Swachh Bharat for ODF are not connected to sewerage network. . It is required that these toilets be connected to either the sewerage network or arrangements be made to periodically transfer there faecal sludge to nearby FSSTP plants.
- c) It is required that FSSTP Plants be built on priority at designated STPs and arrangements for transfer of Faecal sludge from non network areas be implemented at the earliest in order to have better and effective sewage management. The State Govt should share the action plan for implementation of the FSTP Policy at the earliest with NGT.
- d) It is recommended that in households wherein sewer connections are not present, the concerned authority must ensure that the households are connected to FSSTP plant.

22. One city one operator model for sewage management: The State government started “one city one operator” model wherein single company operates, maintains and manages sewage treatment and network infrastructure in the city. Implementation of such models has made operation and maintenance easy as there can be no shifting of responsibility and the entire process is under the command of one company. However, it is needed that proper monitoring of these operators and the plants managed by them is done in each city so as to assess the efficacy of STP plants. Urban Development Department must submit an evaluation report in this regard within three months.

23. Encroachment along drains: At many places in the State there are encroachments in the flood plains of drains. For example more than 300-400 encroacher households are living in the flood plain of Kukrail drain in Lucknow city. In the absence of any regular toilet facilities, their faecal matter/grey water is washed away directly in the river Gomti, which also supplies drinking water to Lucknow city.. The State government needs to take steps for removing such encroachments on priority by rehabilitating these households under the “Housing for All” programme.

24. Floodplain Zones: The process of demarcation of Floodplain zones is quite slow. There is lack of co-ordination at the field level between Irrigation Department and Revenue Department for correction of revenue records. Chief Secretary should ensure coordination between the Departments so that the floodplains are jointly demarcated, revenue records corrected accordingly, pillars are erected and encroachments are removed in these floodplains. The progress may be monitored in Chief Secretary’s monthly review meeting and informed to NGT regularly in the quarterly report.

25. River side Mining: Reckless sand mining in river beds leads to erosion and environmental degradation. There has to be compulsory demarcation of boundaries of all mineral leases before permission be given for mining. Mining should be as per EIA notification, 2006, MOEF notification dated 15.01.2016 and Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines,2016. DMs /SSPs be made fully accountable for ensuring compliance of the directions. In case of illegal mining, besides seizure of vehicles and all mining equipment, exemplary penalty be levied. CPCB should work out SOPs for levying penalty which should include besides cost of material mined out, cost of ecological

damage also. All mining sites should compulsorily install CCTV cameras. Regular patrolling by Police and night monitoring through Drones.

26. Groundwater Recharge: Overdrawal of groundwater adversely affects the E Flow of rivers. Out of 820 blocks, UP has 280 blocks in the OCS category (82-overexploited, 47-critical and 151- semi critical). No consent to operate be given by UPPCB without taking NOC from CGWA. State has recently enacted its own State Ground Water Act, 2019 and set up its own State Ground Water Authority. One of the reasons for poor implementation of Ground Water Act is lack of manpower at field level. The State should provide enough manpower at field level for proper enforcement.

27. Rejuvenation of water bodies: Rejuvenated water bodies lead to constant recharge of ground water as also proper E Flow in the rivers. The State Government may prepare an action plan by 31.07.2020 as per NGT directives mentioning the number of identified water bodies, location details, water quality status, compliance status, prioritization and detailed action plans. All the ponds should be identified and geo-tagged. In case of non-compliance, CPCB would issue notice for compensation for Rs.1 lakh/month.

28. Bio Diversity Parks: Development of Bio Diversity Parks in the vicinity of rivers lead to continuous recharge of aquifers and maintenance of E Flow of the rivers. CPCB may circulate Guidelines for Biodiversity parks to the States to enable them to develop these Parks.

29. Monsoon Discharge: The Committee reiterates the direction of Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 14.07.2020 in O.A.985/2019 which states that CPCB has to issue strict directions to ensure that no authority allows discharge of polluted sewage or polluted effluents directly into a water channel or stream even during the monsoon season.

30. Success story of river Tamsa in Ayodhya should be circulated among all the District Magistrates and they should be asked to identify and take up similar activities, with the involvement of local public, that may help in improvising the water bodies/rivers / groundwater or environment in any manner that too with the minimum financial burden.

31. All these rivers throughout have multitudes of temples on both banks. Floral offerings from the devotees of these temples invariably find their place in these rivers. IIT Kanpur has come out with a low price model wherein they convert these flowers into incense sticks (Agarbattis) which can be used in these temples itself. This way the flowers are recycled and it saves expenditure on incense sticks as well. This model is being used in Kashi Vishwanath temple at present. It could be used elsewhere to lessen river pollution.

32. Monitoring Mechanism: The Committee finds that a number of problems are coordination problems among various departments. Such issues can easily be resolved if there is a regular monthly meeting at the CS level, which unfortunately is not happening. The Committee requests the CS to hold a monthly monitoring meeting as laid down in the monitoring framework submitted by the State Govt before NGT.

The Member Secretary, UPPCB is directed to send this report to the Registrar General, National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi for placing the same before the Hon'ble Tribunal with a copy to the Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh for necessary action. The report also be uploaded on the website of the Committee.

16-09-2020

16-09-2020

X Anup Chandra Pandey

Dr Anup Chandra Pandey
Member, Oversight Committee
Signed by: ANUP CHANDRA PANDEY

X SVS Rathore

Justice SVS Rathore
Chairman, Oversight Committee
Signed by: SURENDRA VIKRAM SINGH RATHORE

September 16, 2020

Please visit our website: oscngt.upsdc.gov.in for more information.

Annexures: As above

Annexures

Annexure 1 & 2: Detailed inspection reports regarding M/S Ecogreen, Lucknow dated 2.06.2020 and 26.06.2020

Annexure 3: Information about Committee formed under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary Urban Development on 12th September 2019

Annexure 4: M/s Ecogreen portal www.ecogreenwte.com

Annexure 5: Compliance regarding solid waste

Annexure 6: Enforcement details

Annexure 7: Report of Joint visit of the Swaroop Chemicals on 09.08.2019

Annexure 8: Compliance by Nagar Nigam in O.A.24/2018

Annexure 9: Inspection report of Meerut & Baghpat

Annexure 10: Inspection report of Saharanpur

Annexure 11: Inspection report of Muzaffarnagar

Annexure 12: Inspection report of Ghaziabad

Annexure 13: Rejuvenation of Tamsa River

Annexure 14: Rejuvenation of Hindon, Krishni and Kali river

Annexure 15: Decision Making Tool

Annexure 16: Groundwater Management in Mathura

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय
उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,
लखनऊ।

जनपद-लखनऊ में स्थापित ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लांट "मैसर्स इको ग्रीन ईनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, शिवरी, लखनऊ" के सम्बन्ध में निरीक्षण आख्या-

उपरोक्त विषयक जनपद-लखनऊ में स्थापित ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लांट "मैसर्स इको ग्रीन ईनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, शिवरी, लखनऊ" का स्थलीय निरीक्षण दिनांक 02/06/2020 को किया गया। निरीक्षण के समय इकाई प्रतिनिधि के रूप में श्री कौशल यादव (प्लांट मैनेजर) उपस्थित थे। निरीक्षण के समय इकाई संचालित पायी गयी। निरीक्षण के समय पाये गये तथ्य निम्नवत् है:-

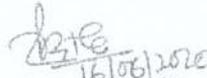
- इकाई द्वारा 1200 टन/दिन क्षमता पर म्यूनिसिपल सॉलिड वेस्ट वैज्ञानिक विधि से शोधन/निस्तारण किया जाता है, जिसमें लखनऊ नगर क्षेत्र में नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट का अन्तरिक संग्रहण, परिवाहन, पृथक्कीकरण, प्रसंस्करण किया जाता है। प्रसंस्करण के दौरान इकाई द्वारा बायो कम्पोस्ट बनाने का कार्य किया जाता है एवं प्रक्रिया से जनित होने वाले कमबस्टबल आईटम को लूजफार्म में आर०डी०एफ० के प्रयोग हेतु सीमेन्ट इकाई को विक्रय किया जाता है।
- इकाई में एकत्रित कूड़ों से जनित लीचेट एवं वाहनों, फ्लोर वाशिंग से जनित उत्प्रवाह के शोधन हेतु उत्प्रवाह शुद्धिकरण संयंत्र स्थापित है, जिसमें मुख्य इकाईयाँ कलेक्शन टैंक, ऐरीयेशन टैंक, क्लेरीफायर, सेटलिंग टैंक स्थापित है। निरीक्षण के समय ई०टी०पी० का संचालन बंद पाया गया एवं ई०टी०पी० के आस-पास कूड़ा व लीचेट एकत्रित पाया गया तथा ई०टी०पी० का रखरखाव एवं हाउसकीपिंग संतोषजनक नहीं पायी गयी। (फोटोग्राफ संलग्न)
- निरीक्षण के समय इकाई में स्थापित 04 वैलेस्टिक प्री सार्टर में मात्र 03 संचालित पाये गये। इसी प्रकार 04 ट्रामल यूनिट में 01 यूनिट बंद पायी गयी। इकाई में बायो कम्पोस्ट यूनिट संचालित पायी गयी।
- निरीक्षण के समय इकाई परिसर में लगभग-2.5 लाख मिट्टिक टन अनट्रीटेड सॉलिड वेस्ट भण्डारित पाया गया, जोकि परिसर में टीलेनुमा आकार में भण्डारित है। निरीक्षण के समय इकाई परिसर में लगभग- 01 लाख टन आर०डी०एफ० भण्डारित पाया गया। (फोटोग्राफ संलग्न)
- निरीक्षण के समय इकाई में स्थापित लैंड फिल एरिया में इनर्ट मटेरियल के अतिरिक्त नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट का संग्रहण किया जाता पाया गया। (फोटोग्राफ संलग्न)
- इकाई में प्लांट के संचालन हेतु 1500 किलोवाट का विद्युत कनेक्शन स्थापित है एवं विद्युत आपूर्ति बाधित होने पर 500 कै०वी०ए० क्षमता का कैनोपी युक्त डी०जी० सेट स्थापित है। जिसमें आवश्यकतानुसार ईंधन के रूप में डीजल का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

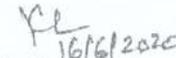


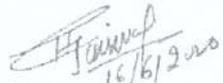
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- इकाई में म्यूनिसिपल वेस्ट से विद्युत उत्पादन का कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया है। इकाई प्रतिनिधि द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में किसी भी प्रगति से अवगत नहीं कराया गया।
- इकाई को राज्य बोर्ड से वर्ष-2019 तक सशर्त सहमति जल/वायु प्राप्त था। इकाई द्वारा निवेश मित्र के पोर्टल पर आनलाइन सहमति जल/वायु आवेदन इस कार्यालय में दिनांक 03/06/2020 को प्रेषित किया गया है जोकि समयबद्धि के अन्तर्गत विचाराधीन है।
- इकाई को राज्य बोर्ड के पत्रांक संख्या-एच 45702/सी-5/एम0एस0डब्ल्यू0-1/19 दिनांक 30/12/2019 द्वारा रू0 14,40,71000/- (चौदह करोड़ चालिस लाख इकहत्तर हजार रुपये मात्र) की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया गया है। पत्रावली में उपलब्ध अभिलेखों में इकाई द्वारा उक्त कारण बताओ नोटिस का प्रति उत्तर प्रेषित नहीं किया गया।

निरीक्षण आख्या आपके अवलोकनार्थ एवं अग्रिम आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु सादर प्रेषित है।


16/06/2020
(रज्जन प्रसाद त्रिपाठी)
वैज्ञानिक सहायक


16/6/2020
(क्षितीश पटेल)
वैज्ञानिक सहायक


16/6/2020
(चन्द्रेश कुमार)
सहायक पर्यावरण अभियन्ता

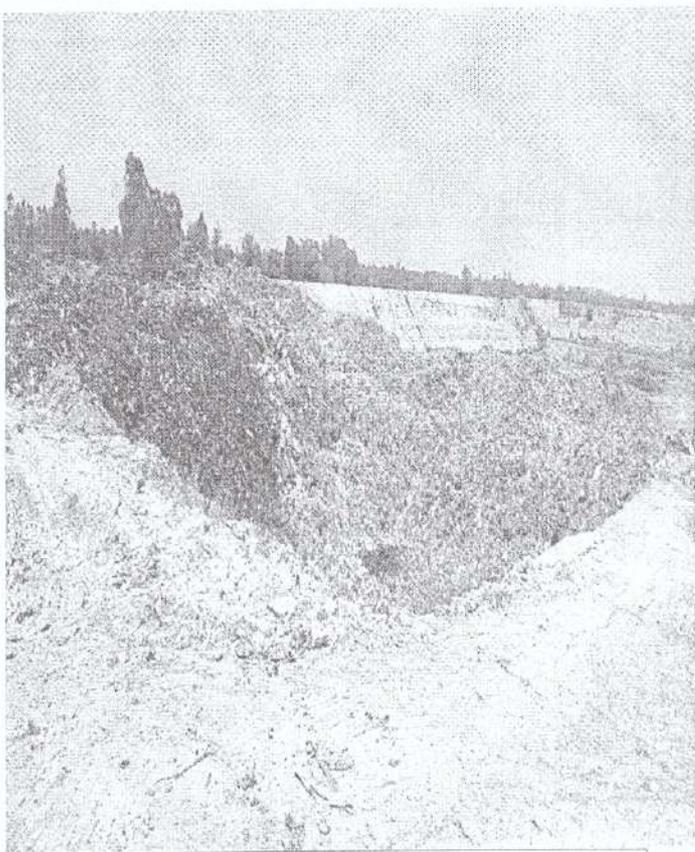
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी महोदय,


16/06/2020

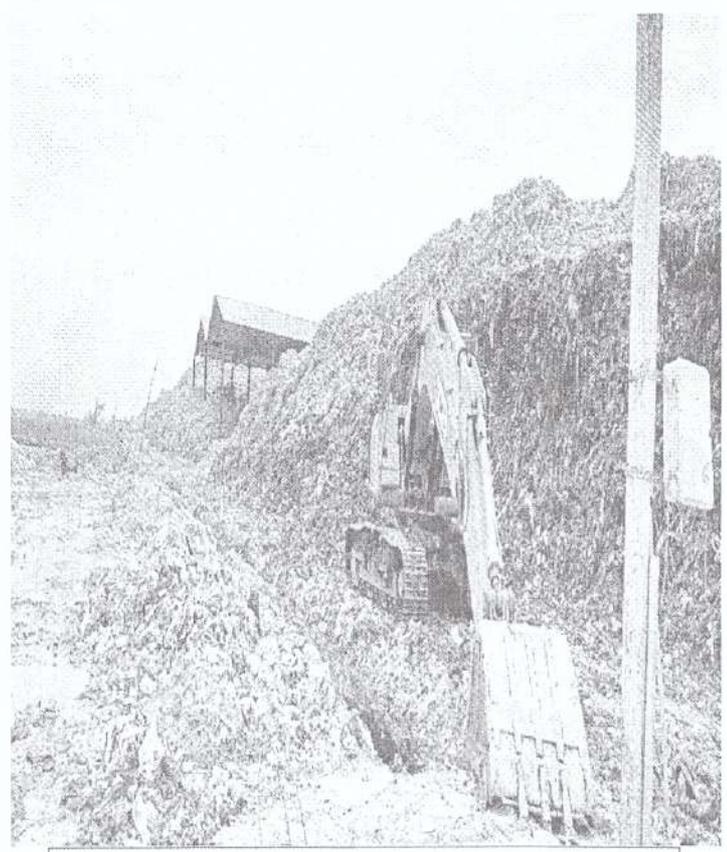
CEO-S Sir

M/s ECOGREEN ENERGY LUCKNOW PVT. LTD., Village Shiveri Mohan Raod,
Lucknow

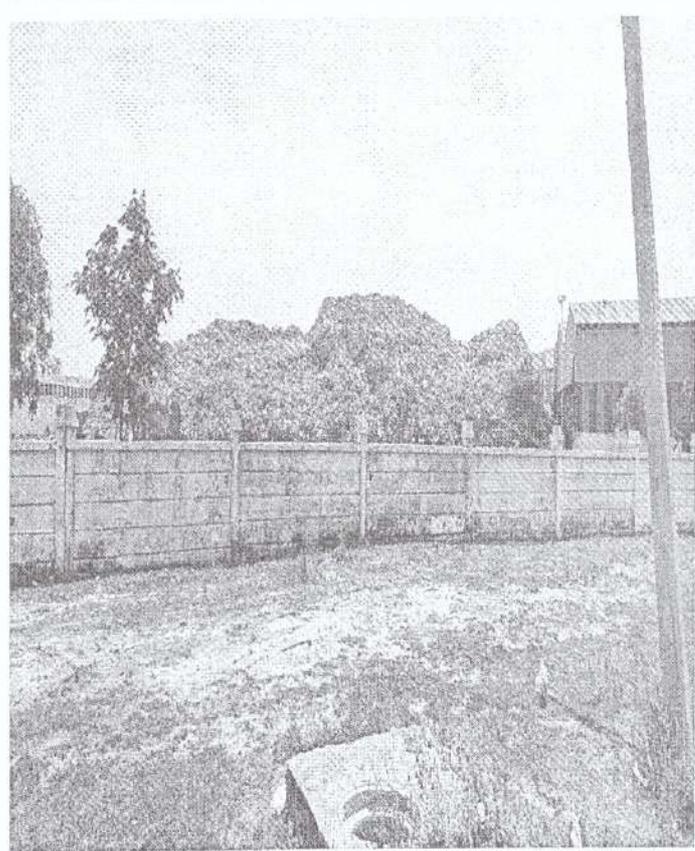
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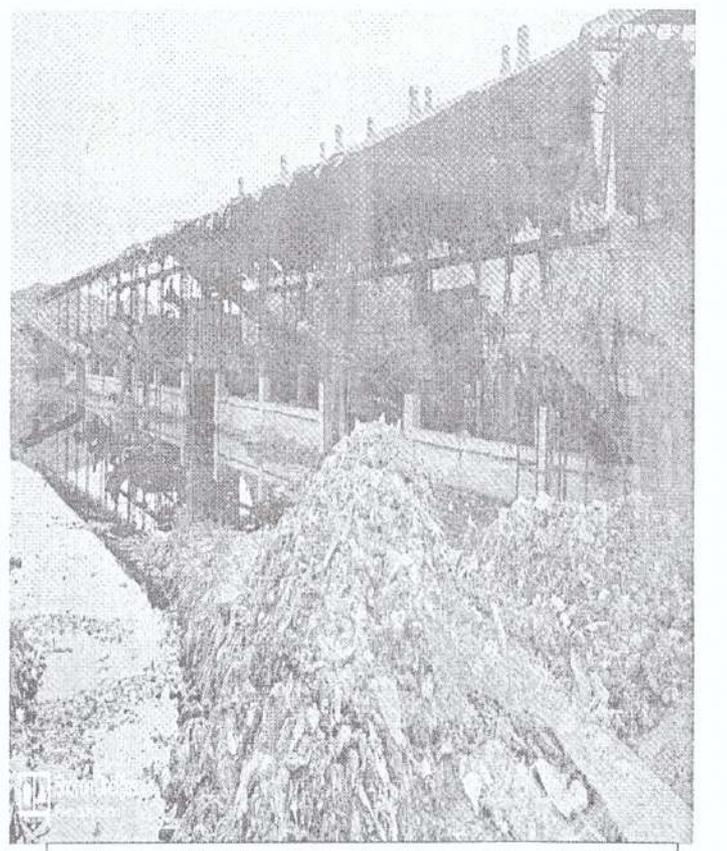
Inert MSW Land fill Site



Trenching Yard Way of E.T.P.

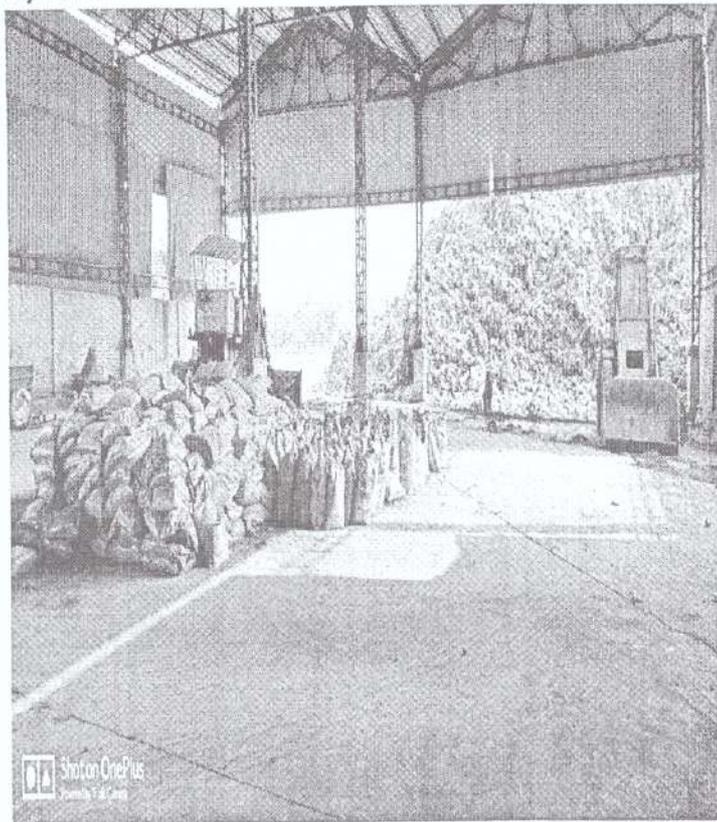
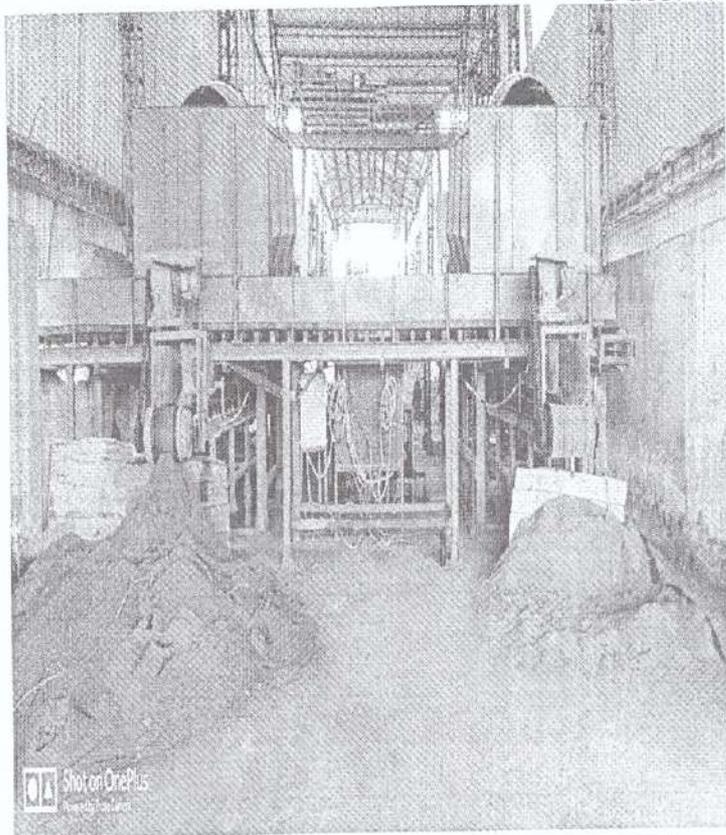


MSW Stored Near Boundary wall



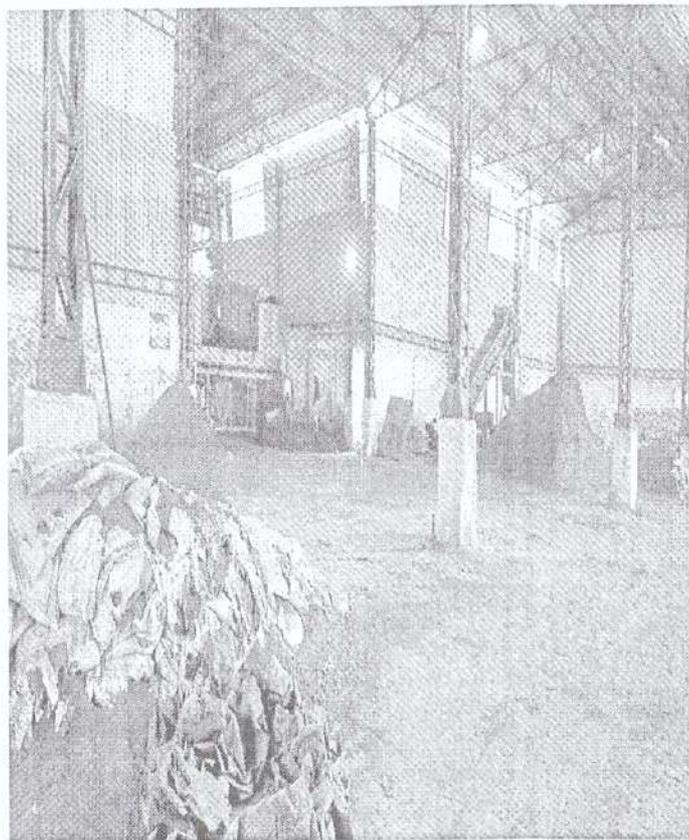
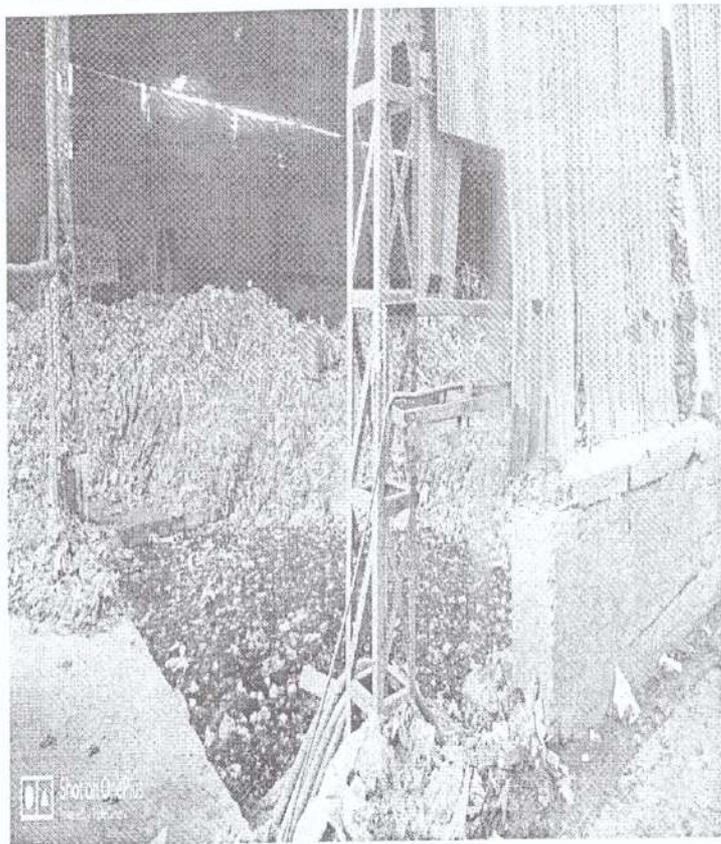
Tromill Section

Date:- 02/06/2020



Composting Mechanism

Compost Storage



Composting Area



उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

पत्रांक संख्या- G33002/सी-5/सामान-479A/2020

दिनांक 26.6.2020

सेवा में,

श्री एल.एल सोनी
(पी.पी.एस.) ओवर साइट कमेटी, एन.जी.टी.
पर्यावरण निदेशालय, विनित खण्ड, गोमती नगर,
लखनऊ।

विषय: मा0 ओवर साइट कमेटी, एन.जी.टी. द्वारा दिनांक 26.06.2020 को की गयी वी.सी. में दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुपालन में मेसर्स इको ग्रीन एनर्जी प्रा0लि0, ग्राम-शिवरी, मोहान रोड, लखनऊ एम.एस.डब्लू प्लाण्ट की निरीक्षण आख्या के संबंध में।

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक मा0 ओवर साइट कमेटी, एन.जी.टी. द्वारा दिनांक 26.06.2020 को की गयी वी.सी. में दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुपालन में मोहान रोड, शिवरी स्थित मेसर्स इको ग्रीन एनर्जी प्रा0लि0 द्वारा संचालित एम.एस.डब्लू प्रोसेसिंग प्लाण्ट की विस्तृत निरीक्षण आख्या एवं की गयी कार्यवाही का विवरण निम्नवत् संलग्न कर अवलोकनार्थ प्रेषित है:-

1. मेसर्स इको ग्रीन एनर्जी प्रा0लि0 द्वारा शिवरी, मोहान रोड, लखनऊ में स्थित सॉलिड वेस्ट प्रोसेसिंग प्लाण्ट का विस्तृत निरीक्षण एवं मानिट्रिंग माह नवम्बर-दिसम्बर, 2019 में किया गया था, जिसकी डिटेल्ड स्टेटस रिपोर्ट बुकलेट के रूप में संलग्न है (संलग्नक-1)।
2. उक्त निरीक्षण आख्या के आधार पर नगर निगम लखनऊ को रू0 14.4071 करोड़ की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु कारण बताओ नोटिस दिनांक 30.12.2019 को जारी किया गया है छायाप्रति संलग्न (संलग्नक-2)।
3. दिनांक 02.06.2020 को मेसर्स इको ग्रीन एनर्जी प्रा0लि0, ग्राम- शिवरी, मोहान रोड, लखनऊ की नवीनतम निरीक्षण आख्या संलग्न है (संलग्नक-3)।

उपरोक्त अनुपालन आख्या आपको इस आशय से प्रेषित कि कृपया समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना चाहें।

संलग्नक-सभी संलग्नक दो प्रतियों में।

भवदीय,

मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी, वृत्त-5

प्रतिलिपि: सदस्य सचिव महोदय, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी, वृत्त-5

संख्या:-3332/नौ-5-2019-182सा/2019

प्रेषक,

मनोज कुमार सिंह
प्रमुख सचिव,
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन।

सेवा में,

नगर आयुक्त,
नगर निगम,
लखनऊ।

नगर विकास अनुभाग-5

लखनऊ: दिनांक: 12 सितम्बर, 2019

विषय:-लखनऊ नगर निगम क्षेत्र में म्युनिसिपल सॉलिड वेस्ट मैनेजमेन्ट के अन्तर्गत डोर-टू-डोर कूड़ा कलेक्शन/ट्रान्सपोटेशन तथा ट्रीटमेन्ट के कार्य के संबंध में।

महोदय,

लखनऊ नगर निगम क्षेत्र में म्युनिसिपल सॉलिड वेस्ट मैनेजमेन्ट के अन्तर्गत डोर-टू-डोर कलेक्शन/ट्रान्सपोटेशन तथा ट्रीटमेन्ट का कार्य इकोग्रीन कम्पनी द्वारा किया जा रहा है। इकोग्रीन द्वारा उक्त कार्य को पूरे नगर निगम क्षेत्र में सुचारू रूप से न किये जाने के विषयगत प्राप्त शिकायतों के कम में विभिन्न उच्च स्तरीय बैठकों में इकोग्रीन के कार्यों की समीक्षा के साथ-साथ समस्या के निराकरण का प्रयास किया जाता रहा है।

2- इस संबंध में मुख्य सचिव महोदय के समक्ष दिनांक 06.08.2019 को मै0 इकोग्रीन द्वारा विस्तृत प्रस्तुतीकरण किया गया तथा बैठक में नगर आयुक्त, लखनऊ, राज्य मिशन निदेशक, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन की उपस्थिति में विस्तृत विचार-विमर्श हुआ। विचारोपरान्त यह मत स्थिर किया गया कि इकोग्रीन को सॉलिड वेस्ट मैनेजमेन्ट के कार्य के लिए लखनऊ में सभी आवश्यक सहयोग प्रदान किया जाये ताकि इसे एक सफल उदाहरण के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जा सके। इकोग्रीन द्वारा यूजर चार्ज के रूप में ₹0 80.00 लाख से ₹0 01.00 करोड़ तक की प्रतिमाह वसूली की जा रही है, जबकि यह धनराशि लगभग ₹0 3.5 करोड़ प्रतिमाह होनी चाहिए। यूजर चार्ज कलेक्शन में आवश्यक सहयोग नगर निगम द्वारा प्रदान किये जाने तथा अगले 06 माह में इसे सेल्फ सस्टेनिंग बनाने हेतु प्रतिमाह के लिए आवश्यक व्यय ₹0 3.50 करोड़ तथा यूजर चार्ज की वसूली के अन्तर को राज्य स्तर से लखनऊ नगर निगम को प्राप्त होने वाले राज्य वित्त आयोग की धनराशि से उपलब्ध कराये जाने का निर्णय लिया गया।

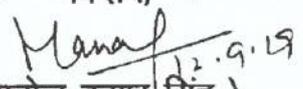
3- उपरोक्तानुसार लिये गये निर्णय के अनुक्रम में मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि मेसर्स इकोग्रीन द्वारा सभी यूजर से यूजर चार्ज की वसूली करने का प्रयास किया जायेगा, ताकि प्रतिमाह होने वाले व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति शतप्रतिशत यूजर चार्ज से हो सके। जिन यूजर द्वारा यूजर चार्ज का पेमेन्ट न किया जाये, उसकी सूची ई-मेल के माध्यम से माह के अंत में नगर निगम को उपलब्ध करायी जायेगी, जिसके सापेक्ष नगर निगम, लखनऊ द्वारा वसूली की कार्यवाही हेतु मेसर्स इकोग्रीन की मदद की जायेगी। लखनऊ नगर निगम क्षेत्र में म्युनिसिपल सॉलिड वेस्ट मैनेजमेन्ट के अन्तर्गत डोर-टू-डोर कूड़ा कलेक्शन/ट्रान्सपोटेशन तथा ट्रीटमेन्ट के कार्य सेल्फ सस्टेनिंग बनाने हेतु प्रतिमाह के लिए आवश्यक व्यय ₹0 3.50 करोड़ तथा यूजर चार्ज की वसूली के अन्तर को अगले 06 माह तक राज्य स्तर से लखनऊ नगर निगम को प्राप्त होने वाले राज्य वित्त आयोग की धनराशि से उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा। इस कार्य के लिए धनराशि Escrow Account, जो User changes को जमा करने हेतु बनाई गई है, उसमें निदेशालय स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा स्थानतरित की जायेगी।

4- इस संबंध में मुझे यह कहने का भी निदेश हुआ है कि लखनऊ नगर निगम क्षेत्र में डोर-टू-डोर कूड़ा कलेक्शन/ट्रान्सपोटेशन तथा ट्रीटमेन्ट कार्य हेतु मेसर्स इकोग्रीन द्वारा

उपकरण एवं वाहन के क्रय हेतु उपलब्ध कराये गये प्रस्ताव पर विचार करते हुए क्रय की कार्यवाही Gem Portal के माध्यम से की जायेगी। यह इकोग्रीन द्वारा नगर निगम के ऊपर लम्बित रू० 65.00 करोड़ के बिल के सापेक्ष होगा। क्रय की गयी मशीनरी/उपकरण नगर निगम, लखनऊ के Assets होंगे, जो उपयोग के लिए इकोग्रीन को उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा। उपकरण एवं वाहन के क्रय पर आने वाला व्यय-भार स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के सॉलिड वेस्ट मैनेजमेन्ट के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध धनराशि से वहन किया जायेगा। उपकरण/वाहन के क्रय तथा भुगतान के लिए निम्नवत् राज्य स्तरीय समिति का गठन किया जाता है:-

1	प्रमुख सचिव, नगर विकास विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन।	अध्यक्ष
2	राज्य मिशन निदेशक, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (नगरीय) नगरीय निकाय निदेशालय, उ०प्र० लखनऊ	सदस्य सचिव
3	निदेशक, नगरीय निकाय निदेशालय, उ०प्र० लखनऊ	सदस्य
4	नगर आयुक्त, नगर निगम, लखनऊ	सदस्य
5	श्री उपेन्द्र तिवारी, सहा निदेशक, नगरीय निकाय निदेशालय, उ०प्र० लखनऊ	सदस्य
6	श्री एस०डी० सिंह, एस०डब्ल्यूएम० विशेषज्ञ, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (नगरीय)	सदस्य
7	श्री कमल सिंह, प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजर सी०एण्डडी०एस०, उ०प्र० जल निगम, लखनऊ	सदस्य
8	श्री ए०के० गुप्ता, अपर निदेशक, (RCUES) रिसोर्स, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन।	सदस्य
9	मेसर्स इकोग्रीन के प्रतिनिधि	विशेष आमंत्रित सदस्य

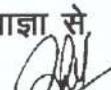
कृपया उपरोक्तानुसार अग्रेतर कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करने का कष्ट करें।

भवदीय,

 (मनोज कुमार सिंह)
 प्रमुख सचिव।

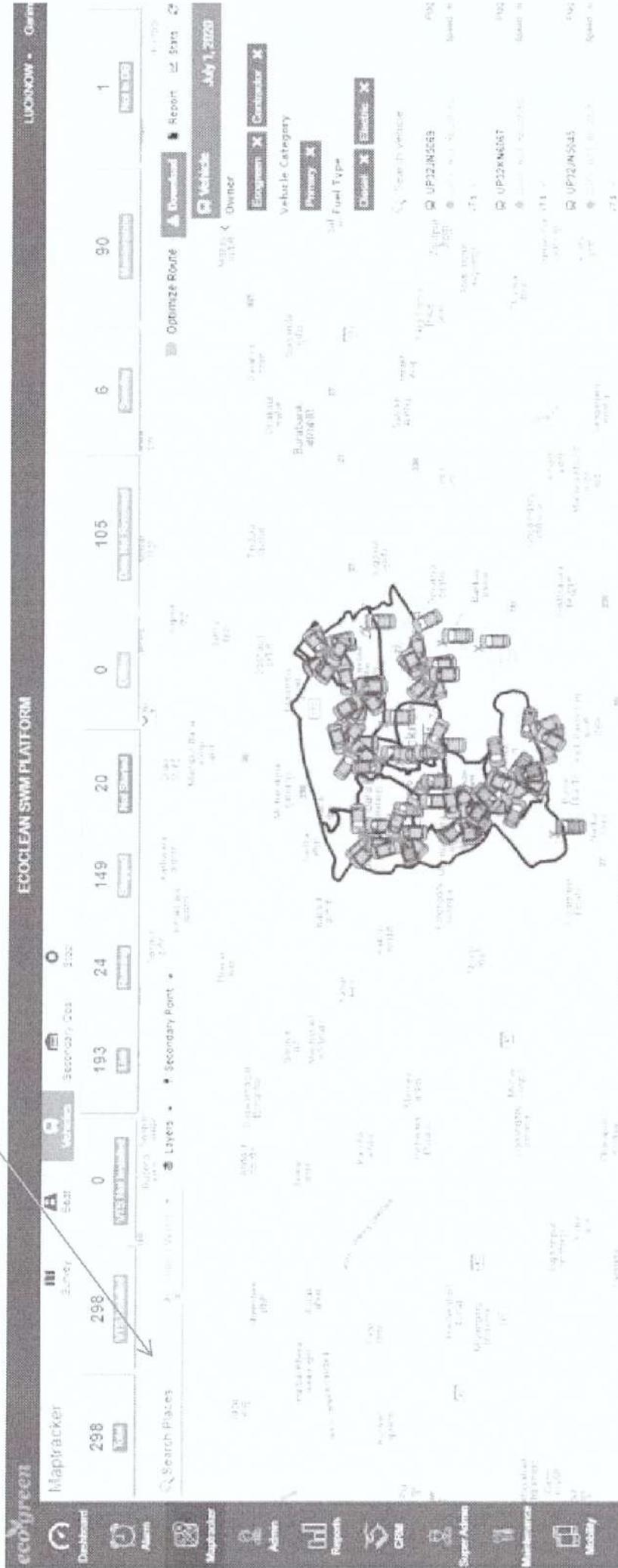
संख्या एवं दिनांक- उपरोक्तानुसार।

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

- 1-मण्डलायुक्त, लखनऊ।
- 2-राज्य मिशन निदेशक (एस०बी०एम०), नगरीय निकाय निदेशालय, उत्तर प्रदेश लखनऊ।
- 3-प्रबन्ध निदेशक, उत्तर प्रदेश जल निगम, लखनऊ।
- 4-निदेशक, नगरीय निकाय निदेशालय, उत्तर प्रदेश लखनऊ।
- 5-जिलाधिकारी, लखनऊ।
- 6-निदेशक, सी०एण्डडी०एस०, उ०प्र० जल निगम, लखनऊ।
- 7-श्री उपेन्द्र तिवारी, सहा निदेशक, नगरीय निकाय निदेशालय, उ०प्र० लखनऊ।
- 8-श्री एस०डी० सिंह, एस०डब्ल्यूएम० विशेषज्ञ, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (नगरीय)।
- 9-श्री कमल सिंह, प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजर सी०एण्डडी०एस०, उ०प्र० जल निगम, लखनऊ।
- 10-श्री ए०के० गुप्ता, अपर निदेशक, (RCUES) रिसोर्स, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन।
- 11-मेसर्स इकोग्रीन, उत्तर प्रदेश लखनऊ।
- 12-कम्प्यूटर सेल, गार्ड फाईल।

आज्ञा से

 (राधे कृष्ण)
 संयुक्त सचिव।

PRIMARY VTS



46

Annexure -4

Total Primary Vehicle- 298
VTS installed- 298

VTS TRACK REPORT

eco:greent **ECOCLEAN SIMM PLATFORM** LUCKNOW - Green

[Dashboard](#) [Alarm](#) [Map/Tracker](#) [Admin](#) [Reports](#) [CRM](#) [Super Admin](#) [Maintenance](#) [Mobility](#)

[Loc Report](#) [Mtd Report](#) [Cm Report](#) [P-Int](#) [Vc](#) [Primty](#) [Secondary](#) [Fuel](#) [Attendance](#) [Locity](#) [Empty Report](#)

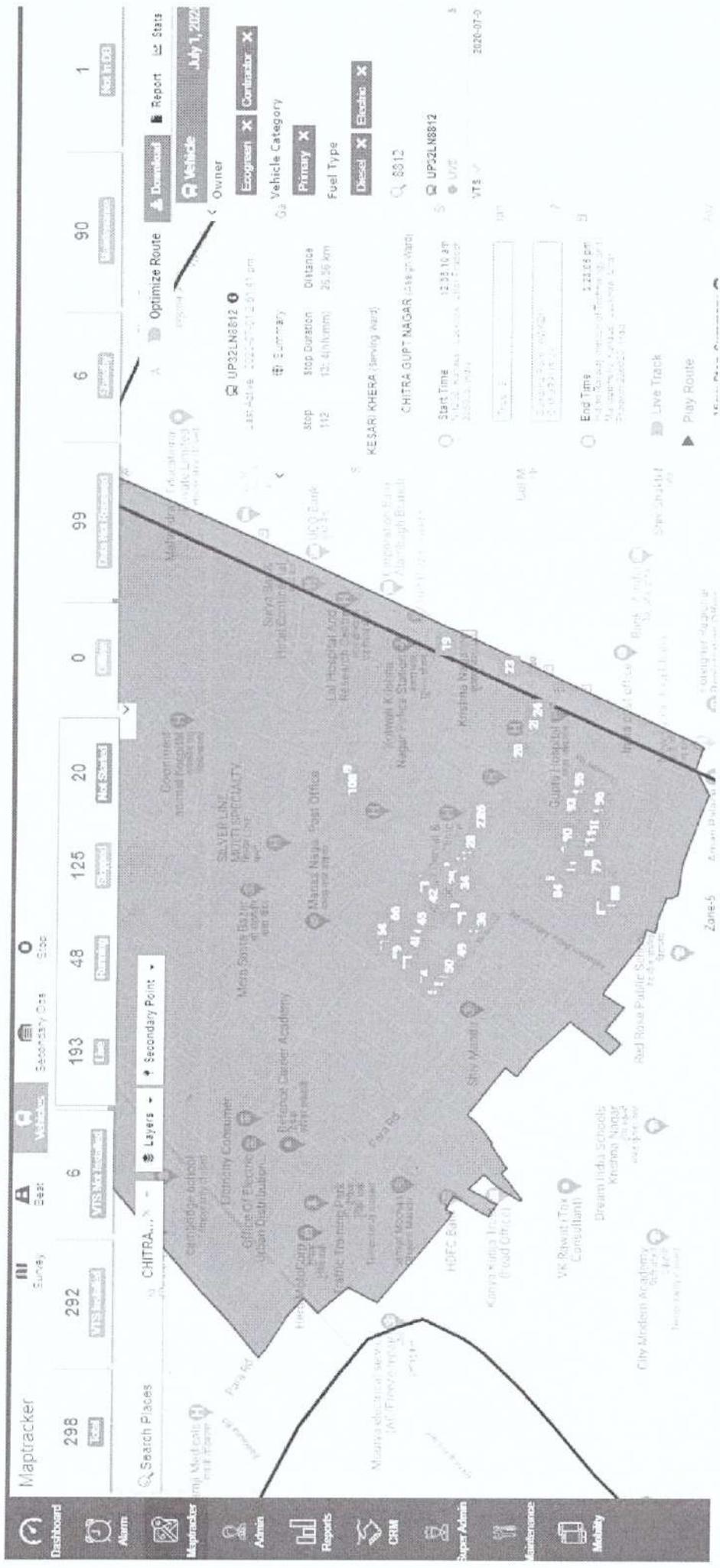
[Reports](#) [Distance Report](#) [Data Wise Distance Report](#) [VTS DAILY REPORT](#) [Export to Excel](#)

Spec Data 2020-07-01 - 2020-07-01 X

VEHICLE NO	REPORT DATE	IMEI NO	VEHICLE TYPE	CATEGORY	DISTANCE (Mtr)	DISTANCE (KM)
JF32416785	2020-07-01	8602222797066	Tractor	Tractor	513644	513.644
21862	2020-07-01	2017718028192	Bus	Bus	48597.26	48.59726
JF32416785	2020-07-01	8602222797066	Bus	Bus	48464.35	48.46435
JF32416785	2020-07-01	8602222797066	Bus	Bus	48114.74	48.11474
209281	2020-07-01	2017718028192	Van/Mini Van	Van/Mini Van	78364.45	78.36445
209281	2020-07-01	2017718028192	Van/Mini Van	Van/Mini Van	15223.74	15.22374
JF32416785	2020-07-01	8602222797066	Van/Mini Van	Van/Mini Van	21364.23	21.36423
JF32416785	2020-07-01	8602222797066	Van/Mini Van	Van/Mini Van	27422.45	27.42245
209281	2020-07-01	2017718028192	Van/Mini Van	Van/Mini Van	27424.08	27.42408
21862	2020-07-01	2017718028192	Security	Security	25112.52	25.11252
JF32416785	2020-07-01	8602222797066	Security	Security	26541.74	26.54174
209281	2020-07-01	2017718028192	Security	Security	11341.7	11.3417
JF32416785	2020-07-01	8602222797066	Security	Security	14759.33	14.75933
JF32416785	2020-07-01	8602222797066	Security	Security	16367.33	16.36733
209281	2020-07-01	2017718028192	Security	Security	17259.24	17.25924
JF32416785	2020-07-01	8602222797066	Security	Security	4632	4.632
209281	2020-07-01	2017718028192	Security	Security	4707.14	4.70714
JF32416785	2020-07-01	8602222797066	Security	Security	21597.32	21.59732

Datewise VTS distance travelled by each vehicle

ROUTE TRACKING AND STOP



Datewise route taken by vehicle along with number of stops, Kms travelled, Start point, End Point, Total duration travelled

SHIVRI PLANT TONNAGE REPORT

Dashboard

Alarm

Map/Tracker

Admin

Reports

CRM

Super Admin

Maintenance

Mobility

Logout

Profile

Settings

Help

Reports

Plant

Transfer Station

REF/Compost

PCTS

98 TRIP COUNT

1741.46 IN WEIGHT TONNAGE

923.27 OUT WEIGHT TONNAGE

818.19 NET WEIGHT TONNAGE

2020-07-01 - 2020-07-01

Export to PDF

Export to XLS

Export to CSV

ECO-CLEAN SWMM PLATFORM

Loc Report

KM Report

QTY Report

Plant

VE

Primary

Secondary

Fuel

Apparatus

Mobility

Entry Report

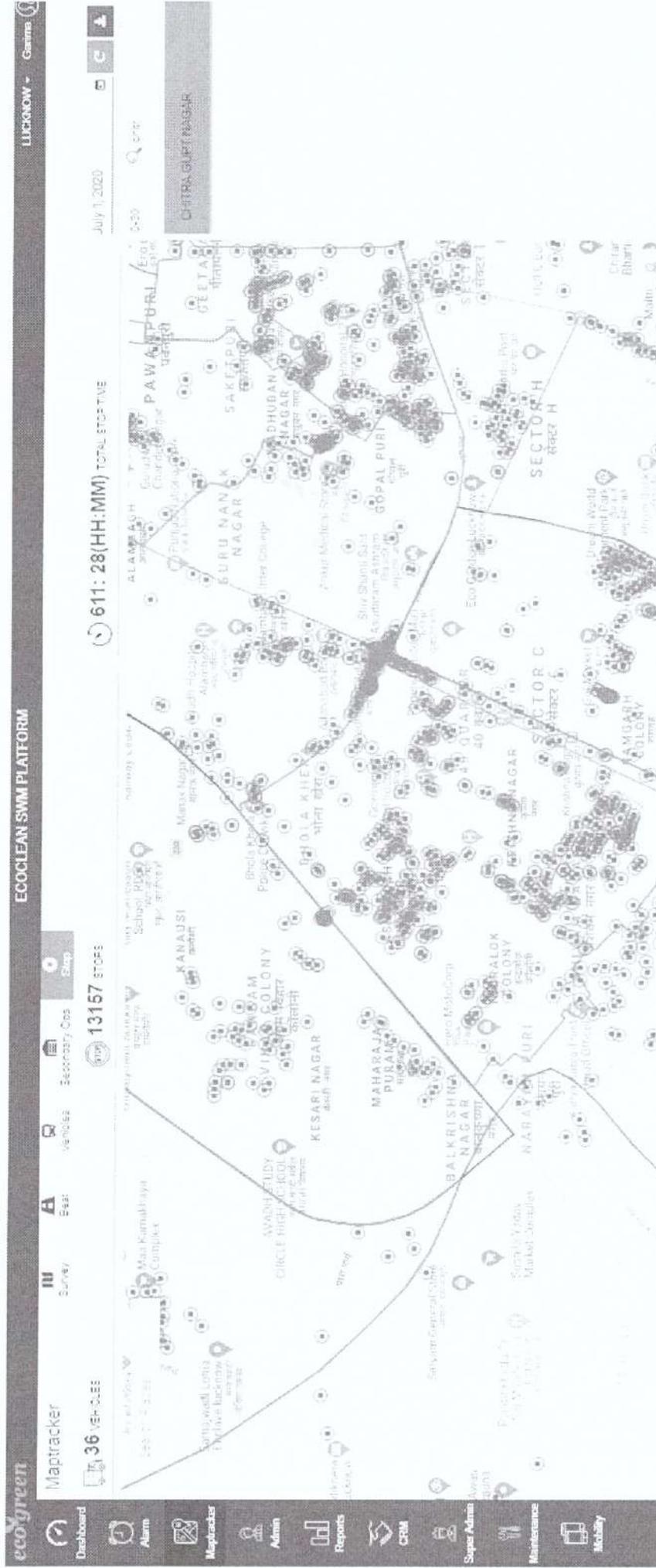
HR

MATERIAL REPORT(IN)

Sip No	Vehicls No	Driver	WBNO	Material	Zone	PCTS/CTS	In Date	In Time	Out Date	Out Time	In WTKG	Out WTKG	Net WTKG
WB1-20200701-53137	UP32ATD018	RABBAR/AR	WB4	Material from Ecogreen Primary & Secondary path	Zone-5	OTHERS	01-07-2020	15:12:23	01-07-2020	15:31:38	4950	3130	1820
WB1-20200701-5307	JP42BT5102	MANDU	WB4	Material from Ecogreen Primary & Secondary path	Zone-6	OTHERS	01-07-2020	15:08:58	01-07-2020	15:16:01	21950	11650	10300
WB1-20200701-53154	JP3276584	SUDHAN	WB4	Material from Neelum	Zone-8	OTHERS	01-07-2020	15:03:21	01-07-2020	15:16:54	10070	5550	4520
WB1-20200701-53027	JP41AT1773	JASVANT	WB4	Material from Neelum	Zone-7	OTHERS	01-07-2020	14:57:51	01-07-2020	15:15:57	10340	7240	3100
WB1-20200701-53021	20003	MUNDA/SHAD	WB4	Material from Ecogreen Primary & Secondary path	Zone-3	FUR/PIVA C-ALUB-4A	01-07-2020	14:57:08	01-07-2020	15:06:21	17530	10740	6790
WB1-20200701-53023	JP3076655	JALCO	WB4	Material from Neelum	Zone-2	OTHERS	01-07-2020	14:47:00	01-07-2020	14:48:23	13512	8830	4680
WB1-20200701-53121	JP31W0228	NSP	WB4	Material from Ecogreen Primary & Secondary path	Zone-4	SwanTS	01-07-2020	14:37:44	01-07-2020	14:51:21	28750	15930	12820
WB1-20200701-53041	JP42BT038	RINTU	WB4	Material from Ecogreen Primary & Secondary path	Zone-6	OTHERS	01-07-2020	14:28:19	01-07-2020	14:59:21	21920	11060	10860
WB1-20200701-53114	JP3262025	KD/NA/SHAD	WB4	Material from Neelum	Zone-5	OTHERS	01-07-2020	14:12:19	01-07-2020	14:31:16	11120	5070	6050
WB1-20200701-53033	JP41AT1774	KUP/SHAD	WB4	Material from Neelum	Zone-7	OTHERS	01-07-2020	14:03:38	01-07-2020	14:10:12	10940	7320	3620
WB1-20200701-53243	JP3062204	KAL/SUDAN	WB4	Material from Neelum	Zone-6	OTHERS	01-07-2020	13:58:22	01-07-2020	14:02:10	10200	6660	3540
WB1-20200701-53412	JP3266555	NSP	WB4	Material from Neelum	Zone-7	OTHERS	01-07-2020	13:48:11	01-07-2020	13:54:10	9350	5440	3910
WB1-20200701-53224	JP31AN996	SHAD/SHAD	WB4	Material from Neelum	Zone-1	4-SEB-8A/G	01-07-2020	13:48:22	01-07-2020	13:53:25	10920	10940	0

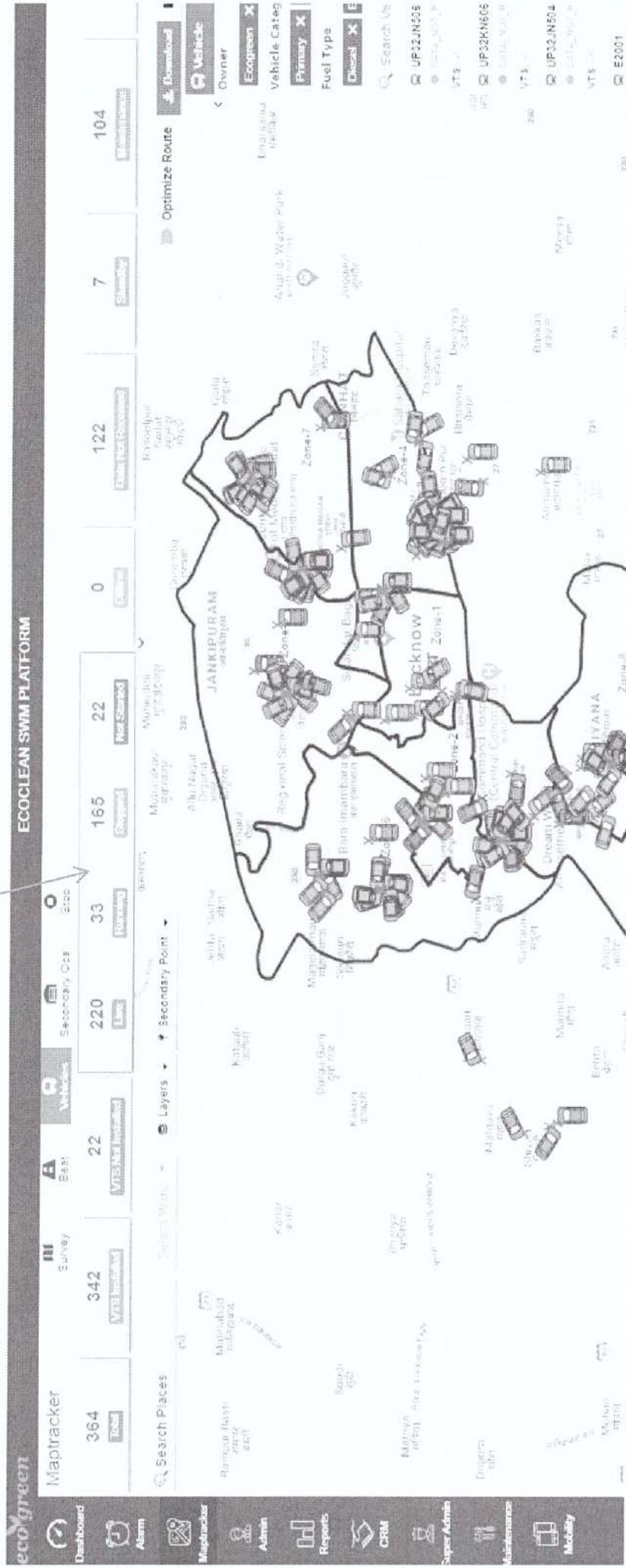
Datewise tonnage report at the Plant along with zone and Location

WARDWISE TOTAL STOPS BY VEHICLE



Datewise total stops by vehicles in a particular ward

VTS DASHBOARD



Dashboard displays-

Total Vehicles Primary+Secondary (Vts installed+ Vts not installed)

Vts installed (LIVE+Running+Stopped+Not started)

VTs not installed

User Charge Collection Track

SWM

Search

Go
LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Waste Counter Report

Date From: 28-06-2020

Zone:

Operator Name:

Category: ALL

LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Counter Collection Report From 28-06-2020 To 01-07-2020

Total Collection: 1,750,990.00

S.No	Zone	Wrd No	Wrd Name	Months	Consumer No.	Reading No.	House/Fld No.	Consumer Name	Mod No.	Category	No. Of House/Fld	Tran. Date	Tran. No.	Mode	From Period	Upto Period	Checked/Cl. Appr. No.	ESM
1	1	1	ANGDOWAR NIGRAH WARD	Residential	1	28-06-2020	175099000000000000	Cash	May 2020	May 2020	NA	NA						
2	2	1	ANGDOWAR NIGRAH WARD	Residential	1	28-06-2020	175099000000000000	Cash	May 2020	May 2020	NA	NA						
3	3	1	ANGDOWAR NIGRAH WARD	Residential	1	28-06-2020	175099000000000000	Cash	May 2020	May 2020	NA	NA						
4	4	1	ANGDOWAR NIGRAH WARD	Residential	1	28-06-2020	175099000000000000	Cash	May 2020	May 2020	NA	NA						

Datewise User Charges Collection Report with Zone and Ward

User Charge Deafaulters

SWM

Welcome:
ECO GREEN

Dashboard
Waste Report
Visiting Report

1. Eco Green Defaulter Details
2. Feedback Report
3. Survey Report
4. Visiting Report

Col

LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Export to Excel

Date From

Date To

Zone
ALL

Remarks
ALL

View

ECO GREEN ENERGY LUCKNOW PVT. LIMITED

ZONE - ALL

UCC DEFAULTER LIST

S.No.	Zone	Owner Name	Ward Name	Address	House No.	House Category	Service Status
1	3	SHUDANGTU	V/DI/A/W/11		K-187	Residential	Will Pay in 1-2 Days
2	3	ARUNVA	V/DI/S/W/11		K-550	Residential	Will Pay in 1-2 Days
3	3	E.K. Shrivastava	V/DI/A/W/12	Sec-D1	EDI-47	Residential	Ask To Come Later
4	3	V.K. Sonker	SHARDA NAGAR WARD 1		393	Residential	Will Pay in 1-2 Days
5	3	Rajneesh kumar	GURUNANAK NAGAR		5510-HA-4GA	Residential	Der Service Sub Not interest To Pay
6	3	Anup shrivastav	SHARDA NAGAR WARD 1		2645	Residential	Will Pay in 1-2 Days
7	3	Amitraj	V/DI/A/W/12	Sec-D1	55-2-1503	Residential	Ask To Come Later
8	3	Shy Dular kashyap	V/DI/A/W/12	Sec-D1	55-2-1505	Residential	Ask To Come Later

Defaulter List of customers with Zone and Ward

PCTS Garbage Collection



TEST PARTNER
Admin

- [Dashboard](#)
- [System Setup](#)
- [User Management](#)
- [PCTS Register](#)
- [PCTS Reports](#)
- [Profile](#)

We come to **LUCKHNOW MUNICIPAL CORPORATION**

PCTS Daily Entry Report

Date From: 28-Jun-2020 Date To: 01-Jul-2020

Zone: ALL Ward No.: ALL

Operator Name: ALL

[View](#)

LUCKHNOW MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

PCTS Daily Entry Report From 28-06-2020 to 01-07-2020

#	Zone	Ward No. / Name	Mohalla	Date	Time	PCTS Location	Vehicle Source	Use Type	Driver Name	Vehicle No.	No. Of Household	Quantity Garbage	Created By
1	2	24-HELDINRA WARD	SECTOR 12	01-07-2020	09:21:01	RAJAJ PURANA-2 KIDHAN BHOG	NAGAR NIGAM	NAGAR NIGAM TROUPEY	SHAMSUJNDER	N/A	0	0.00	NAGAR NIGAM
2	3	33-BEESLIHARIPATI Mahal, Ward	GHANSHYAM TOLA	01-07-2020	09:21:02	VISHNUPURI	PRIVATE VENDOR	NAGAR TROUPEY	ANIL KUMAR SINGH RAJ SUPERVISOR T-40	N/A	100	250.00	RAJAJ PURANA
3	2	24-HELDINRA WARD	SECTOR 12B	01-07-2020	09:22:03	RAJAJ PURANA-2 KIDHAN BHOG	NAGAR NIGAM	NAGAR TROUPEY	MOHIN TROUPEY	N/A	0	0.00	NAGAR NIGAM

Datewise PCTS wise garbage collection report

लखनऊ क्षेत्र के गोमती नदी, कुकरैल नाला एवं हैदर कैनाल पर स्थापित समस्त बाढ़ पम्पिंग
स्टेशनों की सूची

सिस गोमती क्षेत्र			ट्रास गोमती क्षेत्र		
क्र.सं.	पम्प का नाम	बैरल संख्या	क्र.सं.	पम्प का नाम	बैरल संख्या
1	राधाग्राम	29	1	हार्डिंग ब्रिज-02	34
2	मल्लाही टोला	30	2	हार्डिंग ब्रिज-01	33
3	गऊघाट	31	3	डी.एम.बी.	25
4	सरकटा नाला	32	4	डालीगंज-01	1
5	पाटा नाला	28	5	डालीगंज-02	2
6	बुद्धापार्क	23	6	आर्टकॉलेज	3
7	हाथीपार्क	13	7	हनुमान सेतु	4
8	वजीरगंज	14	8	टी.जी.पी.एस.	5
9	घसियारी मण्डी	15	9	केदारनाथ	6
10	चायनाबाजार	16	10	निशातगंज	7
11	लाप्लास	17	11	बाबा पुरवा	8
12	जपलिंग रोड	19	12	पेपरमिल कालोनी	9
13	बटलर पैलेस	20	13	बादशाह नगर	10
14	आई.जी.रेजीडेन्सी	21	14	महानगर	11
15	टी.एन.रोड	22	15	रहीमनगर	12
16	जी.एच.कैनाल	24	16	कुकरैल-01	35
17	जियामऊ	26	17	कुकरैल-02	36
18	लामाटिनियर	27	18	कुकरैल-03	37
			19	कुकरैल-04	38
			20	कुकरैल-05	39
			21	कुकरैल-06	40
			22	कुकरैल-07	41
			23	कुकरैल-08	42
			24	कुकरैल-09	43
			25	गोमतीनगर	
कुल बैरल					43

वाढ पांमपग स्टेशन नगर निगम

57

List of Sweeper (16 June to 15 Oct 2019)

Sis Gotmi Area				
S.N.	S.N	Name of Staff	Category	Shift
		Gaughat		
1	1	Kallu	Sweeper	6AM to 2PM
	2	Panna	Sweeper	2PM To 10PM
	3	Mahesh	Sweeper	10PM to 6AM
		Sarkata Nala		
2	1	Mujahid	Sweeper	6AM to 2PM
	2	Safikur	Sweeper	
	3	Khalil	Sweeper	2PM To 10PM
	4	Rasid	Sweeper	
	5	Shabbir	Sweeper	
	6	Jameel	Sweeper	10PM to 6AM
		Patanala		
3	1	Shailender	Sweeper	6AM to 2PM
	2	Satish	Sweeper	
	3	Rafikul	Sweeper	2PM To 10PM
	4	Sonu	Sweeper	
	5	Sakur	Sweeper	
	6	Karan	Sweeper	10PM to 6AM
		Buddha park		
4	1	Shiv Nath	Sweeper	6AM to 2PM
	2	Vishav Nath	Sweeper	2PM To 10PM
	3	Jivan Lal	Sweeper	10PM to 6AM
		Hathi park		
5	1	Sandeep Kumar	Sweeper	6AM to 2PM
	2	Anil Kumar	Sweeper	2PM To 10PM
	3	Idrish	Sweeper	10PM to 6AM
		Wazeerganj		
6	1	Nur Alam	Sweeper	6AM to 2PM
	2	Dilwar	Sweeper	
	3	Syam	Sweeper	2PM To 10PM
	4	Sonu	Sweeper	
	5	Abhinesh	Sweeper	
	6	Sashi Kant	Sweeper	10PM to 6AM
		Ghasiyari Mandi		
7	1	Rokibul	Sweeper	6AM to 2PM
	2	Rajak	Sweeper	
	3	Raviyal	Sweeper	2PM To 10PM
	4	Sandeep Kumar	Sweeper	
	5	Sanju	Sweeper	
	6	Shubhendra	Sweeper	10PM to 6AM
		Chaina Bajar		
8	1	Sanjay	Sweeper	6 AM TO 2 PM
	2	Vipin	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Ashish	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
		Laplace		
	1	Jai Deep	Sweeper	6AM to 2PM

9	2	Chatto	Sweeper	2PM To 10PM
	3	Rentu	Sweeper	
	4	Vishwajeet	Sweeper	
	5	Sonu	Sweeper	10PM to 6AM
	6	Akeel	Sweeper	
10	Japling Road			
	1	Manager	Operator	6 AM TO 2 PM
	2	Kuldeep	Operator	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Vishnu	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
11	Butlar Palace			
	1	Laddu	Sweeper	6 AM TO 2 PM
	2	Manuj	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Saddham	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
12	I.G.RESIDENCE NO. 21			
	1	Vijay	Sweeper	6 AM TO 2 PM
	2	Ramu	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Abbas	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
13	ZOO NO. 22			
	1	Hussian	Sweeper	6 AM TO 2 PM
	2	Mahbub	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Jumman	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
14	Barral NO. 24			
	1	Kadam ali	Sweeper	6 AM TO 2 PM
	2	Jamaluddeen	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Jaheed	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
	4	Hasan	Sweeper	
15	JIYAMAU NO.26			
	1	Sahil	Sweeper	6 AM TO 2 PM
	2	Rajendra Kumar	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Jamal	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
16	LAMARTINIERE NO. 27			
	1	Mutalib	Sweeper	6 AM TO 2 PM
	2	Bhaggu	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Safi	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
Trans Gotmi Area				
1	Harding Bride- 2			
	1	Abdulla	Sweeper	6 AM TO 2 PM
	2	Manirul	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Asgar ali	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
2	Harding Bride- 1			
	1	Deepu	Sweeper	6 AM TO 2 PM
	2	Sadhu	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Nadeem	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
3	DMB Barrel No-25			
	1	Baldev	Sweeper	6 AM TO 2 PM
	2	Sohrab	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Birju	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
4	Daliganj No-1			
	1	Amit Kumar	Operator	6AM TO 2 PM

	2	Dileep	Operator	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Bahadur	Operator	10 PM TO 6 AM
5	Dallganj No-2			
	1	Saleem	Sweeper	6AM TO 2 PM
	2	Sanjay	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Arjun	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
6	Art College			
	1	Sonu	Sweeper	6AM TO 2 PM
	2	Bablu	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Narayan	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
7	Hanuman Setu			
	1	Vishal	Sweeper	6AM TO 2 PM
	2	Vinay	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Ama Kumar	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
8	TGPS			
	1	Rajjan	Sweeper	6AM TO 2 PM
	2	Ram din	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Krishna	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
9	Kedar Nath			
	1	Dukhi Ram	Sweeper	6AM TO 2 PM
	2	Yogesh	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Sushil	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
10	Nishatganj			
	1	Nayab	Sweeper	6AM TO 2 PM
	2	Nadeem	Operator	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Firoj	Beldar	10 PM TO 6 AM
11	Baba Ka purwa			
	1	Sandeep Kumar	Sweeper	6AM TO 2 PM
	2	Pawan	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Vishale	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
12	Gomti Nagar			
	1	Sushil Kumar	Sweeper	6AM TO 2 PM
	2	Bajrangi	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Indrajeet	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
13	Kukarail -3			
	1	Ashish	Sweeper	6AM TO 2 PM
	2	Sahaj Ram	Sweeper	
	3	Ram Milan	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	4	Dinesh	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
	5	Jagdish	Sweeper	
14	Kukarail - 4			
	1	Arjun	Sweeper	6AM TO 2 PM
	2	Kallu	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Vinod	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
15	Kukarail - 5			
	1	Rohit	Sweeper	6AM TO 2 PM
	2	Amar Kumar	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Kallu	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
	Kukarail - 6			

16	1	Ankit	Sweeper	6AM TO 2 PM
	2	Rahul	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Ramu	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
Kukarail - 7				
17	1	Vijay	Sweeper	6AM TO 2 PM
	2	Sufin	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Waseem	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
	4	Akram	Sweeper	
Kukarail -8				
18	1	Vansh Raj	Operator	6AM TO 2 PM
	2	Prakash	Operator	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Bablu	Operator	10 PM TO 6 AM
Paper mill colony,				
19	1	Mukesh	Sweeper	6AM TO 2 PM
	2	Surjan	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Zaidul	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
Badshanagar No-10				
20	1	Ameer Ali	Sweeper	6AM TO 2 PM
	2	Raviyal	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Moha Ali	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
Mahanagar barrel No-11				
21	1	Jitendra Kumar	Sweeper	6AM TO 2 PM
	2	Ganesh	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Alimuddeen	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
Rahim Nagar barrel No-11				
22	1	vijay Kumar	Sweeper	6AM TO 2 PM
	2	Dilawar	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Aadib	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
Kukrail No-1				
23	1	Manoj Kumar	Sweeper	6AM TO 2 PM
	2	Ramu Kumar	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Satish	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM
Kukrail No-02				
24	1	Ashish	Sweeper	6AM TO 2 PM
	2	Sarvesh	Sweeper	2 PM TO 10 PM
	3	Rafiqal	Sweeper	10 PM TO 6 AM

NAGAR NIGAM LUCKNOW
TRANS GOMTI AREA 16 JUNE TO 30 JUNE 2019

काद पंक्ति स्थान का नाम	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	TOTAL	वार्ड का नाम
1 कुकरेल-1	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	1.29	लालबागदुर शास्त्री - प्रथम
2 कुकरेल-2	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.29	2.96	
3 कुकरेल-3	1.40	1.36	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.22	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.22	1.40	1.35	1.40	20.24	
4 कुकरेल-4	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	4.50	
5 कुकरेल-5	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	3.35	
6 कुकरेल-6	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.32	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.87	
7 कुकरेल-7	1.40	1.32	1.34	1.40	1.36	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.22	1.40	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	19.61	
8 कुकरेल-8	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	3.00	
9 पैपरसील	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.67	पैपर मिल कालोनी
10 बादशाह नगर	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	3.75	
11 मदानगर	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	22.50	मदानगर
12 यहीन नगर	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.01	
13 हाडिग-2	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	22.50	अयोध्यादास - द्वितीय
14 हाडिग-1	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	33.00	
15 डी०ए०बी०	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	6.00	मनकाशेवर
16 डालीग-1	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.56	1.55	1.56	1.70	1.54	1.70	1.58	1.70	1.70	1.70	24.64	
17 डालीग-2	0.80	0.56	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	11.40	कालिन कालेज
18 आर्ट्स कालेज	0.50	0.80	0.56	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.72	0.70	0.65	0.62	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.55	0.70	10.55	
19 इन्जान सेवू	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.70	0.65	0.52	0.70	0.70	0.55	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	10.99	कालिन कालेज
20 टी०वी०पी०ए०	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.93	
21 केदारनाथ	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	3.65	पैपर मिल
22 मिशनगंज	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	3.86	
23 बाबा गुवा	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	3.58	गोमती नगर
24 गोमती नगर	1.32	1.34	1.40	1.36	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.22	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	18.46	

240.31 रु० अंश

NAGAR NIGAM LUCKNOW
TRANS GOMTI AREA 01 JULY TO 31 JULY 2019

वार्ड क्रमांक	वार्ड का नाम	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOTAL	वार्ड का नाम
1	कुकरल-1	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05	2.57	लालबागपुर
2	कुकरल-2	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.22	5.86	लालबागपुर
3	कुकरल-3	1.25	1.30	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.22	1.25	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.32	1.34	1.40	1.36	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.22	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.22	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.40	40.24	लालबागपुर
4	कुकरल-4	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	7.74	शास्त्री - हलीय
5	कुकरल-5	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	6.70	हलीय
6	कुकरल-6	0.09	0.20	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.32	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.30	4.33	
7	कुकरल-7	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.22	1.25	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.32	1.34	1.40	1.36	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.22	1.40	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	38.68	लालबागपुर	
8	कुकरल-8	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	5.82	शास्त्री-प्रम	
9	धूपखील	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	5.31	धूपखिल	
10	दादरगाह नगर	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	7.50	काशी	
11	नरैनगर	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	45.00	महा नगर	
12	रहीम नगर	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	4.91	अयोध्यादास-1 हलीय	
13	हाईवे-2	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	45.00		
14	हाईवे-1	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	66.00		
15	दीर्घावाडी	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	12.00		
16	खलीपज-1	1.70	1.50	1.70	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.56	1.70	1.55	1.56	1.70	1.54	1.70	1.58	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.56	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.54	1.70	1.58	1.70	1.58	49.08	नरैनगर	
17	खलीपज-2	0.70	0.60	0.80	0.66	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.60	0.60	0.66	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	22.30		
18	आर्द्रस कालेज	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.66	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.60	0.66	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	21.75		
19	हुनुमान शैव	0.72	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.60	0.66	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.62	0.70	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	22.11		
20	दीर्घावाडी	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	5.75	काशी	
21	कादरनगर	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	7.05	काशी	
22	शिवाबाग	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	7.00	काशी	
23	बाबा भुवना	0.25	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	7.40	धूपखिल	
24	गोमती नगर	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.22	1.25	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.32	1.34	1.40	1.36	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.22	1.40	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	477.83	गोमती नगर	

NAGAR NIGAM LUCKNOW
TRANS GOMTI AREA 01 AUGUST TO 31 AUGUST 2019

वार्ड परिचय रदेशन का नाम	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOTAL	वार्ड का नाम
1 कुकरैल-1	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05	2.49	वार्ड का नाम
2 कुकरैल-2	0.17	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.22	5.60	सालबहादुर शाहजी - इलीय
3 कुकरैल-3	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.22	1.25	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.32	1.34	1.40	1.36	1.30	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.22	1.25	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	40.45	सालबहादुर शाहजी - इलीय
4 कुकरैल-4	0.30	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	7.69	सालबहादुर शाहजी - इलीय
5 कुकरैल-5	0.25	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	6.60	सालबहादुर शाहजी - इलीय
6 कुकरैल-6	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.32	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.30	4.24	सालबहादुर शाहजी - इलीय
7 कुकरैल-7	1.20	1.22	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.22	1.25	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.32	1.34	1.40	1.36	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.22	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.20	1.20	38.70	सालबहादुर शाहजी - इलीय
8 कुकरैल-8	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	5.75	सालबहादुर शाहजी - इलीय	
9 पुरगील	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	5.14	पेपर मिल कालोनी	
10 बारसाह नगर	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	6.65	पेपर मिल कालोनी	
11 मंगनगर	1.50	1.56	1.50	1.70	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.56	1.70	1.55	1.56	1.70	1.54	1.70	1.58	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.56	1.70	1.55	1.56	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.50	1.50	48.22	मंगनगर	
12 रबीन नगर	0.17	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	4.83	मंगनगर	
13 हाकिम-2	1.50	1.79	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.70	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.56	1.70	1.55	1.56	1.70	1.54	1.70	1.58	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.56	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.55	1.50	1.50	48.36	श्रीकल्याणदास-1 इलीय	
14 हाकिम-1	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	66.00	श्रीकल्याणदास-1 इलीय	
15 श्रीकल्याण	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	12.00	श्रीकल्याणदास-1 इलीय	
16 खलीफा-1	1.55	1.70	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.56	1.70	1.55	1.56	1.70	1.54	1.70	1.58	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.56	1.70	1.55	1.56	1.70	1.54	1.70	1.54	1.70	1.58	49.13	श्रीकल्याणदास-1 इलीय	
17 खलीफा-2	0.86	0.62	0.80	0.66	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.60	0.60	0.66	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	22.42	श्रीकल्याणदास-1 इलीय	
18 आर्दस कालेज	0.66	0.80	0.70	0.80	0.66	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.60	0.66	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	21.71	मनकाशेखर	
19 इन्डियन सेन्ट्रल	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.60	0.80	0.66	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	22.19	मनकाशेखर	
20 श्रीकल्याण	0.20	1.22	0.20	0.25	0.20	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.22	1.25	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.32	1.34	1.40	1.36	1.40	1.30	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.20	29.85	कालिदास कालेज	
21 कंधारवाण	0.25	0.20	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	6.95	कालिदास कालेज	
22 निशातनज	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	7.00	कालिदास कालेज	
23 बाबा गुरुदास	0.35	0.25	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	7.40	पेपर मिल	
24 गोमती नगर	1.20	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.22	1.25	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.32	1.34	1.40	1.36	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.22	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.20	1.20	37.78	गोमती नगर	

507.15 22/8/2019

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TRANS GOMTI AREA 01 SEPTEMBER TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

क्र. सं.	वार्ड का नाम	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	TOTAL	वार्ड का नाम		
1	कुकरल-1	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	2.56	कुकरल-1
2	कुकरल-2	0.14	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.14	0.20	5.62	कुकरल-2	
3	कुकरल-3	1.40	1.30	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.22	1.25	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.32	1.34	1.40	1.36	1.30	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.22	1.25	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.40	40.40	कुकरल-3		
4	कुकरल-4	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	7.64	कुकरल-4		
5	कुकरल-5	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	6.65	कुकरल-5	
6	कुकरल-6	0.05	0.20	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.32	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.20	4.29	कुकरल-6	
7	कुकरल-7	1.40	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.22	1.25	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.32	1.34	1.40	1.36	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.22	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.25	1.20	1.20	38.88	कुकरल-7		
8	कुकरल-8	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	5.84	कुकरल-8		
9	धरमपुरा	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	5.19	धरमपुरा		
10	धरमपुरा-2	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	6.65	धरमपुरा-2		
11	धरमपुरा-1	1.70	1.50	1.50	1.70	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.56	1.70	1.55	1.56	1.70	1.54	1.70	1.58	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.56	1.70	1.55	1.56	1.70	1.50	1.50	1.50	48.36	धरमपुरा-1		
12	धरमपुरा-2	1.70	1.50	1.50	1.70	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.56	1.70	1.55	1.56	1.70	1.54	1.70	1.58	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.56	1.70	1.55	1.56	1.70	1.50	1.50	1.50	48.36	धरमपुरा-2		
13	धरमपुरा-1	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	4.85	धरमपुरा-1		
14	धरमपुरा-2	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	4.85	धरमपुरा-2		
15	धरमपुरा-1	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	4.85	धरमपुरा-1		
16	धरमपुरा-2	1.70	1.50	1.70	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.56	1.70	1.55	1.56	1.70	1.54	1.70	1.58	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.56	1.70	1.55	1.56	1.70	1.50	1.50	1.50	48.36	धरमपुरा-2			
17	धरमपुरा-1	0.80	0.60	0.80	0.66	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.58	0.80	0.60	0.80	0.66	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.65	12.00	धरमपुरा-1		
18	धरमपुरा-2	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.66	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.58	0.80	0.60	0.80	0.66	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.65	0.80	12.00	धरमपुरा-2		
19	धरमपुरा-1	0.70	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.60	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.66	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.65	0.80	23.58	धरमपुरा-1		
20	धरमपुरा-2	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	21.55	धरमपुरा-2		
21	धरमपुरा-1	0.19	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	30.03	धरमपुरा-1		
22	धरमपुरा-2	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	6.99	धरमपुरा-2		
23	धरमपुरा-1	0.18	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	7.00	धरमपुरा-1		
24	धरमपुरा-2	1.32	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.22	1.25	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.32	1.34	1.40	1.36	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.22	1.40	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	7.33	धरमपुरा-2		
गोमती नगर		37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	37.85	378.5	गोमती नगर	
गोमती नगर		508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	508.39	5083.9	गोमती नगर		

NAGAR NIGAM LUCKNOW
TRANS GOMTI AREA 01 OCTOBER TO 15 OCTOBER 2019

वाट परिवर्तन स्थान का नाम	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	TOTAL	वार्ड का नाम
1 कुकरेल-1	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	1.24	वार्ड का नाम
2 कुकरेल-2	0.17	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	2.87	
3 कुकरेल-3	1.40	1.30	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.22	1.25	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.32	1.34	20.15	
4 कुकरेल-4	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.15	3.90	
5 कुकरेल-5	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	3.35	लालबहादुर शास्त्री - द्वितीय
6 कुकरेल-6	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	1.47	
7 कुकरेल-7	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.22	1.25	1.40	1.35	1.40	19.07	
8 कुकरेल-8	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.14	2.84	
9 धरणील	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.15	2.50	लालबहादुर शास्त्री - प्रथम
10 वादशाह नगर	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	3.19	धेवर मिल कालोनी
11 गहा नगर	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.70	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.56	1.70	1.55	1.56	1.70	1.54	1.70	1.58	24.04	
12 रवीम नगर	0.17	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	2.87	गहा नगर
13 डाहिन-2	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.70	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.56	1.70	1.55	1.56	1.70	1.54	23.76	
14 डाहिन-1	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	33.00	अयोध्यादास-द्वितीय
15 शीतलमोडी	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	6.00	
16 शीतलमोडी-1	1.55	1.50	1.70	1.70	1.55	1.70	1.56	1.70	1.55	1.56	1.70	1.54	1.70	1.58	1.70	24.29	गंगाकाशेश्वर
17 शीतलमोडी-2	0.80	0.60	0.80	0.66	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.60	11.00	
18 आदर्श कालोनी	0.66	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.66	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.60	11.00	कलिन कालोनी
19 हनुमान सेतु	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.80	0.65	0.80	11.06	
20 दीनानाथगिरफाठ	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.20	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.22	1.25	1.40	1.35	1.40	14.34	कलिन कालोनी
21 केदारनाथ	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	3.40	
22 विशाखा नगर	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20	3.19	धेवर मिल
23 बाबा भुवना	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.20	3.92	
24 गोमती नगर	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.40	1.40	1.25	1.40	1.22	1.25	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.40	19.27	गोमती नगर
																251.92	गोमती नगर

NAGAR NIGAM LUCKNOW
SIS GOMTI AREA 16 JUNE TO 30 JUNE 2019

बाह्य परिधि स्थान का नाम	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	TOTAL	वार्ड का नाम
1 गकधाट	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	1.29	कुर्सेनाबाद
2 सरफटा नाला	1.02	0.98	1.02	0.89	0.85	1.02	0.84	1.02	0.95	1.02	1.02	0.75	0.75	0.87	1.02	14.02	
3 पाटा नाला	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.10	1.15	
4 बुद्धापाक	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.10	1.10	
5 हाथीपाक	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	1.24	
6 रजीरवांज	1.06	0.98	0.95	1.06	0.78	0.98	0.95	1.06	0.78	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.06	14.95	
7 घासियासी मंकी	1.03	0.85	1.06	0.98	0.95	1.06	0.78	0.98	0.95	1.06	0.78	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	12.48	
8 चायना बाजार	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.50	1.62	
9 लोन्नास	0.75	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.68	0.50	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.45	0.65	0.65	0.15	5.36	
10 बटलिया रोड	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.50	1.69	
11 बटलिया रोड	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	1.24	
12 झाड़ू जी स्कीडेन्सी	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	1.34	
13 टी.एन.रोड	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	1.29	
14 जी.एच.कैनाल	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	1.29	
15 विद्यामऊ	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	1.29	
16 लामाटिनियर	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	1.34	
																62.69	कुर्सेनाबाद

विभागाध्यक्ष

NAGAR NIGAM LUCKNOW
SIS GOMTI AREA 01 JULY TO 31 JULY 2019

वार्ड संख्या व स्थान का नाम	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOTAL	वार्ड का नाम
1 गुरुबाद	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05	2.58	गुरुबाद
2 गुरुबाद नाला	1.02	0.98	1.02	0.89	0.85	1.02	0.84	1.02	0.95	1.02	1.02	0.75	0.87	1.02	1.02	0.98	1.02	0.89	0.85	1.02	0.84	1.02	0.95	1.02	1.02	1.02	0.75	0.87	1.02	1.02	1.02	28.04	गुरुबाद
3 धरदा नाला	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.09	2.30	गुरुबाद
4 बुदापुरा	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.74	गुरुबाद
5 इलाहाबाद	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.49	गुरुबाद
6 बुदापुरा	1.06	0.98	0.95	1.06	0.78	0.98	0.95	1.06	0.78	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.06	0.95	1.06	1.34	1.40	1.36	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.22	1.40	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	17.82	गुरुबाद
7 धरदा नाला	1.03	0.85	1.06	0.98	0.95	1.06	0.78	0.98	0.95	1.06	0.78	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.40	1.32	1.34	1.40	1.36	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.22	1.40	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	32.09	गुरुबाद
8 गुरुबाद	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.07	2.40	गुरुबाद
9 लालाबा	0.75	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.68	0.50	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.29	0.45	0.65	0.65	0.15	0.75	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.68	0.50	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.45	0.65	0.65	0.15	0.15	10.72	गुरुबाद
10 लालाबा	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.62	गुरुबाद
11 लालाबा	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.47	गुरुबाद
12 लालाबा	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.62	गुरुबाद
13 लालाबा	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.60	गुरुबाद
14 लालाबा	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.58	गुरुबाद
15 लालाबा	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.58	गुरुबाद
16 लालाबा	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.68	गुरुबाद
																																115.33	गुरुबाद

NAGAR NIGAM LUCKNOW
SIS GOMTI AREA 01 AUGUST TO 31 AUGUST 2019

वाहक परिचय स्टेशन का नाम	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOTAL	वाहक का नाम	
1 गऊवाट	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05	2.33	इलाहाबाद	
2 सारफटा नाला	0.75	0.87	1.02	1.02	0.98	1.02	0.89	0.85	1.02	0.84	1.02	0.95	0.75	0.87	1.02	0.98	1.02	0.89	0.85	1.02	0.84	1.02	0.95	1.02	1.02	0.98	0.85	0.75	0.87	1.02	1.02		27.89
3 पाटा नाला	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.09	2.31		
4 बुझापरक	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.69		
5 इलाहाबाद	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.41		
6 वलीसाराज	1.06	0.98	0.95	1.06	0.78	0.98	0.95	1.06	0.78	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.06	0.95	1.06	0.78	0.98	0.95	1.06	0.78	1.06	0.20	0.32	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.30	24.11		
7 चरियाली मंडी	1.03	0.85	1.06	0.98	0.95	1.06	0.78	0.98	0.95	1.06	0.78	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.40	1.32	1.34	1.40	1.36	1.40	1.32	1.40	1.22	1.40	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.30	32.09		
8 चायना बाजार	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.07	2.55		
9 लाइलास	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.45	0.55	0.65	0.15	0.75	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.68	0.50	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.68	0.50	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.45	0.55	0.65	0.15	0.15	10.24		
10 जगदलिन रोड	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	2.57		
11 बदलर कैलास	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.09	2.55		
12 डाई.जी.खोडिखी	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.09	2.61		
13 टी.एन.रोड	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.09	2.61		
14 जी.एच.कौशल	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.07	2.58		
15 विद्यामठ	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.07	2.60		
16 लामादिगिर	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.06	2.65		

120.83

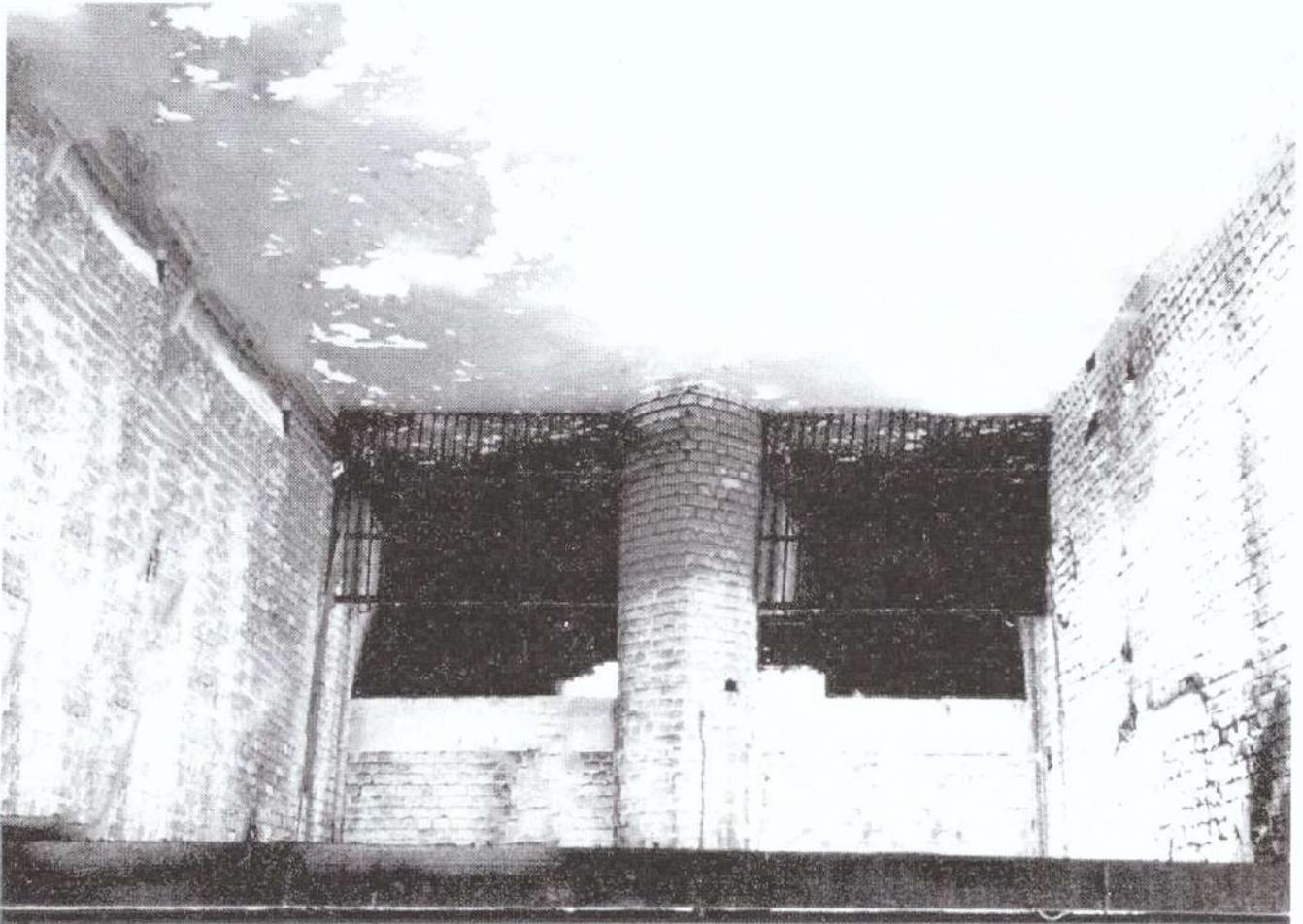
NAGAR NIGAM LUCKNOW
SIS GOMTI AREA 01 SEPTEMBER TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

नद परियोजना स्थान का नाम	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	TOTAL	वर्ष का नाम
1 गुरुदास	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.10	0.10	2.29	दुर्गनाबाद
2 सरकल नाला	1.02	0.87	1.02	1.02	0.95	1.02	0.89	0.85	1.02	0.84	1.02	0.95	0.75	0.87	1.02	1.02	0.98	0.95	0.89	0.85	0.95	0.84	1.02	0.95	1.02	1.02	0.75	0.95	0.87	1.02	29.21	
3 घाट नाला	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.10	2.28	
4 कुदापक	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.02	1.10	
5 इन्धियाक	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.32	शौलापवा
6 कबीरावा	1.06	0.98	0.95	1.06	1.06	0.98	0.95	1.06	0.78	1.06	1.06	0.78	1.06	1.05	1.06	0.95	1.06	1.06	0.96	0.95	1.06	0.78	1.06	1.06	0.32	0.20	0.20	1.06	0.20	0.20	27.24	
7 धरियावा मंडी	0.98	0.85	1.06	0.98	0.50	1.06	0.78	0.98	0.95	1.06	0.78	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.40	1.40	1.32	0.50	1.40	1.36	0.50	1.32	1.40	0.50	1.40	1.25	1.20	0.50	1.20	1.20	29.83	
8 धारवा बाजार	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.08	2.66	
9 लाकरा	0.45	0.20	0.19	0.45	0.20	0.65	0.15	0.75	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.68	0.50	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.45	0.20	0.65	0.15	9.33	
10 जपलिन रोड	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	2.44	याबाबा मंडल राय
11 बरवर मंडल	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	2.75	
12 आई जी रेजीडेंसी	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.07	2.82	
13 टी.ए. रोड	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	2.84	
14 जी.ए. रोड	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.68	
15 विद्यापक	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.79	
16 लानाटिनियर	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.84	दिकानाटिनियर
																															123.42	

123.42

NAGAR NIGAM LUCKNOW
SIS GOMTI AREA 01 OCTOBER TO 15 OCTOBER 2019

क्र. सं.	परिचय स्थान का नाम	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	30	TOTAL	वार्ड का नाम	
1	राकघाट	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.10	1.16	हुसैनबाद	
2	सरकटा नाला	1.02	1.02	0.98	0.95	0.89	0.85	0.95	0.84	1.02	0.95	1.02	1.02	0.75	0.95	1.02	15.10		
3	पट्टा नाला	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10	1.18		
4	हुसैनबाद	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.02	0.59		
5	हुसैनबाद	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.17		
6	वजीरगंज	0.98	0.95	1.06	1.06	0.98	0.95	1.06	0.78	1.06	1.06	0.32	0.20	0.20	1.06	0.20	12.12		गोलगंज
7	परिवारी नंदा	0.50	1.40	1.32	0.50	1.40	1.36	0.50	1.32	1.40	0.50	1.40	1.25	1.20	0.50	1.20	16.95		
8	बाबागंज	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.08	1.28		
9	लाखास	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.45	0.20	0.15	4.17		
10	जयसिंग रोड	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.10	1.19		
11	बदलर पैलेस	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.07	1.38		
12	आई.जी. रोज़ेन्सी	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.07	1.46		
13	टी.एम.रोड	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.07	1.48		
14	जी.एम.कॉनाल	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.45		शिकगाँव
15	खिवाभक	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.47		
16	लान्गाटिनियर	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.53		
62.68																	कुल		





पत्रांक संख्या- H45702/सी-5/MSW-1/19

दिनांक 30/12/2019
पंजीकृत

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सेवा में,

नगर आयुक्त,
नगर निगम,
लखनऊ।

विषय: नगर निगम, लखनऊ द्वारा अधिकृत 1200 टन/दिन क्षमता का ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लांट मैसर्स इकोग्रीन ईनर्जी प्रा0लि0, शिवरी, लखनऊ का संचालन न किये जाने के फलस्वरूप लखनऊ शहर में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन नियम, 2016 के प्राविधानों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित नहीं किये जाने के दृष्टिगत पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने के सम्बंध में।

महोदय,

जनपद-लखनऊ के ग्राम-शिवरी में स्थापित ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लांट जो कि मैसर्स इको ग्रीन ईनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, शिवरी द्वारा संचालित किया जाता है। अपशिष्ट संस्करण प्लांट का निरीक्षण क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ के प्राधिकृत अधिकारियों द्वारा दिनांक 23.11.2019 को किया गया। निरीक्षण आख्यानसार ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लांट में अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सम्बन्धी संचालन बन्द पाये जाने एवं प्लांट में स्थापित सभी ट्रामल मशीन, कम्पोस्ट संयंत्र व लीचेट शोधन संयंत्र पूर्णतया बन्द होने व प्लांट के कम्पोस्ट पैड, ट्रामल मशीन/लीचेट शोधन संयंत्र तथा कम्पोस्ट संयंत्र के आस-पास स्थित खुली भूमि पर लगभग 9 मीटर, 9.5 मीटर तथा 8.0 मीटर ऊंचे टीले/गुमा अनियंत्रित अनसंघीगटेड ठोस अपशिष्ट एकत्रित होने के कारण अत्यधिक मात्रा में लीचेट प्लांट परिसर के बाहर बहता हुआ एवं अन्ततः लो-लैण्ड एरिया में एकत्रित पाया गया, जिसके जल नमूने के विश्लेषणोंपरान्त प्रचालक बी.ओ.डी.-1500.0 मिग्रा0/ली0, सी.ओ.डी.-8624.0 मिग्रा0/ली0 एवं टी.एस.एस.-2424.0 मिग्रा0/ली0 पाया गया है, जो कि निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप नहीं है। प्रसंस्करण प्लांट के पास स्थित भूमि भरण (S.L.F.) स्थल का अधिकांश भाग बिना सेग्रोगेशन किये हुये ठोस अपशिष्ट से भरे हुये तथा शेष भाग में वर्षा जल मिश्रित लीचेट भरा हुआ पाया गया साथ ही लैण्डफिल स्थल के साइड स्लॉप से HDPE शीट अतिग्रस्त अवस्था में पायी गयी। क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा दिनांक 23.11.2019 को किये गये निरीक्षण में पाई गयी कमियों का संज्ञान लेते हुये क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, लखनऊ द्वारा पत्र संख्या-2175/एन0ओ0सी0-2168ए/19 दिनांक 30.11.2019 द्वारा नगर निगम, लखनऊ को नोटिस प्रेषित किया गया है, जिसका संज्ञान प्राधिकृत संस्था द्वारा नहीं लिया गया है।

ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लांट का निरीक्षण क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय के प्राधिकृत अधिकारियों द्वारा पुनः दिनांक 01.12.2019 को किया गया। निरीक्षण के समय ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लांट परिसर के बाहर ड्रेन के माध्यम से निस्तारित हो रहे लीचेट का जल नमूना एकत्रित कर राज्य बोर्ड की केन्द्रीय प्रयोगशाला से विश्लेषण कराया गया। विश्लेषण आख्यानसार बी.ओ.डी.-5100.0 मिग्रा0/ली, सी.ओ.डी.-14040.0 मिग्रा0/ली एवं टी.एस.एस.-1809.0 मिग्रा/ली0 जो निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप नहीं पाया गया। राज्य बोर्ड की केन्द्रीय प्रयोगशाला द्वारा ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लांट परिसर में दिनांक 09.12.2019 को परिवेशीय वायु गुणता का अनुश्रवण कार्य किया गया, जिसमें परिचालक पी0एम0 10-553.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ एवं नाइट्रोजन डाई ऑक्साइड-130.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ पाया गया, जो कि परिवेशीय वायु गुणता हेतु निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप नहीं पाये गये है।

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4. बोर्ड मुख्यालय पत्र संख्या-151/सी-5/सी0ई0ओ0-5 (कैम्प)/2019 दिनांक 19/12/2019 के माध्यम से प्राप्त निर्देशों के अनुक्रम में जनपद-लखनऊ में स्थापित ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लांट "मैसर्स इको ग्रीन ईनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, शिवरी, लखनऊ" के विरुद्ध पर्यावरण क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित का निर्धारण हेतु दिनांक 03/09/2019 से दिनांक 18/12/2019 तक इकाई पर कुल डिफाल्ट 107 दिवस तक की अवधि का पर्यावरण क्षतिपूर्ति का निर्धारण केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति का आंकलन किये जाने हेतु मार्गदर्शिका-(Report of the CPCB in house Committee on Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation and Action Plan to Utilize the Fund) के अनुसार निम्नवत किया जाना उचित होगा। उक्त के अनुक्रम में क्षतिपूर्ति का आंकलन निम्नवत है:-

Sr.No.	City	Lucknow city
1	Population (2011)	31,01,263
2	Class	(As per based in plant record of 110 wards) Million-plus City
3	Waste Generation (kg. per person per day)	0.5 kg
4	Waste Generation (TPD)	1550.63
5	Waste Disposal as per Rules (TPD)	0
6	Waste Management Capacity Gap (TPD)	1550.63
7	Calculated EC (capital cost component) in Lacs. Rs	3721.51* (But consider calculation mentioned as *Part A=841.51)
8	Minimum and Maximum values of EC (Capital Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs.)	Min. 500; Max. 5000
9	Final EC (capital cost component) in Lacs. Rs	841.51
10	Calculated EC (O&M Component) in Lacs. Rs./Day	31.01
11	Minimum and Maximum values of EC (O&M Cost Component) recommended by the Committee (Lacs Rs./Day)	Min. 0.5 Max. 5.0
12	Final EC (O&M Component) in Lacs. Rs./Day	5.00
13	Calculated Environmental Externality (Lacs Rs. Per Day)	0.62 [#]
14	Minimum and Maximum value of Environmental Externality recommended by the Committee (Lacs)	Min. 0.50 Max. 0.60

	Rs. per day)	
15	Final Environmental Externality (Lacs Rs. per day)	0.60

Environmental Compensation EC (Lacs Rs.) = 2.4 (Waste Generation - Waste Disposed as per the Rules) + 0.02 (Waste Generation - Waste Disposed as per the Rules) x N + Marginal Cost of Environmental Externality x (Waste Generation - Waste Disposed as per the Rules) x N

Simplifying above formula;

Environmental Compensation EC (Lacs Rs.) = Part A + Part B + Part C

- Part A ---> 2.4 (Waste Generation - Waste Disposed as per the Rules)
- Part B ---> 0.02 (Waste Generation - Waste Disposed as per the Rules) x N
- Part C ---> Marginal Cost of Environmental Externality x (Waste Generation - Waste Disposed as per the Rules) x N

As based per record M/ Eco Green Energy pvt ltd solid waste processing plant:-

- Waste Generation = 1550.63 TPD,
- Waste Disposed as per the Rules = Zero TPD.

Marginal Cost of Environmental Externality (Rs. per ton per day) = 40 {MSW management capacity Gap (TPD) - 1001-2000 TPD}

*Calculated Environmental Externality (Lacs Rs. per Day) = $\{(1550.63 \times 40) / 1,00,000\} = 0.62$

So consider Final Environmental Externality (Lacs Rs. per day) = 0.6

Number of days from the date of direction of SPCB are provided by the concerned authority N = 107 days (Date 03-09-2019 to till now 18-12-2019)

- *Part A ---> { Solid waste processing plant install capacity = 1200 TCD.
as per methodology, Solid waste for processing plant = 1550.63 TCD.
Difference of Waste quantity (TPD) = 1550.63 - 1200 = 350.63 TCD.

Part A = 2.4 x 350.63 = 841.51/- Lacs.

Part B = 0.02 x (Waste Generation - Waste Disposed as per the Rules) x N

Part B = Final EC (O&M Component) in Lacs. Rs./Day x N

Part B = 5 x 107 = 535.0/- Lacs.

Part C = Final Environmental Externality (Lacs Rs. per day) x N

Part C = 0.6 x 107 = 64.20/- Lacs.

Environmental Compensation EC (Lacs Rs.) = Part A + Part B + Part C

= 841.51 + 535 + 64.20

[Handwritten signatures and marks]

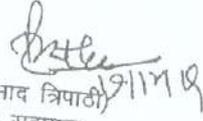
= 1440.71 Lacs.

= 14.4071 Crore/- (Fourteen crore forty lacs seventy one thousand only).

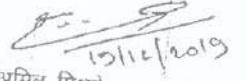
अतः उपरोक्त वर्णित तथ्यों के दृष्टिगत नगर निगम लखनऊ द्वारा अधिकृत 1200 टी0री0डी0 क्षमता का टोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लान्ट "मैसर्स इकोग्रीन ईनर्जी प्रा0लि0, शिवरी लखनऊ" का संचालन बन्द होने तथा लखनऊ शहर में टोस अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन नियम, 2016 के प्राविधानों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित नहीं किये जाने के कारण नगर आयुक्त नगर निगम लखनऊ, पर रू0 14,40,71,000.0/- मात्र (चौदाह करोड चालीस लाख इक्वत्तर हजार रूपये मात्र) का पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु कारण बताओं नोटिस निर्गत किये जाने की संस्तुति सहित आख्या आपके अवलोकनार्थ एवं अग्रिम आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु सादर प्रस्तुत है।



(निमेष दुबे)
प्रयोगशाला सहायक



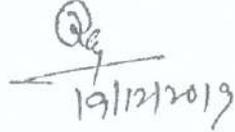
(रज्जन प्रसाद त्रिपाठी)
वैज्ञानिक सहायक



(अमित मिश्रा)
सहायक पर्यावरण अभियंता

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी / मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी वृत्त-5, महोदय,

उपरोक्तानुसार संविदा


19/12/2019

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय
उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,
लखनऊ।

जनपद--लखनऊ में स्थापित ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लाण्ट "मैसर्स इको ग्रीन ईनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, शिवरी, लखनऊ" के सम्बन्ध में निरीक्षण आख्या--

उपरोक्त विषयक जनपद--लखनऊ में स्थापित ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण प्लाण्ट "मैसर्स इको ग्रीन ईनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, शिवरी, लखनऊ" का स्थलीय निरीक्षण दिनांक 02/06/2020 को किया गया। निरीक्षण के समय इकाई प्रतिनिधि के रूप में श्री कौशल यादव (प्लांट मैनेजर) उपस्थित थे। निरीक्षण के समय इकाई संचालित पायी गयी। निरीक्षण के समय पाये गये तथ्य निम्नवत् हैं:-

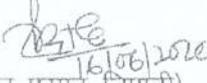
- इकाई द्वारा 1200 टन/दिन क्षमता पर म्यूनिसिपल सॉलिड वेस्ट वैज्ञानिक विधि से शोधन/निस्तारण किया जाता है, जिसमें लखनऊ नगर क्षेत्र में नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट का अन्तरिक संग्रहण, परिवहन, पृथक्कीकरण, प्रसंस्करण किया जाता है। प्रसंस्करण के दौरान इकाई द्वारा बायो कम्पोस्ट बनाने का कार्य किया जाता है एवं प्रक्रिया से जनित होने वाले कमबस्टबल आईटम को लूजफार्म में आर०डी०एफ० के प्रयोग हेतु सीमेन्ट इकाई को विक्रय किया जाता है।
- इकाई में एकत्रित कूड़ों से जनित लीचेट एवं वाहनों, पलोर वाशिंग से जनित उत्प्रवाह के शोधन हेतु उत्प्रवाह शुद्धिकरण संयंत्र स्थापित है, जिसमें मुख्य इकाईयाँ कलेक्शन टैंक, ऐरीयेशन टैंक, क्लेरीफायर, सेटलिंग टैंक स्थापित है। निरीक्षण के समय ई०टी०पी० का संचालन बंद पाया गया एवं ई०टी०पी० के आस-पास कूड़ा व लीचेट एकत्रित पाया गया तथा ई०टी०पी० का रखरखाव एवं हाउसकीपिंग संतोषजनक नहीं पायी गयी। (फोटोग्राफ संलग्न)
- निरीक्षण के समय इकाई में स्थापित 04 बैलेस्टिक ग्री सार्टर में मात्र 03 संचालित पाये गये। इसी प्रकार 04 ट्रामल यूनिट में 01 यूनिट बंद पायी गयी। इकाई में बायो कम्पोस्ट यूनिट संचालित पायी गयी।
- निरीक्षण के समय इकाई परिसर में लगभग-2.5 लाख मिट्रिक टन अनट्रीटेड सॉलिड वेस्ट भण्डारित पाया गया, जोकि परिसर में टीलेनुमा आकार में भण्डारित है। निरीक्षण के समय इकाई परिसर में लगभग- 01 लाख टन आर०डी०एफ० भण्डारित पाया गया। (फोटोग्राफ संलग्न)
- निरीक्षण के समय इकाई में स्थापित लैण्ड फिल एरिया में इनर्ट मटेरियल के अतिरिक्त नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट का संग्रहण किया जाता पाया गया। (फोटोग्राफ संलग्न)
- इकाई में प्लांट के संचालन हेतु 1500 किलोवाट का विद्युत कनेक्शन स्थापित है एवं विद्युत आपूर्ति बाधित होने पर 500 के०वी०ए० क्षमता का कैनोपी युक्त डी०जी० सेट स्थापित है। जिसमें आवश्यकतानुसार ईंधन के रूप में डीजल का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

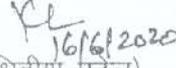
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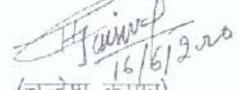
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- इकाई में म्यूनिसिपल वेस्ट से विद्युत उत्पादन का कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया है। इकाई प्रतिनिधि द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में किसी भी प्रगति से अवगत नहीं कराया गया।
- इकाई को राज्य बोर्ड से वर्ष-2019 तक सशर्त सहमति जल/वायु प्राप्त था। इकाई द्वारा निवेश मित्र के पोर्टल पर आनलाइन सहमति जल/वायु आवेदन इस कार्यालय में दिनांक 03/06/2020 को प्रेषित किया गया है जोकि समयावधि के अन्तर्गत विचाराधीन है।
- इकाई को राज्य बोर्ड के पत्रांक संख्या-एच 45702/सी-5/एम0एस0डब्ल्यू0-1/19 दिनांक 30/12/2019 द्वारा रू0 14,40,71000/- (चौदह करोड़ चालिस लाख इकहत्तर हजार रुपये मात्र) की पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने हेतु कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया गया है। पत्रावली में उपलब्ध अभिलेखों में इकाई द्वारा उक्त कारण बताओ नोटिस का प्रति उत्तर प्रेषित नहीं किया गया।

निरीक्षण आख्या आपके अवलोकनार्थ एवं अग्रिम आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु सादर प्रेषित है।


16/06/2020
(रज्जन प्रसाद त्रिपाठी)
वैज्ञानिक सहायक


16/6/2020
(क्षितीश पटेल)
वैज्ञानिक सहायक


16/6/2020
(चन्द्रेश कुमार)
सहायक पर्यावरण अभियन्ता

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी महोदय,


16/06/2020

CEO-S Sir

M/s ECOGREEN ENERGY LUCKNOW PVT. LTD., Village Shiveri Mohan Raod,
Lucknow

Date:- 02/06/2020



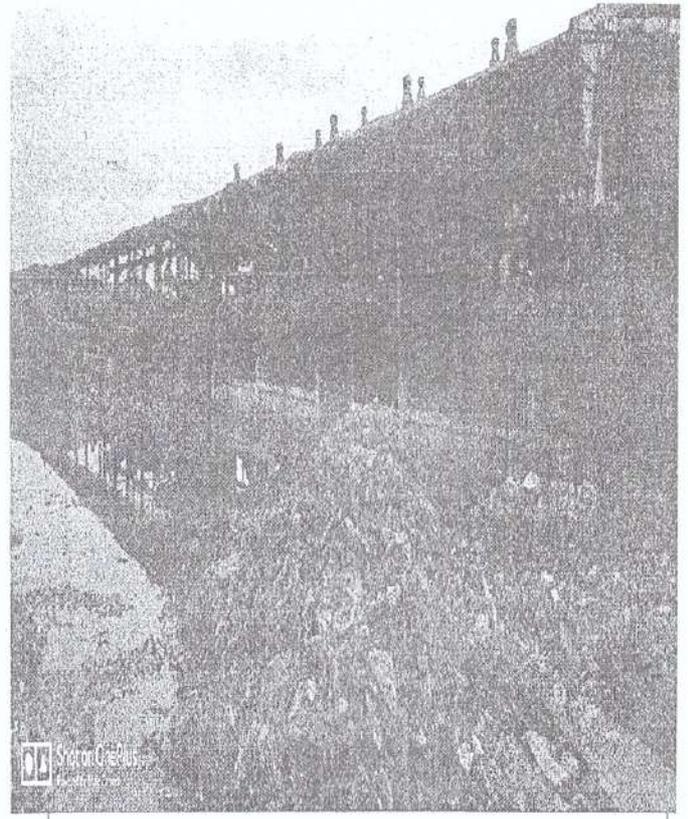
Inert MSW Land fill Site



Trenching Yard Way of E.T.P.



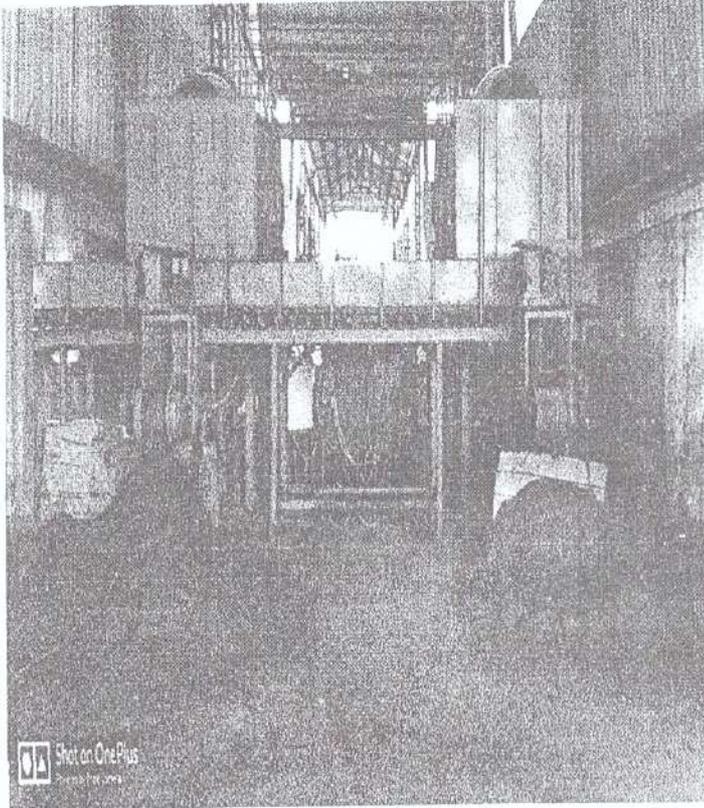
MSW Stored Near Boundary wall



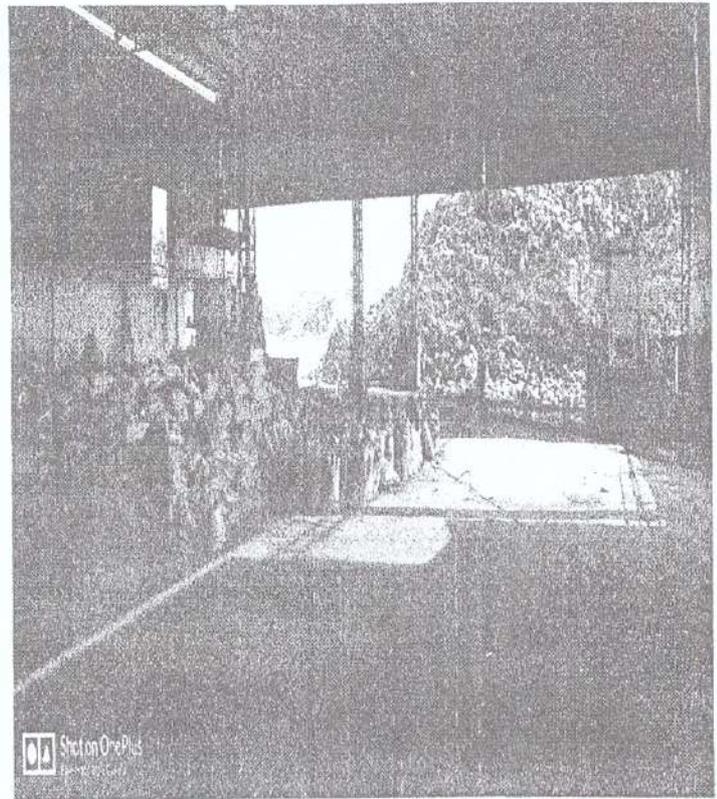
Trommill Section

M/s ECOGREEN ENERGY LUCKNOW PVT. LTD., Village Shiveri Mohan Raod,
Lucknow

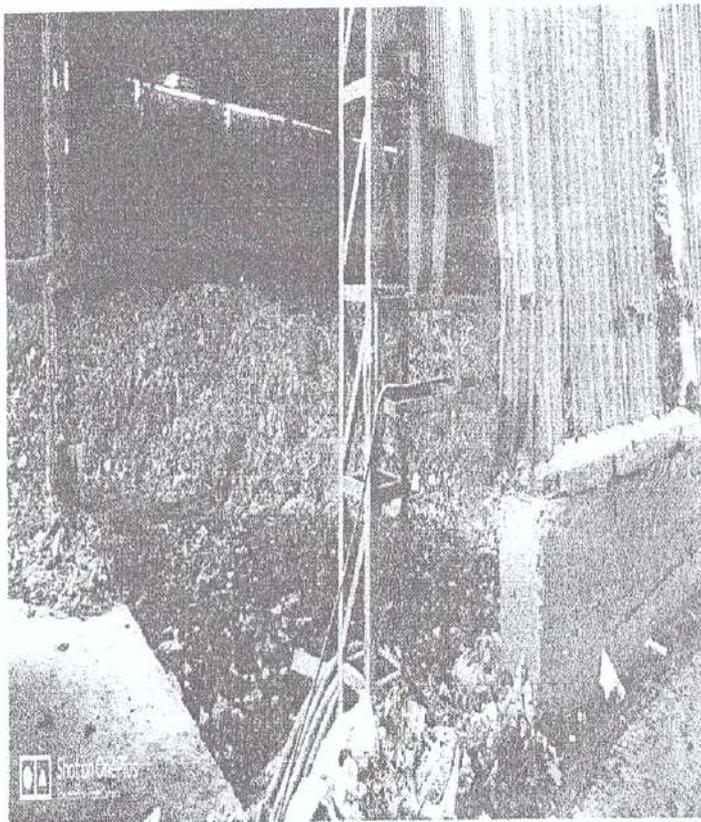
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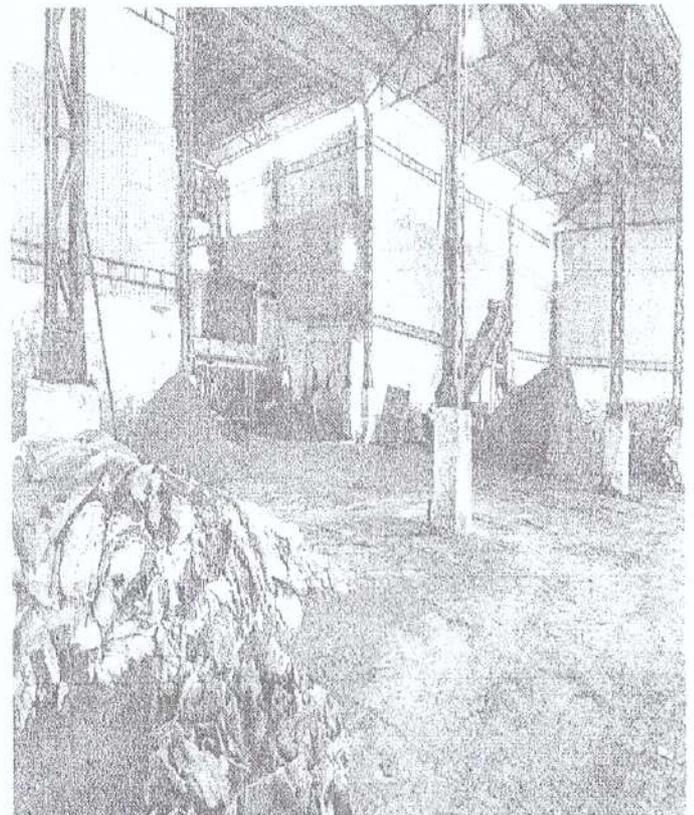
Composting Mechanism



Compost Storage



Composting Area



Justice D.P. Singh
Former Judge Allahabad High Court
Chairman, Eastern UP Rivers
and Water Reservoirs Monitoring Committee
(Constituted by National Green Tribunal
Principal Bench, New Delhi Dtd. 03.10.18
in OA No. 116/2014)



Environment Directorate , UP
VineetKhand-1, GomtiNagar
Lucknow -226010
Email- monenv.2018@gmail.com
Mob - 8005498811

Ref: No. /EUPRWRMC/2019

Dated: Sept 30, 2019

In Re: M/s Swaroop Chemicals Pvt Ltd, Tewariganj, Chinhat, Lucknow, UP

1. Vide order dated 23.08.2018 passed in OA No. 116 of 2014, in re: *Meera Shukla versus Municipal Corporation, Gorakhpur and Ors*, a Bench of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), headed by Hon'ble the Chairperson, Mr Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel had constituted the committee presided over by me (Justice D.P.Singh) to monitor the pollution and rejuvenation of the rivers and water reservoirs of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, and submit report to Hon'ble NGT. The present report relates to M/s Swaroop Chemicals Pvt Ltd, Tewariganj, Chinhat, Lucknow, UP.
2. M/s Swaroop Chemicals (hereinafter referred to as the Swaroop Chemicals) is a Private Limited Industry, situated at Tewariganj, Chinhat in district Lucknow, UP. A public complaint was received by the office of NGT Monitoring Committee (Constituted by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi vide order dtd. 12.10.2018 in OA 606/2018) at Lucknow regarding -
 - i. Discharge of untreated wastewater from the theindustry (M/s Swaroop Chemical) in Utardhauna area of Lucknow.
 - ii. Threat to people and livestock due to flow of the untreated wastewater in drain passing through 13 villages.
 - iii. Pollution of River Gomti by the drain carrying the untreated wastewater from the industry.

3. A team of officials from CPCB & UPPCB alongwith the Secretary of the Monitoring Committee ShriRajendra Singh conducted joint visit of the Swaroop Chemicals on 09.08.2019. The inspection team also visited the major drain carrying wastewater from the area where the industry is located and confluence point of the drain with River Gomti. The team found that Swaroop Chemicals was operational during visit and it has been granted consent for production of Pesticides (Thiram Technical, Ziram Technical) at the rate of 10 Ton/month by using DMA (dimethylamine), CS₂ (carbendisulphide), caustic lye, chlorine, zinc chloride etc. as raw material. Swaroop Chemicals was engaged in production of ThiramTechnical (75%) only with no production of Ziram Technical. Thiram Technical is used as a fungicide, ectoparasiticide to prevent fungal diseases in seed and crops and similarly as an animal repellent to protect fruit trees and ornamentals from damage by rabbits, rodents and deer. The unit has two premises on both sides of the road – first for the production and packaging section (section I) and second on other side of the road for storage of raw materials and treatment of the wastewater (section II).

4. The inspecting team made the following observations:-

“ Observations Regarding the Operational & Compliance Status of the Unit

The observations of the visit by the joint team regarding compliance under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and compliance of CGWA issued NOC conditions by the unit are stated below:

4.1 Compliance of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

- The unit has been granted consent under Section 25/26 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from UPPCB for a validity period of 01.01.2019 to 31.01.2023.

- As per the specific conditions of the consent order, the industrial wastewater generated by the unit shall be totally evaporated through evaporation tank and hence it may be concluded that no discharge of wastewater is allowed.
- The industrial wastewater generated during production is collected in an effluent sump in section I of the unit.
- The unit has installed an ETP (a small tank) and there is provision of dosing the wastewater with lime in a small tank. The dosed wastewater is pumped to a lagoon and interconnected evaporation tank situated in the second premises (section II) on other side of the road.
- A provision of a lagoon is made to store excess wastewater. As informed, the combined capacity of the lagoon and the interconnected evaporation tank is about 240 KL (lagoon - 100 KL & evaporation tank - 140 KL).
- A flow meter is installed to record the quantity of wastewater pumped from the small ETP tank to lagoon for vaporization.
- The generation/flow of wastewater is recorded with the help of the flow meter and as per record provided by the unit; per day generation of wastewater is about 2.0 KL to 2.5 KL. Reading of the totaliser in the flow meter during visit was noted down as 405.01 m³.
- Considering the capacity of lagoon and evaporation tank vis-à-vis average daily generation of wastewater, the unit has a holding capacity of 3 to 4 months for the wastewater.
- The wastewater in the evaporation tank is vaporised mechanically by sprinklers.
- The unit has installed a webcam in the wastewater vaporisation area.
- The unit operates on the concept of zero liquid discharge and no outlet for discharging treated/untreated wastewater was found in the premises.
- Samples from the effluent sump and evaporation tank were collected to characterize the constituents quantitatively. The analysis results of the samples is tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	Sample Location (Industry)	
			Effluent sump	Evaporation tank
1	pH	-	8.6	7.93
2	TSS	mg/l	165	41.6
3	Sulphide as S ⁻²	mg/l	2.07	1.65
4	Nitrate as N (NO ₃ -N)	mg/l	158	199
5	BOD	mg/l	80	390
6	COD	mg/l	1888	1006
7	Cadmium	mg/l	BDL	BDL
8	Chromium	mg/l	BDL	BDL
9	Copper	mg/l	BDL	BDL
10	Nickel	mg/l	BDL	BDL
11	Lead	mg/l	BDL	BDL
12	Zinc	mg/l	5.83	1.12
13	Mercury	mg/l	BDL	BDL

The wastewater in the evaporation tank is exhibiting high concentration of nitrate, BOD and COD w.r.t. the general effluent discharge standards for inland surface water. However, since the unit is neither consented to discharge nor any discharge observed during visit, the higher concentration of the said parameters doesn't amount to any non-compliance.

4.2 Compliance of the CGWA NOC conditions

- As per the CGWA NOC condition the unit has a single borewell for extraction of fresh water, and a digital water meter is installed to record the volume of extraction of ground water.

- The daily ground water abstraction data notebook indicates that the unit is extracting about 30 to 35 % of the permitted quantity of ground water (6.5 m³/day against permitted quantity of 20 m³/day).
- The unit has not undertaken the task of implementation of ground water recharge measures for augmentation of the ground water resources. An anomaly was noticed between the readings of the digital meter at the borewell during visit and that recorded in the logbook. (Logbook reading of meter on 08.08.2019 - 1247.7 m³; reading during visit i.e., on 09.08.2019 - 1215.51 m³).

Observations regarding discharge of Wastewater in Drain by the Unit and Pollution of River Gomti

4.3 Observations regarding Drain discharge and Pollution of River Gomti

- A surface runoff drain (D1) along the road is located outside the premises of the unit and any outlet from the unit to the drain was not found.
- No discharge of wastewater from the unit to outside the premises was observed during visit period.
- This drain meets another relatively larger drain (D2) after travelling about 200 m.
- Although the unit is not found discharging any wastewater during visit, the joint team decided to track the drain (D2) up to confluence with River Gomti.
- The drain (D2) was traced towards its flow to River Gomti and it was found that the drain meets the water of escape passage of Indira Canal near Madhav Greens, Laulai, at about 4-5 km from the point of meeting of the drain with the surface run off drain (D1).
- After confluence with Indira Canal escape water, near Madhav Greens, the drain flows for about 3-4 km before meeting with River Gomti near

ChotaDevariya. It was observed that near the confluence point with the River, the wastewater in the drain was appearing more like canal water.

- Samples of the drain (D2) wastewater from a point near ThakurdwaraMandir and ChotaDevariya were collected to characterize the constituents. The analysis results of the samples is tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	Sample Location (Drain)	
			ThakurdwaraMandir	ChotaDevariya
1	pH	-	7.61	7.98
2	TSS	mg/l	24.9	299
3	Nitrate as N (NO ₃ -N)	mg/l	BDL	0.52
4	BOD	mg/l	52.8	BDL
5	COD	mg/l	121	31.6
6	Cadmium	mg/l	BDL	BDL
7	Chromium	mg/l	BDL	BDL
8	Copper	mg/l	BDL	BDL
9	Nickel	mg/l	BDL	BDL
10	Lead	mg/l	BDL	BDL
11	Zinc	mg/l	BDL	BDL
12	Mercury	mg/l	BDL	BDL

- The quality of the wastewater in the drain at the confluence with Rive Gomti near ChotaDevariya indicates that the wastewater meeting with the River is not having significant quantity of pollution causing parameters.

5. In view of above, the inspecting team came to the following conclusion:-

“ 1. Conclusion

Considering the observation made during the visit it may be concluded that –

- The unit (**M/s Swaroop Chemicals P. Ltd.,**) is not discharging wastewater from its premises.
- The drain flowing in the vicinity of the unit does not have threatening level of pollutants near confluence point with River Gomti and therefore does not pose any harm to the River ecosystem.

Inspection Team from CPCB	
Name & Designation	Signature
Dr. Sarvesh Rai, Sci. 'C' CPCB (RD-N), Lucknow	
Mr. Lalji Verma, RA-I CPCB (RD-N), Lucknow	

**Photo gallery of M/s Swaroop Chemicals P. Ltd., Tewariganj, Chinhat, Lucknow, U.P.
visited on 28.02.2019 (Photographs 1 to 15)**

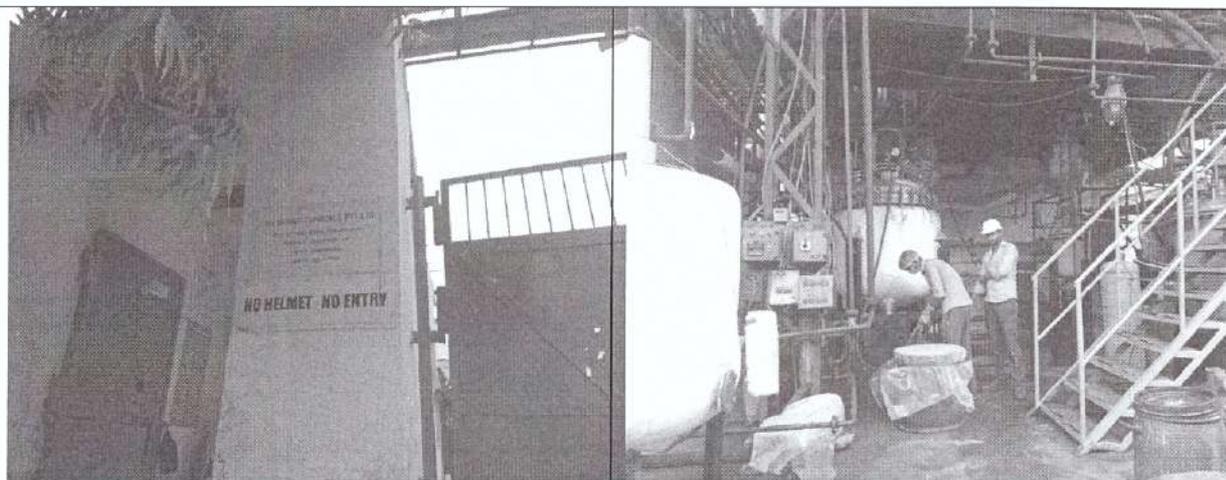


Photo 1: Entrance gate of the unit

Photo 2: Production area



Photo 3: Filtration section

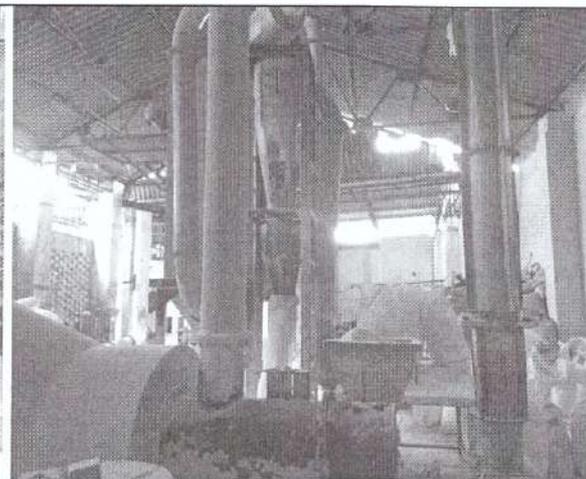


Photo 4: Flash dryer section



Photo 5: Effluent sump



Photo 6: Evaporation tank

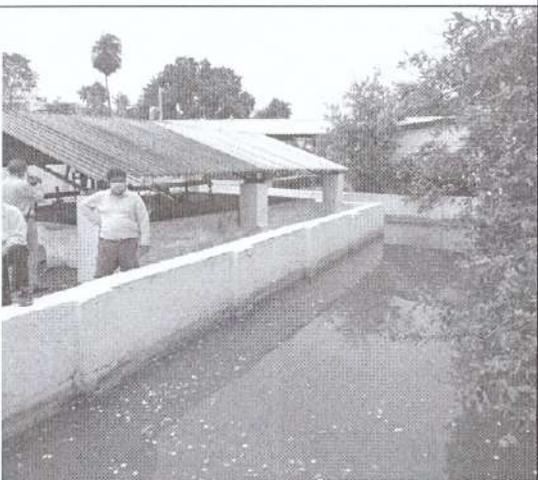


Photo 7: Lagoon



Photo 8: Effluent flow meter

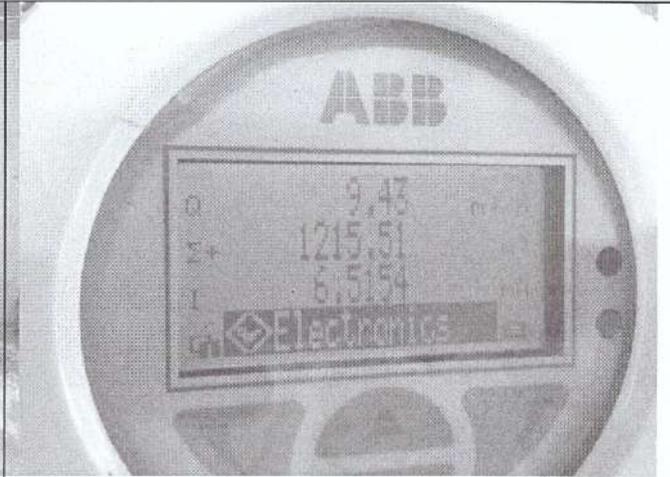
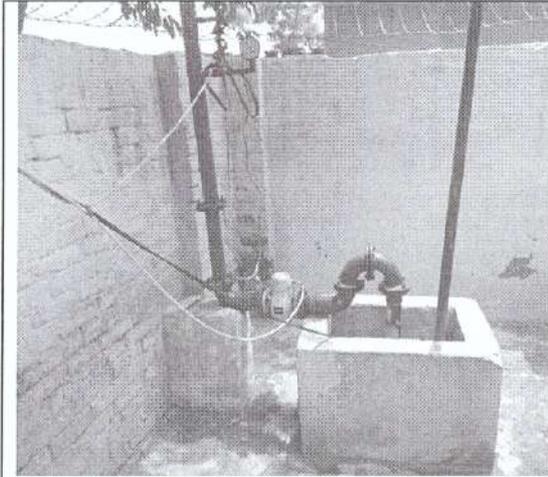


Photo 9: Borewell

Photo 10: Borewell digital meter



Photo 11 & 12: Surface runoff drain (D1) outside the premises of unit



Photo 13: Drain (D2) near ThakurdwaraMandir

Photo 14: Meeting point of drain (D2) with Indira canal escape



Photo 15: Drain (D2) after meeting the Indira canal escape before confluence with River Gomti near ChotaDevariya

6. However, a close scrutiny of the report and the factual matrix on record indicates that the water quality of the drain is very poor. There is hyacinth in the water as is evident from the photographs (supra). It is well established fact that hyacinth is found only where there is pollution in water discharged through drains by the industrial units. The colour of the drain water is also blackish and it does not inspire confidence that it suffers from no pollution as reported by the team of CPCB.

7. Section 14 of the Evidence Act shows that in case certain facts on record palpably show the existence of state of mind or of body, they are relevant. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in a case reported in AIR 1957 SC 747, **Sardul Singh v. State of Bombay**, while interpreting Section 14 of the Evidence Act, observed as under:

“Conduct in general of each individual co-conspirator including his acts, writings and statements is evidence against himself. There can be no doubt that such conduct irrespective of the time to which it relates can be relied on by the prosecution to show the criminality of the intention of the individual accused with reference to his proved participation in the alleged conspiracy, that is, to rebut a probable

defence which may normally arise in such a case, viz., that the participation, though proved, was innocent. It has been pointed out before the Supreme Court that in this case each one of the accused has put forward in his defence that he was an unconscious tool in the hands of a towering personality and a master-mind about whose criminal intentions he was not aware. It was, therefore, quite legitimate for the prosecution to anticipate such defence and to give rebutting evidence. Such evidence would come under Section 14 of the Evidence Act."

Apart from above, under Section 114 of the Evidence Act, the Court has right to presume existence of certain facts. Section 114 of the Evidence Act is reproduced as under:

*"114. **Court may presume existence of certain facts.** —The Court may presume the existence of any fact which it thinks likely to have happened, regard being had to the common course of natural events, human conduct and public and private business, in their relation to the facts of the particular case. Illustrations The Court may presume—*

(a) That a man who is in possession of stolen goods soon after the theft is either the thief or has received the goods knowing them to be stolen, unless he can account for his possession;

(b) That an accomplice is unworthy of credit, unless he is corroborated in material particulars;

(c) That a bill of exchange, accepted or endorsed, was accepted or endorsed for good consideration;

(d) That a thing or state of things which has been shown to be in existence within a period shorter than that within which such things or state of things usually cease to exist, is still in existence;

(e) That judicial and official acts have been regularly performed;

(f) That the common course of business has been followed in particular cases;

(g) That evidence which could be and is not produced would, if produced, be unfavourable to the person who withholds it;

(h) That if a man refuses to answer a question which he is not compelled to answer by law, the answer, if given, would be unfavourable to him;

(i) That when a document creating an obligation is in the hands of the obligor, the obligation has been discharged."

In this view of the matter, it shall be appropriate that the NGT will look into the photographs taken in the presence of the Secretary of the Monitoring Committee which speak volumes.

8. Not only this, after three weeks in the vicinity of Swaroop Chemicals, according to the newspaper reports, 24 buffaloes died because of drinking of drain (polluted) water. The said news item published on September 1, 2019 in Hindi daily 'DainikJagran, is reproduced as under:



कर्मचारी जहर उगलती के अतिरिक्त व कर्मचारी

पञ्जाब और उत्तराखण्ड को ट्रेनों में बहा से चला सकेंगे। राजधानी से डाकघरों से सीमावर्ती स्टॉप पर अकेले-अकेले का काम भी शुरू हो गया। रेल विभाग विभाग रिजल्ट में डाकघरों से सीमावर्ती रेल खंड के कर्मचारियों को रोजगार देने का काम शुरू हो गया। आरक्षण के अभाव में जिन कर्मचारियों को रोजगार नहीं मिल पाया, उनका नाम सूचीबद्ध करके उन्हें अंतर्गत सूचीबद्ध कर दिया।

करीब 5000 नाम सूचीबद्ध करके उन्हें अंतर्गत सूचीबद्ध कर दिया। राजधानी से डाकघरों से सीमावर्ती स्टॉप पर अकेले-अकेले का काम भी शुरू हो गया। रेल विभाग विभाग रिजल्ट में डाकघरों से सीमावर्ती रेल खंड के कर्मचारियों को रोजगार देने का काम शुरू हो गया। आरक्षण के अभाव में जिन कर्मचारियों को रोजगार नहीं मिल पाया, उनका नाम सूचीबद्ध करके उन्हें अंतर्गत सूचीबद्ध कर दिया।

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उसी...
जहर उगलती...
कर्मचारी...
करीब 5000 नाम सूचीबद्ध करके उन्हें अंतर्गत सूचीबद्ध कर दिया। राजधानी से डाकघरों से सीमावर्ती स्टॉप पर अकेले-अकेले का काम भी शुरू हो गया। रेल विभाग विभाग रिजल्ट में डाकघरों से सीमावर्ती रेल खंड के कर्मचारियों को रोजगार देने का काम शुरू हो गया। आरक्षण के अभाव में जिन कर्मचारियों को रोजगार नहीं मिल पाया, उनका नाम सूचीबद्ध करके उन्हें अंतर्गत सूचीबद्ध कर दिया।

अब तक 24 भैंसों की मौत, 47 बीमार

जहरीला केमिकल छोड़ने के मामले में इंडियन पेट्रोलियाइज्ड व अपटॉन केमिकल के मालिक पर केस



जहरीला संसादन, लखनऊ- विनमट के एक बड़ा पुराना में सोरिध हालत में मारे और बीमार होने वाली 24 भैंसों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। इंसपेक्टर विनमट के मुताबिक अब तक कुल 24 भैंसों की मौत हो चुकी है, जबकि 47 अन्य बीमार हैं। इस मामले में पोलिबु के शिकार पर पुलिस ने इंडियन पेट्रोलियाइज्ड लिमिटेड और अपटॉन केमिकल कंपनी के प्राधिकारी अर्जुन के विरुद्ध धारा-302 अर्थात् हत्या के आरोप लगाए हैं।

इंसपेक्टरों ने किया निरीक्षण
राजधानी के इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया।

जहर उगलती रही हैं चिनहट की केमिकल कंपनियों
जिस लखनऊ विनमट में केमिकल निरीक्षण के दौरान चिनहट की 24 भैंसों की मौत हो चुकी है। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया।

अनुदेखी
ने अलग-अलग पेट्रोलियाइज्ड व अपटॉन केमिकल के मालिक पर केस
इंसपेक्टरों ने किया निरीक्षण
राजधानी के इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया।

बच्चा चोरी के शक
लखनऊ- राजधानी के इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया।

बिना एनओसी चल रही थी फैक्ट्री

जहां, लखनऊ- पाप में बिना अनुमति के फैक्ट्री चल रही थी

जहां, लखनऊ- पाप में बिना अनुमति के फैक्ट्री चल रही थी। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया।

कई अन्य बिंदु
इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया।

अब इंडियनगर में महिला की चीन लूटी
जिस लखनऊ- पाप में बिना अनुमति के फैक्ट्री चल रही थी। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया।

केस दर्ज नहीं, इंसपेक्टर
जिस लखनऊ- पाप में बिना अनुमति के फैक्ट्री चल रही थी। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया।

कॉलो...
जिस लखनऊ- पाप में बिना अनुमति के फैक्ट्री चल रही थी। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया। इंसपेक्टरों की टीम ने बीके का निरीक्षण किया।

In view of above, it shall be appropriate that a team of CPCB consisting of three or more scientists with a member of Underground Water Department be sent to inspect the area including the premises of Swaroop Chemicals so as to save the citizens from irreparable loss and injury.

PROPOSAL/RECOMMENDATIONS

9. In view of above, we propose as under:

- (I) A team of CPCB with a member of underground water department may further inspect the industrial unit i.e. M/s Swaroop Chemicals Pvt Ltd, Tewariganj, Chinhat, Lucknow, UP, with follow up action by appropriate forum.
- (II) Any other order or orders as the Hon'ble NGT may deem proper may be passed under the facts and circumstances of the case.

Let the matter be placed before Hon'ble NGT for appropriate orders.

(Justice D.P.Singh)

Chairman,

Eastern UP Rivers and Water Reservoirs

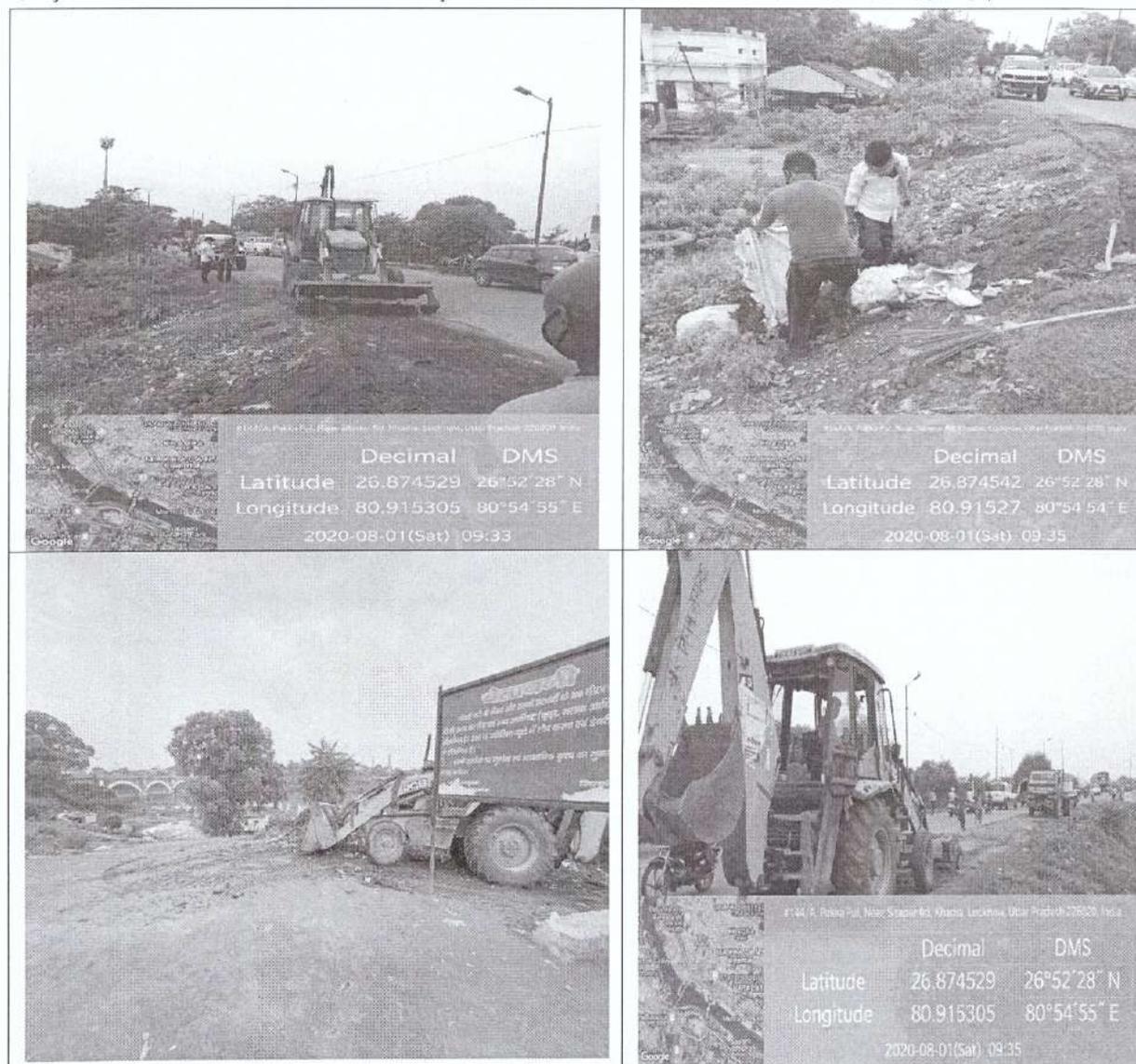
Monitoring Committee, Lucknow.

Sept 30, 2019

Encls: Reports of CPCB

नगर निगम लखनऊ
गोमती नदी एवं उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में विशेष सफाई अभियान

लखनऊ नगर के मध्य से बहने वाली गोमती नदी के तटबन्धों एवं नदी की मुख्य धारा से 100 मीटर की दूरी में एकत्र कूड़ें को हटाये जाने, नागरिकों को जागरूक करने एवं नदी से जलकुम्भी को निकाले जाने हेतु नगर निगम द्वारा दिनांक 05.06.2020, विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस एवं अन्य तिथियों- 21.07.2020 व 29.07.2020 को विशेष सफाई अभियान चलाया गया। इस अभियान में नगर निगम के लगभग 500 सफाईकर्मियों के साथ ही स्किमिंग मशीन, टाटा ऐस वाहनों, हाइवा, जे0सो0बी0, ट्रक एवं फासी मशीन का प्रयोग किया गया। आज दिनांक 01.08.2020 को भी जोन-3 के अन्तर्गत गोमती नदी के किनारे पक्का पुल से खदरा बंधे पर विशेष सफाई अभियान चलाकर लगभग 30 टन कूड़ें का निस्तारण किया गया। नगर निगम द्वारा गोमती नदी की मुख्य धारा से 100 मीटर की दूरी में जिन स्थलों पर नागरिकों द्वारा कूड़ा डाला जाता है, को चिन्हित करते हुए उन्हें समाप्त करने की कार्यवाही की जा रही है एवं उसके स्थान पर पी0सी0टी0एस0 की स्थापना का कार्य कराया जा रहा है।



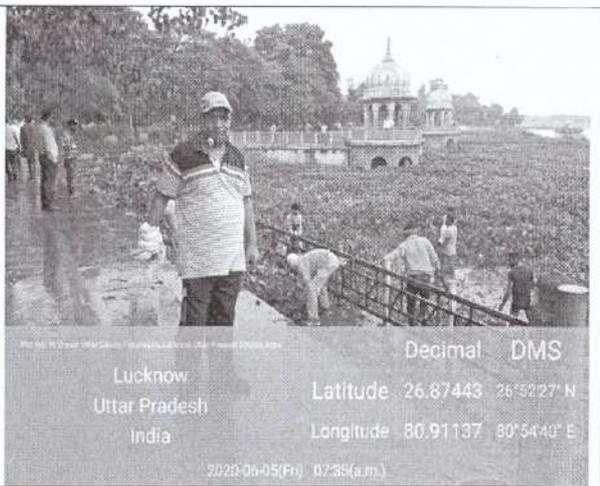
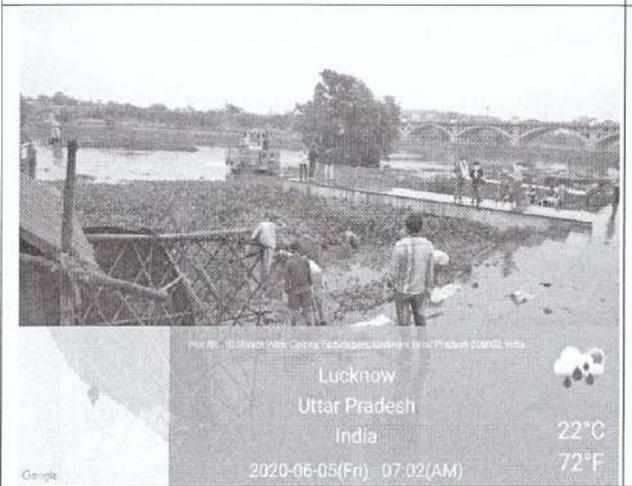
Lucknow Nagar Nigam : GOMTI SAFAI ABHIYAN 05.06.2020



As Organized By Lucknow Nagar Nigam, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India

	Decimal	DMS
Lucknow	Latitude	26.874723 26°52'29" N
Uttar Pradesh	Longitude	80.911036 80°54'39" E
India		

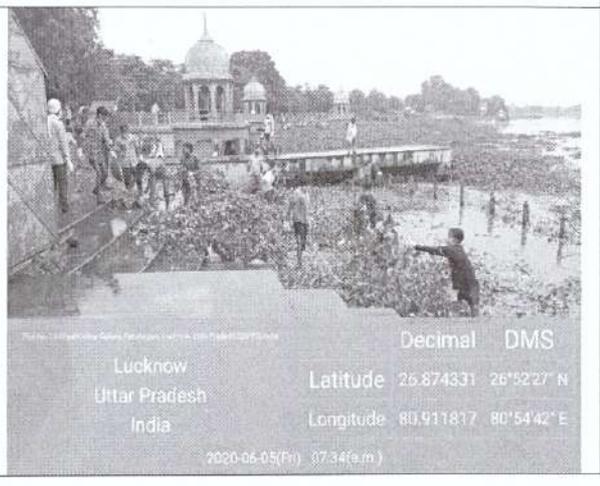
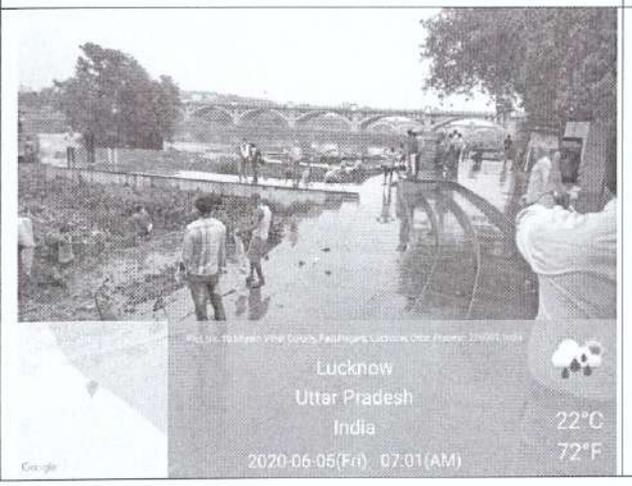
2020-06-05(Fri) 07:37(a.m.)



As Organized By Lucknow Nagar Nigam, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India

	Decimal	DMS
Lucknow	Latitude	26.87443 26°52'27" N
Uttar Pradesh	Longitude	80.91137 80°54'40" E
India		

2020-06-05(Fri) 07:35(a.m.)

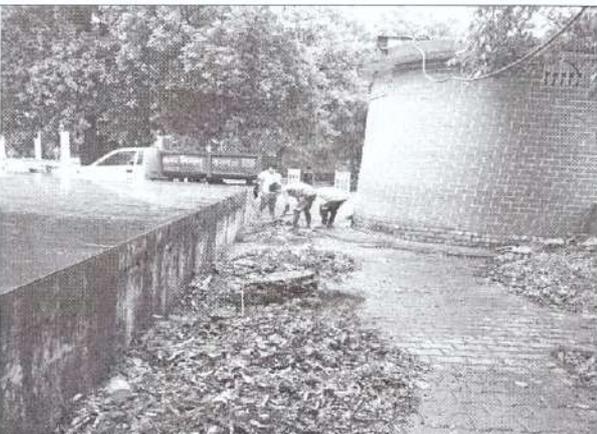


As Organized By Lucknow Nagar Nigam, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India

	Decimal	DMS
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Uttar Pradesh	Longitude	80.911817 80°54'42" E
India		

2020-06-05(Fri) 07:34(a.m.)

Safai abhiyan NEAR Gulala Ghat and Kudiya Ghat – 21.07.2020



Bhulanath Rd, Huzurkhabad, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh 226583, India

Lucknow
Uttar Pradesh
India

26°C
79°F

2020-07-21(Tue) 09:10(AM)



Bhulanath Rd, Huzurkhabad, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh 226583, India

Lucknow
Uttar Pradesh
India

26°C
79°F

2020-07-21(Tue) 09:11(AM)



Questionnaire for Inspection
[O.A. 673 of 2018]

1) Objective: To check the status of drains in the polluted stretch of Saharampur to Ghaziabad

S.No	Name & location of the drain	Type of Drain (Sewage-1; Industrial-2; Mixed-3)	Current Status (Tapped-1; Untapped-2)	If tapped, then is tapped properly (Yes-1; No-2)	If untapped, then any interim measure taken (Yes-1; No-2)	Remarks
1	Ramala.Drain, Baghpat	3	2	2	2	
2	Sardhana.Drain Meerut	3	2	2	2	
3	Kinaumi.Drain, Meerut	2	2	2	2	

Rajesh Chandra
(JRF)H. B. M.
A.S.O.

A.P.R.

c/s
R.O. 30/6/2020

2) Objective: To check the present status of STPs/CETPs in the polluted stretch of Saharanpur to Ghaziabad
 a) *STPs/CETPs already established*

S.No.	Details of STP/CETP (Name, Location)	Operational Status (Working- 1; Not working- 2)	Date of Installation (dd/mm/yy)	Date of last maintenance (dd/mm/yy)	Capacity (in ML/D)	Utilisation (in ML/D)	Meeting desired parameters (Yes-1; No-2)	Remarks
- Note :- There is no STPs/CETPs installed in the catchment area of Hindon river in the jurisdiction of RO Office, Meerut								

(SRF)

Asst. SRF

SRF

30/6/2022 RO

**Regional Office, Saharanpur
Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board,**

Questionnaire for Inspection
[O.A. 673 of 2018]

Revised

1) Objective: To check the status of drains in the polluted stretch of Saharanpur to Ghaziabad (District Saharanpur)

S.No	Name & location of the drain	Type of Drain (Sewage-1; Industrial-2; Mixed-3)	Current Status (Tapped-1; Untapped-2)	If tapped, then is tapped properly (Yes-1; No-2)	If untapped, then any interim measure taken (Yes-1; No-2)	Remarks
1.	Dhamola 29°42'18.6"N 77°33'41.6"E	3	2	N/A	1	Bio Remediation and Phyto Remediation work is being in progress
2.	Star Paper Mill Drain 29°55'27.47"N 77°35'25.66"E	2	2	N/A	1	ETP installed for industrial effluent
3.	Bajaj Sugar Drain 29°46'25.3"N 77°34'36.3"E	3	2	N/A	2	ETP installed for industrial effluent
4.	Daya Sugar Drain 29°57'58.53"N 77°39'12.60"E	2	2	N/A	1	ETP installed for industrial effluent
5.	Naagdehi Drain 29°56'34.3"N 77°36'17.3"E	3	2	N/A	2	ETP installed for industrial effluent
6.	Thaska Drain 29°40'51.2"N 77°26'44.5"E	3	2	N/A	2	ETP installed for industrial effluent
7.	Badhai Khurd 29°30'15.7"N 77°39'31.3"E	3	2	N/A	2	ETP installed for industrial effluent

98


S/P
A/C

Annexure-10

2) Objective: To check the present status of STPs/CETPs in the polluted stretch of Saharanpur to Ghaziabad
a) STPs/CETPs already established

S.No.	Details of STP/CETP (Name, Location)	Operational Status (Working- 1; Not working- 2)	Date of Installation (dd/mm/yy)	Date of last maintenance (dd/mm/yy)	Capacity (in MLD)	Utilisation (in MLD)	Meeting desired parameters (Yes-1; No-2)	Remarks
1	38MLD STP, Nagar Nigam, Malhipur Road, Saharanpur	1	1998	25-05-2020 18-06-2020	38 MLD	Discharge in surface water body	yes	93.65 MLD STP is Proposed

b) To review the status of STPs/CETPs where work has started or is expected to start

S.No.	Name & Location of STP/CETP	Capacity	Date of work commencement (dd/mm/yy)	Target date for completion (dd/mm/yy)	Current status (in detail)	Amount Of DPR	Approved-1/ Not Approved-2	Remarks
1	STP Saharanpur	90.0	-	-	DPR Prepared	76747.77Lac	2	DPR Sent to NMCG for Approval
2	STP Deoband	15 MLD	-	-	DPR Prepared	11525.54 Lac	2	DPR Sent to NMCG for Approval


S. J. P. O.

Questionnaire for Inspection
[O.A. 673 of 2018]

1) Objective: To check the status of drains in the polluted stretch of Saharanpur to Ghaziabad

S.No	Name & location of the drain	Type of Drain (Sewage-1; Industrial-2; Mixed-3)	Current Status (Tapped-1; Untapped-2)	If tapped, then is tapped properly (Yes-1;No-2)	If untapped, then any interim measure taken (Yes-1;No-2)	Remarks
1	Nyajipura Drain Muzaffarnagar	1	2		2	
2	Laddawala Drain Muzaffarnagar	1	2		2	
3	Shamli Road Drain Muzaffarnagar	1	2		2	
4	Khaddarwala Drain Muzaffarnagar	1	2		2	
5	Krishnapuri Drain Muzaffarnagar	1	2		2	
6	Sujru Drain Muzaffarnagar	1	2		2	
7	Sahawli Drain Muzaffarnagar	1	2		2	
8	Nai Basti Khalapar Drain Muzaffarnagar	1	2		2	
9	Titawi Drain Muzaffarnagar	3	2		2	
10	Dhanhera Drain Muzaffarnagar	3	2		2	
11	Mansurpur Drain Muzaffarnagar	3	2		2	
12	Sikka Drain Shamli	3	2		2	
13	Shamli Drain Shamli	3	2		2	

2)Objective: To check the present status of STPs/CETPs in the polluted stretch of Saharanpur to Ghaziabad

a) STPs/CETPs already established

S.No.	Details of STP/CETP (Name, Location)	Operational Status (Working-1;Not working-2)	Date of Installation (dd/mm/yy)	Date of last maintenance (dd/mm/yy)	Capacity (in MLD)	Utilisation (in MLD)	Meeting desired parameters (Yes-1;No-2)	Remarks
1	WSP STP, Kidwai Nagar, Muzaffarnagar	1	2002	--	32.5	2	1	Maintained by VA tech Wabag Ltd, Chennai

b) To review the status of STPs/CETPs where work has started or is expected to start

S.No.	Name & Location of STP/CETP	Capacity	Date of work commencement (dd/mm/yy)	Target date for completion (dd/mm/yy)	Current status (in detail)	Amount Of DPR	Approved-1/ Not Approved-2	Remarks
1	Sahawli Village, Muzaffarnagar Dist	22	04.10.2020	03.10.2022	BEP Review in progress.	INR 117.74 Cr	1	
2	Kidwai Nagar, Muzaffarnagar Dist	32.5	04.10.2020	03.10.2022	BEP Review in progress.		1	
3	ShamshaanGhat Road, Budhana Town, Muzaffarnagar Dist	10	04.10.2020	03.10.2022	BEP Review in progress.		1	

Status of Drains- Ghaziabad

S. No.	Name of River	District	Name of ULBs	Name of Drain	Flow of Drain (MLD) *	Tapped/ Untapped/ Partially Tapped	Quality of Drain
1	Hindon	Ghaziabad	Nagar pallika parishad, Loni	Jawali Drain	1.5MLD	Untapped	Industrial
2	Hindon	Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam	Hindonvihar Drain	2.50MLD	Untapped	Domestic
3	Hindon	Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam	kailabhata road drain	18.33MLD	Untapped	Mixed
4	Hindon	Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam	Arthala Drain	2MLD	Untapped	Industrial
5	Hindon	Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam	Indirapuram Drain	123MLD	Untapped	Mixed
6	Hindon	Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam	PratapVihar Drain	40MLD	Untapped	Domestic
7	Hindon	Ghaziabad	Nagar Panchayat, Dasna	Dasna Drain	56MLD	Untapped	Mixed
8	Hindon	Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam	Karedha Drain	7MLD	Untapped	Mixed
9	Hindon	Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam	Sahibabad Drain	34 MLD (AFTER TAPPING)	Partially Tapped	Mixed
10	Kali (East)	Hapur	HPDA	Hapur Drain	30-35 MLD	Untapped	Mixed
11	Kali (East)	Hapur	HPDA	Hapur Drain - 1 (City Drain)	2-3 MLD	Untapped	Domestic
12	Hindon	Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam	City Forest Drain	2 MLD	Untapped	Domestic
13	Hindon	Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam	Kailabhata Drain	18.33 MLD	Untapped	Domestic
14	Hindon	Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam	Nanadgram Drain	30 MLD	Untapped	Domestic
15	Hindon	Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam	Rahul Vihar Drain	7 MLD	Untapped	Domestic

Status of Sewage Treatment Plant along the 12 Critically Polluted River Stretches

S . N o .	N a m e o f R i v e r	N a m e o f P o l u t i n g R i v e r S t r e t c h e s	STP Status				P r e s e n t S t a t u s	A c t i o 	EC imposed/Show Cause for EC		
			N a m e o f D i s t r i c t	N a m e o f S T P	C a p a c i t y (M L D)	A c h i e v i n g (Y e s / N o			E C i m p o s e d	S h o w C a u s e f o r E C	EC Recovered
1	H I N D O N	S a h a r a n p u r T o G h a z i a b a d	G h a z i a b a d	74MLD , I n d i r a p u r a m, G h a z i a b a d	7 4	No	O p e r a t i o n a l	3600 000			
2			G h a z i a b a d	56 MLD, T r a n s H i n d o n, I n d i r a p u r a m, G h a z i a b a d	5 6	No	O p e r a t i o n a l	3562 500 (P e r i o d 14.0 1.20 19- 14.0 7.20 19) + 2737 500 (P e r i o d 15.0 7.20 19- 07.1 2.20 19)	6 3 0 0 0		
3			G h a z i a b a d	56 MLD, I n d i r a p u r a m, G h a z i a	5 6	Yes	O p e r a t i o n a l				

			bad						
4	Gh azi ab ad	56 MLD, Dudah aida Vijay Nagar Ghazia bad	5 6	Yes	Op era tio nal	2137 500			
5	Gh azi ab ad	70 MLD Dudah aida Vijay Nagar Ghazia bad	7 0	No	Op era tio nal	3562 500	3 5 6 2 5 0 0		
6	Gh azi ab ad	56 MLD, Govind puram , Ghazia bad	5 6	Yes	Op era tio nal				
7	Gh azi ab ad	56 MLD, Morty, Ghazia bad	5 6	Yes	Op era tio nal				
8	Gh azi ab ad	30 MLD Sadull abad, Loni	3 0	No	No n- Op era tio nal	3562 500	3 5 6 2 5 0 0		
9	Gh azi ab ad	56 MLD, Bapud ham Ghazia bad (Irriga tion Purpos e)	5 6	Yes	Op era tio nal				

Total No of STPs

9

Achieving at present	5
Not Achieving at present	4

Tamsa River Rejuvenation

(Journey of its renovation)

District-AYODHYA, Uttar Pradesh

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TOPIC- Rejuvenation of Tamsa River

ABSTRACT- Water is the source of life. It covers 70% of the Earth. But only a small portion of this precious natural resource is fit for human consumption. Out of the earth's total water 97% is stored in oceans which are not fit for human consumption. The further 3% is stored in various sources like rivers, lakes, and under-ground aquifers.

In the same context, in district Ayodhya there is a river named "Tamsa" which needed thorough survival and rejuvenation.



It is said that Tamsa is that very holy river on the banks of which Lord Rama spend his first night while going on his 14 years of exile.

^^izFke okl relk Hk;ks nwlj lqjlfj rhj^^

INTRODUCTION- Tamsa river makes its way through 10 blocks and 77 gram panchayats of Ayodhya. Tamsa river which flows from mid of district Ayodhya is an important river between Saryu and Gomti rivers. Its total length is 151 KM that has been restored and revived. From its rejuvenation and restoration there is visible increase in ground water level, agricultural productivity and ecological balance is also maintained.



NEED AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY- Rehabilitation and restoration of Tamsa was essential to ensure continuous and clean water flow. There was the need to ensure free and incessant flow of water into the river. Our vision was to scale up the inspiring body of work to develop a collective approach to Tamsa rejuvenation that focused on addressing the needs of the entire ecosystem.

OBJECTIVES- The objective of this project is as-

1. Rejuvenation and restotation of a mythological river
2. To ensure abatement of pollution from the river
3. To increase the water level
4. To ensure environmentally sustainable development
5. For water conservation and water harvesting
6. Disaster protection
7. Incessant flow of water
8. Increase in agricultural productivity

DATA COLLECTION- The information related to the chainage-wise length of the river, breadth and depth of the river was collected from Irrigation department. Aso information related to the number of gram panchayats and blocks through which Tamsa river flows was also collected from Irrigation department. Information related to origin and egress of river in Ayodhya district was also cleared from Irrigation department.

A team of 66 technical assistants, 10 Assistant Engineers and 3 Executive Engineers (namely ExEn irrigation, flood control, minor irrigation) was made and survey was conducted to collect all the data before the start of work. Maps were made chainage wise.

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DATA ANALYSIS- *The restoration process started simultaneously in all the 10 blocks. The river bed was de-silted and deepened by 1.5-2 meters. Various works that has been on this Tamsa Rejuvenation Project is as –*

1- *Reviving the river – Total 151 Km river has been revived. Complete labor cost of this project has been met by MGNREGA. There were various places which had become completely on point zero level. And farmers used to do farming there. Several places were there where only large shrubs were grown. So, rejuvenation was done of the complete length of Tamsa which is 151 km.*



2- *Plantation – Plantation has been done after the restoration process. Total of 2,00,000 plants have been planted in which approx 1,23,000 trees have been planted by MGNREGA and approx 75,000 plants have been planted by forest department.*



- 3- Drains connected to Tamsa have been revived – Gram Panchayats which are under 5 km radius of Tamsa river the drains situated there which directly flow to the Tamsa have been revived, desilted and restored.



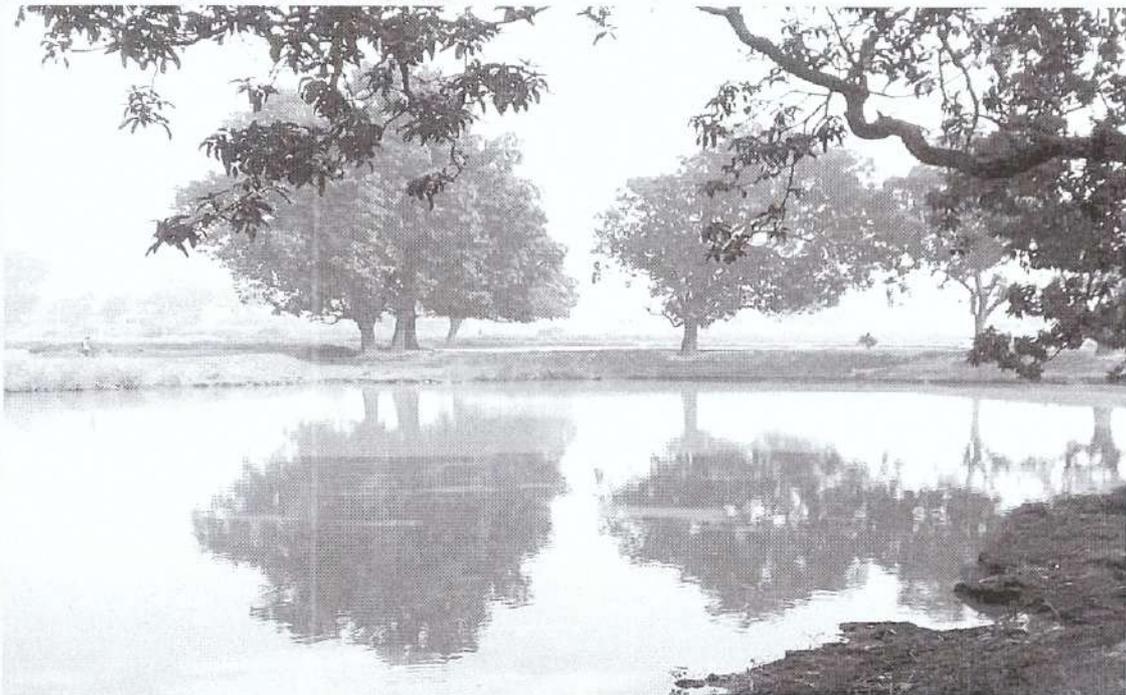
- 4- Pollution abatement-Big iron nets have been put on the drains so that polluted material does not flow along with the drain to Tamsa and thus do not makes the river polluted. Polythene have been banned in all the nearby

gram panchayats. Pollution has also been restricted by encouraging social cohesion and bonding.

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5- Ponds in the catchment area have been restored / renovated. Also 108 ponds that existed in the catchment area and nearby places have been renovated so as to increase the water level.



Total number of Ponds renovated - 108

Total number of drains restored - 103

So total of 211 numbers of structures are made in the catchment area of River Tamsa.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

11)

1. *Flowing River – The People confided that the river was completely dry during the summer months before the project completed. In other words a dry seasonal stream has been revived and water is available through the year as a permanent storage now. The increased water storage in the river has helped recharge many wells and other water harvesting structures.*



2. *Water Conservation – People are now able to satisfy that drinking water needs. Though still not fully free of the dependence on the drinking water source. The villagers are confident that in the next summer the water stress will not be as severe as was the case before taking up of the project.*



3. *Agriculture Productivity – There is also evidence of improved moisture region from good growth of grass and fodder in the adjacent areas. There will surely be positive impact on agricultural productivity. The de-silted soil*

from the river bed, spread on the farmers' fields has improved soil fertility and crop productivity.

There is a clear indication that farmers now feel assured about the sustainability of water availability.



4. Keeping the cultured heritage intact – As stated earlier Tamsa river is a mythological river, mention of which is also there in "RamcharitaManas". So while the work of river restoration is done, also specific work on development of "Ashramas" and "Ghats" will be started soon, so as to keep intact a cultural heritage of "TretaYug".



"प्रथम वास तमसा भयो दूसर सुरसरि तीर"

5. *Improvement aesthetics of environment – River restoration has improved the aesthetics of the environment by restoring natural landscape features and benefitting the associated flora and fauna, creating nicer surrounding.*



6. *Problem of water logging solved- The areas besides Tamsa River where water logging problem was there, has been solved after the rejuvenation of Tamsa and also the drains connected to Tamsa.*



7. *Restored natural functions- Tamsa restoration has contributed to biodiversity by restoring ecosystems and ecosystem processes that are heavily modified. Physical restoration work includes re-meandering (i.e. bringing back the natural curves of a natural river), creating green- natural river banks where previously encase in mud, concrete and shrubs.*



8. *River catchment planning- River catchment planning is the management of the water resources, ecology and pollution to preserve and enhance the quality of water and river by bringing together partners to find the best ways to manage river. It is framework for assessing the potential for improvement and identifying areas in need of restoration on a catchment. For instance, catchment planning improved the ecological status of Tamsa and also provided solutions for sustainable flood alleviation issues where properties are at risk.*



9. *Flood and soil erosion control- Due to the riverbank erosion and the channel migration, the Tamsa river had lost huge area of its land area, and in some areas it was completely flood prone. So after the restoration work has been done both of these major problems of flood and soil erosion have been solved.*



10. *Increase in ground water level and irrigation area- Groundwater aquifers provides an important 'insurance' against climate variability. Due to availability of water in the river there is significant increase in both groundwater storage and net groundwater contribution to the river. Various drains that are connected to Tamsa pass through the field areas. And when water started flowing through these drains, the adjacent land area is also being converted into more irrigated area.*

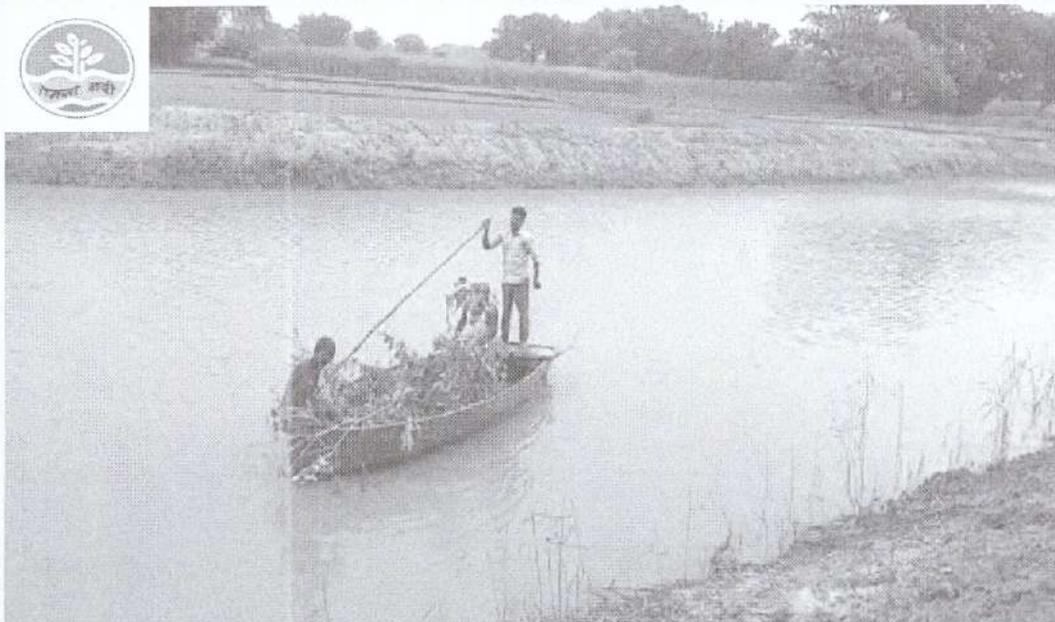


11. *Health value of waterways to the population- Pollution of water sources is a problem that affects health. Contamination of water from human activities has serious consequences. Not only does it cause environmental degradation and destruction of the ecosystem, it also affects the quality of water and air. Pathogens in stagnant water cause water borne illnesses and pollutants in the ground affect drinking water. When Tamsa was cleaned up and restored, healthy river equated to salubrious surroundings that in turn affected the wellbeing of people.*



SUMMARY-- Clean water adds value benefitting surrounding communities. River restoration helps support the biodiversity in several ways, including upstream wetland restoration and managed realignment helps in increased water storage, planting of riparian and other trees will provide shade and reduce water temperature and the removal of obstructions increased connectivity.

Taking care of rivers is vital in the preservation of the ecological systems and the environment. The gains of restoration and maintaining a river is enormous. Apart from a balanced ecosystem, communities also enjoy being outdoors contributing to their physical health. In addition, social contacts are fostered that enhance mental health and overall well being.



नदियों के जीर्णोद्धार हेतु जनपद स्तर पर कराये गये कार्यों से सम्बन्धित संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी (एक दृष्टि में)

जनपद शामिल

कृष्णी नदी जनपद सहारनपुर के कृष्णी नवादा से निकलकर जनपद शामिल में ग्राम चन्देनामाल, विकास खण्ड थानाभवन में प्रवेश करती है, जिसकी जनपद में कुल लम्बाई 68.40 किमी० है। यह जनपद के विकास खण्ड थानाभवन/विकास खण्ड शामिल/नगर पंचायत बनत/विकास खण्ड कांघला से होते हुए जनपद बागपत के बरनावा में हिण्डन नदी में मिल जाती है। यह हिण्डन की सहायक नदी है। लगभग 35-40 वर्ष पूर्व इस नदी का पानी पीने योग्य था, किन्तु कालान्तर में इस नदी का जल अत्याधिक प्रदूषित हो गया तथा नदी का मूल स्वरूप एक नाले के रूप में परिवर्तित हो गया। माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी की प्रेरणा से प्रदेश की विलुप्त एवं प्रदूषित नदियों के जीर्णोद्धार के कार्य प्रारम्भ किये गये, जिसके क्रम में माननीय श्री सुरेश राणा जी, मंत्री गन्ना विकास एवं चीनी मिलों के द्वारा जनपद में नदी के प्रवेश द्वार ग्राम चन्देनामाल में नदी के जीर्णोद्धार कार्य का शुभारम्भ दिनांक 23 फरवरी 2020 को समारोह पूर्वक किया गया। मण्डलायुक्त, सहारनपुर मण्डल, सहारनपुर श्री संजय कुमार द्वारा अपने कुशल मार्गनिर्देशन में कृष्णी नदी के जीर्णोद्धार कार्य हेतु निरंतर बहुमूल्य सुझाव दिये जाते रहे। जिलाधिकारी शामिली सुश्री सरजीत कौर के कुशल नैतृत्व में इस कार्य को गति प्रदान किया, जिसके मूर्तरूप दिलाने के लिये मुख्य विकास अधिकारी शामिली श्री शम्भूनाथ तिवारी द्वारा अपनी पूरी टीम के साथ योजनाबद्ध तरीके से कृष्णी नदी के जीर्णोद्धार का कार्य कराया जा रहा है।

कृष्णी नदी के दोनो तटबन्धों को मिलाकर जनपद की कुल 25 ग्राम पंचायतें आच्छादित है तथा नगर पंचायत बनत की सीमा में भी नदी प्रवाहित होती है। जनपद की 05 नगरीय निकायों की जल निकासी प्रणाली का माध्यम भी कृष्णी नदी ही है। कृष्णी नदी के जीर्णोद्धार के लिए पृथक से कोई बजट आवंटित नहीं हुआ है। स्थानीय स्तर पर ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा राज्य वित्त/केंद्रीय वित्त एवं मनरेगा योजनान्तर्गत जीर्णोद्धार का कार्य कराया जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा भी राज्य वित्त की धनराशि से जल निकास प्रणाली से प्रवाहित होने वाले प्रदूषित जल को परीष्कृत करने के लिए विभिन्न परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गयी है, जिनमें वर्तमान में 17 ग्राम पंचायतों में कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया गया है एवं 08 में कार्य प्रगति पर है। कृष्णी नदी के जीर्णोद्धार के साथ-साथ इसके आस-पास के ग्रामों में खेल के मैदान /तालाब एवं फाइटोरिमिडिएशन पॉण्ड का निर्माण भी प्रस्तावित है। इस प्रकार नदी की जल ग्रहण क्षमता में एवं भूगर्भ जल के रिचार्ज में भी वृद्धि होगी।

किए गए कार्य का विवरण :-

- ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में नदी की लम्बाई तीन विकास खण्डों की 25 ग्राम पंचायतों में 63.35 किमी० है, जिसके सापेक्ष 17 ग्राम पंचायतों में 49.3 किमी० में कार्य पूर्ण करा दिया गया है।
- अवशेष कार्य का विवरण :-
- शेष 08 ग्राम पंचायतों में 14.05 किमी० में कार्य प्रगति पर है, जिसे दिसम्बर, 2020 तक पूरा कर लिया जाएगा।
- बनत नगर पंचायत में 4.8 किमी० लम्बाई में कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया है।

बजट की व्यवस्था :-

- नदी के जीर्णोद्धार के लिए अलग से कोई बजट आवंटित नहीं है।
- ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा राज्य वित्त/वित्त आयोग तथा मनरेगा से 370.53 लाख रू० की कार्ययोजना बनाई गई है, जिसमें राज्य वित्त/वित्त आयोग का 322.96 लाख रू० तथा मनरेगा से 47.57 लाख रू० परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है।
- नदी के जीर्णोद्धार पर अब तक कुल 101.89 लाख रू० व्यय किया गया है, जिसमें राज्य वित्त/वित्त आयोग से 97.93 लाख रू० तथा मनरेगा से 3.96 लाख रू० व्यय किया गया है।
- नगर पंचायत जलालाबाद, थानाभवन, बनत, एलम तथा नगर पालिका शामिल द्वारा 221.48 लाख रू० की कार्ययोजना बनाकर बोर्ड से स्वीकृति ले ली गई है। इस कार्ययोजना में स्थानीय निकायों से नदी में गिरने वाले नालों की सफाई का कार्य लिया गया है।

भविष्य की रूपरेखा :-

- कृष्णी नदी को पूर्ण रूप से निर्मल एवं अवरल बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्ययोजना बनायी गयी है, जिस पर कार्य किया जाना है—
 - 1- लगभग 40000 पौधों का रोपण जिसमें फाइकस एवं बांस प्रजाति के पौधे लगाए जाएंगे।
 - 2- नदी के किनारे उपलब्ध भूमि पर तीन खेल मैदान/पार्क बनाए जाने हैं।
 - 3- नदी में गिरने वाले नालों की संख्या 38 है, जिसमें स्थल की उपलब्धता के आधार पर फाइटोरेमिडियेशन पॉण्ड बनाने की कार्ययोजना ली गई है।

जनपद मुजफ्फरनगर

हिण्डन नदी शिवालिक की पहाडियों में कालूवाला के पास जनपद सहारनपुर उत्तर प्रदेश से निकलकर ग्राम तिलवाडा / मोमनाथल जनपद गौतमबुद्धनगर उत्तर प्रदेश में जाकर यमुना में विलय हो जाती है। हिण्डन नदी की लम्बाई 355 कि०मी० है एवं कुल कैचमेन्ट एरिया 7083 वर्ग कि०मी० है। हिण्डन नदी का अधिकतम डिस्चार्ज 42000 क्यूसेक है। जनपद मुजफ्फरनगर में हिण्डन नदी विकास खण्ड चरथावल से प्रारम्भ होकर विकास खण्ड शाहपुर, बघरा एवं बुढाना तक कुल लम्बाई 76.00 कि०मी० है। जनपद में हिण्डन नदी में गिरने वाली एक मात्र सहायक नदी काली (पश्चिम) है।

जनपद मुजफ्फरनगर की सीमा के अन्तर्गत हिण्डन नदी के दायें किनारे पर 29 ग्राम पंचायत व बायें किनारे पर 22 ग्राम पंचायत स्थित है।

काली नदी (पश्चिम) जनपद में पुरकाजी विकास खण्ड के सिम्भालकी ग्राम पंचायत से प्रारम्भ होकर विकास खण्ड सदर, चरथावल, खतौली एवं विकास खण्ड बुढाना के गाँव अटाली / नगवा जनपद मुजफ्फरनगर उत्तर प्रदेश में हिण्डन नदी में विलय हो जाती है। इस नदी की कुल लम्बाई 145 कि०मी० है एवं कुल कैचमेन्ट एरिया 80000 हैक्टेयर है काली नदी का अधिकतम डिस्चार्ज 25000 क्यूसेक है। जनपद मुजफ्फरनगर के अन्तर्गत काली नदी की कुल लम्बाई 64.00 कि०मी० है।

जनपद मुजफ्फरनगर की सीमा के अन्तर्गत काली नदी (पश्चिम) के दायें किनारे पर 22 ग्राम पंचायत व बायें किनारे पर 26 ग्राम पंचायत स्थित है।

काली नदी में कराये गये कार्यों का विवरण

क्र०सं०	विवरण	कुल लक्ष्य	पूर्ति	अवशेष
1	तटबन्द	128 कि०मी० (दोनो तटबन्दो पर)	96.176 कि०मी०	31.824 कि०मी०
2	नेडेप (वसपक) जम डंदहउमदज)	96	80	16
3	शोक पिट (रमुनपक) जम डंदहउमदज)	480	168	312
4	आदर्श तालाब	48	43	5
5	खेल के मैदान	48	19	29
6	रेन वाटर हारवेस्टिंग (जमत तबीतहम)	48	20	28
7	प्लानटेशन	छ।	96000	
8	जैविक कूड़ा संग्रह केन्द्र (वनउचपदह ळतवनदक)	96	53	9
9	प्लास्टिक संग्रह केन्द्र	48	22	26
10	वाटर मैनेजमेन्ट कमेटी	48	48	0
11	सार्वजनिक शौचालयों	48	42 (निर्माणाधीन)	6

हिण्डन नदी में कराये गये कार्यों का विवरण

क्र०सं०	विवरण	कुल लक्ष्य 152 कि०मी० (दोनो तटबन्दो पर)	पूर्ति 14.50 कि०मी०	अवशेष 137.50 कि०मी०
1	तटबन्द			
2	नेडेप (बसपक जम डंदहउमदज)	104	66	38
3	शोक पिट (स्मुनपक जम डंदहउमदज)	520	439	81
4	आदर्श तालाब	52	39	13
5	खेल के मैदान	52	09	43
6	रेन वाटर हारवेस्टिंग (जमत तयीतहम)	52	45	07
7	प्लानटेशन	छ।	76113	
8	जैविक कूड़ा संग्रह केन्द्र (वनउपदह ळतवनदक)	104	39	65
9	प्लास्टिक संग्रह केन्द्र	52	12	40
10	वाटर मैनेजमेन्ट कमेटी	52	52	0
11	सार्वजनिक शौचालयों	52	47 (निर्गोणधीन)	05

काली नदी एवं हिण्डन नदी हेतु बजट की व्यवस्था :-

- जनपद में काली नदी एवं हिण्डन नदी के किनारे तटबन्ध का कार्य मनरेगा से किया जा रहा है। जिसमें दोनो नदियों में दोनो तटबन्धो पर कुल 110.67 कि०मी० क कार्य किया जा चुका है जिसमें 123.466 करोड रुपये खर्च हुये है तथा जिसमें 58793 कार्य दिवस सृजित किये गये।
- खेल के मैदान एवं तालाबो का सौन्दर्यीकरण एव जीर्णोद्धार का कार्य मनरेगा योजनान्तर्गत किया जा रहा है।
- शोक पिट, नेडेप, आदर्श तालाब, आदर्श खेल के मैदान, जैविक कूड़ा संग्रह केन्द्र, प्लास्टिक संग्रह केन्द्र, शौचालयों का निर्माण करके नदी किनारे सौन्दर्य वृद्धि किया जा रहे है।
- जैविक कूड़ा संग्रह केन्द्र, रेन वाटर हारवेस्टिंग, जैविक कूड़ा संग्रह केन्द्र, शौचालयों का निर्माण करके नदी किनारे सौन्दर्य वृद्धि किया जा रहे है।

काली नदी एवं हिण्डन नदी के जीर्णोद्धार हेतु भावी कार्य योजना :-

- 1 काली एवं हिण्डन नदी के दोनों तरफ अवशेष तटबन्ध को मनरेगा योजनान्तर्गत पूर्ण कराना
- 2 प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में वसपक जम डंदंहमउमदज एवं स्मुनपक जम डंदंहमउमदज के तहत प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में अवशेष 10-10 शोक पिट एवं 10-10 नाडेप के साथ-साथ कनउचपदह छतवनदक केंद्र, प्लास्टिक संग्रह केंद्र बनाना
- 3 काली एवं हिण्डन नदी के प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में कम से कम एक आदर्श तालाब का सौन्दर्यकरण एवं जीर्णोद्धार कराना
- 4 प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में एक आदर्श खेल का मैदान तैयार कराना
- 5 काली एवं हिण्डन नदी के तटबन्धों के दोनों तरफ जनसहयोग से वृक्षारोपण कराना
- 6 काली एवं हिण्डन नदी में गिरने वाले प्रदूषित नालों की सफाई कराना जनपद मु०नगर में नाला एवं उसके सहायक नालों 35 कि०मी० की सफाई करायी जा रही है
- 7 मुजफ्फरनगर में स्थित उद्योगिक इकाईयों की सतत निगरानी कर दूषित करने वाली इकाईयों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करना ताकि प्रदूषित पानी नालों के माध्यम से नदी में न डाल पाये
- 8 काली नदी में मौजूद प्लास्टिक कचरा एवं अन्य कचरे को मशीन के द्वारा साफ कर बाहर निकालने की योजना
- 9 मुजफ्फरनगर जनपद में नगरपालिका से एक अतिरिक्त एस०टी०पी० एवं बुढाना में एस०टी०पी० स्थापित कराना

जनपद— सहारनपुर

हिण्डन, काली एवं कृष्णा नदी का संक्षिप्त विवरण

- कालूवाला खोल अर्थात् हिण्डन नदी का उद्गम स्थल सहारनपुर जनपद के उत्तर में स्थित शिवालिक पर्वत माला की तलहेटी में स्थित ग्राम पुरका का टाण्डा माना जाता रहा है लेकिन ब्रिटिश गजेटियर व सेटलाइट मैपिंग के अनुसार हिण्डन नदी का उद्गम स्थल सहारनपुर जनपद के मुजफ्फराबाद ब्लाक स्थित शिवालिक पहाड़ियों के ढलान पर कालूवाला पास दर्ज है।
- इस नदी की कुल लम्बाई 355 कि०मी० है।
- जनपद सहारनपुर में हिण्डन नदी कुल 91 कि०मी० लम्बी है जो कि विकास खण्ड मुजफ्फराबाद, पुवारको, बलियाखेड़ी, रामपुर मनिहारन एवं नानौता से होकर गुजरती है।
- हिण्डन नदी की मुख्य सहायक नदी काली नदी जनपद में कुल 19 कि०मी० तथा कृष्णा नदी जनपद में कुल 20 कि०मी० है।
- जनपद सहारनपुर में इस नदी की मुख्य सहायक नदियाँ चाचाराव, नागदेव, पौवधोई एवं ढमोला नदी है। हिण्डन नदी वर्षा पर आधारित नदी है।
- वर्षाकाल में इस नदी में कैचमेन्ट के कारण बाढ की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है।
- जनपद सहारनपुर में कुल 26 चालू औद्योगिक इकाईयों का उत्प्रवाह हिण्डन एवं उसकी सहायक नदियों में डाला जा रहा है।

हिण्डन, काली एवं कृष्णा नदी के जीर्णोद्धार हेतु अर्न्तविभागीय समन्वय से कराये गये मुख्य कार्य

- जनपद में नदी के तट पर पडने वाली समस्त ग्राम पंचायतों में समितियों का गठन कर लिया गया है।
- तहसील बेहट, सदर एवं रामपुर मनिहारन क्षेत्र में 73 कि०मी० तक हिण्डन नदी अतिक्रमण मुक्त करा ली गयी है।
- नदी के दोनों तटबन्धो पर चिन्हांकन कराकर वृहद् वक्षारोपण कार्य मनरेगा, पंचायती राज विभाग, वन विभाग से कराया गया है।

- हिण्डन नदी के उदगम स्थल पुरका टाण्डा पर जल एकत्रित करने हेतु 04 बाधियों का निर्माण किया गया है।
- जनपद सहरनपुर के शहरी भाग में बहने वाली पॉवघोई नदी उदगम स्थल शंकलापुरी एवं ऐतिहासिक स्थल यादालाल दास का बाड़ा पर नदी के पुनरोद्धार हेतु मिश्रित सौन्दर्यकरण के कार्य एवं उक्त स्थल पर जल की समुचित उपलब्धता हेतु 01 नग चैक डेम एवं सुलभ आवागमन हेतु 01 पैदल पुल का निर्माण कराया गया है।
- ग्राम पंचायतों से समन्वय कर वृहद स्तर पर नदी के दोनों तटबंधों पर सौन्दर्यकरण, ग्राम पंचायत में तालाब का सौन्दर्यकरण करने की योजना पर कार्य किया जा रहा है।

हिण्डन नदी का मुख्य अवशेष कार्य

- हिण्डन नदी देवदन्द तहसील के 18 कि०मी० सीमा के तटबन्धीय सीमा में अतिप्रचण मुक्त अन्य ताइसीलो की तरह माह सिलन्बर व अवट्टर, 2020 तक करा लिया जायेगा।

हिण्डन नदी एवं सहायक नदियों के तट पर कशये गये कार्यों का विवरण

क्र. संख्या	कार्य	लक्ष्य	पूर्ति	अवशेष
1	तटबन्धन	182 कि०मी०	164 कि०मी०	18 पीस
2	नदी किनारे बंधन एवं सफाई	72	41	31
3	सफाई	360	207	153
4	कचरे संग्रहण	35	7	28
5	पुनर्वास कार्य	11		11
6	नदी किनारे सफाई	72		72
7	तटबन्धन	12750	12750	0
8	सौन्दर्यकरण एवं सफाई कार्य	72	72	0
9	नदी किनारे सफाई कार्य	72	72	0
10	नदी किनारे सफाई कार्य	72	72	0
11	ग्राम पंचायतों में सफाई	72	13	59

वित्तीय व्यवस्था

- हिण्डन एवं सहायक नदियों के पुनरूद्धार हेतु अर्न्तविभागीय सहयोग से वित्तीय प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है। अभी तक सिंचाई विभाग, मनरेगा, पंचायत राज विभाग, वनविभाग, प्रदूषण नियंत्रण विभाग के समन्वय से योजनाओं का संचालन किया गया है।

भावी कार्ययोजना

- सांगठनिक रूप से समस्त ग्राम पंचायतों में बैठकों का आयोजन कोविड-19 की महामारी नियन्त्रण के पश्चात किया जायेगा।
- समानान्तर रूप से वातावरण निर्माण की विभिन्न गतिविधियों का स्थानीय स्तर पर आयोजन कोविड-19 की महामारी नियन्त्रण के पश्चात किया जायेगा। वर्तमान में ग्राम पंचायत स्तरीय निगरानी समितियों को लगातार सक्रिय करने हेतु जनपद स्तर से दूरभाषिक सम्पर्क किया जा रहा है।
- समाज की सामुदायिक भागीदारी एवं कृषक समूहों का विशेष अभिमुखीकरण करने का कार्यक्रम कृषि विभाग के सहयोग से आयोजित किया जायेगा। अभिमुखीकरण उपरान्त जैविक समूह का गठन इत्यादि कार्यक्रम संचालित होंगे।
- जनपद सहारनपुर में संचालित 38 एम०एल०डी० के एस०टी०पी० से निस्तारित उत्प्रवाह, जोकि अंततः ढमोला नदी के माध्यम से हिण्डन नदी में मिलता है, का अनुश्रवण कार्य किया जा रहा है। विश्लेषण आख्यानुसार उत्प्रवाह पर्यावरण मानकों के अनुरूप पाया गया। अग्रतर अवशेष घरेलू उत्प्रवाह के शुद्धिकरण हेतु सहारनपुर में 90 एम०एल०डी० एवं देवबन्द में 15 एम०एल०डी० के एस०टी०पी० प्रस्तावित है।
- नदी के तट पर स्थित ग्राम पंचायतों में विशेष जागरूकता अभियान चलाकर एकल प्रयोगी प्लास्टिक मुक्त ग्राम पंचायत बना दिया गया है एकल प्रयोगी प्लास्टिक मुक्त ग्राम पंचायत एवं खुले में शौच मुक्त ग्राम पंचायत बनाये रखने के लिए निरन्तर अभिप्रेरित करने वाली गतिविधियों का आयोजन किया जाता रहेगा।

Success Story- Decision Support Tool for Sustainable Resource Management Planning at Village level:

Currently, natural soil, water and biodiversity conservation efforts are mostly centralized. Central and State groundwater boards, agricultural departments and various surveys collect data at the regional scale and have a top down policy implementation approach. The centralized decision- making practices have a limited reach and impact, being unable to prevent the unabated fall in groundwater level, soil quality degradation towards desertification and losses in biodiversity. To exhibit NGT's idea of each village taking measures to conserve and clean the water of the tributaries, nala and the wetlands locally, Saharanpur's Madh Village has led the way through advanced scientific planning of their Watershed. Saharanpur Nagar Nigam together with Geovale Services, Natural History Research and Conservation Centre and Real Time Renewables, under the Ganga Multi Stakeholder Partnership, have developed a Decision Support System (DSS) Tool for developing effective Sustainable Resources Management Strategy at Gram Sabha/ Nagar Palika level.

The DSS Tool is an innovative multi-vector system to address the natural resource conservation needs for a decentralized micro-watershed management. The tool develops GIS and Remote-sensing based resource (Water and Forests) management planning at a micro watershed level and can be scaled up to cover the entire basin.

The Tool develops a detailed micro watershed profile by gathering and collating crucial information using geospatial technology along with secondary data. Based on the analysis of this micro-watershed profile, it delivers the following to the decision-maker:

- A detailed priority-based implementation plan for conservation and management of natural resources in the sub- watershed, including groundwater, soil moisture, soil quality and biodiversity.
- Recommendations on Location, Design and Impact of effective groundwater conservation structures in the area.
- Recommendation on measures to enhance the water quality in flowing rivers and the static waterbodies in the studied watershed.
- Recommended Plantation (Agroforestry) Plan for Soil Conservation, Biodiversity Restoration and Lower the Carbon Emission.

This tool has been successfully implemented by Saharanpur Nagar Nigam to achieve BOD < 3mg/L in certain upstream patches of Dhamola (Hindon) River in the Madh Village micro watershed and Gram Sabha Kheri Karmu in Shamli District for rejuvenation of Krishna River. Furthermore, the Tool is now developing Sustainable Resource Management Strategy for 3 more Gram Sabhas in Shamli District.

Based on the recommendations from DSS Tool, village specific activities are being planned by local stakeholders and respective authorities in order to achieve the goal and objectives mentioned above. The implementation plan involves adopting some low-cost green and clean technologies through small initiatives in terms of land and water management to conserve soil, water and biodiversity.

INTERVENTIONS UNDER JALSHAKTI ABHIYAN TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY IN FOUR PROBLEMATIC BLOCKS OF DISTRICT MATHURA.

Introduction

Mathura is one of the famous and most anciently habited cities in the North Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. This city is surrounded by some cities of different states such as eastern and north-eastern side is bounded by Aligarh district of Uttar Pradesh and north-western side by Bharatpur district of Rajasthan whereas north side is bounded by Gurugram district of Haryana and south side is bounded by Agra district of Uttar Pradesh. [1]

According to the Census 2011-2020 data, the district of Mathura has population of 25.47 lacs, out of which 70.32% lives in rural area while 29.68% in urban area.[2] According to the **Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**, the district lies between the latitudes $77^{\circ}17'$ and $78^{\circ}2'$ and longitudes between $27^{\circ}14'$ and $27^{\circ}58'$. [3] There are 10 blocks in Mathura, namely, Nandgaon, Chhata, Chaumuha, Goverdhan, Mathura, Farah, Raya, Baldev, Naujheel and Mant.[4] There are 136 villages under the Mant tehsil and 105 villages under Mahavan tehsil of block Mant that are benefited with Ganga canal. The river Yamuna divides district physiographically in two parts and blocks Mant, Naujheel, Baldev and Raya are on the one side of the river. Ganga canal passes from this side and its water is less polluted compared with Yamuna. The length of canal is 1309 kms by which 106408 hectare area is irrigated. There are total 2354 ponds in the district of Mathura out of which 1072 ponds have dug and 784 ponds are filled. The Raya block consists of total 360 ponds followed by 320 ponds in Baldev, 234 in Naujheel and 228 in Mant.



The quality of water of river Yamuna that flows from north to south, is deteriorate from Delhi before coming to Mathura district because of discharge of waste in large amount as the demand of water is high in agriculture, industrial and many areas due to increasing population. As the

water of river also affects the quality of ground water which is considered as the main source of drinking water and also affects the agriculture in Mathura.[5]

The groundwater level in Mathura district had decreased due to excess of salts that were present in the water resulted in poor irrigation, human health and plant growth.[6]

Water is one of the important substances on earth needed to survive for all living organisms. Clean water is necessity of human beings as well as animals to live healthy and active. There are many parameters that define quality of water such as TDS, Calcium and Magnesium etc. TDS stands for Total dissolved solids, used to describe the inorganic salts and small amount of organic matter present in solution in water and principal constituents are calcium, magnesium, sodium and potassium cations and carbonate, hydrogen carbonate, chloride, sulphate and nitrate anions. The higher the level of TDS, the undesirable water is and also, the extremely low concentrations are also unacceptable. As the groundwater is one of the major sources of water in the arid and semi-arid regions, therefore, its quality as well as its distribution is important for the planning and management but the TDS level is very high (above 2000) in all the blocks of district Mathura which is not good. The high TDS level causes several diseases such as diahorrea, cholera, hepatitis, fluorosis and typhoid. The excess of copper, fluoride and nitrate also causes diseases such as kidney damage, shortness of breath, fluorosis etc. This may result in high mortality rate. [7]

The average annual rainfall in Mathura has reported 620mm and about 88% rainfall takes place from June to September. Mathura district is known for its hot dry summer and cold pleasant winter. The maximum temperature recorded since last few years are 42°C to 45°C whereas minimum temperature has recorded approximately 7°C to 13°C. The hottest weather can be seen in the month of May while coldest weather in January and the humidity occurs mostly in July to August month due to monsoon rainfall. The total irrigated land is 3.11 mha. The soil in district of Mathura varies from distance to distance and major soil is Dumat, Bhur, Loamy, Bhabra, Slity and Slandy soil. The productivity of major crops cultivated here are Kharif (Paddy, Bajra, Til, Arhar, Jawar, Cotton and Maize), Rabi (Wheat, Barley, Mustard, Gram and Pea) and Zaid (Moong, Urad and vegetables).[8]

Jal Shakti Abhiyan is a collaborative effort of the Central and State Governments to accelerate progress on water conservation activities in the most water stressed blocks and districts of India. Under this campaign, the entire Government of India machinery of over 1000 senior Central Government officers have joined the States to promote focused interventions for water collection and conservation, including restoration and renovation of traditional water bodies.[9] Mathura is one of the districts under Jal Shakti Abhiyaan to improve water quality.

Aims and Objectives

- To improve water quality measured in terms of decreasing TDS.
- To raise level of Water in district Mathura, India.

Research Methodology

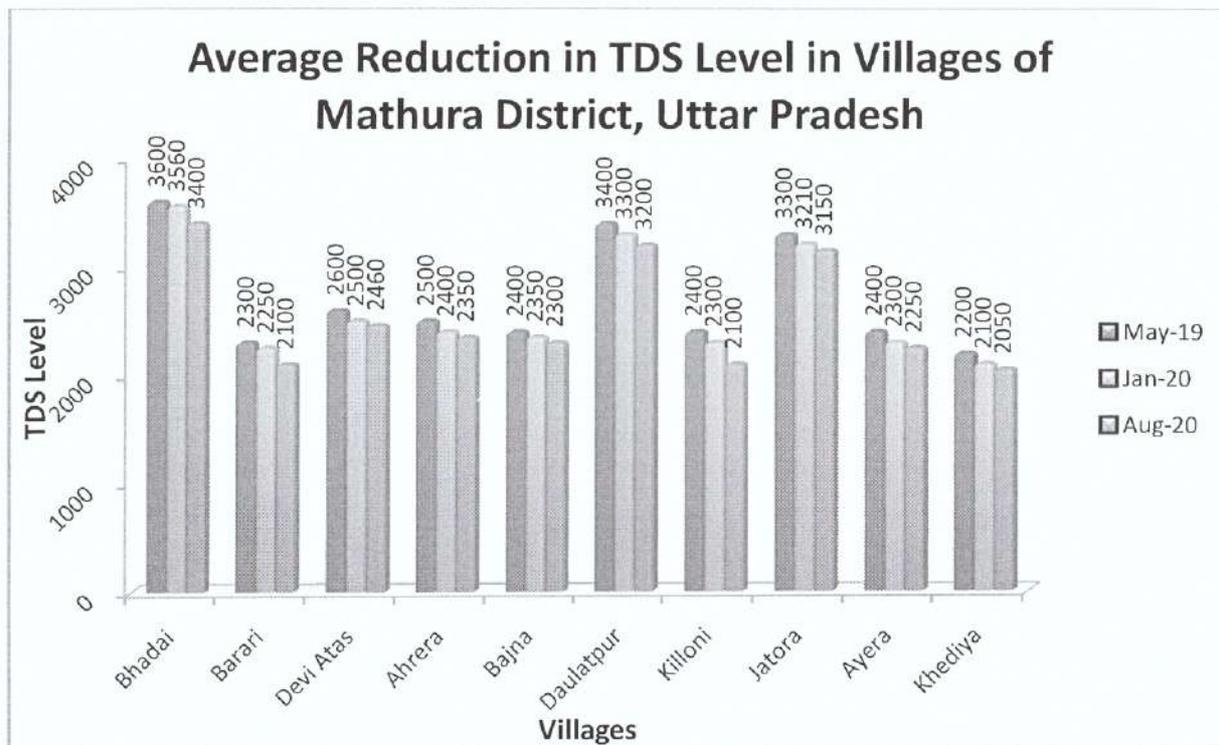
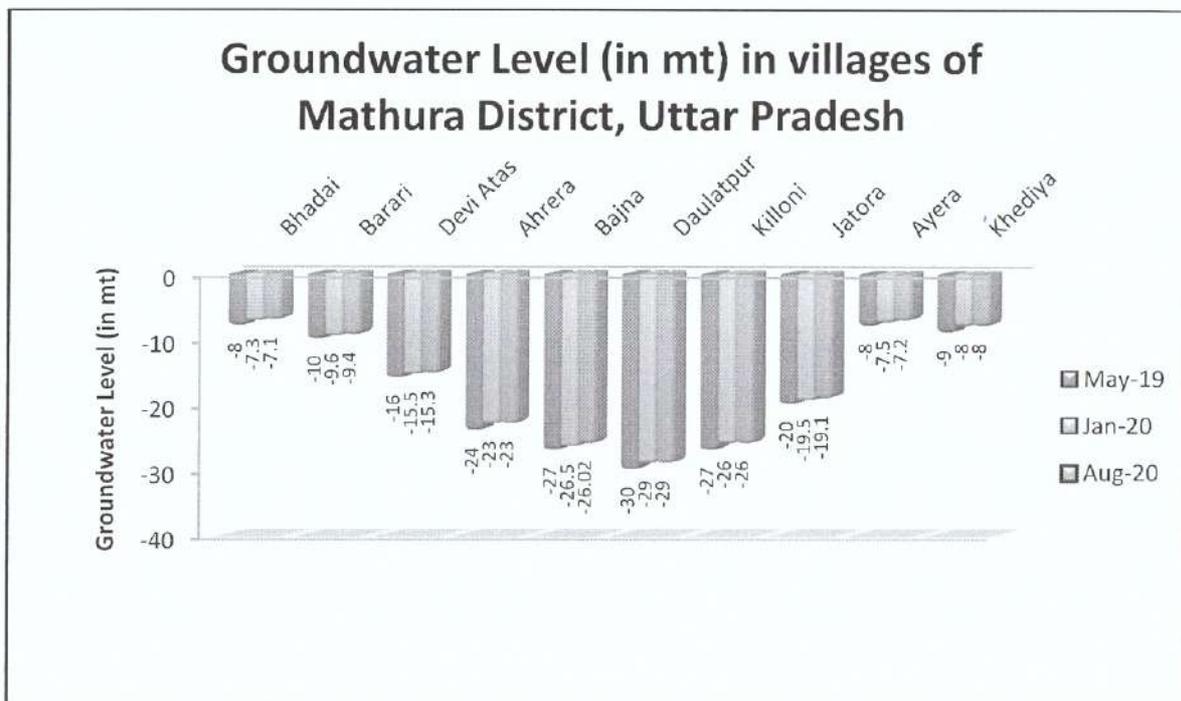
The data for the study is primary data that has been collected from Irrigation and Water Resource Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh for the 10 villages of 4 blocks (Raya, Farah, Naujheel and Baldev) of district Mathura. The descriptive analysis of TDS level as well as underground water level at three different time points has been used to understand the behavior of the data. We have used quantitative research methods, non parameteric test such as Friedman test which is used to find the differences in the reduction in TDS and depth of underground water level between May 2019, January 2020 and August 2020 respectively where our null hypothesis is that there is no difference between the TDS in water from May 2019, January 2020 and August 2020 respectively and there is no difference between the depth of underground water from May 2019, January 2020 and August 2020 respectively.

Results

The simple mechanical interventions like digging ponds and drains can raise our readiness to tap water which increases ground water level which increases ground water level and decreases TDS and hence apart from big, expensive projects, we can scale up simple observations. Here, we performed some statistical tests to explore the improvement occurred between May 2019, January 2020 and August 2020 in TDS decrement as well as depth of underground water level in blocks of Mathura district.

Table 1: Description of ponds that can be filled from Ganga Canal/Yamuna River

Development Block Name	Total Number of Ponds	Number of Partially filled pond in present	Number of remaining ponds that needs to be filled		
			By Pumpset	By Drain	Total
Naujheel	200	12	10	15	25
Mant	246	119	21	21	42
Raya	296	47	3	3	6
Baldev	324	80	26	4	30
Total	1066	258	60	43	103



There are total 1066 ponds in the four blocks that can be benefitted by Ganga Canal, 324 in Baldev, 296 in Raya, 246 in Mant and 200 in Naujheel block. Out of which partially filled ponds

in present are 80, 47, 119 and 12 in the blocks Baldev, Raya, Mant and Naujheel respectively. There are some blocks that need to be filled by pumpset or by drain in these four blocks. So, there are total 103 ponds that need to fill out of which 60 by pumpset and 43 by drain.

Table 2: Descriptive Analysis of Groundwater Level and TDS Level at three time points

Parameters	Time Period	Mean (n=10)	SD (n=10)
Groundwater Level	19-May	17.9	8.79
	20-Jan	17.19	8.69
	20-Aug	17.01	8.71
TDS Level	19-May	2710	515.21
	20-Jan	2627	520.83
	20-Aug	2536	511.93

Table 2 represents descriptive analysis, that is, mean and standard deviation of parameters Groundwater level and TDS level in water at three different time points (May-2019, January-2020 and August-2020) of 10 villages of Mathura district, Uttar Pradesh. From the table1, it is clear that the groundwater level is highest in January-2020 as compared to May-2019 and August-2020 whereas the TDS level is decreasing continuously.

Table 3: Differences in means of parameters between May 2019, January 2020 and August 2020

Parameters		Mean \pm SE (n=10)	p-value
Groundwater Level	May-19	17.9 \pm 2.78	<0.001
	Jan-20	17.19 \pm 2.75	
	Aug-20	17.01 \pm 2.75	
TDS in Water	May-19	2710 \pm 162.93	<0.001
	Jan-20	2627 \pm 164.7	
	Aug-20	2536 \pm 161.89	

Table 3 shows the significance difference between the groundwater level as well as TDS level in water at three time points in villages of Mathura district, Uttar Pradesh. The Friedman test is used to compare the data at different time points. Since p-value is less than the significance level (0.05), therefore, we will reject the null hypothesis which means that there is a significant difference in ground water level as well as in TDS level.

Conclusion

The study concluded that the underground water level has come up and TDS also results in reduction in August 2020 as compared to January 2020 followed by May 2019 in all the blocks of Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, which shows positive changes towards the healthcare of human being, animals and plants cultivation etc. As there are four big pumps in district and pump sets in villages so by utilizing these resources available, we can further move with this proposed plan. Jal Shakti Abhiyaan was initiated by the collaboration of state and central government to promote water focused interventions for water collection and conservation, including restoration and renovation of tradition water bodies so that water quality can be improved.

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