BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
AT DELHI PRINCIPAL BENCH
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 200/2014

IN THE MATTER OF:

M.C MEHTA ….APPLICANT

VS

UNION OF INDIA & 2 OTHERS …RESPONDENT

A COMPARATIVE CHART OF THE FIRST 5 DISTRICTS - PHASE 1, UTTAR PRADESH

1. BINORE
2. MUZZAFARNAGAR
3. MEERUT
4. HAPUR
5. AMROHA

1. BIJNORE

Category	Details
1. Sewage	The report highlights surface water contamination in Bijnor district due to sewage discharge. It mentions total sewage generation, and existing sewage treatment capacity, and emphasizes the need

	for bioremediation and phytoremediation techniques.
2. Sewage Treatment Plant	The report mentions a 24 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) in the Bijnor district, providing details about the capacity, utilization, and quality of treated effluents. It also highlights monitoring of the drain post-treatment.
3. Municipal Solid Waste Disposal	Addresses municipal solid waste disposal, discussing current status, waste generation, and disposal methods in Bijnor district.
4. Industrial Effluent Discharge	Discusses grossly polluting industries (GPIs), emphasizing the need for effluent treatment plants (ETPs) to control industrial effluent discharge. Provides details about GPIs, sector, ETP status, compliance, and actions taken.
5. Mining	Briefly mentions the presence of the mining department in Bijnor district without providing further details about mining activities or their environmental impact.
6. Afforestation/Plantation	Mentions afforestation and plantation drives by the forest department along the River Ganga basin in Bijnor district. Specific details about the extent or impact of these initiatives are not provided.

7. Best Practices	The report does not explicitly mention best practices adopted in Bijnor district for environmental conservation or pollution control.
8. Projects/Benefits (Last 3 Years)	The report does not provide specific information about projects or benefits related to environmental conservation or pollution control in Bijnor district in the last 3 years.
9. Contribution to AMRUT 2.0 and Namami Gange	The report does not mention any specific contributions or involvement of the Bijnor district in projects or initiatives related to AMRUT 2.0 or Namami Gange.

2. MUZAFFARNAGAR

Category	**Details**
1. Sewage and Sewage Treatment	The report provides information on sewage systems and sewage treatment plants in Muzaffarnagar district.
2. Municipal Solid Waste Disposal	The report discusses the disposal methods and practices for municipal solid waste in the district.
3. Legacy Waste	Information about legacy waste, referring to accumulated or long-standing waste that has not been properly managed or disposed of, is included in the report.

4. Construction and Demolition Waste	The report covers the management and disposal of construction and demolition waste in Muzaffarnagar district.
5. Industrial Effluent Discharge	Information about the discharge of industrial effluents and its regulation is included in the report.
6. Hazardous Waste	The report provides information on the management and regulation of hazardous waste in the district.
7. Regulation of Flood Plain Zone	The report discusses the regulations and measures in place for managing and regulating floodplain zones in Muzaffarnagar district.
8. Afforestation/Plantation	Information about afforestation and plantation initiatives in the district is included in the report.
9. Biomedical Waste	The report covers the management and disposal of biomedical waste in Muzaffarnagar district.
10. Mining	Information about mining activities and regulation in the district is provided in the report.
11. Length of Rivers with Tributaries	The report includes details about the length of rivers in Muzaffarnagar district, along with their tributaries.

12. Best Practices	The report highlights best practices and successful initiatives related to environmental conservation and management in the district.
13. Projects/Benefits (Last 3 Years)	Information about projects and their benefits implemented in the district over the past three years is included in the report.
14. Household Connection Network	The report provides details about the household connection network for various utilities in Muzaffarnagar district.
15. Future Proposals	Information about upcoming proposals and plans for environmental management and conservation in the district is included in the report.
16. Contributions to AMRUT 2.0 and Namami Gange	The report discusses the district's contributions and involvement in the AMRUT 2.0 and Namami Gange initiatives.
17. Control on Industrial Effluent	Information about measures and regulations in place to control industrial effluent discharge in the district is provided in the report.

3. MEERUT

Category	**Details**

1. Sewage Generation and Treatment	The sewage generation in Meerut district is 323.57 MLD, existing sewage treatment capacity is 179.00 MLD, and the current level of sewage treatment is 134.20 MLD. The gap in sewage treatment is 189.37 MLD.
2. Sewerage Treatment Plant (Namami Gange)	A 72 MLD sewerage treatment plant has been constructed in Meerut district under the Namami Gange Project.
3. Length of Rivers with Tributaries	The total length of rivers with tributaries in Meerut district: River Ganga - 48 Km, River Kali East - 40 KM (Approx.), River Hindon - 51 KM (Approx.).
4-6. Solid Waste Information	Information on hotels/ashrams, municipal solid waste disposal methods, and practices in Meerut district is not covered in the provided excerpt.
7. Legacy Waste	Legacy waste information in Meerut district is not included in the provided excerpt.
8-9. Construction and Demolition Waste	The management and disposal of construction and demolition waste in Meerut district is not covered in the provided excerpt.
10. Industrial Effluent Discharge	Control and regulation of industrial effluent discharge in Meerut district have been strengthened. Majority of grossly polluting industries (GPIs) have individual Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs), and

	24x7 surveillance of continuous ETP operation is conducted in major water-polluting industries.
11. Hazardous Waste	Hazardous waste management and regulation in Meerut district have not been covered in the provided excerpt.
12. Regulation of Floodplain Zone	Regulation of floodplain zones in Meerut district is not included in the provided excerpt.
13. Afforestation/Plantation	Afforestation and plantation initiatives in Meerut district are not covered in the provided excerpt.
14. Biomedical Waste	Management and disposal of biomedical waste in Meerut district are not covered in the provided excerpt.
15. District Name	The name of the district covered in the provided excerpt is Meerut.
16. Length of Rivers with Tributaries (Repeated)	The length of rivers with tributaries in Meerut district is reiterated: River Ganga - 48 Km, River Kali East - 40 KM (Approx.), River Hindon - 51 KM (Approx.).
17. Best Practices	Best practices in Meerut district include achieving charter guidelines for maximum recycling of treated effluent in the process itself by all pulp & paper industries and achieving 100% utilization of treated water in recycling in the process/For used in Irrigation on agriculture land by all sugar industries.

18. Sewage Treatment Plant Proposal	Measures are being taken to minimize the gap in sewage treatment by proposing a Sewage Treatment Plant with a 220 MLD capacity for treatment of the sewage of Abunala-2 and Odeon drain. Bioremediation and phytoremediation are currently being done at Abunala-1, Abunala-2, and Odeon drain.
19. Contribution to Namami Gange	The District Administration Meerut has sanctioned an amount of 12000/- each for 171 beneficiaries of Ganga Grams Meerut for the construction of toilets, contributing to the cleanliness and rejuvenation of the Ganga River under the Namami Gange project.
20. Household Sanitation	In Meerut district, 70% of households are dependent on onsite sanitation systems, while 30% are connected to the sewerage network system with 762.10 Kms and 137042 Nos of connected households.
21. Future Proposal for Sewage Treatment	The proposal to minimize the gap in sewage treatment mentioned earlier is a future proposal in Meerut district. The proposal aims to be completed in the next two years, and Consent to Establish (CTE) has been issued for the same by UPPCB on 20.12.2023.

22. Strengthening Industrial Effluent Control	Control on industrial effluent discharge in Meerut district has been strengthened, with the majority of GPIs having individual ETPs

4. HAPUR

Category	**Details**
1. Sewage and Sewage Treatment Plant	The total discharge of sewage in Hapur district is 44.28 MLD. There are 4 operational Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) treating 20.0 MLD, and the sewage treatment gap is 24.28 MLD.
2-4. Solid Waste Information	Information on hotels/ashrams, municipal solid waste, and legacy waste in Hapur district is not included in the provided excerpt.
5. Construction and Demolition Waste	The management and disposal of construction and demolition waste in Hapur district are not covered in the provided excerpt.
6. Industrial Effluent Discharge	Efforts to strengthen control and regulation include continuous surveillance of effluent treatment plants in major water-polluting industries through CCTV cameras and OCEMS. Distillery units operate on Zero Liquid Discharge, and sugar industries achieve 100% utilization of treated water. Treated effluent from

	water-intensive industries is discharged in River Kali East in Hapur district.
7. Hazardous Waste	Hazardous waste management and regulation in Hapur district are not covered in the provided excerpt.
8. Regulation of Floodplain Zone	Regulation of the floodplain zone in Hapur district is not included in the provided excerpt.
9. Afforestation/Plantation	Afforestation and plantation initiatives in Hapur district are not covered in the provided excerpt.
10. Biomedical Waste	The management and disposal of biomedical waste in Hapur district are not covered in the provided excerpt.
11. Contributing Industries to Water Pollution	Textile, Pulp & Paper Industries, Sugar, and Distillery Units are identified as contributing industries to water pollution in Hapur district.
12. District Name	The name of the district covered in the provided excerpt is Hapur.
13. Length of Rivers with Tributaries	As per UPPCB Records, River Kali East is 74.58 Km, and Ganga river is 38 km in Hapur district.
14. Best Practices for Water Pollution Control	Best practices include the use of CCTV cameras and OCEMS for 24x7 surveillance of continuous operation of effluent treatment plants in major water-polluting industries. Pulp & Paper industries operate on Zero Liquid Discharge and have received

	closure orders. Environmental Compensation of 39.70 Lac has been imposed.
15. UPPCB Projects/Benefits (Last 3 Years)	Information related to projects and benefits related to UPPCB in the last 3 years is not mentioned in the provided excerpt.
16. Household Connection Network	Information on the household connection network in Hapur district is provided in "Hapur 4.pdf". No. of households connected to the sewerage network system is 16288, and the no. of households depending on onsite sanitation systems is 9600 (including 5400 in Hapur city and 4200 in Pilakhua city).
17. Future Proposal	The future proposal in Hapur district is not mentioned in the provided excerpt.
18. Control on Industrial Effluent Discharge	Control on industrial effluent discharge in Hapur district is mentioned in the provided excerpt, with strengthened measures including surveillance and adherence to discharge methods by various industries.

5. AMROHA

Category	**Details**

1. Sewage and Sewage Treatment Plants	Details related to sewage and sewage treatment plants in the Amroha district are provided as, Several drains discharge a total of 50.71 MLD of sewage, and as of the report publication, there are no sewage treatment plants (STPs) installed.
2. Hotels/Ashrams	Information related to hotels/ashrams in Amroha district is not included in the provided excerpt.
3. Current Sewage Treatment Plants	The chart in the report provides current details of sewage treatment plants and sewage treatment gaps in Amroha district. For example, the Municipal Town of Hasanpur generates 12 MLD of sewage, and no STP was installed at the time of the report publication.
4. Municipal Solid Waste Disposal	Details of municipal solid waste disposal in Amroha district are provided as - There are four city/town EC/CT Collection-Treatment facilities: Hasanpur - 1400 MT; Dhanaura - 8 TPD; Gajraula - MRF and 23.09TPD TO and 15 TPD kala Trammal Segregated collected Trommal Issued; Shahpur T - MRF and 3.14 Kamelpur. The status of waste segregation is mentioned where available.
5-6. Legacy and Construction Waste	Information on legacy waste and the management and disposal of construction and demolition waste in Amroha district is not covered in the provided excerpt.

7. Hazardous Waste	Information related to hazardous waste in Amroha district is not included in the provided excerpt.
8. Regulation of Floodplain Zone	Regulation of the floodplain zone in Amroha district is not included in the provided excerpt.
9. Afforestation/Plantation	Information related to afforestation and plantation initiatives in Amroha district is not covered in the provided excerpt.
10. Industrial Effluent Discharge	Briefly mentioned in the provided excerpt, industrial effluent discharge in Amroha district involves industries like Amroha Paper News Print, Writing Printing, and Kraft Paper, where treated effluent is recycled in the process or used for irrigation.
11. District Name	The district covered in the provided excerpt is Amroha.
12. Length of Rivers with Tributaries	Information related to the length of the river with tributaries in the Amroha district is not included in the provided excerpt.
13. Best Practices	Information related to best practices for environmental conservation or management in Amroha district is not covered in the provided excerpt.
14. UPPCB Projects/Benefits (Last 3 Years)	Details related to projects or benefits in the last 3 years related to UPPCB in Amroha district are not covered in the provided excerpt.

15. Household Connection Network	Information related to the household connection network in Amroha district is not covered in the provided excerpt.
16. Future Proposals (Next 2 Years)	Information related to future proposals in the next 2 years in Amroha district is not covered in the provided excerpt.
17. Control on Industrial Effluent Discharge	Briefly mentioned in the provided excerpt, control on industrial effluent discharge in the Amroha district involves industries like Amroha Paper News Print, Writing Printing, and Kraft Paper, where treated effluent is recycled in the process or used for irrigation.

Submitted in Compliance of

HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

Order Date 11 September 2023

&

Submitted by

DISTRICT GANGA COMMITTEE

BIJNOR (UTTAR PRADESH)

Objective, Approach and Scope of the Report:

Ganga is our lifeline. It is much more than a river. Do the upcoming generations really deserve river Ganga in its present state. If we can make Ganga clean in our lifetime, our future generations will cherish our contributions. We shall educate the children about Ganga and how to conserve it. They shall be Part of a larger plan targeted to eliminate plastic and open defecation. Ganga and humankind have an old history. Ganga has provided us necessary support in our difficult times. It is our duty to conserve ganga for our welfare only. Convergence and collaboration can be the key to achieve our objective. Our small efforts can make a huge impact. Every small effort counts whether it is about using toilets or eliminating plastic from our lives or pursuing organic farming or any other step. We should pledge to take small steps towards the larger goal. Clean Ganga is the larger goal towards which every one of us shall contribute in our own ways. River Ganga provides support to various ecosystems whether flora or fauna. The conservation of river Ganga is not only important for humans but also for plants and animals. Forest dept. has undertaken plantation drives alongside the basin of Ganga and will continue in doing so.

Source of Information, Date of Information

Sr. No.	Department	Date Of Information
1	UP Pollution Control Board, Bijnor	13-10-2023
2	Jal Nigam (Urban), Bijnor	30-10-2023
3	Namami Gange Grameen Jalapurti Department Bijnor	30-10-2023
5	Ground Water Department, Bijnor	18-11-2023
6	Urban Development Department (Nagar Palika Raebareli)	25-11-2023
7	Agriculture Department Bijnor	21-11-2023
8	Medical, Health & Family Welfare Department Bijnor	13-10-2023
10	Irrigation Department,	08-11-2023
11	Forest Department	09-11-2023
12	Mining Department	09-10-2023
13	Tourism Department	09-11-2023
15	DGC and member departments	30-10-2023

District Profile

Origin

Bijnor district was created in 1817 out of part of Moradabad district, and it was originally called Nagina district after its headquarters at Nagina. The headquarters was relocated to Bijnor in 1824, although the district was still called "Nagina district" until 1837, when it officially became known as Bijnor district.

Area & Geography

Bijnor occupies the north-west corner of the Moradabad Division (historically, Rohilkhand or Bareilly region), and is a roughly triangular stretch of country with its apex to the north. The western boundary is formed throughout by the deep stream of the river Ganges, beyond which lie the 04 districts of U.P., Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Amroha & Moradabad. The district consists of 2519 villages, 5tehsils, 11 blocks & 10 police stations. Its geographical area is 4,561 sqkm. The extreme parallels of north latitude are 29° 2' and 29° 58' and of east longitude 78° 0' and 78° 57' from Lalitpur, in the north of the district lies district Haridwar, district Amroha is in the south and in the west are situated districts Mujaffarnagar, Meerut. Ganga river separates it from district Bijnor. The main ghat of the district is Bairaj Ghat. The forest area of the district is about 54927 hectares.

a. Geography & Demography

Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	74.87 %	25.13 %
Total Population	2,757,401	925,312

Description	Rural	Urban
Male Population	1,438,412	482,803
Female Population	1,318,989	442,509
Sex Ratio	917	917
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	878	900
Child Population (0-6)	428,311	135,919
Male Child(0-6)	228,114	71,545
Female Child(0-6)	200,197	64,374
Child Percentage (0-6)	15.53 %	14.69 %
Male Child Percentage	15.86 %	14.82 %
Female Child Percentage	15.18 %	14.55 %

Description	Rural	Urban
Literates	1,596,174	539,219
Male Literates	942,936	298,535
Female Literates	653,238	240,684
Average Literacy	68.53 %	68.31 %
Male Literacy	77.91 %	72.59 %
Female Literacy	58.39 %	63.65 %

a. Natural Resources

- **Waterbodies**

Ganga and Ramganga are the main rivers of the district and Malan, Gagan, Kho are rainy rivers which ultimately meet river Ganga and Ramganga.

- **Availability of water resources**

The main availability of the water resource is ground water. As per the CGWA ground water survey report 2017, the 2 blocks namely, Jalilpur and Noorpur are notified under the overexploited zone.

Forest coverage –

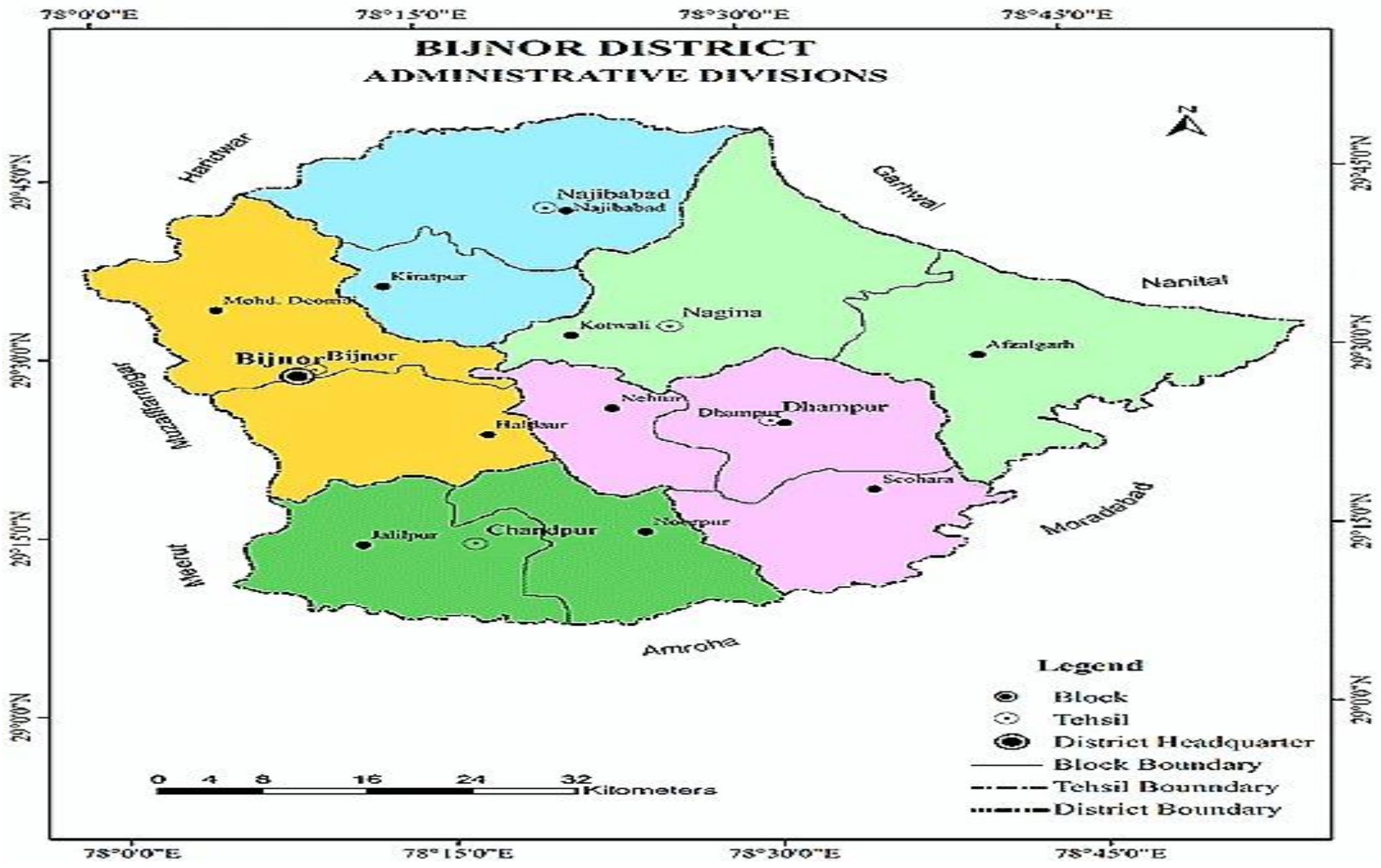
The forest area of the district is about 54927 hectares.

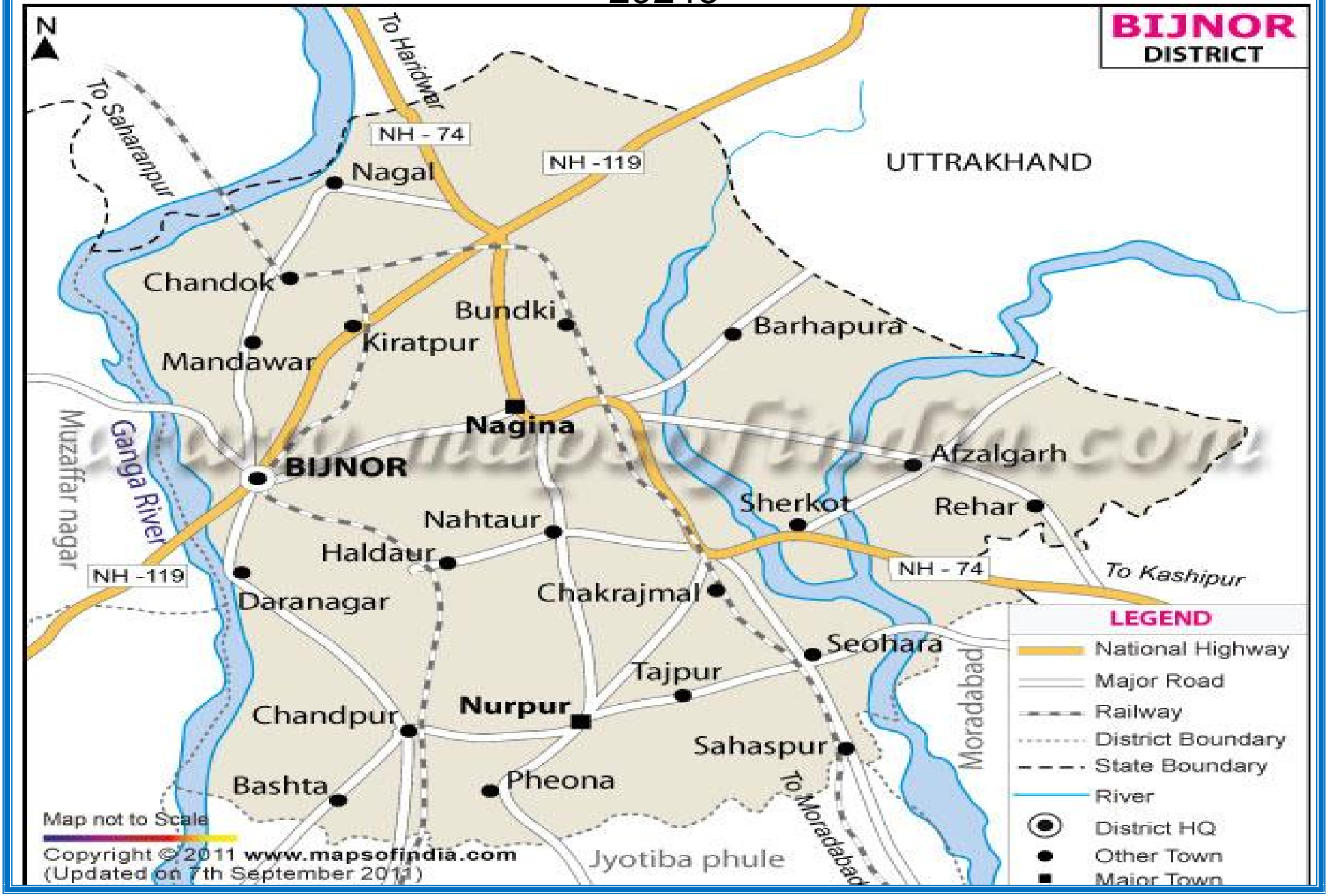
Details Of Rivers

जनपद बिजनौर से होकर प्रवाहित होने वाली नदियॉ एक नजर में

क0 सं0	नदी का नाम	नदी की लम्बाई (कि0मी0)	नदी का डिस्चार्ज (क्यूसेक)	नदी का उद्गम स्थल	नदी का आऊट फॉल	तहसील	ब्लॉक	प्रभावित होने वाले ग्राम
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	गंगा नदी	115.00	559914	गंगोत्री	बंगाल की खाड़ी	नजीबाबाद, बिजनौर एवं चॉदपुर	नजीबाबाद, मौ0पुर देवमल, बिजनौर, जलीलपुर	गौसपुर, बालावाली, सुक्खापुर, कुन्दनपुर, टीप, फतेहपुर सभाचन्द, मिर्जापुर, सीमली, मीरापुर, कोहरपुर, राजारामपुर, डेबलगढ, राबली, बृहमपुरी, रामसहायवाला, हिम्मतपुर बेला, सलेमपुर, सीकरी, खद्दन, स्याली, दत्तियाना आदि
2	रामगंगा नदी	30.00	259987	कालागढ़	गंगा नदी, जिला फर्रूखाबाद	धामपुर	अफजलगढ़, अल्हैपुर	मुबारकपुर ,हाफिजाबाद, वजीरपुर, अमीनाबाद, भगवानपुर, शाहपुर,रामनगरगोशाई, शहारावाला, मदपुरी, प्रेमपुरी, चम्पतपुर, कुआखेड़ा आदि।
3	मालन नदी	88.00	60000	कोटद्वार	गंगा नदी ग्राम रावली के निकट	नजीबाबाद एवं बिजनौर	नजीबाबाद, मौ0पुर देवमल, किरतपुर	बाकरपुर, युसुफपुर, खानजानपुर, मुज्जफरपुर केशो, रावली, ब्रहमपुरी, मधुसुदनपुर, पुण्डरी कला, खैरूल्लापुर, पाईबाग, कछियाना बस्ती, औरंगपुर फत्ता आदि।
4	गंगन नदी	133.00	87500	कोटद्वार	रामगंगा नदी मुरादाबाद के निकट	नजीबाबाद, नगीना, धामपुर	नजीबाबाद, कोतवाली, अल्हैपुर, बढ़ापुर	सिकन्दरपुर वसी, तरकौली, नहटौर, मलकपुर, फिरोजपरु, जसमौरा, नसीरपुर, कलाली, गोपालपुर मोहल्लड़वाला आदि।

Appropriate maps and Images




BIJNOR
DISTRICT
N
To Haridwar
To Saharanpur
NH - 74
NH -119
UTTRAKHAND
Nagal
Chandok
Bundki
Kiratpur
Barhapura
Mandawar
Nagina
BIJNOR
Afzalgarh
Sherkot
Rehar
Nahtaur
Haldaur
NH -119
NH - 74
To Kashipur
Daranagar
Chakrajmal
Seohara
Tajpur
Nurpur
Chandpur
Sahaspur
Bashta
Pheona
To Moradabad
Moradabad
Muzaffar nagar
Ganga River
Jyotiba phule
LEGEND
National Highway
Major Road
Railway
District Boundary
State Boundary
River
District HQ
Other Town
Major Town
Map not to Scale
Copyright © 2011 www.mapsofindia.com
(Updated on 7th September 2011)

Special cultural and religious connect to rivers

The fair begins with taking a holy dip in the River Ganga on the full moon day of Kartik Purnima (October-November). The festival begins ten days before the start of Kartik Purnima, during which traders can sell /sell goods. Bring some excellent breeds of cattle from all over India for purchase. On or after Kartik Purnima, various cultural programs are organized.

River basin in Bijnor :

In Uttar Pradesh, the River Ganga first enters bijnor district and passes through 46 villages in the district, out of which there are 4 development blocks. Vidur Kuti, Kandav Ashram, Barrage Ghat are other places on the banks of river Ganga in the district. The climate of the district is similar to other districts of the state situated at the base of Himalaya which becomes hot in summer and dry & cold in winter. Ganga and Ramganga are the main rivers of the district and Malan, Gagan, Kho are rainy rivers which ultimately meet river Ganga.

Topography and Drainage network, Climate, General Water Quality Land Cover and Land use, protected areas, Socioeconomic features.

Climate: Bijnor has a warm sub-tropical climate with very cold and dry winters from December to mid- February and dry, hot summers from April to mid-June. The rainy season is from mid-June to mid- September when it gets an average rainfall of 1200 mm mostly from the south-west monsoon winds. During extreme winters, the maximum temperature is around 25 °C and the minimum is between 3- 4 °C. Fog is quite common from late December to late January. Summers can be quite hot with temperatures rising to the 40-45 °C range. The climate of the district is similar to other districts of the state situated at the base of Himalaya which becomes hot in summer and dry & cold in winter. Ganga and Ramganga are the main rivers of the district and Malan, Gagan, Kho are rainy rivers which ultimately meet river Ganga and Ramganga. In Bijnor, the wet season is hot, oppressive, and partly cloudy and the dry season is warm and mostly clear. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 9°C to 39°C and is rarely below 6°C or above 42°C. Average annual precipitation is 284.5 mm

Protected Areas :

क्र0स0	मद	उप–मद	इकाई	अवधि	जनपद बिजनौर की प्रगति
12.1		आरक्षित वन क्षेत्रफल	हे0	2022-23	47815.69 हे0
12.2		संरक्षित क्षेत्रफल	हे0	2022-23	1570.65 हे0
12.3		वन्य जीव संरक्षित क्षेत्र	हे0	2022-23	24656.67 हे0
12.4	जोन–2	इको–पर्यटन हेतु क्षेत्रफल	हे0	2022-23	8060.50 हे0

पलोरा एवं फोना की रिपोर्ट

क्रम संख्या	पलोरा)वनस्पतियो की संख्या)	फोना (जीव जन्तुओं की संख्या)	अभ्युक्ति
1	319	146	465

a. Land-use pattern

The forest area of the district is about 54927 hectares. The detail of agricultural and irrigated area is given below:

Number of Tehsils	**Total Number of Village**	**Total Area (In Sq. Km.)**	**Net Agricultural Land (In Hec.)**	**Net Irrigated Area (In Hec.)**
5	2519	4561	339349	297677

Main Occupation

The majority of the population of the district depends on agriculture, cane production. There are 09 sugar industries, 07 distillery units and 04 paper units situated in the district.

a. District Administrative Set-up

Administration

This district is one of the five districts, that come under Moradabad division.

Functions Of District Magistrate / Collector

District is the main unit of the state. The District Magistrate/Collector is the administrator of the district. The most important work of the district magistrate is to maintain law and order, implementation of various rules and govt. orders. Being a top administrator of the district, he directly orders the police department whenever required. He is also responsible to maintain peace and justice in the district.

For planning purpose district is divided into Blocks. There are eleven (11) blocks. In Bijnor district, Block Development Officer is the in-charge of the block. B.D.O. monitors the implementation of all the programs related to planning and development of the blocks. To make the co-ordination in the development work and for implementation of various schemes at various blocks, there is an officer i.e., Chief Development Officer.

To maintain the general administration of the district there is one additional district magistrate and four sub-divisional magistrates for the assistance of district magistrate.

S.No.	Post
1.	Additional District Magistrate (Finance & Revenue)
2.	Additional District Magistrate (Admin.)
3.	SDM – Sadar
4.	SDM – Chandpur
5.	SDM – Dhampur

6.	SDM – Najibabad
7.	SDM- Nagina

According to general and revenue administration, Bijnor is divided into Five sub divisions Sadar (Bijnor), Chandpur, Dhampur, Najibaba l, Na The area of each subdivision includes the area of each tehsil. Every tehsil comes under S.D.M., a class one magistrate of general administ ratio acts as an assistant collector for revenue administration. Also, there is one Tehsildar in each tehsil who is assisted by additional Tehsild ar, N Tehsildar (for each pargana). Tehsildar acts as 2nd-class magistrate for his tehsil

and helps Assistant Collector (S.D.M.) for running the revenue administration properly. Tehsildar works as an officer in-charge for its tehsil office and revenue court. His work mainly includes collection of all dues, maintenance of land records, disposal of revenue case welfare of general public. Tehsildar is also in-charge of sub treasury office located in his tehsil.For better administration tehsils are seg ment paragnas. Each pargana is headed by a Nayab Tehsildar. He is assisted by Kanoongo and Lekhpals.

Subdivision & Blocks

S.No.	Block Name
1	Mohammadpur Deomal
2	Haldaur
3	Kiratpur
4	Najibabad
5	Kotwali
6	Nehtaur
7	Noorpur

8	Dhampur
9	Afzalgarh
10	Sehora
11	Jalilpur

Tehsil Wise Villages

S. No.	Tehsil Name	Number of Village
1	Bijnor	502
2	Chandpur	433
3	Dhampur	757
4	Najibabad	404
5	Nagina	423

Nagar Palika and Nagar Panchyat

S.No.	Location	Nagar Palika/Panchyat
1	Bijnor	Nagar Palika

2	Haldaur	Nagar Palika
3	Dhampur	Nagar Palika
4	Sherkot	Nagar Palika
5	Shehora	Nagar Palika
6	Afzalgarh	Nagar Palika
7	Nehtaur	Nagar Palika
8	Nagina	Nagar Palika
9	Najibabad	Nagar Palika
10	Kiratpur	Nagar Palika
11	Chandpur	Nagar Palika
12	Noorpur	Nagar Palika
13	Jhalu	Nagar Panchyat
14	Mandawar	Nagar Panchyat
15	Badhapur	Nagar Panchyat
16	Sahaspur	Nagar Panchyat

17	Jalalabad	Nagar Panchyat
18	Sahanpur	Nagar Panchyat

Local institutions Revenue Department

S.N.	Designation	CUG Number	Office Number
1	District Magistrate	9454417570	01342-262222, 260777
2	A.D.M. (F & R)	9454417641	01342-262295
3	A.D.M. (E)	9454416895	01342-263294
4	SDM (Bijnor)	9454416896	01342-264113
5	SDM(Najibabad)	9454416899	01341-221743
6	SDM(Nagina)	9454416898	01343-250266
7	SDM(Chandpur)	9454416900	01345-220541
8	SDM(Dhampur)	9454416897	01344-230070
9	Tehsildaar(Bijnor)	9454416904	01342-262019
10	Tehsildaar(Najibabad)	9454449237	01341-220419
11	Tehsildaar(Nagina)	9454416906	01343-250269
12	Tehsildaar(Chandpur)	9454416908	01345-220521
13	Tehsildaar(Dhampur)	9454416905	01344-230035

Development Departments

1	Chief Development Officer	9454416912	01342-262286

2	PD DRDA	9454465144	01342-265975
3	DPRO	-	01342-262557
4	District Development Officer	9454465145	01342-262712
5	District Program Officer	-	01342-261171
6	Deputy Director Agriculture	9235629630	01342-262864
7	District Agriculture Officer	9450428047	01342-262864
8	PPO	9235209485	01342-262864
9	DHO	-	01342-261822
10	DSTO	-	01342-262701
11	DSWO	-	01342-260685
12	CVO	8765957910	01342-261187
13	PO DUDA	-	01342-265146
14	BDO(Mod Pur Devmal)	9454465148	01342-260690
15	BDO(Jalilpur)	9454465156	01342-284063
16	BDO(Seohra)	9454465155	01344-252970
17	BDO(Haldaur)	9454465149	01342-275524
18	BDO(Noorpur)	9454465157	01345-245112
19	BDO(Nehtaur)	9454465153	01344-262641
20	BDO(Dhampur)	9454465154	01344-221011

21	BDO(Afzalgarh)	9454465152	01342-240653
22	BDO(Kotwali)	9454465150	01343-260320
23	BDO(Nazibabab)	9454465146	01341-222497
24	BDO(Kiratpur)	9454465147	01342-240313

Block / Ganga gram village list in Bijnor

SR. NO.	BLOCK NAMES	GP NAMES	VILLAGES NAMES
1	HALDAUR	DARANAGAR BILA AHATMALI	DARANAGAR BILA AHATMALI
2		JAHANABAD AHATMALI	CHOHANPURA
3		JAHANABAD AHATMALI	JAHANABAD AHATMALI
4		JAHANABAD AHATMALI	JAHANABAD BILA AHATMALI
5		NIJAMATPURA BILA AHATMALI	MEERAPURAGARI
6		NIJAMATPURA BILA AHATMALI	NIJAMATPURA BILA AHATMALI
7		RASULPUR PITANKA BILA AHATMALI	FARIDPUR SALLU
8		RASULPUR PITANKA BILA AHATMALI	GHURIAPUR AHATMALI
9		RASULPUR PITANKA BILA AHATMALI	GHURIAPUR BILA AHATMALI
10		RASULPUR PITANKA BILA AHATMALI	JALALPUR KAZI AHATMALI
11		RASULPUR PITANKA BILA AHATMALI	JALALPUR KAZI BILA AHATMALI
12		RASULPUR PITANKA BILA AHATMALI	NIZAMPUR KHORA BILA AHATMALI
13		RASULPUR PITANKA BILA AHATMALI	RASULPUR PITANKA BILA AHATMALI
14		SALEMPUR MATHNA	ALAMPUR NEELA
15		SALEMPUR MATHNA	FARIDPUR BHARTA
16		SALEMPUR MATHNA	RAMPUR THAKARA
17		SALEMPUR MATHNA	SALEMPUR MATHNA
18	JALILPUR	BASANTPUR	BASANTPUR
19		BASANTPUR	KUMARIYA AHTMALI
20		DATYANA	DATYANA
21		SUJATPUR KHADAR	SIHALI
22		SUJATPUR KHADAR	SUJATPUR KHADAR (B.A.)
23	Mohammad Pur Devmal	BADSHAHPUR	BADSHAHPUR
24		DAYALWALA	DAYALWALA
25		JAHANABAD BILA AHATMALI	JAHANABAD AHATMALI

26		JAHANABAD BILA AHATMALI	JAHANABAD BILA AHATMALI

27	**Mohammad Pur Devmal**	KHALILULLAHPUR	KHALILULLAHPUR
28		KHERKI HEMRAJ	KHERKI HEMRAJ
29		KHERKI HEMRAJ	NAWALPUR
30		KUNDANPUR BILA AHATMALI	KUNDANPUR BILA AHATMALI
31		KUNDANPUR BILA AHATMALI	SUKKHAPUR
32		MOHINUDDINPUR	GOVERDHANPUR
33		MOHINUDDINPUR	MOHINUDDINPUR
34		RAFIUL NAGAR URF RAWALI	DEWAPUR
35		RAFIUL NAGAR URF RAWALI	RAFIUL NAGAR URF RAWALI
36		SAIF PUR KHADDAR	ABBU SAID PUR
37		SAIF PUR KHADDAR	CHANDAR BHAN PUR KISIOR
38		SAIF PUR KHADDAR	FATEH PUR SABHA CHAND
39		SAIF PUR KHADDAR	SAIF PUR KHADAR
40		TA1ABPUR QAZI	TA1ABPUR QAZI
41		TEEP	HIMMATPUR BELA
42		TEEP	RAM SHAIWALA
43		TEEP	TEEP
44	**Najibabad**	TAIYABPUR GORWA	GOASPUR BILS AHATMALI
45		TAIYABPUR GORWA	PIRTHIPUR
46		TAIYABPUR GORWA	TAIYABPUR GORWA

DETAILS OF DISTRICT GANGA COMMITTEE BIJNOR MEETING'S

S.NO.	Month & Year	Meeting Date	Status of MOM at DGPMS (District Ganga Performance Monitoring)
1.	April 2023	28-04-2023	Uploaded
2.	May 2023	29-05-2023	Uploaded
3.	June 2023	09-06-2023	Uploaded
4.	July 2023	14-07-2023	Uploaded
5.	August 2023	25-08-2023	Uploaded
6.	September 2023	15-09-2023	Uploaded
7.	October 2023	16.10.2023	Uploaded
8.	November 2023	17-11-2023	Uploadeds

DETAILS OF DISTRICT GANGA COMMITTEE BIJNOR MEMBER'S (as per Gazette Order)

S.NO.	Designation/ Department	Designation in DGC	Mobile No.
01	District Collector	Chairman	9454417570
02	Representative from gram panchayats	Member	9457546534
03	Representative from Public Works	Member	6412678596
04	Representative from Irrigation	Member	9415969323
05	Representative from Public Health Engineering	Member	9359702121
06	Representative from Rural Drinking Water Department	Member	9473942620
07	Representative from State Pollution Control Board	Member	7839891763
08	District official to be nominated by DC	Member	9458078709
09	Divisional Forest Officer	Member Secretary	783935112
10	Environmentalists associated with River Ganga protection	Member	9412140392
11	Representative of local industry	Member	9911577241
12	Representative from municipalities	Member	8189078116

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

1) Name of the Districts: Bijnor

2) Length of Stretch of river Ganga in the District: 115 Km.

3) Stretch of any tributary in the District: (a) Name: Malan Stretch length: 88Km
(b) Name: Gagan Stretch length: 133Km
(c) Name: Ramganga Stretch length: 30Km

Brief Status of rivers, tributary, drains, water bodies (lakes, reservoirs, wetlands, ponds)

S. No.	Action Points	Required Information		Concerning Department	Remark
1	Surface water contamination (through Drains)	a) Sewage Generation (MLD)	129.14 MLD	Urban Development Department, Namami Gange Evam Grameen Jalapurti Department, Housing & Urban Planning Department, Infrastructure & Industrial Development Department.	Attached ANNEXURE 1, ANNEXURE 5, ANNEXURE 8
		b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)	24 MLD		
		c) Current level of Sewage Treatement (MLD)	21 MLD		
		d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)	0 MLD		
		e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline ----------	105 Nalas are Tapped by 18 ULB's in Dist. Bijnor		
		f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline) ---	STP Installed 24 MLD In Distt Bijnor Village Khedki Hemraj Colony		
		g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxydation Pond, FSTP,Constructed Wetland etc. (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline) -	STP with co-treatment Installed		
		h) Status of Compliance of existing treatement capacity:	24 MLD STP Installed in Bijnor		

		Monitoring of Drains/STPs/Rivers (Monitoring parameters should include General parameter as well as heavy metal in some stretches)	**Monitoring of Drains/STPs/Rivers is done by UPPCB Regional Office Bijnor (Report Attached -Annexure-1)**	**UPPCB**	**ANNEXURE 8**
	Data (A)	• Total sewage generation(per local body, (main cities), population entire district.)		129.14 MLD All District	
		• Treatment facilities (STP/SPS/ MPS) their location, capacity, utilization and quality oftreated effluents / working status		STP Installed 24 MLD In Distt Bijnor Village Khedki Hemraj Colony	
		• Water Quality (indicator parameter BOD and DO and parameters of main concern) downstream of major domestic pollution stretches		Nil	
		• Sanitation coverage including		Nil	
		• type, function status and usage of toilets;		Nil	
		• Gender usage statistics of toilets (% of men and women having access to toilets, doingthe maintenance)		Nil	
		• Percentage Households dependent on onsite sanitation systems (complete septic tankswith soak pits/ only pits/direct discharge in drains)		Nil	
		• Number of drains tapped in the		105 Nalas are Tapped by 18 ULB's in Dist. Bijnor	
		• STP/SPS/MPS		24 MLD STP in Bijnor	
		• Number of untapped drains		Nil	
		• Volume of untreated sewage in each of the drains		Nil	
		• Number and location of drains directly discharging in the river incl. information on thevolume of untreated sewage		Nil	
		• Current status of Faecal sludge management and disposal of septage		20 KLD FSTP installed by NPP Bijnor	
		• Sewerage network system and number of connected households		Nil	
		• Decentralised rainwater harvesting facilities		Nil	
		• Drainage congestion		Nil	
		• Capacity of urban drainage systems (especially of combined drainage systems)		Nil	
		• Number of new STPs implemented		Nil	
		• Treatment capacity added		Nil	
		• km of underground sewerage network added and km of open drainage systemsreplaced		Nil	
		• km of underground sewerage network added and km of open drainage systemsreplaced		Nil	
		• FSSM plan developed; m³ of faecal sludge properly treated and recycled; Number ofsafe sludge disposal sites		20 KLD FSTP installed by NPP Bijnor	
		• Length of separate sewage system implemented		Nil	
		• m³ of solid waste prevented from entering the environment		Nil	
		• % of intensive livestock rearing in urban and peri urban areas reduced		Nil	

		• Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published		Nil	
	(B)	• Number of WQ stations established (including sensors installed; equipped with sampling kits); number of WQ samples taken		Nil	
		• Number of qualified personnel trained in WQ monitoring		Nil	
		• QA/QC procedures for WQ data established; Number of personnel trained in WQ monitoring ((taking samples, lab work, analysis of WQ data etc.)		Nil	
		• Number of qualified personnel for WQ monitoring		Nil	
		• WQ monitoring programme established; Number of measurement points that can be compared with each other and are included in the evaluation		Nil	
		• Percentage of personnel trained		Nil	
		• Number of pollution sources where pollution has abated and now meet WQ standards		Nil	
2	**Pathogenic and organic pollution**	**a) Arrangement of Treatment of High BOD, in case of untapped drains before meeting any river like Bioremediation, Phytoremediation etc.**		**Urban Development Department, UPPCB**	**Attached ANNEXURE 1, ANNEXURE 8**
		b) Monitoring of drain after treatment.	**Yes by online control and monitoring system OCEMS**		
		c) Arrangement of treatment of Total Coliforms (TC) & Faecal Coliform (FC) at STPs before discahrge into any river	**STP Installed 24 MLD with UASB technology along with Chlorination facility In Distt Bijnor Village Khedki Hemraj Colony (Details are Attached Annexure-2)**		
	Data	• Number of drains with bar screen		**Nil**	
		• Remedial measures taken for the treatment of untreated drains		**Nil**	
		• Disinfection systems and techniques used		**UASB technology along with Chlorination facility**	
3	**Ground water contamination**	**Status of Ground water quality at various locations. In case ground water quality is impacted then show its probable causes (geogenic /anthropogenic) and action plan for its remediation. Latest test reports**	**(Details of Tests Reports are Attached Annexure-3)**	**UP Ground Water Department UPPCB**	**Attached ANNEXURE 2 ANNEXURE 8**

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="16">Data</td><td>• Existing rainwater harvesting structures</td><td>694</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Existing water conservation practices</td><td>Roof top Rain Water harvesting system /Pond/soak-pit/micro irrigation watershed management plan.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Type, no and capacity of rejuvenated water bodies and further scope for rejuvenation (type, no and capacity)</td><td>24 Ponds</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Existing groundwater recharge systems</td><td>694 RWH
303 Ponds
24 Check Dam</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Zonal Groundwater budget (including groundwater abstraction rates, natural groundwater recharge etc.)</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Areas with groundwater pollution and pollution type</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Main aquifer and their storage capacity</td><td>Confined and unconfined Both</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Zones where surface-groundwater interaction is high</td><td>Not Assessed department</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Existing Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) systems</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>• scope for groundwater recharge / MAR systems (locations / area, capacity, water source and usage purpose)</td><td>Roof top Rain Water harvesting system /Pond/soak-pit/micro irrigation watershed management plan.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Local abstraction regulations</td><td>District Ground water management council Established for Regulations under the GW-Act-2019</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Aquifer mapping</td><td>Not Assesed by the department</td></tr>
<tr><td>• GW budget (incl. GW abstraction rates and purposes)</td><td>Total Extraction : 95893.54 Ham
Irrigation Use : 87449.15 Ham (91.19%)
Insustrial Use: 7787.39 Ham (8.12%)
Source :As per CGWB 2022 report</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Trend of water levels</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>YEAR</th><th>2018</th><th>2019</th><th>2020</th><th>2021</th><th>2022</th></tr>
<tr><td>PRE-MONSOON</td><td>9.29</td><td>9.13</td><td>8.80</td><td>8.62</td><td>8.82</td></tr>
<tr><td>POST-MONSOON</td><td>7.57</td><td>7.81</td><td>7.79</td><td>6.85</td><td>7.74</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">INCREASE/ PRE-
DECREASE POST-
(wrt previous yr)</td><td></td><td>-0.16</td><td>-0.33</td><td>-0.18</td><td>+0.20</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>+0.24</td><td>-0.02</td><td>-.094</td><td>+0.89</td></tr>
</table>
(-) Sign indicates Rise in water level
(+) Sign indicates Fall in water level
</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Well register (permissions for extraction)</td><td>DISTRICT GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT COUNCIL IS ESTABLISHED IN DISTRICT UNDER THE U.P GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT & REGULATION ACT 2019 UNDER WHICH
TOTAL WELL REGISTERED: 40
TOTAL NOC GENRATED : 121</td></tr>
<tr><td>• No and locations of illegal well fields</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
</table>

		• Number of catchments for which the long-term sustainable groundwater yield has been updated/determined		Long Term Sustainable GW Yield Has been setup for all Catchment as per GEC-15 recommendation.	
		• Number of catchments for which the SAFE criteria has been updated		06 ASSESSMENT UNITS [BLOCKS] COME UNDER THE SAFE CATEGORY, 04 ASSESSMENT UNITS [BLOCKS] COME UNDER THE SEMI-CRITICAL CATEGORY, 01 ASSESSMENT UNITS [BLOCKS] COME UNDER THE CRITICAL CATEGORY .	
		• Area/catchment for which groundwater monitoring system has been established		GROUND WATER MONITORING SYSTEM[PIZOMETERS & DWLRS] ARE ESTABLISHED IN ALL (11) ASSESSMENT UNITS (BLOCK/CITY)	
		• Number of catchments/areas for which a permitting system for groundwater abstraction has been set up		DISTRICT GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT COUNCIL SET UP FOR PERMITTING GW ABSTRACTION IN ALL 11 ASSESSMENT UNITS (BLOCK/CITY) IN DISTRICT.	
		• Number of awareness and education events conducted messages, news and articles published		10-15 (APPROX) AWARENESS EDUCTION EVENT ARE CONDUCTED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR	
		• Number of private wells monitored		N/A	
		• Number of recharge ponds, wetlands and floodplains established, maintained, protected		N/A	
		• Number of recharge wells established		N/A	
		• Number of dry wells prepared for groundwater recharge		N/A	
		• Number of percolation pits, infiltration pits, and small recharge ponds established		N/A	
		• m^3 of rainwater and grey water used for groundwater recharge		N/A	
		• Areas for which financial incentives have been created for groundwater recharge		N/A	
		• Number of Recharge systems monitored		N/A	
		• Areas for which groundwater recharge suitability maps have been created and groundwater recharge has been mainstreamed into general planning processes		N/A	
		• number of recharge systems that are improved through agreements between stakeholders		N/A	
4	**Industrial effluents**	**Details of Grossly Polluting Industries and CETPs (including production,sector, ETP status, discharge, intermediate and final discharge point, Compliance status, Action taken in case of default.**	**(Details are Attached Annexure-4)**	**UP Pollution Control Board/ UPSIDC/NMCG**	**ANNEXURE 8**

	Data	• Total number of polluting industries sector wise high lighting GPIs/WPIs	Sugar Industries- 09 Distillery Industries- 07 Paper mills – 04 Slaughter House and Meat processing industries- 01
		• List of GPI/WPIs	Enclosed as annexure 8
		• Total Industrial Effluents generated	27076 KLD
		• Total Capacity of treatment facilities available and its utilisation	Nil and Not Utilized
		• Number of ETPs/CETPS installed and functioning condition in the district	21 ETPs installed
		• Status of connectivity of ETPs with CETPs/Untreated discharge in drains	No
		• Total Show Causes and closure direction given for non-compliance of industries in the district	Shree Badri kedar Paper Pvt. Ltd Najibabad Bijnor is Closed by Itself since 2019 and Omar International Village -Yakubpur, sahsapur, Dhampur Bijnor Slaughter House is Cosed by District Administration Since 2018
		• Existing law enforcement instruments/policies	Policies by District Administration, UPPCB
		• Water quality (indicator parameter BOD, COD and DO and parameters of main concern) downstream of major industrial pollution stretches	Report Enclosed as Annexure 8
5	**Agro- based pollution**	**Steps taken to reduce the use of High pesticide (insecticides, herbicides etc) application along the river basin in agricultural fields like natural farming, use of nano fertilizer, herbicides etc.**	**Organic Farming is being done in 400 ha in jalilpur development block of the district, 440 ha in haldaur,820 ha in Mohd pur devmal and 340 ha in najibabad, totalling 2000 h.** **(Details are Attached Annexure-5)**
			Agriculture Department
			Attached ANNEXURE 6
	Data	• Water Quality (indicator parameter BOD and DO and parameters of main concern such as pathogens, organic and chemical contaminants, sediments) downstream of major domestic pollution stretches	Nil
		• Land under agriculture	430523 Ha.
		• Amount and types of fertilizers and pesticides used (in kg per ha)	

क्र0सं0	उर्वरक का नाम	वर्ष 2020–21	वर्ष 202–22	वर्ष 2022–23	विगत तीन वर्षों की औसत खपत

1	यूरिया	153641.00	157956.00	152132.00	154476.00
2	डी0ए0पी0	35250.00	20210.00	28563.00	28008.00
3	एन0पी0के0	10875.00	15426.00	5067.00	10456.00
4	एम0ओ0पी0	3107.00	1335.00	453.00	1632.00

- Major crops and average yields (in ton per ha)

मुख्य फसलेंः–

गन्ना–यह जनपद की मुख्य नकदी फसल है। जनपद में गन्ने का कुल आच्छादन–255000 हे0, उत्पादन–225.675 लाख मैट्रिक टन एवं उत्पादकता–885 कु0/हे0 है।

धान–यह खरीफ की मुख्य फसल है और जनपद मे मुख्य रूप से सामान्य धान एवं बासमती धान का उत्पादन किया जाता है। जनपद मे धान का कुल 56062 हे0 है, जिसमे सामान्य धान आच्छादन 21915 हे0, बासमती धान 34147 हे0 है। धान का कुल उत्पादन–141557 मै0टन तथा उत्पादकता 25.25 कु0/हे0 है।

उर्द–यह खरीफ की मुख्य दलहनी फसल है। उर्द का आचछादन 1930 हे0, उत्पादन–1826 मै0टन तथा उत्पादकता–9.46 कु0/हे0 है।

गेंहूँ–गेहूँ जनपद की मुख्य रबी फसल है। गेंहूँ का आच्छादन 154229 हे0, कुल उत्पादन 579821 मै0टन है तथा उत्पादकता 37.53 कु0/हे0 है।

सरसो–सरसो/राई रबी की मुख्य तिलहनी फसल है, जिसका आच्छादन 4553 हे0 तथा उत्पादन–4184 मै0टन एवं उत्पादकता 9.19 कु0/हे0 होता है।

- Farming practices/techniques

खेती के तरीकेः–

उ0प्र0 के जनपद बिजनौर के खेती के निम्नलिखित तरीकेअपनायो जा रहे हैंः–

(1) सघन कृषिः– इस विधि में किसान जमीन के छोटे टुकडों पर ही खेती करके ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन करते हैं। इसमें किसान एक वर्ष में एक से ज्यादा फसलों की खेती करते हैं।

(2) व्यापक कृषिः–इसमें किसान एक या दो तरीके की व्यावसायिक खेती करते है।

(3) व्यावसायिक खेतीः–इसमें उत्पादन की लागत कम रखने के लिये खेती की कई तरह की आधुनिक तकनीकों का प्रयोग करते हैं।

(4) मिश्रित खेतीः–इस तरह की खेती में फसलों की खेती के साथ–साथ पशुओं का भी पालन करते हैं।

• Parameters of main concern from agricultural runoff and their highest concentrations	Nil
• Burning practices	Nil
• Crops grown in river beds and river banks	**गंगा के किनारे बोई जाने वाली मुख्य फसलेंः–** गन्ना, धान, उर्द, मूंग, गेंहू, राई/सरसो, मटर एवं मसूर
• % of land under organic farming	0.46 % (organic farming in 2000 ha in respect of total 430523 Ha)
• Level of sensitization of communities on reducing dependency on chemical fertilizers	• **यूरिया के वैकल्पिक उर्वरकः–** (1) नैनो तरल यूरिया विकसित किया गया है, जिसका उपयोग करने से यूरिया कुल मात्रा 25 प्रतिशत कम होती हैं। (2) किसानों के प्रक्षेत्रों पर टॉप–ड्रेसिंग में प्रयुक्त होने वाली दानेदार यूरिया की 50 प्रतिशत मात्रा को कम करके नैनो तरल यूरिया से विस्थापित कराया गया है। (3) सल्फर कोटेड यूरियाः–सल्फर कोटेड यूरिया में 37 प्रतिशत नाईट्रोजन और 17 प्रतिशत सल्फर होती है, जिसमें यूरिया की दक्षता 70 से 75 प्रतिशत होती है। • **डी0ए0पी0 के वैकल्पिक उर्वरकः–** (1) एस0एस0पी0 (सल्फर–11 प्रतिशत, फास्फोरस–16 प्रतिशत) (2) एन0पी0के0 (3) फास्फेट रिच आर्गेनिक मेन्योर (प्रोम) (P2o5-8%) • **जैव उर्वरकः–** (1) राइजोबियम (दलहनी फसलों मे उपयोगी) (2) एजोटेबैक्टर (गन्ना एवं खद्यान्न फसलों मे उपयोगी) (3) एजोस्पाइरिलम (धान, ज्वार, गन्ना, गेंहूँ एवं चुकन्दर फसलों मे उपयोगी) (4) एसीटोबैक्टर (धान, ज्वार, गन्ना, गेंहूँ एवं चुकन्दर फसलों मे उपयोगी) (5) एजोला फर्न (धान में उपयोगी) (6) नील हरित शैवाल (धान में उपयोगी)
• Involvement of women in farming and their roles	• **कृषि मे महिलाओं की भागीदारीः–** मुख्य रूप से ग्रामीण महिलाएं अपने परिवार की सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति और क्षेत्रीय कारकों के आधार पर तीन अलग–अलग तरीकों से कृषि गतिविधियों मे

	लगी हुई हैं। बुवाई, नर्सरी प्रबंधन, रोपाई, निराई गुडाई करना, सिंचाई, उर्वरक प्रयोग, प्लांट संरक्षण, कटाई करना, तोड़ना एवं भण्डारण करना आदि शामिल है। पशुधन प्राथमिक आजीविका गतिविधि है जिसका उपयोग घरेलू भोजन की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के साथ–साथ कृषि आय को पूरा करने के लिये किया जाता है ग्रामीण महिलाएं दूध और जानवरो की बिक्री से अतिरिक्त आय अर्जित करती हैं। अधिकतर महिलाएं मवेशी प्रबंधन गतिविधियों में लगी हुई हैं।
• Per farmer and crop irrigation water availability	Nil
• Irrigation water usage pattern (water use per ha and crop or yield)	Nil
• Existing measures to predict water shortages	Nil
• Existing measures to overcome water shortages in agriculture	Nil
• Existing measures to control unauthorized use of irrigation water	Nil
• Cropping patterns, crop variety used and cropping cycle, crops discouraged and promoted	**मुख्य फसलें:–** **गन्ना**–यह जनपद की मुख्य नकदी फसल है। जनपद में गन्ने का कुल आच्छादन–255000 हे0, उत्पादन–225.675 लाख मैट्रिक टन एवं उत्पादकता–885 कु0/हे0 है। **धान**–यह खरीफ की मुख्य फसल है और जनपद मे मुख्य रूप से सामान्य धान एवं बासमती धान का उत्पादन किया जाता है। जनपद मे धान का कुल 56062 हे0 है, जिसमे सामान्य धान आच्छादन 21915 हे0, बासमती धान 34147 हे0 है। धान का कुल उत्पादन–141557 मै0टन तथा उत्पादकता 25.25 कु0/हे0 है। **उर्द**–यह खरीफ की मुख्य दलहनी फसल है। उर्द का आचछादन 1930 हे0, उत्पादन–1826 मै0टन तथा उत्पादकता–9.46 कु0/हे0 है। **गेंहूँ**–गेहूँ जनपद की मुख्य रबी फसल है। गेंहूँ का आच्छादन 154229 हे0, कुल उत्पादन 579821 मै0टन है तथा उत्पादकता 37.53 कु0/हे0 है। **सरसो**–सरसो/राई रबी की मुख्य तिलहनी फसल है, जिसका आच्छादन 4553 हे0 तथा उत्पादन–4184 मै0टन एवं उत्पादकता 9.19 कु0/हे0 होता है।

<table>
<tr><td>• Irrigation practices and sources</td><td>Irrigation Through Tube well and Canal</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Status of implementation of participatory irrigation management act</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Status of water users' associations in irrigation systems</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Information about progressive farmers in the district and practices adopted for sustainable agriculture and efficient water use</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Identify and map rivulets, local rivers and their proximity to irrigation canals</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Plans for revival of these rivulets/local rivers through saved water meant for irrigation</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Existing reservoirs/ponds in the irrigation system (number and capacity)</td><td>NIl</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Existing political incentives for efficient irrigation practices, incentives for inefficient practices such as canal irrigation, irrigation fee charged on crop bases rather on water use, etc.</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Irrigation practices and efficiency, cases of excessive irrigation</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Occurrence of heavy rain events</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Feasibility of groundwater usage for different purposes (e.g. groundwater quality</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Use of fertilisers and / or pesticides</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>क्र0सं0</th><th>उर्वरक का नाम</th><th>वर्ष 2020–21</th><th>वर्ष 202–22</th><th>वर्ष 2022–23</th><th>विगत तीन वर्षों की औसत खपत</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>यूरिया</td><td>153641.00</td><td>157956.00</td><td>152132.00</td><td>154476.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>डी0ए0पी0</td><td>35250.00</td><td>20210.00</td><td>28563.00</td><td>28008.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>एन0पी0के0</td><td>10875.00</td><td>15426.00</td><td>5067.00</td><td>10456.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>एम0ओ0पी0</td><td>3107.00</td><td>1335.00</td><td>453.00</td><td>1632.00</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Constructions of tube wells (especially state tube wells)</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Number of farmers sensitized and trained in sensible field application of fertilizers</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
</table>

		• Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published	Nil		
		• Area converted to organic farming	2000 Ha		
		• Length of riparian zones established	Nil		
6	**Treated discharge from STP/ CETP**	**Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.**	**Currently treated water from 24 MLD STP is directly discharged into river ganga. Administration is planning to use this treated water in Agriculture fields.**	**Urban Development Department, Namami Gange & Grameen Jalapurti Department, Housing & Urban Planning Department, Infrastructure & Industrial Development Department**	**Attached ANNEXURE 1, ANNEXURE 5,**
	Data	• % of treated sewage recycled / type of use		Presently 10% Treated water discharge from STP reuse in construction works	
		• Treated water used in agriculture MLD		02 MLD	
		• Treated water used in civil construction MLD		Nil	
		• Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD		Nil	
		• Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD		Nil	
		• Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD		Nil	
		• Treated water used by Refinery MLD		Nil	
		• Treated water used for any other purpose MLD		Nil	
7	**Biomedical waste**	**No. of Health Care Facilities -**	**295**	**Medical, Health & Family Welfare Department/UPPCB**	Attached ANNEXURE 4
		No. of Beds-	**2890**		
		Total BMW Generated ---	**10290 kg/month**		
		Treatment Capacity--	**11700 kg/day**		
		Gap if any--	**Nil**		
		Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter HCF/CBWTF-	**Proper monitoring is done and BMW is carried in GPS enabled Vehicles to nearby CBWTF facilities by Synergy in Moradabad , by SBS in Meerut and by Environ in Hapur.**		
	Data	• No of points generating hazardous waste		295	
		• Total BMW generation TPA		10.2	
		• Total BMW treated TPA		11.7	

		• Total Untreated BMW TPA		Nil	
		• No of units members of CBWTF		Nil	
		• No of units required to be member of CBWTF but are not		Nil	
		• No of CBWTF in district		Nil . All Bio medical waste are carried out to nearby CBWTF facilities in Hapur, Merrut, Moradabad with the coordination of Companies and Agencies.	
		• Location of illegal BMW disposal sites		Nil	
		• Number of sources at an illegal disposal site		Nil	
8	**Hazardous waste dumping**	**a) Status of Hazardous waste dumped**	**Regarding Status of Hazardous waste dumping no any site has been identified in District Bijnor.** **No of industries generating hazardous waste- 16** **Total HW generation TPA - 1400 MTA** **Total HW treated TPA - 1400 MTA** **Total Untreated HW TPA -Nil** **No of industries members of TSDF - 16** **No of Industries required to be member of TSDF but are not - Nil** **No of TSDF in district - Nil** **Location of illegal HW disposal sites - Nil** **Number of sources at an illegal disposal site- Nil**	**District Administration/UPPCB**	**ANNEXURE 8**
		b) Status of Ground water after waste removal.	**Nil**		
	Data	• No of industries generating hazardous waste		16	
		• Total HW generation TPA		1400 MTA	
		• Total HW treated TPA		1400 MTA	
		• Total Untreated HW TPA		Nil	
		• No of industries members of CHWTSDF		16	
		• No of Industries required to be member of CHWTSDF but are not		Nil	
		• No of CHWTSDF in district		Nil	

		• Location of illegal HW disposal sites		Nil	
		• Number of sources at an illegal disposal site		Nil	
9	MSW	a) MSW Generation-	366.99 TPD	Urban Development Department UPPCB	Attached ANNEXURE 1, ANNEXURE 8
		b) Processing Capacity-	312.97 TPD		
		c) Gap-	54.02 TPD		
		d) Proposed/Under Construciton MSW facility-	Approved 50 TPD Wet waste treatment plant by State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) In ULB Bljnor		
		e) Other best practices adopted.-	Door to door collection or segregation in wards of ULB's, 20 KLD faecal sludge treatment plant with the help of NMCG is established in bijnor, 1 TPD vermi composting unit, making various items using scrap material i.e. tirnga tree, book, tree cafeteria table and chair etc.		
		f) Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter-	ICT based monitoring of door to door collection, segregation and transportation in process.		
		g) Ground Water monitoring around the facility-	----------		
	legacy waste disposal	a) Legacy Waste -	a)- 52884.041 MT	Urban Development Department UPPCB	Attached ANNEXURE 1, ANNEXURE 8
		b) Processing Capacity-	b) – 75 MT		
		c) Gap-	c)- 52809.041 MT		
		d) Proposed/Under Construciton processing facility-	d)- Approved 10000 Ton Legacy waste treatment facility by state level technical committee. (SLTC)		
		e) Status of leachate and its Management-	e)- Presently only one site of legacy waste under which plastic layer of 200 micron		
		f) Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter-	f)- ICt Bassed monitoring of door to door collection, segregation and transportation in process.		
		g) Ground Water monitoring around the facility-	g)- Ground water quality is checked by UPPCB time to time		

		• Status of solid waste management	73 TPD MRF Plant & 6 TPD Vermi Compost
		• Status of green infrastructure / percentage of urban sealing	Nill
		• Number of drains with bar screen	145
		• Municipal Solid and biomedical waste generation trends and typology of waste	MSW 6700 gm./ Capita
		• Disposal practices (% of unregulated disperse, informal sump sites, official collectionsports, good and bad practices)	50% Approx
		• Treatment facilities, their capacities and functioning conditions	73 TPD MRF Plant & 6 TPD Vermi Compost
		• Total solid waste generated in main cities / entire district	326.38 TPD
		• Legacy waste sites (number and size)	13 & 15.374 Acers
		• Segregation at source / waste collection & transportation / processing capacity/disposal and recycling facilities	20%/100%/100%/50%/50%
		• Status of Garbage Vulnerable Points (GVPs)/Locations where	31 (Both GVPs Covert to beatifications points)
		• riverbeds are used as dumping sites	Nill
		• Number of solid waste generation points (households, blocks, or wards) that separatetheir waste; number of financial incentives implemented; number of waste collectorsthat only collect separated waste	171464 HH 355 Wards
		• Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published	67 Each Month
		• Number of households/ blocks/wards that participate in the doorto-door segregated waste collection program	29529(312.54% of household)
		• Area that have implemented sweeping program	Nill
		• Number of waste deposit points established	506
		• Number of large markets with new bio-waste collection and processing facilities	Nill
		• Number trucks used	80
		• Number of decentralized waste processing and recycling centers established	05
		• Number of landfills established	Nill
		• Number of (bio)mining sites established	Nill
		• Number of river-bank cleanups implemented	2 Times Per day
		• Number of cleaning events	4 each month
	Data	• Number plastic traps implemented	1
		• Number legacy waste dumping sites capped	Nill

10	**Ecological flow**	**a) Notification of Ecological flow** **b) Steps taken for maintaining Ecological flow/ status of compliance of the E-flow notifications**	**Report data Attached as Annesure 6**	**Irrigation Department**	ANNEXURE 7
	Data	• Identifying critical components of the flow regime that govern the environmental conditions (e.g. dry and wet season base flows, and different-sized high flows and floods)		NA R.L -216.50	
		• Water levels of the river during the year (especially dry season)		D/S	
		• River water quality during dry season		NA	
		• Impacts on freshwater biodiversity and habitats and their ecosystem services		NA	
		• Identifying critical components of the flow regime that govern the environmental conditions (e.g. dry and wet season base flows, and different-sized high flows and floods)		NA	
		• Surface Basin water budgets incl precipitation, seasonal water levels and river flow trend during the year)		837 mm Ch.C.S.M.G. Barrage Bijnor	
		• List and status of dams, barrages, anicuts, embankments, small pond areas etc. and their design storage capacities		No	
		• Siltation status of surface water bodies		NA	
		• Current effective Surface water storage capacity per rainfall		Irrigation	
		• Encroachment status of surface water bodies – Ganga, key rivers, ponds and wetlands		2010 &2013	
		• Surface water usages (incl floods)		NA	
		• Number of extreme rain events (in the past and expected for the future)		NA	
		• Drainage congestion		NA	
		• Capacity of urban drainage systems (especially of combined drainage systems)		NA	
		• Decentralised rainwater harvesting systems		NA	
		• Mapping and status of wetlands in the river basin including Amrit Sarovars created		NA	
		• Status of wetland health MoEFCC template-9 indicators		NA	
		• Status of urban wetlands in all ULBs		NA	
		• Reasons for intact and unhealthy wetlands and their effects on the river water quality		NA	
		• What (if any) systems are there to manage e-flows (are there water-allocation mechanisms?)		NA	
		• Number of water bodies assessed, and EF requirements identified		NA	
		• Number of Environmental Flow requirements integrated into operation policies		NA	
		• Number of measures implemented		NA	
		• Number of locations on river/s where joint E-Flows monitoring is being done		NA	
		• Frequency of joint E-Flows monitoring		NA	

11	**Flood plain zoning/ demarcation and encroachment removal**	**a) Notification of Flood Plain Zone** **b) Status of Demarcation of Flood Plain Zone** **c) Steps for removal of encroachment.** **d) Details of development of Bio-diversity Parks/plantation done.**	**Yes** **Complete** **Applicable** **In 2023-24 session NMCG has approved bio-diversity park in Darangar gunj village in dist. Bijnor Initial funds are disperced. Field survey land de markcation, are completed and process is going on.**	**Irrigation Department** **Forest Department**	ANNEXURE 7

	Data	• Encroachment sites in urban areas (no. and length)	Nil
		• Total area of floodplain and riverine zones being encroached upon	Nil
		• Owners of encroached land	Nil
		• Crops grown in river beds and river banks	Palej And Sugarcane
		• Agriculture practices	-
		• Extent of Pallage farming and agro-chemicals used	-
		• % of critical infrastructure protected from flooding	30
		• % of unauthorized encroachments removed	-
		• Number of infrastructure elements whose resilience to flooding has increased	No
		• Area of new floodplain created	No
		• m^3 of direct run-off reduced and recharged into the groundwater by (small) catchments restored	-
		• Number of check dams established and trees along the river planted	Na/400
		• Number of embankments build and heighten	04/RL 226.000 M
		• Number of wetlands delineated and demarcated	-
		• Number of wetlands assessed	-
		• Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published	-
		• Number of administrative and legal measures implemented	-
		• Number of wetlands monitored	-
		• Number of people capacitated Wetland Health Assessment conducted for number of wetlands	-
		• Length of the river for which floodplain boundaries are established	124 Km
		• Length of the river for which floodplain boundaries are protected	124 Km
		• Length of the river for which illegal activities have been removed from the floodplain	No

		• Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published		-	
		• Number of households and settlements relocated from floodplains		-	
		• km of waterfronts regenerated		-	
		• km of riverbanks free of solid waste dumping		-	
		• Length of river with organic farming in the floodplain		-	
		• Length of river with floodplain regenerated		No Any	
		• Length of river with floodplains adequately monitored		9.00 Km	
		• Number of enforcement measures implemented		-	
12	**Tributaries identified as drains (character of river changed permanently)**	**a) No. of drains which were initially identified as Tributary of main river in the irrigation records** **b) If the drains were identified initially as tributary then steps taken for revival of its identity.**	**No, New drain** **Nill**	**Irrigation Department**	ANNEXURE 7
	Data	• Have any drain renamed as river, describe		No, New drain	
		• Are there any tributaries named as drain		Nil	
13	**Mining**	**Steps taken for Unregulated and illegal sand mining in various stretches of rivers and action taken**	In Bijnor district, as per the request made in the office letter of Superintendent of Police Bijnor dated 16.09.2023 and 29.05.2023, 03 places under Najibabad tehsil area, 02 under Nagina area, 06 under Dhampur area and 01 place in Bijnor area, a total of 12 places. The members of the team nominated by the government along with the concerned Sub-District Magistrate/Area Officer have been appointed as Magistrates by the SDO/Ranger of the concerned forest area and the District Magistrate. Apart from the above, constituted in compliance with the instructions given by the Government/District Magistrate from time to time. Effective action is taken against illegal mining/transportation/overloading by the investigation team. As a result, in the last year 2022-23, enforcement action was taken on a total of 456 vehicles and revenue of Rs 164.60 lakh was collected. In the current financial year 2023-24, till the month of September, 2023, Rs 72.46 lakh revenue has been collected by taking action on a total of 204 vehicles.	**Mining Department**	ANNEXURE 3 –
	Data	• Assessment of sand-mining sites in the district		Nagina , Dhampur, Najibabad Tehsils	

		• Commercial mining hotspots to be identified along with the info about quantum of sand mining It is important to observe the impact of sand mining on the communities and do analyse whether child labour exists.		Nagina , Dhampur, Najibabad Tehsils are hotspots for sand Mining and No Child Labours are working in these Mining Sites.	
		• Status of channels (degradation and erosion)		Nil	
		• Status and usage of groundwater resources below (level etc.)		Nil	
		• Length of river with continuous monitoring of mining activities		Nil	
		• Number of illegal sand mining activities detected		456 vehicles are captured in illegal sand mining and penalty of Rs-164.60 lakh are applied in Financial year 2022-23. In Financial year 2023-24 till September 2023 total 204 vehicles are penaltize for Rs-72.46 Lakh.	
		• Number of administrative and legal measures established and implemented		456 in year 2022-23 and 204 in year 2023-24.	
		• Number of joint surveys conducted and reports submitted to district authorities		12	
		• Number of sites recovered from mining activities and freed up		Nil	
14	**Odour/ smell nuisance from all drains and some rivers as well**	**Identificatin of stretches of drains and rivers where Odour/ smell nuisance is detected and steps taken for control of the same.**	**Identification of strctches of drains and rivers and rivers where odour/ smell nuisance is detected and steps taken for control of the same**	**Urban Development Department**	**Attached ANNEXURE 1**
	Data	• Number of drains/rivers	224/04		
		• Geographical coordinates	Attached Report		
		• Stretches with odour nuisance	Nill		
		• Problematic locations mapped	Nill		
		• Measures initiated/planned (pH maintenance to control formation of mercaptans)	Screening		
		• Cleaning frequency of drains	Daily		
		• River Surface cleaning	Daily		
		• Ghat Cleaning Activities	Daily		

15	**Tourism**	**a) Identification of stretches of river were tourism is promoted** **b) Steps taken for control of pollution and sustainable development of these** **places of tourism importance**	**a) - One Bijnor Barrage Ganga Ghat tourism development work Project is now under pipeline.** **b) as above.**	**Tourism Department**	**Attached ANNEXURE 9**

	Data	• All measures adopted for Eco Tourism	A Project of Ganga Barrage Ghat Renovation and Development is Under Process.
		• Ban of FOL based motor boats	Nil
		• Establishment of camera on Ghats/Jetties/ Boat Clubs for enforcement	CCTV Cameras are installed in Ghats
		• River bank Clean Up Campaigns	Organised regularly with the coordination of DGC Bijnor
		• Ghat Clean Up activities	Organised regularly with the coordination of DGC Bijnor
		• Ban of Single use Plastics and other non-bio degradable items	Under Process ans sensitizing peoples through Nukkad nataks , Ganga sapath, Cleanliness drives, DGC Monthly Meetings, through hoardings banners.

16	**Afforestation/ Plantation/ restoration of floodplains**	**Steps taken for Afforestation/ Plantation/ restoration of floodplains along 10 Km of main river stretches**	• Length of river with established dence vegetation – • M2 afforested – 6740000 • No of sapling Planted – 10,78400 • Name of species – sheesham, Mango, Neem, Arjun etc • Year of Plantation- 2023-24 • Area of plantation- 674 hectare • Name and number of Ganga Nurseries established – Not established	**Forest Department**	

	Data	• Length of the river with established dense vegetation	Nil
		• m² afforested	6740000
		• No of Saplings Planted	1078400
		• Name of species	sheesham, Mango, Neem, Arjun etc
		• Year of plantation	2023-24
		• Area of Plantation	674 ha.
		• Name and number of Ganga Nurseries established	Nil
		• Others	Nil

17	**Best practices adopted in district for sewage treatment, industrial effluent treatment, waste management or eco friendly novel ideas.**		**STP Installed 24 MLD In Distt Bijnor Village Khedki Hemraj Colony, bio- remediation tech. are being adopeted by ULB's . Door to door waste collection mechanical sweeping are also being done, trommels are also installed in all 18 ULB's and all are functional. 21 ganga grams are decleard as ODF in bijnor organic farming addopeted by farmers of ganga grams.**		

	Data	• HAM	Nil
		• 1C1O	Nil
		• Natural Farming/Organic farming	Practised in 2000 Ha. In Bijnor
		• Sahkar Ganga Gram	N/A
		• Ganga Gram Sewa Samiti	N/A
		• Ganga Arti	Regularly, Weekly Organized
		• Small River Rejuvenation/	Malan , Karula, Kho River
		• CETP	Nil
		• Innovations (tanneries)	Nil
		• Hexavalent Chrome recovery	Nil
		• Arth Ganga initiative	Yes practiced in Bijnor
		• IEC Etc	Regularly Practised and organized By District Ganga Committee Bijnor.

17	Best practices adopted in district for sewage treatment, industrial effluent treatment, waste management or eco friendly novel ideas.		STP Installed 24 MLD In Distt Bijnor Village Khedki Hemraj Colony, bio- remediation tech. are being adopeted by ULB's . Door to door waste collection mechanical sweeping are also being done, trommels are also installed in all 18 ULB's and all are functional. 21 ganga grams are decleard as ODF in bijnor organic farming addopeted by farmers of ganga grams.		
	Data	• HAM		Nil	
		• 1C1O		Nil	
		• Natural Farming/Organic farming		Practised in 2000 Ha. In Bijnor	
		• Sahkar Ganga Gram		N/A	
		• Ganga Gram Sewa Samiti		N/A	
		• Ganga Arti		Regularly, Weekly Organized	
		• Small River Rejuvenation/		Malan , Karula, Kho River	
		• CETP		Nil	
		• Innovations (tanneries)		Nil	
		• Hexavalent Chrome recovery		Nil	
		• Arth Ganga initiative		Yes practiced in Bijnor	
		• IEC Etc		Regularly Practised and organized By District Ganga Committee Bijnor.	

28/11/23

DIVISONAL FOREST OFFICER/
MEMBER SECRETY
DSITRICT GANGA COMMITTEE
BIJNOR

P. Bora 28.11.23

CHIEF DEVELOPMENT OFFICER/
NODAL OFFICER
NAMAMI GANGE PROGRAM
BIJNOR

29/11/23

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE/
CHAIRPERSON
DISTRICT GANGA COMMITTEE
BIJNOR

ANNEXURE 2 – GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT

कार्यालय
अधिशासी अभियन्ता
भूगर्भ जल विभाग खण्ड मुरादाबाद
बी–161/4 जिगर बिहार कालोनी
सिविल लाईन, मुरादाबाद

पत्रॉक:– /भू0ज0वि0ख0मुरा0/टी–4 दिनॉक/मुरादाबाद/नवम्बर 17 ,2023

विषयः–मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण नई दिल्ली के आदेश के कम में जिला गंगा समिति बिजनौर को सूचना उपलब्ध कराने के सम्बन्ध में।

प्रभागीय निदेशक, सामाजिक वानिकी प्रभाग बिजनौर।

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक अपने पत्र सं0–1611/35–11, दिनांक–09–10–2023, का सन्दर्भ ग्रहण करना चाहें। उक्त के कम में माननीय एन0जी0टी0 केस सं0–O.A.200/2014. MC Mehta Vs UOI and Ors. में चल रहे केस के सम्बन्ध में चाही गई सूचना संकलित कर आपको प्रेषित है।

संलग्नक–उपरोक्तानुसार।

अधिशासी अभियन्ता

पत्रांक 376/भू0ज0वि0ख0मुरा0/टी–4, तादिनांक।

प्रतिलिपि–निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1–जिलाधिकारी महोदय, बिजनौर।

2–क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड बिजनौर।

अधिशासी अभियन्ता

Compliance of Hon'ble NGT order Dated 11.09.2023 on O.A. 200/2014 MC Mehta vs Uol and others.

Ground Water Department District-Bijnor

GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION

STATUS OF GW QUALITY AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS-Moderate to Good [As per Data from Pre-& Post- Monsoon Random Sampling of various parameters Tested at Chemical Laboratory, Ground water Department Saharanpur]

No adverse impact in GW quality found in the district. (Latest test report attached)

All DATA PERTAINNING TO UTTAR PRADESH DYNAMIC GROUND WATER RESOURCE ESTIMATION REPORT 2022

S.N	DATA NEEDS(INDICATIVE)	REMARK
1.	EXISTING RAINWATER HARVESTING STRUCTURES	694
2.	EXISTING WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES	Roof top Rain Water harvesting system/Pond/Soak-Pit/Micro Irrigation watershed management plan.
3.	TYPE, NO & CAPACITY OF REJUVENATED WATER BODIES & FURTHER SCOPE OF REJUVENATION	24 Ponds
4.	EXISTING GW RECHARGE SYSTEM	694 RWH 303 Ponds 24 Check Dam
5.	ZONAL GW BUDGET	N/A
6.	MAIN AQUIFER & THEIR STORAGE CAPACITY	CONFINED AND UNCONFINED BOTH
7.	ZONAL WHERE SURFACE GW INTERACTION IS HIGH	NOT ASSESSED DEPATMENT
8.	EXISTING MAR SYSYTEMS	N/A
9.	SCOPE FOR GW RECHARGE/MAR SYSYTEMS	Roof top Rain Water harvesting system/Pond/Soak-Pit/Micro Irrigation watershed management plan.
10.	LOCAL ABSTRACTION REGULATIONS	DISTRICT GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT COUNCIL ESTABLISHED FOR REGULATIONS UNDER THE GW-ACT-2019
11.	AQUIFER MAPPING	NOT ASSESSED BY THE DEPARTMENT
12.	GW BUDGET [GW ABSTRACTION RATES & PURPOSES]	TOTAL EXTRACTION : 95893.54 Ham IRRIGATION USE: 87449.15 Ham (91.19%) INDUSTRIAL USE: 657 Ham (0.68%) DOMESTIC USE: 7787.39 Ham (8.12%) Source: As Per CGWB 2022 report
13.	TREND OF WATER LEVELS	YEAR: 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 PRE-MONSOON: 9.29 | 9.13 | 8.80 | 8.62 | 8.82 POST-MONSOON: 7.57 | 7.81 | 7.79 | 6.85 | 7.74 INCREASE/ PRE-DECREASE POST- (wrt previous yr): -0.16 | -0.33 | -0.18 | +0.20 +0.24 | -0.02 | -.094 | +0.89 (-) Sign indicates Rise in water level (+) Sign indicates Fall in water level
14.	WELL REGISTER PERMISSION FOR EXTRACTION	DISTRICT GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT COUNCIL IS ESTABLISHED IN DISTRICT UNDER THE U.P GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT & REGULATION ACT 2019 UNDER WHICH TOTAL WELL REGISTERED: 40 TOTAL NOC GENRATED : 121
15.	NO OF & LOCATION ILLEGAL WELL FIELDS	N/A
16.	NO OF CATCHMENTS FOR WHICH THE LONG TERM SUSTAINABLE GW YIELD	Long Term Sustainable GW Yield Has been setup for all Catchment as per GEC-15 recommendation.

	HAS BEEN UPDATED	
17.	NO OF CATCHMENTS FOR WHICH THE SAFE CRITERIA HAS BEEN UPDATED	06 ASSESSMENT UNITS [BLOCKS] COME UNDER THE SAFE CATEGORY, 04 ASSESSMENT UNITS [BLOCKS] COME UNDER THE SEMI-CRITICAL CATEGORY, 01 ASSESSMENT UNITS [BLOCKS] COME UNDER THE CRITICAL CATEGORY .
18.	AREA /CATCHMENTS FOR WHICH THE SAFE GW MONITORING SYSTEM HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED	GROUND WATER MONITORING SYSTEM[PIZOMETERS & DWLRS] ARE ESTABLISHED IN ALL (11) ASSESSMENT UNITS (BLOCK/CITY)
19.	NO OF CATCHMENTS/AREAS FOR WHICH A PERMITTING SYSTEM FOR GW ABSTRACTION HAS BEEN SET UP	DISTRICT GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT COUNCIL SET UP FOR PERMITTING GW ABSTRACTION IN ALL 11 ASSESSMENT UNITS (BLOCK/CITY)IN DISTRICT.
20.	NO OF . AWARENESS & EDUCATION EVENTS CONDUCTED MESSAGES, NEWS, ARTICLE PUBLISHED	10-15 (APPROX) AWARENESS EDUCTION EVENT ARE CONDUCTED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR
21.	NO OF PRIVATE WELL MONITORED	N/A
22.	NO OF RECHAGREPONDS , WETLANDS, FLOODLAINS ESTABLISHED MAINTAINED PROTECTED	N/A
23.	NO OF RECHARGE WELL ESTABLISHED	N/A
24.	NO OF DRY WELLS PREPARED FOR GW RECHARGE	N/A
25.	NO PERCOLATION PITS INFILTRATION PITS SMALL RECHARGE PONDS ESTABLISHED	N/A
26.	CUM OF RAINWATER AND GREY WATER USED FOR GW RECHARGE.	N/A
27.	AREAS FOR WHICH FINANCIAL INCENTIVES HAVE BEEN CREATED FOR GW RECHAGE	N/A
28.	NO RECHARGE SYSTEMS MONITORED	N/A
29.	AREAS FOR WHICH GW SUSTAINABILITY MAPS HAVE BEEN CREATED & GW RECHARGE HAS BEEN MAINSTREMAED INTO GENRAL PLANNING PROCESS	N/A
30.	NO OF RECHARGE SYSTEM THAT ARE IMPROVED THROUGHT AGREEMENTS BETWEEN STAKEHOLDERS	N/A

Executive Engineer
Ground Water Department
Div-Moradabad

GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT, UTTAR PRADESH , DIVISION-SAHARANPUR

MANDAL -MORADABAD DISTRICT- BIJNOR

YEAR (2019-20)

Chemical analysis result of water sample for irrigation purpose

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sl.No.	Block	Location	Date of Collection	Type of well	Electrical Conductivity Micro hos/cm at 25 c	Ph	Total Dissolved Solid in PPM	Chemical Constituents in ppm							Sodium Adsorption Ratio	Salinity Group	Salt Index	Result/Quality
								Chloride	Bicarbonate	Carbonate	Calcium	Magnisium	Sodium	Sulfate				
1	अफजलगढ़	प्रा.वि. सुआवाला	20-06-2019	HP	550	8.0	285	26	498	29	33	24	132	0	3.00	C2S1	-11.3	Good
2	धामपुर	प्रा.वि.चकराजमल	20-06-2019	HP	390	7.8	205	23	390	20	39	32	63	0	1.26	C2S1	-18.2	Good
3	जलीलपुर	प्रा.वि. रुस्तमपुर	20-06-2019	HP	360	7.8	189	31	381	29	34	18	102	1	2.50	C2S1	-14.3	Good
4	जलीलपुर	जनता इं. का. बागड़पुर	20-06-2019	HP	280	7.9	145	26	312	10	31	14	75	1	1.96	C2S1	-17.0	Good
5	कीरतपुर	प्रा.वि. गाजीपुर सीकरी	20-06-2019	HP	340	8.1	182	31	332	20	37	17	79	2	1.92	C2S1	-16.6	Good
6	कोतवाली	प्रा.वि. स्याल नगला	20-06-2019	HP	380	8.0	197	37	400	20	26	17	120	2	3.13	C2S1	-12.5	Good
7	नो.पुर देवमल	प्रा.वि. बरूकी	20-06-2019	HP	380	7.9	197	27	390	0	20	33	82	7	1.83	C2S1	-16.3	Good
8	नजीवाबाद	प्रा.वि. जलालाबाद	20-06-2019	HP	400	7.9	211	36	351	29	25	31	79	0	1.74	C2S1	-16.6	Good
9	नहटौर	प्रा.वि. ककराला	20-06-2019	HP	290	8.1	151	28	293	39	39	15	71	1	1.72	C2S1	-17.4	Good
10	नहटौर	किसान सेवा के. सीकरी बजर्ग	20-06-2019	HP	640	7.7	333	45	342	20	30	30	81	17	1.76	C2S1	-16.4	Good
11	नूरपुर	प्रा.वि. आजमपुर	20-06-2019	HP	280	8.2	150	23	264	29	22	17	67	0	1.84	C2S1	-17.8	Good
12	नूरपुर	प्रा.वि. पैजनिया	20-06-2019	HP	490	8.1	255	24	429	10	24	30	100	8	2.25	C2S1	-14.5	Good
13	हलदौर	प्रा.वि. फतेहपुर कलां	20-06-2019	HP	280	8.2	168	26	215	20	23	18	48	0	1.27	C2S1	-19.7	Good
14	बुढ़नपुर स्योहरा	प्रा.वि.मंसूर सराय	20-06-2019	HP	420	8.0	217	26	342	29	34	24	74	8	1.66	C2S1	-17.1	Good
15	बुढ़नपुर स्योहरा	प्रा.वि. सदाफल	20-06-2019	HP	310	8.1	169	20	264	29	30	18	55	0	1.38	C2S1	-19.0	Good

J.E. G. W. D.

Executive Engineer
Ground Water Department
Division-Moradabad

GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT, UTTAR PRADESH , DIVISION-SAHARANPUR

MANDAL -MORADABAD DISTRICT- BIJNOR

YEAR (2019-20)

Chemical analysis result of water sample for irrigation purpose

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sl.No.	Block	Location	Date of Collection	Type of well	Electrical Conductivity Micro hos/cm at 25 c	Ph	Total Dissolved Solid in PPM	Chemical Constituents in ppm							Sodium Adsorption Ratio	Salinity Group	Salt Index	Result/Quality
								Chloride	Bicarbonate	Carbonate	Calcium	Magnisium	Sodium	Sulfate				
1	अफजलगढ़	प्रा.वि. सुआवाला	18-11-2019	HP	360	8.3	177	34	351	29	12	18	117	0	3.53	C2S1	-12.8	Good
2	धामपुर	प्रा.वि.चकराजमल	18-11-2019	HP	480	8.3	239	53	381	29	40	17	122	23	2.87	C2S1	-12.3	Good
3	जलीलपुर	प्रा.वि. रुस्तमपुर	18-11-2019	HP	280	8.2	140	53	244	29	32	5	91	33	2.81	C2S1	-15.4	Good
4	जलीलपुर	जनता इं. का. बागड़पुर	18-11-2019	HP	380	8.2	186	26	303	29	21	21	93	32	2.41	C2S1	-15.2	Good
5	कीरतपुर	प्रा.वि. गाजीपुर सीकरी	18-11-2019	HP	320	8.1	158	28	293	29	24	12	92	4	2.68	C1S1	-15.3	Good
6	कोतवाली	प्रा.वि. स्याल नगला	18-11-2019	HP	290	8.1	144	27	224	29	21	17	56	0	1.55	C2S1	-18.9	Good
7	नो.पुर देवमल	प्रा.वि. बरूकी	18-11-2019	HP	280	8.3	138	23	332	29	46	2	98	7	2.69	C1S1	-14.7	Good
8	नजीवाबाद	प्रा.वि. जलालाबाद	18-11-2019	HP	440	8.2	221	51	312	20	20	15	125	39	3.64	C2S1	-12.0	Good
9	नहटौर	प्रा.वि. ककराला	18-11-2019	HP	340	8.4	167	17	312	39	51	7	72	2	1.76	C2S1	-17.3	Good
10	नहटौर	किसान सेवा के. सीकरी बजर्ग	18-11-2019	HP	470	8.3	236	31	420	29	56	17	94	4	1.99	C2S1	-15.1	Good
11	नूरपुर	प्रा.वि. आजमपुर	18-11-2019	HP	840	8.2	412	143	351	39	12	48	163	60	3.31	C3S1	-8.2	Moderate
12	नूरपुर	प्रा.वि. पैजनिया	18-11-2019	HP	230	8.3	111	31	234	20	20	8	76	0	2.55	C1S1	-16.9	Good
13	हलदौर	प्रा.वि. फतेहपुर कलां	18-11-2019	HP	280	8.3	139	31	342	29	39	6	111	0	3.06	C2S1	-13.4	Good
14	बुढ़नपुर स्योहरा	प्रा.वि.मंसूर सराय	18-11-2019	HP	290	8.3	143	27	244	20	26	8	73	0	2.29	C2S1	-17.2	Good
15	बुढ़नपुर स्योहरा	प्रा.वि. सदाफल	18-11-2019	HP	230	8.2	116	30	303	29	26	8	98	0	3.01	C2S1	-14.7	Good

J.E. G. W. D. MBD.

Executive Engineer
Ground Water Department
Division-Moradabad

GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT, UTTAR PRADESH , DIVISION–SAHARANPUR

MANDAL –MORADABAD DISTRICT – BIJNAUR YEAR (2020-21)

Chemical analysis result of water sample for irrigation purpose

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19
Sl.No.	Block	Location	Date of Collection	Type of well	Electrical Conductivity Micro hos/cm at 25 c	Ph	Total Dissolved Solid in PPM	Chemical Constituents in ppm								Sodium Adsorption Ratio	Salinity Group	Salt Index	Result/Quality
								Chloride	Carbonate	Bicarbonate	Sulfate	Calcium	Magnisium	Sodium	Potasium				
1	अफजलगढ़	प्रा.वि. सुआवाला	26-06-2020	HP	280	8.7	173	11	10	146	1	13	19	19	3	0.79	C2S1	-22.6	Good
2	धामपुर	प्रा.वि.चकराजमल	26-06-2020	HP	270	8.6	173	16	10	137	0	17	15	17	7	0.51	C2S1	-22.8	Good
3	जलीलपुर	प्रा.वि. रुस्तमपुर	26-06-2020	HP	370	8.5	223	21	10	146	24	18	14	29	9	0.87	C2S1	-21.6	Good
4	जलीलपुर	जनता इ. का. बागपुर	26-06-2020	HP	660	8.6	401	60	20	205	57	45	32	38	14	0.75	C2S1	-20.7	Good
5	कीरतपुर	प्रा.वि. गाजीपुर सीकरी	26-06-2020	HP	280	8.7	187	14	0	137	2	38	13	6	3	0.15	C2S1	-23.9	Good
6	कोतवाली	प्रा.वि. स्याल नगला	26-06-2020	HP	250	8.3	159	16	0	137	0	26	9	14	3	0.43	C1S1	-23.1	Good
7	मो.पुर देवमल	प्रा.वि. बरूकी	26-06-2020	HP	280	8.6	173	17	10	137	3	14	20	11	6	0.31	C2S1	-23.4	Good
8	नजीवाबाद	प्रा.वि. जलालाबाद	26-06-2020	HP	290	8.6	182	14	10	127	11	22	9	27	4	0.87	C2S1	-21.8	Good
9	नहटौर	प्रा.वि. ककराला	26-06-2020	HP	340	8.6	218	20	20	156	2	42	15	11	4	0.26	C2S1	-23.4	Good
10	नहटौर	किसान सवा क. सीकरी बुजुर्ग	26-06-2020	HP	270	8.7	162	16	10	127	4	21	14	10	3	0.29	C2S1	-23.5	Good
11	नूरपुर	प्रा.वि. आजमपुर	26-06-2020	HP	290	8.5	184	17	10	137	11	26	14	11	4	0.30	C2S1	-23.4	Good
12	नूरपुर	प्रा.वि. पैजनिया	26-06-2020	HP	190	8.5	119	14	10	88	0	18	11	6	2	0.19	C1S1	-23.9	Good
13	हलदौर	प्रा.वि. फतेहपुर कलां	26-06-2020	HP	220	8.4	141	13	10	98	8	25	9	8	4	0.25	C1S1	-23.7	Good
14	बुढ़नपुर स्योहरा	प्रा.वि.मंसूर सराय	26-06-2020	HP	230	8.5	14	14	10	117	1	20	15	7	4	0.20	C1S1	-23.8	Good
15	बुढ़नपुर स्योहरा	प्रा.वि. सदाफल	26-06-2020	HP	200	8.3	122	13	0	107	1	14	11	9	3	0.31	C1S1	-23.6	Good

J.E.
G. W. D.
MBD.

Executive Engineer
Ground Water Department
Division-Moradabad

GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT, UTTAR PRADESH , DIVISION–SAHARANPUR

MANDAL –MORADABAD DISTRICT – BIJNAUR YEAR (2020-21)

Chemical analysis result of water sample for irrigation purpose

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19
Sl.No.	Block	Location	Date of Collection	Type of well	Electrical Conductivity Micro hos/cm at 25 c	Ph	Total Dissolved Solid in PPM	Chemical Constituents in ppm								Sodium Adsorption Ratio	Salinity Group	Salt Index	Result/Quality
								Chloride	Carbonate	Bicarbonate	Sulfate	Calcium	Magnisium	Sodium	Potasium				
1	अफजलगढ़	प्रा.वि. सुआवाला	26-11-2020	HP	325	8	215	4	0	215	0	28	17	21	2	0.77	C2S1	-22.4	Good
2	धामपुर	प्रा.वि.चकराजमल	26-11-2020	HP	382	7.1	246	6	0	244	0	46	18	10	3	0.22	C2S1	-23.5	Good
3	जलीलपुर	प्रा.वि. रुस्तमपुर	26-11-2020	HP	283	8.2	179	9	0	156	10	28	14	10	4	0.27	C2S1	-23.5	Good
4	जलीलपुर	जनता इ. का. बागपुर	26-11-2020	HP	316	8.4	202	10	0	137	38	34	14	10	5	0.26	C2S1	-23.5	Good
5	कीरतपुर	प्रा.वि. गाजीपुर सीकरी	26-11-2020	HP	330	8.1	212	11	0	205	1	33	18	8	4	0.20	C2S1	-23.7	Good
6	कोतवाली	प्रा.वि. स्याल नगला	26-11-2020	HP	310	8.2	204	4	0	205	0	29	16	16	2	0.42	C2S1	-22.9	Good
7	मो.पुर देवमल	प्रा.वि. बरूकी	26-11-2020	HP	441	8.1	279	6	0	205	53	48	20	9	7	0.19	C2S1	-23.6	Good
8	नजीवाबाद	प्रा.वि. जलालाबाद	26-11-2020	HP	427	8.5	275	26	20	215	1	25	29	30	2	0.68	C2S1	-21.5	Good
9	नहटौर	प्रा.वि. ककराला	27-11-2020	HP	314	8.5	206	4	0	205	4	35	16	8	2	0.20	C2S1	-23.7	Good
10	नहटौर	किसान सवा क. सीकरी बुजुर्ग	27-11-2020	HP	335	8.3	209	18	0	176	8	31	18	12	4	0.30	C2S1	-23.3	Good
11	नूरपुर	प्रा.वि. आजमपुर	27-11-2020	HP	279	8.1	179	18	29	107	0	32	14	10	3	0.26	C2S1	-23.5	Good
12	नूरपुर	प्रा.वि. पैजनिया	27-11-2020	HP	236	8.5	152	18	0	127	2	19	16	8	3	0.23	C1S1	-23.7	Good
13	हलदौर	प्रा.वि. फतेहपुर कलां	27-11-2020	HP	337	8.2	222	14	0	205	3	34	19	10	6	0.24	C2S1	-23.5	Good
14	बुढ़नपुर स्योहरा	प्रा.वि.मंसूर सराय	27-11-2020	HP	279	8.3	18	18	0	156	6	18	22	9	3	0.24	C2S1	-23.6	Good
15	बुढ़नपुर स्योहरा	प्रा.वि. सदाफल	27-11-2020	HP	283	7.8	185	18	0	166	1	19	21	10	4	0.26	C2S1	-23.5	Good

J.E.
G. W. D.
MBD.

डायनमिक ग्रउन्ड वाटर रिसोर्स रिपोर्ट 2022 के अनुसार जनपद–बिजनौर के समस्त विकासखण्डो की वर्गीकृत श्रेणी

क०सं0	जनपद का नाम	ब्लॉक/तहसील का नाम	अतिदोहित	किटिकल	सेमीकिटिकल	सुरक्षित
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	बिजनौर	अफजलगढ़		जलीलपुर	नहटौर(आकू)	अफजलगढ़
		धामपुर(अल्हैपुर)			स्योहारा(बुढ़नपुर)	धामपुर(अल्हैपुर)
		हल्दौर(खारी झालू)			नूरपुर	हल्दौर(खारी झालू)
		जलीलपुर			कोतवाली	कीरतपुर
		कीरतपुर				मोहम्मदपुर देवमल
		कोतवाली				नजीबाबाद
		मोहम्मदपुर देवमल				
		नजीबाबाद				
		नहटौर(आकू)				
		नूरपुर				
		स्योहारा(बुढ़नपुर)				
		योगः–	00	01	04	06

(सौरभ साह)
अधिशासी अभियन्ता
भूगर्भ जल विभाग, खण्ड–मुरादाबाद।

डायनमिक ग्राउन्ड वाटर रिसोर्स 2022, के अनुसार जनपद–बिजनौर के आँकडे

क० सं0	जिला	भूजल पुनर्भरण					कुल प्राकृतिक निर्वहन	वार्षिक निकालने योग्य भूजल संसाधन	वर्तमान वार्षिक भूजल निकासी				2005तक घरेलू उपयोग के लिए वार्षिक भूजल आवंटन	भविष्य में उपयोग के लिए शुद्ध भूजल उपलब्धता	भूजल निकासी की स्थिति प्रतिशत में
		मानसून ऋतु		गैर मानसून ऋतु		कुल वार्षिक भूजल पुनर्भरण			सिचांई	औद्योगिक	घरेलू	कुल			
		वर्षा से पुनर्भरण	अन्य स्रोतो से पुनर्भरण	वर्षा से पुनर्भरण	अन्य स्रोतो से पुनर्भरण										
1	2	3 (ha.m)	4 (ha.m)	5 (ha.m)	6 (ha.m)	7 (ha.m)	8 (ha.m)	9 (ha.m)	10 (ha.m)	11 (ha.m)	12 (ha.m)	13 (ha.m)	14 (ha.m)	15 (ha.m)	16 (%)
1	बिजनौर	95152.54	18474.98	3865.88	32498.16	149991.56	12140.41	137851.15	87449.15	657.00	7787.39	95893.54	8345.53	41399.47	69.56

(सौरभ साह)
अधिशासी अभियन्ता
भूगर्भ जल विभाग, खण्ड–मुरादाबाद।

GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT UP DIVISION-MORADABAD

WATER TABLE LEVEL (BGL) (in Meter) From 2018 to 2022 Pre and Post Mansoon

District - BIJNOR

BLOCK	PRM_18	PTM_18	PRM_19	PTM_19	PRM_20	PTM_20	PRM_21	PTM_21	PRM_22	PTM-22	AVG_WL
AFZALGARH	4.38	2.17	5.03	3.00	4.32	3.21	3.42	1.74	3.46	2.72	3.35
DHAMPUR (ALLHEPUR)	7.94	6.15	7.35	6.63	7.35	6.86	7.59	5.46	7.51	6.13	6.76
HALDAUR (KHARIJH)	10.62	10.17	9.72	9.14	10.05	8.90	9.74	8.78	9.59	9.60	9.67
JALILPUR	10.51	9.34	9.71	9.31	9.95	9.19	10.41	8.86	10.23	9.52	9.72
KIRATPUR	10.94	9.67	10.87	9.48	10.40	9.53	10.84	8.95	10.69	9.96	9.79
KOTWALI	11.44	7.47	11.55	8.44	11.55	9.28	8.64	6.00	9.87	6.60	8.72
MOHD.PUR DEOMAL	10.34	8.87	9.74	8.80	9.48	8.53	9.47	8.43	10.04	9.13	9.26
NAJIBABAD	11.84	8.83	12.20	8.93	9.87	8.91	10.21	6.72	11.36	8.63	9.33
NEHTAUR (AKU)	8.94	7.81	8.60	7.65	8.46	7.89	8.98	7.81	8.81	8.80	8.51
NOORPUR	8.31	7.43	8.55	8.21	8.61	7.52	8.61	7.18	8.36	7.64	7.93
SEOHARA(BUDHANPUR)	6.93	5.36	7.12	6.27	6.72	5.83	6.87	5.44	7.06	6.38	6.40
Avg WL Per	**9.29**	**7.57**	**9.13**	**7.81**	**8.80**	**7.79**	**8.62**	**6.85**	**8.82**	**7.74**	**8.13**

J.E.
G. W. D.
MBD.

Executive Engineer
Ground Water Department
Division-Moradabad

ANNEXURE 3 – MINNING DEPARTMENT

प्रभागीय निदेशक, सामाजिक वानिकी प्रभाग बिजनौर की अध्यक्षता में ओ0ए0 नं0 200/2014 (सी0डब्लू0पी 3727/1985) (आई0ए नं0 340/2022) में राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा पारित आदेश दिनांक 11.09.2023 की अनुपालन आख्या :—

बिन्दु–13 (खनन विभाग) नदियो के विभिन्न हिस्सो में अनियमित और अवैध रेत खनन के लिए उठाये गये कदम और कार्यवाही	जनपद बिजनौर में अपर मुख्य सचिव, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म अनुभाग, उ0प्र0 शासन लखनऊ के शासनादेश सं0 616/86–2018–371 दिनांक 20.03.2018 के अनुपालन में 07 सदस्यीय टास्क फोर्स का गठन किया गया है, जिसमे जिलाधिकारी अध्यक्ष, पुलिस अधीक्षक सदस्य, प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी सदस्य, उपजिलाधिकारी सदस्य, पुलिस क्षेत्राधिकारी सदस्य, सहायक सम्भागीय परिवहन अधिकारी सदस्य, खान अधिकारी सदस्य/सचिव नियुक्त हैं। जनपद बिजनौर की तहसील नगीना, धामपुर व नजीबाबाद खनन बाहुल्य क्षेत्र हैं। जनपद बिजनौर में पुलिस अधीक्षक बिजनौर के कार्यालय पत्र दिनांक 16.09.2023 व 29.05.2023 में किये गये अनुरोध के क्रम में जनपद में नजीबाबाद तहसील क्षेत्रान्तर्गत 03, नगीना क्षेत्रान्तर्गत 02, धामपुर क्षेत्रान्तर्गत 06 व बिजनौर क्षेत्र में 01 स्थान कुल 12 स्थानो पर शासन द्वारा नामित गठित टीम के सदस्य सम्बन्धित उपजिलाधिकारी/क्षेत्राधिकारी के साथ सम्बन्धित वन क्षेत्र के एस0डी0ओ/रेन्जर व जिलाधिकारी महोदय द्वारा मजिस्ट्रेट नियुक्त किये गये हैं। उक्त के अतिरिक्त समय–समय पर शासन/जिलाधिकारी महोदय द्वारा दिये गये निर्देशो के अनुपालन में गठित जॉच टीम द्वारा अवैध खनन/परिवहन/ओवरलोडिंग पर प्रभावी कार्यवाही की जाती है। जिसके परिणास्वरूप गत वर्ष 2022–23 में कुल 456 वाहनो पर प्रवर्तन की कार्यवाही करते हुए रू0 164.60 लाख राजस्व वसूला गया। वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2023–24 में माह अक्टूबर, 2023 तक कुल 264 वाहनो पर कार्यवाही कर रू0 81.31 लाख राजस्व वसूला गया है।
जिले में रेत खनन स्तरो का आंकलन	जनपद बिजनौर में रेत खनन का कोई क्षेत्र चिन्हित नहीं किया गया है, सूचना शून्य है।
वाणिज्य खनन हॉट स्पॉट की मात्रा की जानकारी के साथ पहचान की जायेगी, रेत खनन समुदायो पर रेत खनन के प्रभाव का निरीक्षण करना महत्तवपूर्ण है और विश्लेषण करे कि क्या बाल श्रम मौजूद है	जनपद बिजनौर में रेत खनन की सूचना शून्य है।
चैनलो की स्थिति (क्षरण)	चाही गयी सूचना शून्य है।
नीचे (स्तर आदि) भूजल संसाधनो की स्थिति और उपयोग	सूचना प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड से सम्बन्धित है।
खनन गतिविधियो की सतत निगरानी के साथ नदी की लम्बाई	सूचना सिंचाई विभाग से सम्बन्धित है।

अवैध रेत खनन गतिविधियो की संख्या का पता चला, स्थापित और कार्यान्वित प्रशासनिक और कानूनी उपायो की संख्या	गत वर्ष 2022–23 में कुल 456 वाहनो पर प्रवर्तन की कार्यवाही करते हुए रू0 164.60 लाख राजस्व वसूला गया। वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2023–24 में माह अक्टूबर, 2023 तक कुल 264 वाहनो पर कार्यवाही कर रू0 81.31 लाख राजस्व वसूला गया है।
किये गये संयुक्त सर्वेक्षणो की संख्या और जिला प्राधिकारी को सौंपी गयी रिपोर्ट	जनपद में संयुक्त सर्वेक्षणो की संख्या 05 है, जिनकी रिपोर्ट उच्चाधिकारियो को प्रेषित की गयी है।
खनन गतिविधियो से बरामद और मुक्त करायी गयी साईटो की संख्या	खनन गतिविधियो से बरामद और मुक्त करायी गयी साईटो की संख्या 01 है।

10/11/2023

खान अधिकारी,
बिजनौर।

ANNEXURE 4 – MEDICAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

प्रेषक

मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी
जनपद बिजनौर

सेवा में

जिला वानिकी अधिकारी
वन विभाग , जनपद बिजनौर

पत्रांक- मु.चि.अ./ बायोमेडिकल वेस्ट सूचना/2023-24/ 4525 दिनांक-13/10/2023

विषय- बायो मेडिकल वेस्ट की सूचना के संदर्भ में।

महोदय ,

आपके द्वारा मांगी गई मेडिकल वेस्ट की सूचना निम्नलिखित है -

1-जनपद बिजनौर में अस्पताल के कुल बेड की संख्या - **2890**
2-एक माह में जनपद बिजनौर में कुल बायोमेडिकल वेस्ट जनरेट की मात्रा-**10290 kg/month**
(Synergy-6877kg/M , SBM-2475kg/m, Environ-938 kg/m)
3- बायो मेडिकल वेस्ट ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट की कैपेसिटी की मात्रा -**11700 kg/Day**
(Synergy-3000kg/day , SBM-1500kg/day, Environ-938 kg/day)
4- बायोमेडिकल वेस्ट की ट्रेनिंग प्रत्येक महीने की जा रही है जो पिछले महीने की 18 तारीख को की गई थी। जिसमें प्रत्येक नगर पालिका के Sanitory inspector को भी बुलाया गया था।
5- बायो मेडिकल वेस्ट के निरीक्षण के दौरान इस महीने ₹6000 की पेनल्टी लगाई गई। अब तक कुल 1 लाख 53000 के पेनल्टी लगाई जा चुकी है

मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी
बिजनौर

पत्रांक-मु.चि.अ./बायो मेडिकल वेस्ट रिपोर्ट/2023-24/ दिनांक-13/10/2023

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनात्मक एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई की प्रेषित-
1-निदेशक चिकित्सा शास्त्र एवं मुरादाबाद मंडल मुरादाबाद।
2-अपर मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी (RCH) बिजनौर।
3-प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड जनपद बिजनौर।

मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी
बिजनौर

प्रेषक

मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी
जनपद बिजनौर

सेवा में

जिला वानिकी अधिकारी
वन विभाग , जनपद बिजनौर

पत्रांक- मु.चि.अ./ बायोमेडिकल वेस्ट सूचना/2023-24/ दिनांक-13/10/2023

विषय- बायो मेडिकल वेस्ट की सूचना के संदर्भ में।

महोदय ,

आपके द्वारा मांगी गई मेडिकल वेस्ट की सूचना निम्नलिखित है -

1-जनपद बिजनौर में अस्पताल के कुल बेड की संख्या - **2890**
2-एक माह मे जनपद बिजनौर मे कुल बायोमेडिकल वेस्ट जनरेट की मात्रा-**10290 kg/month**
(Synergy-6877kg/M , SBM-2475kg/m, Environ-938 kg/m)
3- बायो मेडिकल वेस्ट ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट की कैपेसिटी की मात्रा -**11700 kg/Day**
(Synergy-3000kg/day , SBM-1500kg/day, Environ-938 kg/day)
4- बायोमेडिकल वेस्ट की ट्रेनिंग प्रत्येक महीने की जा रही है जो पिछले महीने की 18 तारीख को की गई थी। जिसमें प्रत्येक नगर पालिका के Sanitory inspector को भी बुलाया गया था।
5- बायो मेडिकल वेस्ट के निरीक्षण के दौरान इस महीने ₹6000 की पेनल्टी लगाई गई। अब तक कुल 1 लाख 53000 के पेनल्टी लगाई जा चुकी है

मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी
बिजनौर

पत्रांक-मु.चि.अ./बायो मेडिकल वेस्ट रिपोर्ट/2023-24/4526-28 दिनांक-13/10/2023

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनात्मक एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई की प्रेषित-
1-निदेशक चिकित्सा शास्त्र एवं मुरादाबाद मंडल मुरादाबाद।
2-अपर मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी (RCH) बिजनौर।
3-प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड जनपद बिजनौर।

मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी
बिजनौर

ANNEXURE 5– Namami Gange Evam Grameen Jalapurti Department

Email ID - pen_uwm_mbd@yahoo.com

कार्यालय अधिशासी अभियन्ता,
निर्माण खण्ड, उ0प्र0 जल निगम(नगरीय), मुरादाबाद

एस0टी0पी0 परिसर, हनुमान मूर्ति, गुलाबबाड़ी, मुरादाबाद–244001

पत्रांक 2066/E-10/185 दिनांकः–25-10-2023

सेवा में,

प्रभागीय निदेशक,
सामाजिक वानिकी प्रभाग,
बिजनौर।

विषय :– **Compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 11.09.2023 in O.A.200/2014 M.C. Mehta Vs UOI and Ors.**

सन्दर्भः– मा0 एन0जी0टी0 का **I.A. No. 340/2022 M/C/ Mehta Vs Union of India& Ors,** दिनांक 11.09.2023, परियोजना निदेशक, राज्य स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन, उ0प्र0, लखनऊ का पत्रांक **1177/0250/SMCG-U.P./07,** दिनांक 05.10.2023 व जिला गंगा समिति बैठक 16.10.2023 में दिये गये निर्देश।

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक जिलाधिकारी महोदय, बिजनौर/अध्यक्ष, जिला गंगा समिति, बिजनौर के कार्यालय पत्रांक 1724/35–1 दिनॉकित बिजनौर 20.10.2023 जो अपर जिलाधिकारी (प्रशासन) महोदय, बिजनौर के कार्यालय पत्रांक 1549/21–एल0बी0सी0–2023, दिनांक 20.10.2023 द्वारा इस कार्यालय के साथ समस्त अधिशासी अधिकारी, नगर पालिका परिषद/नगर पंचायत, जनपद बिजनौर को पृष्ठांकित किया गया है, का सन्दर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें, जिसके द्वारा जनपद बिजनौर के विभिन्न विभागों से गंगा एवं उसकी सहायक नदियों के पुनर्जीवन, संरक्षण एवं प्रबन्धन पर मा0 एन0जी0टी0 में 17 उल्लिखित बिन्दुओं पर रिपोर्ट चाही गयी है।

उक्त के क्रम में संलग्न मा0 एन0जी0टी0 के 17 उल्लिखित बिन्दुओं में से बिन्दु संख्या 1 एवं 6 इस कार्यालय से सम्बन्धित है, जिसमें जनपद बिजनौर की समस्त नगर पालिका परिषद/नगर पंचायत की सूचना निर्धारित प्रपत्र पर संलग्न कर अग्रेतर आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

संलग्नक :–उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय

(मोहित राय)
अधिशासी अभियन्ता

पृ0सं0 एवं दिनांक उपरोक्तानुसार।

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सादर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1. जिलाधिकारी महोदय, जनपद बिजनौर।
2. अपर जिलाधिकारी महोदय, जनपद बिजनौर।
3. समस्त अधिशासी अधिकारी, नगर पालिका परिषद/नगर पंचायत, जनपद बिजनौर।

अधिशासी अभियन्ता

Office of the Executive Engineer, Construction Division, U.P. Jal Nigam (Urban), Moradabad

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

S.No.	ULB Name	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Remarks
1	Bijnor (NPP)	Surface water contamination (through Drains) A	a) Sewage Generation (MLD)	24.18 MLD
			b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)	24.00 MLD
			c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)	22.03 MLD
			d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)	0.18 MLD
			e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline.....	17 Nos Drains Tapping
			f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline).....	Installed
			g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Construction Wetland etc. (Installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline)-	20 KLD FSTP Installed
			h) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity	24.00 MLD
6		Treated discharge from STP/CETP	Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.	-
		Data Needs (Indicative)	• % of treated sewage recycled/type of use	Nil
			• Treated water used in agriculture MLD	
			• Treated water used in civil construction MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD	
			• Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD	
			• Treated water used by Refinery MLD	
			• Treated water used for any other purpose MLD	
1	Alzalgarh (NPP)	Surface water contamination (through Drains) A	a) Sewage Generation (MLD)	3.87 MLD
			b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)	-
			c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)	-
			d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)	3.87 MLD
			e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline.....	-
			f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline).....	Proposed
			g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Construction Wetland etc. (Installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline)-	FSTP, Proposed
			h) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity	-
6		Treated discharge from STP/CETP	Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.	-
		Data Needs (Indicative)	• % of treated sewage recycled/type of use	Nil
			• Treated water used in agriculture MLD	
			• Treated water used in civil construction MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD	
			• Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD	
			• Treated water used by Refinery MLD	
			• Treated water used for any other purpose MLD	

S.No.	ULB Name	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Remarks
1	Sherkot (NPP)	Surface water contamination (through Drains) A	a) Sewage Generation (MLD)	8.80 MLD
			b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)	-
			c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)	-
			d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)	8.80 MLD
			e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline.....	-
			f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline).....	Proposed
			g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Construction Wetland etc. (Installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline)-	FSTP, Proposed
			h) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity	-
6		Treated discharge from STP/CETP	Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.	-
		Data Needs (Indicative)	• % of treated sewage recycled/type of use	Nil
			• Treated water used in agriculture MLD	
			• Treated water used in civil construction MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD	
			• Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD	
			• Treated water used by Refinery MLD	
			• Treated water used for any other purpose MLD	
1	Chandpur (NPP)	Surface water contamination (through Drains) A	a) Sewage Generation (MLD)	11.41 MLD
			b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)	-
			c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)	-
			d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)	11.41 MLD
			e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline.....	-
			f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline).....	Proposed
			g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Construction Wetland etc. (Installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline)-	FSTP, Proposed
			h) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity	-
6		Treated discharge from STP/CETP	Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.	-
		Data Needs (Indicative)	• % of treated sewage recycled/type of use	Nil
			• Treated water used in agriculture MLD	
			• Treated water used in civil construction MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD	
			• Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD	
			• Treated water used by Refinery MLD	
			• Treated water used for any other purpose MLD	

S.No.	ULB Name	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Remarks
1	Dhampur (NPP)	Surface water contamination (through Drains) A	a) Sewage Generation (MLD)	6.68 MLD
			b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)	-
			c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)	-
			d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)	6.68 MLD
			e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline.....	-
			f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline).....	Proposed
			g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Construction Wetland etc. (Installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline)-	FSTP, Proposed
			h) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity	-
6		Treated discharge from STP/CETP	Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.	-
		Data Needs (Indicative)	• % of treated sewage recycled/type of use	Nil
			• Treated water used in agriculture MLD	
			• Treated water used in civil construction MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD	
			• Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD	
			• Treated water used by Refinery MLD	
			• Treated water used for any other purpose MLD	
1	Haldaur (NPP)	Surface water contamination (through Drains) A	a) Sewage Generation (MLD)	2.43 MLD
			b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)	-
			c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)	-
			d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)	2.43 MLD
			e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline.....	-
			f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline).....	Proposed
			g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Construction Wetland etc. (Installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline)-	FSTP, Proposed
			h) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity	-
6		Treated discharge from STP/CETP	Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.	-
		Data Needs (Indicative)	• % of treated sewage recycled/type of use	Nil
			• Treated water used in agriculture MLD	
			• Treated water used in civil construction MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD	
			• Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD	
			• Treated water used by Refinery MLD	
			• Treated water used for any other purpose MLD	

S.No.	ULB Name	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Remarks
1	Najina (NPP)	Surface water contamination (through Drains) A	a) Sewage Generation (MLD)	13.20 MLD
			b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)	-
			c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)	-
			d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)	13.20 MLD
			e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline.....	-
			f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline).....	Proposed
			g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Construction Wetland etc. (Installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline)-	FSTP, Proposed
			h) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity	-
6		Treated discharge from STP/CETP	Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.	-
		Data Needs (Indicative)	• % of treated sewage recycled/type of use	Nil
			• Treated water used in agriculture MLD	
			• Treated water used in civil construction MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD	
			• Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD	
			• Treated water used by Refinery MLD	
			• Treated water used for any other purpose MLD	
1	Najibabad (NPP)	Surface water contamination (through Drains) A	a) Sewage Generation (MLD)	12.18 MLD
			b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)	-
			c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)	-
			d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)	12.18 MLD
			e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline.....	-
			f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline).....	Proposed
			g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Construction Wetland etc. (Installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline)-	FSTP, Proposed
			h) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity	-
6		Treated discharge from STP/CETP	Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.	-
		Data Needs (Indicative)	• % of treated sewage recycled/type of use	Nil
			• Treated water used in agriculture MLD	
			• Treated water used in civil construction MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD	
			• Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD	
			• Treated water used by Refinery MLD	
			• Treated water used for any other purpose MLD	

S.No.	ULB Name	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Remarks
1	Noorpur (NPP)	Surface water contamination (through Drains) A	a) Sewage Generation (MLD)	5.70 MLD
			b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)	-
			c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)	-
			d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)	5.70 MLD
			e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline.....	-
			f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline).....	Proposed
			g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Construction Wetland etc. (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline)-	FSTP, Proposed
			h) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity	-
6		Treated discharge from STP/CETP	Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.	-
		Data Needs (Indicative)	• % of treated sewage recycled/type of use	Nil
			• Treated water used in agriculture MLD	
			• Treated water used in civil construction MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD	
			• Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD	
			• Treated water used by Refinery MLD	
			• Treated water used for any other purpose MLD	
1	Nehtaur (NPP)	Surface water contamination (through Drains) A	a) Sewage Generation (MLD)	7.44 MLD
			b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)	-
			c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)	-
			d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)	7.44 MLD
			e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline.....	-
			f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline).....	Proposed
			g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Construction Wetland etc. (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline)-	FSTP, Proposed
			h) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity	-
6		Treated discharge from STP/CETP	Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.	-
		Data Needs (Indicatve)	• % of treated sewage recycled type of use	Nil
			• Treated water used in agriculture MLD	
			• Treated water used in civil construction MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD	
			• Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD	
			• Treated water used by Refinery MLD	
			• Treated water used for any other purpose MLD	

S.No.	ULB Name	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Remarks
1	Seohara (NPP)	Surface water contamination (through Drains) A	a) Sewage Generation (MLD)	6.59 MLD
			b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)	-
			c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)	-
			d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)	6.59 MLD
			e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline.....	-
			f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline).....	Proposed
			g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Construction Wetland etc. (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline)-	FSTP, Proposed
			h) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity	-
6		Treated discharge from STP/CETP	Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.	-
		Data Needs (Indicative)	• % of treated sewage recycled/type of use	Nil
			• Treated water used in agriculture MLD	
			• Treated water used in civil construction MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD	
			• Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD	
			• Treated water used by Refinery MLD	
			• Treated water used for any other purpose MLD	
1	Kiratpur (NPP)	Surface water contamination (through Drains) A	a) Sewage Generation (MLD)	8.64 MLD
			b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)	-
			c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)	-
			d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)	8.64 MLD
			e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline.....	-
			f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline).....	Proposed
			g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Construction Wetland etc. (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline)-	FSTP, Proposed
			h) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity	-
6		Treated discharge from STP/CETP	Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.	-
		Data Needs (Indicative)	• % of treated sewage recycled/type of use	Nil
			• Treated water used in agriculture MLD	
			• Treated water used in civil construction MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD	
			• Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD	
			• Treated water used by Refinery MLD	
			• Treated water used for any other purpose MLD	

S.No.	ULB Name	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Remarks
1	Jalalabad (NP)	Surface water contamination (through Drains) A	a) Sewage Generation (MLD)	2.78 MLD
			b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)	-
			c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)	-
			d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)	2.78 MLD
			e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline.....	-
			f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline).....	Proposed
			g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Construction Wetland etc. (Installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline)-	FSTP, Proposed
			h) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity	-
6		Treated discharge from STP/CETP	Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.	-
		Data Needs (Indicative)	• % of treated sewage recycled/type of use	Nil
			• Treated water used in agriculture MLD	
			• Treated water used in civil construction MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD	
			• Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD	
			• Treated water used by Refinery MLD	
			• Treated water used for any other purpose MLD	
1	Mandawar (NP)	Surface water contamination (through Drains) A	a) Sewage Generation (MLD)	2.73 MLD
			b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)	-
			c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)	-
			d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)	2.73 MLD
			e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline.....	-
			f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline).....	Proposed
			g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Construction Wetland etc. (Installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline)-	FSTP, Proposed
			h) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity	-
6		Treated discharge from STP/CETP	Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.	-
		Data Needs (Indicative)	• % of treated sewage recycled/type of use	Nil
			• Treated water used in agriculture MLD	
			• Treated water used in civil construction MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD	
			• Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD	
			• Treated water used by Refinery MLD	
			• Treated water used for any other purpose MLD	

S.No.	ULB Name	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Remarks
1	Sahanpur (NP)	Surface water contamination (through Drains) A	a) Sewage Generation (MLD)	3.18 MLD
			b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)	-
			c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)	-
			d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)	3.18 MLD
			e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline.....	-
			f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline).....	Proposed
			g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Construction Wetland etc. (Installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline)-	FSTP, Proposed
			h) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity	-
6		Treated discharge from STP/CETP	Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.	-
		Data Needs (Indicative)	• % of treated sewage recycled/type of use	Nil
			• Treated water used in agriculture MLD	
			• Treated water used in civil construction MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD	
			• Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD	
			• Treated water used by Refinery MLD	
			• Treated water used for any other purpose MLD	
1	Sahaspur (NP)	Surface water contamination (through Drains) A	a) Sewage Generation (MLD)	3.34 MLD
			b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)	-
			c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)	-
			d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)	3.34 MLD
			e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline.....	-
			f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline).....	Proposed
			g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Construction Wetland etc. (Installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline)-	FSTP, Proposed
			h) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity	-
6		Treated discharge from STP/CETP	Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.	-
		Data Needs (Indicative)	• % of treated sewage recycled/type of use	Nil
			• Treated water used in agriculture MLD	
			• Treated water used in civil construction MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD	
			• Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD	
			• Treated water used by Refinery MLD	
			• Treated water used for any other purpose MLD	

S.No.	ULB Name	Action Points	Required Information (Situation analysis/Gaps)	Remarks
1	Warhapur (NP)	Surface water contamination (through Drains) A	a) Sewage Generation (MLD)	3.22 MLD
			b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)	-
			c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)	-
			d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)	3.22 MLD
			e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline.....	-
			f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline).....	Proposed
			g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Construction Wetland etc. (Installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline)-	FSTP, Proposed
			h) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity	-
6		Treated discharge from STP/CETP	Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.	-
		Data Needs (Indicative)	• % of treated sewage recycled/type of use	Nil
			• Treated water used in agriculture MLD	
			• Treated water used in civil construction MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD	
			• Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD	
			• Treated water used by Refinery MLD	
			• Treated water used for any other purpose MLD	
1	Jhalu (NP)	Surface water contamination (through Drains) A	a) Sewage Generation (MLD)	2.77 MLD
			b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)	-
			c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)	-
			d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)	2.77 MLD
			e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline.....	-
			f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline).....	Proposed
			g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Construction Wetland etc. (Installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline)-	FSTP, Proposed
			h) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity	-
6		Treated discharge from STP/CETP	Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.	-
		Data Needs (Indicative)	• % of treated sewage recycled/type of use	Nil
			• Treated water used in agriculture MLD	
			• Treated water used in civil construction MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD	
			• Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD	
			• Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD	
			• Treated water used by Refinery MLD	
			• Treated water used for any other purpose MLD	

Executive Engineer

➢ कुल कृषि क्षेत्रफल–430523 हे0

➢ विगत तीन वर्षों में जनपद उर्वरकों औसत खपत मी0टन में:–

क्र0सं0	उर्वरक का नाम	वर्ष 2020–21	वर्ष 202–22	वर्ष 2022–23	विगत तीन वर्षों की औसत खपत
1	यूरिया	153641.00	157956.00	152132.00	154476.00
2	डी0ए0पी0	35250.00	20210.00	28563.00	28008.00
3	एन0पी0के0	10875.00	15426.00	5067.00	10456.00
4	एम0ओ0पी0	3107.00	1335.00	453.00	1632.00

➢ मुख्य फसलें:–

गन्ना–यह जनपद की मुख्य नकदी फसल है। जनपद में गन्ने का कुल आच्छादन–255000 हे0, उत्पादन–225.675 लाख मैट्रिक टन एवं उत्पादकता–885 कु0/हे0 है।

धान–यह खरीफ की मुख्य फसल है और जनपद मे मुख्य रूप से सामान्य धान एवं बासमती धान का उत्पादन किया जाता है। जनपद मे धान का कुल 56062 हे0 है, जिसमे सामान्य धान आच्छादन 21915 हे0, बासमती धान 34147 हे0 है। धान का कुल उत्पादन–141557 मै0टन तथा उत्पादकता 25.25 कु0/हे0 है।

उर्द–यह खरीफ की मुख्य दलहनी फसल है। उर्द का आचछादन 1930 हे0, उत्पादन–1826 मै0टन तथा उत्पादकता–9.46 कु0/हे0 है।

पण गेंहूँ–गेहूँ जनपद की मुख्य रबी फसल है। गेंहूँ का आच्छादन 154229 हे0, कुल उत्पादन 579821 मै0टन है तथा उत्पादकता 37.53 कु0/हे0 है।

सरसो–सरसो/राई रबी की मुख्य तिलहनी फसल है, जिसका आच्छादन 4553 हे0 तथा उत्पादन–4184 मै0टन एवं उत्पादकता 9.19 कु0/हे0 होता है।

➢ खेती के तरीके:–

उ0प्र0 के जनपद बिजनौर के खेती के निम्नलिखित तरीकेअपनायो जा रहे हैं:–

(1) सघन कृषि:– इस विधि में किसान जमीन के छोटे टुकडों पर ही खेती करके ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन करते हैं। इसमें किसान एक वर्ष में एक से ज्यादा फसलों की खेती करते हैं।

(2) व्यापक कृषि:–इसमें किसान एक या दो तरीके की व्यावसायिक खेती करते है।

(3) व्यावसायिक खेती:–इसमें उत्पादन की लागत कम रखने के लिये खेती की कई तरह की आधुनिक तकनीकों का प्रयोग करते हैं।

(4) मिश्रित खेती:–इस तरह की खेती में फसलों की खेती के साथ–साथ पशुओं का भी पालन करते हैं।

➢ गंगा के किनारे बोई जाने वाली मुख्य फसलें:–

गन्ना, धान, उर्द, मूंग, गेंहू, राई/सरसो, मटर एवं मसूर

➢ यूरिया के वैकल्पिक उर्वरक:–

(1) नैनो तरल यूरिया विकसित किया गया है, जिसका उपयोग करने से यूरिया कुल मात्रा 25 प्रतिशत कम होती हैं।

(2) किसानों के प्रक्षेत्रों पर टॉप–ड्रेसिंग में प्रयुक्त होने वाली दानेदार यूरिया की 50 प्रतिशत मात्रा को कम करके नैनो तरल यूरिया से विस्थापित कराया गया है।

(3) सल्फर कोटेड यूरिया:–सल्फर कोटेड यूरिया में 37 प्रतिशत नाईट्रोजन और 17 प्रतिशत सल्फर होती है, जिसमें यूरिया की दक्षता 70 से 75 प्रतिशत होती है।

➢ डी0ए0पी0 के वैकल्पिक उर्वरक:–

(1) एस0एस0पी0 (सल्फर–11 प्रतिशत, फास्फोरस–16 प्रतिशत)
(2) एन0पी0के0
(3) फास्फेट रिच आर्गेनिक मेन्योर (प्रोम) (P2o5-8%)

➢ जैव उर्वरक:–

(1) राइजोबियम (दलहनी फसलों मे उपयोगी)
(2) एजोटेबैक्टर (गन्ना एवं खद्यान्न फसलों मे उपयोगी)
(3) एजोस्पाइरिलम (धान, ज्वार, गन्ना, गेंहूँ एवं चुकन्दर फसलों मे उपयोगी)
(4) एसीटोबैक्टर (धान, ज्वार, गन्ना, गेंहूँ एवं चुकन्दर फसलों मे उपयोगी)
(5) एजोला फर्न (धान में उपयोगी)
(6) नील हरित शैवाल (धान में उपयोगी)

➢ कृषि मे महिलाओं की भागीदारी:–

मुख्य रूप से ग्रामीण महिलाएं अपने परिवार की सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति और क्षेत्रीय कारकों के आधार पर तीन अलग–अलग तरीकों से कृषि गतिविधियों मे लगी हुई हैं। बुवाई, नर्सरी प्रबंधन, रोपाई, निराई गुडाई करना, सिंचाई, उर्वरक प्रयोग, प्लांट संरक्षण, कटाई करना, तोड़ना एवं भण्डारण करना आदि शामिल है।

पशुधन प्राथमिक आजीविका गतिविधि है जिसका उपयोग घरेलू भोजन की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के साथ–साथ कृषि आय को पूरा करने के लिये किया जाता है ग्रामीण महिलाएं दूध और जानवरो की बिक्री से अतिरिक्त आय अर्जित करती हैं। अधिकतर महिलाएं मवेशी प्रबंधन गतिविधियों में लगी हुई हैं।

➢ **फसल प्रणाली:–** जनपद में बहुफसली खेती व अंत:–फसल प्रणाली अपनायी जाती है।

(1) बहुफसली खेती:– इस प्रणाली मे किसान एक कैलेण्डर वर्ष में कृषि भूमि पर दो या दो से अधिक फसलें उगाते हैं।

(2) अंतर फसल खेती:– इस प्रणाली मे किसान एक कैलेण्डर वर्ष में एक ही खेत में एक साथ दो या दो से अधिक फसलें उगाते हैं।

➢ उर्वरको के प्रयोग एवं लाभ के बारे में किसान पाठशाला, कृषक गोष्ठियों/प्रशिक्षणों में एकीकृत तत्व प्रबंधन के बारे में जानकारी प्रदीन कर जागरूक किया जाता है। उचित क्षेत्र अनुप्रयोग हेतु जनपद स्तरीय एवं ब्लॉक स्तरीय कृषि गोष्ठियो मे जागरूक किया जा रहा है।

जनपद के विकासखण्ड जलीलपुर मे 354.20 हे0, हल्दौर 238.15 हे0, मौ0पुर देवमल में 419.70 हे0 एवं नजीबाबाद मे 221.95 हे0 कुल 1234.00 हे0 मे जैविक खेती की जा रही है।

ह० जिला कृषि अधिकारी
बिजनौर।

कार्यालय अधिशासी अभियन्ता
सिंचाई खण्ड बिजनौर

पत्रांक: 3979 /सिं0ख0वि0/ दिनांक : 08/11/2023

विषय : **Copmpliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 11-09-2023 in O.A. 200/2014 MC Mehta Vs UOI and ors.**

सन्दर्भ: आपका पत्रांक संख्या 1772/35–1/दिनांक 25.10.2023।

प्रभागीय निदेशक सामाजिक वानिकी प्रभाग बिजनौर

उपरोक्त विषयक सन्दर्भित पत्र का अवलोकन करने का कष्ट करें, जिसके संबंध में अवगत कराना है कि विषयक सूची में सिंचाई विभाग से संबंधित बिन्दु संख्या–10, 11 एवं 12 है, जिसकी बिन्दुवार आख्या निम्नानुसार अग्रिम एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है:–

10	Ecological flow	a) Notification of Ecological flow b) Stepstaken for maintaining Ecological flow/status of compliance of the E-flow notifications	Irrigation Department	
	Data Needs(Indicative)	• Identifying critical components of the flow regime that govern the environmental conditions (e.g. dry and wet season base flows, and different-sized high flows andfloods)		NA R.L-216.50 D/S
		• Water levels of the river during the year (especially dry season)		NA
		• River water quality duringdryseason		NA
		• Impacts on freshwater biodiversity and habitats and their ecosystem services		NA
		• Identifying critical components of the flow regime that govern the environmental conditions (e.g. dry and wet season base flows, and different-sized high flows andfloods)		837mm
		• Surface Basin water budgets inclprecipitation, seasonal water levels and river flow trend during the year)		Ch.C.S.M.G Barrage, Bijnor.
		• List and status of dams, barrages, anicuts, embankments, small pond areas etc. and their design storage capacities		No NA
		• Siltation status of surface water bodies		No
		• Current effective Surface water storage capacity per rainfall		IRRIGATION
		• Encroachment status ofsurface water bodies–Ganga, keyrivers, ponds and wetlands		2010 & 2013
		• Surface water usages (inclfloods)		NA
		• Number of extreme rain events (in the past and expected for the future)		NA
		• Drainage congestion		NA
		• Capacity of urban drainage systems (especially of combined drainage systems)		NA
		• Decentralised rain water harvesting systems		NA
		• Mapping and status of wetlands in the river basin including Amrit Sarovars created		NA
		• Status of wetland health Mo:EFCC template-9Indicators		NA
		• Status of urban wetlands in all ULBs		NA
		• Reasons for intact and unhealthy wetlands and their effects on the river water quality		NA
		• What (ifany)systems are there to managee-flows (aretherewater-allocation mechanisms?)		NA
		• Number of water bodies assessed, and EF requirements identified		NA
		• Number of Environmental Flow requirements integrated into operation policies		NA
		• Number of measures implemented		NA
		• Number of locations on river/swhere joint E-Flows monitoring is being done		NA
		• Frequency of joint mE-Flows monitoring		NA

➢ **फसल प्रणाली:–** जनपद में बहुफसली खेती व अंत:–फसल प्रणाली अपनायी जाती है।

(1) बहुफसली खेती:– इस प्रणाली मे किसान एक कैलेण्डर वर्ष में कृषि भूमि पर दो या दो से अधिक फसलें उगाते हैं।

(2) अंतर फसल खेती:– इस प्रणाली मे किसान एक कैलेण्डर वर्ष में एक ही खेत में एक साथ दो या दो से अधिक फसलें उगाते हैं।

➢ उर्वरको के प्रयोग एवं लाभ के बारे में किसान पाठशाला, कृषक गोष्ठियों/प्रशिक्षणों में एकीकृत तत्व प्रबंधन के बारे में जानकारी प्रदीन कर जागरूक किया जाता है। उचित क्षेत्र अनुप्रयोग हेतु जनपद स्तरीय एवं ब्लॉक स्तरीय कृषि गोष्ठियो मे जागरूक किया जा रहा है।

जनपद के विकासखण्ड जलीलपुर मे 354.20 हे0, हल्दौर 238.15 हे0, मौ0पुर देवमल में 419.70 हे0 एवं नजीबाबाद मे 221.95 हे0 कुल 1234.00 हे0 मे जैविक खेती की जा रही है।

संयुक्त जिला कृषि अधिकारी
बिजनौर।

ANNEXURE 7 Irrigation Department

			Answers
			4
			हाँ
			पूर्ण
			लागू
			सम्बन्धित नहीं
			–
			–
			नहीं
			पतेज व गन्ना
			–
			–
			30
			–
			नहीं
			नहीं
			–
			NA/400
			04/RL226.000M
			–
			–
		• Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published	–
		• Number of wetlands monitored	–
		• Number of people capacitated Wetland Health Assessment conducted for number of wetlands	–
		• Length of the river for which floodplain boundaries are established	124 KM
		• Length of the river for which floodplain boundaries are protected	124 KM
		• Length of the river for which illegal activities have been removed from the floodplain	नहीं
		• Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published	–
		• Number of households and settlements relocated from floodplains	–
		• km of waterfronts regenerated	–
		• km of riverbanks free of solid waste dumping	–
		• Length of river with organic farming in the floodplain	–
		• Length of river with floodplain regenerated	कोई नहीं
		• Length of river with floodplains adequately monitored	9.00 KM
		• Number of enforcement measures implemented	–
12	Tributaries identified as drains (character of river changed permanently)	a) No. of drains which were initially identified as Tributary of main river in the irrigation records	कोई नया नाला नहीं
		b) If the drains were identified initially as tributary then steps taken for revival of its identit	सम्भव नहीं
	Data Needs (Indicative)	• Have any drain renamed as river, describe	नहीं
		• Are there any tributaries named as drain	नहीं

अधिशासी अभियन्ता एवं
जनपदीय नोडल अधिकारी
सिंचाई खण्ड बिजनौर

दूरभाष व फैक्स: (01342) 260434
ई–मेल :– robijnaur@uppcb.in

उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयः महर्षि दयानन्द नगर, निकट सैण्टमेरी स्कूल, आदमपुर–चक्कर रोड, बिजनौर–246701

सन्दर्भ सं० : Q42/N-52/जोनल-2023 दिनांक : 12-10-2023

सेवा में,
प्रभागीय निदेशक
सामाजिक वानिकी प्रभाग, बिजनौर/
सदस्य सचिव, जिला गंगा समिति बिजनौर।

D.F.O

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

सन्दर्भः–मा० एन०जी०टी० का I.A. No. 340/2022 M.C. Mehta Vs Union of India & Ors, दिनांक–11.09.2023, परियोजना निदेशक, राज्य स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन, उ० प्र० लखनऊ का पत्रांक–1177/0250/SMCG-U.P./07 दिनांक–05.10.2023

13/10/2023

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक अपने पत्रांक–1495/18–1(जिला पर्या० समिति) दिनॉक : बिजनौर 07 अक्टूबर, 2023 एवं पत्रांक–1511/35–1 दिनॉकित बिजनौर 09 अक्टूबर, 2023 का सन्दर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें। पत्र के साथ प्रोफार्मा के कमांक 01 (b), 02 (c), 04 एवं 08 बिन्दुओं पर वांछित सूचना प्रारूप में भरकर इस पत्र के साथ संलग्नकर आपके अवलोकनार्थ एवं अग्रिम आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु सादर प्रेषित है।

संलग्नक–यथोपरि।

भवदीय,

(विजय)
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

ANNEXURE 8 - UPPCB

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

Monitoring of Drains/STPs/Rivers (Monitoring parameters should include General parameter as well as heavy metal in some stretches)

S.N. 01 Monitoring of River Ganga

- U/s River Ganga, near Railway Bridge Balawali, Bijnor

S. No.	Sampling Date	pH	Colour (Hazen)	D.O. mg/l	B.O.D. mg/l	C.O.D. mg/l	Hardness mg/l	Calcium mg/l	Magnesium mg/l	Chloride mg/l	T.D.S. mg/l	T.S.S. mg/l	T.S. mg/l	T.C. MPN/100 ml	F.C. MPN/100 ml
1	03.10.2023	7.65	5.0	8.9	1.2	8.0	64.0	26.0	38.0	16.0	112.0	55.0	169.0	1100	470.0

- River Ganga, Near Bairaj Ghat, Bijnor-Meerut Road, Bijnor (After meeting Malan River)

S. No.	Sampling Date	pH	Colour (Hazen)	D.O. mg/l	B.O.D. mg/l	C.O.D. mg/l	Hardness mg/l	Calcium mg/l	Magnesium mg/l	Chloride mg/l	T.D.S. mg/l	T.S.S. mg/l	T.S. mg/l	Turbidity NTU	Conductivity µS/cm²	T.C. MPN/ 100 ml	F.C. MPN/ 100 ml	FS MPN/ 100 ml	E.coli MPN/ 100 ml
1	03.10.2023	7.70	5.0	8.8	1.3	16.0	68.0	24.0	44.0	19.0	112.0	66.0	190.0	32.4	240.0	1300.0	490.0	<1.8	110.0

- River Malan, Near Bijnor-Mandawar Road bridge, Bijnor.

S. No.	Sampling Date	pH	Colour (Hazen)	D.O. mg/l	B.O.D. mg/l	C.O.D. mg/l	T.S.S. mg/l	T.S. mg/l	T.C. MPN/100 ml	F.C. MPN/100 ml
1	03.10.2023	7.70	10.00	8.7	1.40	40.00	54.0	366.0	1400.0	790.0

- Ramganga River, Near Village Mubarakpur Afzalgarh-Dhampur Road, Dhampur Bijnor

S. No.	Sampling Date	pH	Colour (Hazen)	D.O. mg/l	B.O.D. mg/l	T.D.S. mg/l	T.S.S. mg/l	T.S. mg/l	T.C. MPN/100 ml	F.C. MPN/100 ml
1	04.10.2023	7.80	10.0	8.8	1.30	124.0	43.0	169.0	1300	700

- Gagan River Noorpur Umari-kalan Road Near Vill. Dehra, Moradabad

S. No.	Sampling Date	pH	Colour (Hazen)	D.O. mg/l	B.O.D. mg/l	C.O.D. mg/l	T.D.S mg/l	T.S.S. mg/l	T.S. mg/l	T.C. MPN/100 ml	F.C. MPN/100 ml
1	05.10.2023	7.65	10.0	8.80	1.30	24.0	212.0	62.0	278.0	1100.0	700

Status of Drains

- Hemraj Drain, Near Hemraj Colony, Bijnor.

S. No.	Sampling Date	pH	Colour (Hazen)	D.O. mg/l	B.O.D. mg/l	C.O.D. mg/l	T.D.S mg/l	T.S.S. mg/l	T.S. mg/l	T.C. MPN/100 ml	F.C. MPN/100 ml
1	03.10.2023	7.84	10.0	6.3	2.4	64.0	224.0	58.0	284.0	1100.0	790.0

- Chhoiya Drain, Near Vivek College, Noorpur Road, Bijnor

S. No.	Sampling Date	pH	Colour (Hazen)	D.O. mg/l	B.O.D. mg/l	C.O.D. mg/l	T.D.S mg/l	T.S.S. mg/l	T.S. mg/l	T.C. MPN/100 ml	F.C. MPN/100 ml
1	03.10.2023	7.90	20.0	5.7	4.0	80.0	317.0	69.0	390.0	940.0	460.0

- Nasiya/Nohra Drain, Near Vill. Fajalabad, Tehsil Kanth, Dist- Moradabad

S. No.	Sampling Date	pH	Colour (Hazen)	D.O. mg/l	B.O.D. mg/l	C.O.D. mg/l	T.D.S mg/l	T.S.S. mg/l	T.S. mg/l	T.C. MPN/100 ml	F.C. MPN/100 ml
1	03.10.2023	8.0	30.0	6.8	2.2	48.0	230.0	64.0	296.0	940.0	700.0

Status of Drains

- Ekra Nala, Dhampur, Bijnor.

S. No.	Sampling Date	pH	Colour (Hazen)	B.O.D. mg/l	C.O.D. mg/l	T.D.S mg/l	T.S.S. mg/l	T.S. mg/l	T.C. MPN/100 ml	F.C. MPN/100 ml
1	04.10.2023	7.10	Slightly grey	80.0	248.0	322.0	136.0	462.0	790.0	460

- Near Tella Temple Mohalla.Santomallan Najibabad, District-Bijnor. (Bar mesh installed at outlet of Drain)

S. No.	Sampling Date	pH	Colour (Hazen)	B.O.D. mg/l	C.O.D. mg/l	T.D.S mg/l	T.S.S. mg/l	T.S. mg/l	T.C. MPN/100 ml	F.C. MPN/100 ml
1	05.10.2023	7.3	Greyish	80	360	516	112	632	1100	700

- Near Ramleela Ground Moh. Pahadibagh Najibabad, District-Bijnor. (Bar mesh installed at outlet of Drain)

S. No.	Sampling Date	pH	Colour (Hazen)	B.O.D. mg/l	C.O.D. mg/l	T.D.S mg/l	T.S.S. mg/l	T.S. mg/l	T.C. MPN/100 ml	F.C. MPN/100 ml
1	05.10.2023	7.12	Greyish	90	376	580	120	705	1300	790

- Abbu colony Drain near Abbu Colony Rampura, Najibabad, District-Bijnor. (Bar mesh installed at outlet of Drain)

S. No.	Sampling Date	pH	Colour (Hazen)	B.O.D. mg/l	C.O.D. mg/l	T.D.S mg/l	T.S.S. mg/l	T.S. mg/l	T.C. MPN/100 ml	F.C. MPN/100 ml
1	05.10.2023	7.2	Greyish	70.0	352	482	108	593	940	490

- H.M.H Hospital Drain moh.-Rampura drain, Najibabad, District-Bijnor. (Bar mesh installed at outlet of Drain)

S. No.	Sampling Date	pH	Colour (Hazen)	B.O.D. mg/l	C.O.D. mg/l	T.D.S mg/l	T.S.S. mg/l	T.S. mg/l	T.C. MPN/100 ml	F.C. MPN/100 ml
1	05.10.2023	7.48	Greyish	90	368	536	116	656	1100	700

S. N. 02 (c) Arrangement of treatment of Total Coliforms (TC) & Faecal Coliform (FC) at STP before discharge into any river.

Status of Sewage Treatment Plant (Outlet)

- 24 MLD STP (UASB Technology along with Chlorination facility), Village-Khedki, Near-Hemraj Colony, Bijnor.

S. No.	Sampling Date	pH	Colour (Hazen)	B.O.D. mg/l	C.O.D. mg/l	T.D.S mg/l	T.S.S. mg/l	T.S. mg/l	Oil & Grease mg/l	T.C. MPN/100 ml	F.C. MPN/100 ml
1	03.10.2023	7.72	20	10	40	210	25	238	6.0	1100	110

S.N. 04. Industrial effluents

Details of Grossly Polluting Industries and CETPs (including production, sector, ETP status, discharge, intermediate and final discharge point, Compliance status, Action taken in case of default.

No CETP in District Bijnor.

Status of Grossly Polluting Industries, District.-Bijnor

S.N.	Name and Address	Sector	Production Capacity	Status of ETP	Discharge	Discharge Point	intermediate / Final Discharge Point	Compliance Status/ Action taken in case default
1	Bajaj Hindusthan Ltd, Bilai, Bijnor	Sugar	9000 TCD and 33MW co-generation power plant	Installed	1500	Treated water used for Irrigation	On land	Complied
2	Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd.Dhampur Distt. Bijnor (U.P.)	Sugar	Sugar 14000 TCD and 60 MW co-generation power plant .	Installed	2800	Treated water used for Irrigation	On land	Complied
3	Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Ltd. Sugar Unit, Dwarikesh Nagar, Bundki, Distt. Bijnor	Sugar	Sugar 6500 TCD cane crushing capacity and 17 MW co-generation power	Installed	1300	Irrigation/Partially discharge	On land Local drain Pilkani to River Gagan	Complied
4	Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Ltd. Dwarikesh Puram Afzalgarh, District-Bijnor	Sugar	Sugar 7500 TCD and 33 MW per day co-generation power	Installed	1500	Irrigation/Partially discharge	On land Local drain to River Ramganga	Complied
5	The Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Sneh Road, Najibabad, Distt. Bijnor	Sugar	Sugar 3000 TCD	Installed	600	Treated water used for Irrigation	On land	Complied
6	Wave Industries Pvt. Ltd. Village-Rasidpur Gari, Unit-Bijnor.	Sugar	Sugar 3500 TCD	Installed	600	Treated water used for Irrigation	On land	Complied

7	P.B.S Foods, (Sugar) Pvt. Ltd, Chandpur, Distt. Bijnor.	Sugar	Sugar 4500 TCD	Installed	900	Treated water used for Irrigation	On land	Complied
8	Avadh Sugar & Energy Ltd (Old Name Upper Ganges Sugar Industries Ltd)., Sugar Unit, Seohara, Distt. Bijnor	Sugar	Sugar 13000 TCD and 44.9 MW co-generation power plant	Installed	2600	Irrigation/Partially discharge	On land Local drain Nasiya/Nohra to River Ramganga	Complied
9	Uttam Sugar Mills ltd., unit - Barkatpur, Tehsil - Najibabad, Dist. Bijnor	Sugar	Sugar 8500 TCD and 40 MW co-generation power plant	Installed	1700	Irrigation/Partially discharge	On land Local drain to River Malan	Complied
10	The Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd, (Distillery Unit), Vill-Jasvantpur, Sneh Road, Najibabad, Distt. Bijnor	Distillery	40 KLD (Rectified Spirit/ ENA/ Absolute Alcohol) and 1.2 MW	Installed	Spent wash 320 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler, ZLD	ZLD	Complied
11	Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd. (Unit distillery), Dhampur Distt. Bijnor (U.P.)	Distillery	RS/ENA/AA by using B Heavy Molasses/Grain-455 KLD, RS/ENA/AA by using Cane juice syrup-490 KLD, ethyl acetate-140 KLD & cogeneration power-10.5 Megawatt.	Installed	Spent wash 2700 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler, ZLD	ZLD	Complied
12	Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Ltd, (Distillery Unit), Unit-Dwarikesh Nagar P.O-Bundki, Tehsil-Nagina, Distt-Bijnor	Distillery	Rectified spirit/ENA and Absolutle Alcohol – 182 KLD by using B-heavy mollasses or sugar cane juice	Installed	Spent wash 780 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler, ZLD	ZLD	Complied

			syrup and Rectified spirit/ENA and Absolutle Alcohol – 130 KLD by using C-heavy mollasses and 5 MW co-generation power Plant					
13	Jain Distillery, 8th Km, Stone, Nagina road, Bijnor	Distillery	40 KLD (Rectified Spirit/ ENA/ Absolute Alcohol)	Installed	Spent wash 240 KLD	Spent wash used in Bio composting	ZLD	Complied
14	Mohit Petro Chemicals Pvt. Ltd, 9th Km. stone, Nagina road, Bijnor	Distillery	100 KLD (Rectified Spirit/ ENA/ Absolute Alcohol) and 6 MW co-generation Power	Installed	Spent wash 600 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler, ZLD	ZLD	Complied
15	Uttam Sugar Mills Ltd ,(Distillery Unit), Vill. Barkatpur, Najibabad, Distt.-Bijnor	Distillery	Rectified Spirit, Extra Neutral Alcohol and Absolute alcohol 150 KLD (C-Heavy Molasses based operation) or 188 KLD (B-Heavy Molasses or Sugar Syrup)	Installed	Spent wash 900 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler, ZLD	ZLD	Complied
16	Avadh Sugar & Energy Ltd (Old Name Upper Ganges Sugar Industries Ltd)., Sugar	Distillery	125 KLD using B-heavy molasses/Sugar Syrup and 100 KLD	Installed	Spent wash 600 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler, ZLD	ZLD	Complied

	Unit, Seohara, Distt. Bijnor		using C-heavy molasses for the production of Rectified Spirit, Extra Neutral Alcohol, Ethanol and Absolute alcohol					
17	Chandpur Enterprises Ltd. (Paper Division), Noorpur Road, Chandpur, Bijnor.	Paper	120 TPD News print and Poster Paper	Installed	800 KLD	Treated water used for Irrigation	On land	Complied
18	Mohit Paper Mills Pvt ltd. Nagina Road, Bijnor.	Pulp and paper	Writing Printing Paper- 100 TPD	Installed	3056 KLD	Treated Effluent Discharge to drain	Chhoiya nala	Complied
19	Rama paper Mills Ltd, Kiratpur, Bijnor	Paper	Duplex board – 20 TPD , Writing and printing paper- 20 TPD , News print paper-46TPD, Craft Tissue Paper-50 TPD	Installed	2040 KLD	Treated water used for Irrigation	On land	Complied
20	Sri Badri Kedar Pvt. LTD. Najibabad , Bijnor	Paper	Kraft Paper- 125 TPD	Installed	–	–	–	Self closed Since-2019
21	Omar Internatinoal Village-Yakubpur, Sahaspur, Dhampur, Bijnor.	Slaughter House and Meat Processing	Slaughtering of Animals 500 Buffalos/day, 800 Goat/sheep/day.	Installed	–	–	–	Closed by district administration Since-2018

S.N. 08 – Hazardous waste dumping

a) Status of Hazardous waste dumped at Kanpur Dehat.
b) Status of Ground water after waste removal

- Regarding Status of Hazardous waste dumping no any site has been identified in District Bijnor, The matter pertains to District Kanpur Dehat.

• No of industries generating hazardous waste	16
• Total HW generation TPA	1400 MTA
• Total HW treated TPA	1400 MTA
• Total Untreated HW TPA	Nil
• No of industries members of TSDF	16
• No of Industries required to be member of TSDF but are not	Nil
• No of TSDF in district	Nil
• Location of illegal HW disposal sites	Nil
• Number of sources at an illegal disposal site	Nil

ANNEXURE- 9 TOURISM DEPARTMENT

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

1) Name Of The District- Bijnor
2) Length of Stretch of river Ganga in the District: Bijnor Barrage Ganga Ghat
3) Stretch of any tributary in the District: (a) Name: No
   (b) Stretch length: No

Brief Status of rivers, tributary, drains, water bodies (lakes, reservoirs, wetlands, ponds)

S. No.	Action Points	Requied Information	Concerning Department	Remark
1	Tourism	**(a)** Identification of stretches of river were tourism is promoted. **(b)** Steps taken for control of Pollution and sustainable development of these places of tourism importance.	Tourism Department	**(a)** One Bijnor Barrage Ganga Ghat tourism development work Project is now under pipeline. **(b)** as above.

09/11/23
पर्यटन सूचना अधिकारी
रामपुर/बिजनौर

नोटशीट

मुख्य विकास अधिकारी,/जिलाधिकारी बिजनौर,

महोदय,

मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ0 ए0 संख्या– 200/2012 एम0सी0 मेहता बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 11.09.2023 के अनुपालन एवं सुश्री प्रियंका स्वामी एडवाकेट Standing Counsel of state of Uttar Pradesh for NGT का ईमेल दिनॉक 01.01.2024 व जिलाधिकारी महोदय के कार्यालय पत्रांक 2944/एनजीटी दिनॉक 08.01.2024 के क्रम में जनपद में गंगा एवं उसकी सहायक नदियों में प्रदूषण की रोकथाम हेतु एन.जी.टी. के आदेश में वर्णित विभिन्न कार्यवाही की सूचना संबंधित विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित प्रारूप में संकलित कर क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड बिजनौर को दिनॉक 10.01.2024 तक सुश्री प्रियंका स्वामी एडवाकेट Standing Counsel of state of Uttar Pradesh for NGT को प्रेषित किये जाने के निर्देश प्राप्त हुए है इस हेतु आलेख तैयार कर आपकी सेवा में प्रेषित है।

कृपया सहमति की दशा में हस्ताक्षर करना चाहें।

8/1/24
(विजय)
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
बिजनौर।

08/01/2024.
(अरूण कुमार सिंह)
प्रभागीय निदेशक
सामाजिक वानिकी प्रभाग, बिजनौर

P. Bora
08.01.24
(पूर्ण बोरा)
मुख्य विकास अधिकारी, बिजनौर

08/1/24.
(अंकित कुमार अग्रवाल)
जिलाधिकारी बिजनौर

I. Sewage (Annexure 1)

Drain (city/town/	Total flow of drain per day	PH	BOD (mg/l)	COD (mg/l)	TSS (mg/l)	TDS (mg/l)	Heavy metals (Fe, Cr, PB, Ar, Mn, Cu, Zn, Hg, Fluoride etc)	Nitrates	DO (mg/l)	TC (MPN/100 ml)	FC (MPN/ 100 ml)	Outlet flow	Cl	Colour / odour (Hazen)	Discharged Into
Hemraj drain, Hemraj colony, Bijnor (Sample date 03.10.23)	No arrangement for measurement of flow	7.84	2.4	64	58	224	Fe-2.82, pb-ND, T.Cr-1.7, Ni-ND, Cu-1.5 (Sample date-04.10.23)	Not analysed	6.3	1100	790	No arrangement for measurement of flow	Not analysed	10 (Haz)	River Ganga
Chhoiya Drain Near Vivek college Noorpur road, Bijnor (Sample date 03.10.23)	No arrangement for measurement of flow	7.9	4.0	80	69	317	Fe-2.65, pb-ND, T.Cr-1.41, Ni-ND, Cu-1.2 (Sample date-04.10.23)	Not analysed	5.7	940	460	No arrangement for measurement of flow	Not analysed	20 (Haz)	River Ganga
Nasiya /Nohra drain, Near Village-Fajalabad, Tehsil Kanth, Dist-Moradabad (Sample date 03.10.23)	No arrangement for measurement of flow	8.0	2.2	48	64	230	Fe-3.31, pb-ND, T.Cr-5.64, Ni-ND, Cu-1.5 (Sample date-05.10.23)	Not analysed	6.8	940	700	No arrangement for measurement of flow	Not analysed	30 (Haz)	River Ganga
Ekra Nala, Dhampur, Bijnor (Sample date 04.10.23)	No arrangement for measurement of flow	7.10	80	248	136	322	Fe-4.51, pb-ND, T.Cr-3.41, Ni-ND, Cu-1.4 (Sample date-05.10.23)	Not analysed	Not detected	790	460	No arrangement for measurement of flow	Not analysed	Slightly grey	Karula/ Gagan River
NearTella Temple Mohalla.Santomallan Najibabad, District-Bijnor. (Barmesh installed at	No arrangement for measurement of flow	7.3	80	360	112	516	Fe-3.31, pb-ND, T.Cr-2.58, Ni-ND, Cu-2.0 (Sample date-05.10.23)	Not analysed	Not detected	1100	700	No arrangement for measurement of flow	Not analysed	Greyish	Malan River

outlet of Drain) (Sample date 05.10.23)															
Near Ramleela Ground Moh. Pahadibagh Najibabad, District-Bijnor. (Barmesh installed at outlet of Drain) (Sample date 05.10.23)	No arrangement for measurement of flow	7.12	90	376	120	580	Fe-0.84, pb-ND, T.Cr-4.23, Ni-ND, Cu-0.95 (Sample date-05.10.23)	Not analysed	Not detected	1300	700	No arrangement for measurement of flow	Not analysed	Greyish	Malan River
Abbu colony Drain near Abbu Colony Rampura, Najibabad, District-Bijnor. (Sample date 05.10.23)	No arrangement for measurement of flow	7.2	70	352	108	482	Fe-4.0, pb-ND, T.Cr-2.11, Ni-ND, Cu-1.8 (Sample date-05.10.23)	Not analysed	Not detected	940	490	No arrangement for measurement of flow	Not analysed	Greyish	Malan River
H.M.H Hospital Drain moh.-Rampura drain, Najibabad, District-Bijnor. (Sample date 05.10.23)	No arrangement for measurement of flow	7.48	90	368	116	536	Fe-4.51, pb-ND, T.Cr-4.23, Ni-ND, Cu-1.6 (Sample date-05.10.23)	Not analysed	Not detected	1100	700	No arrangement for measurement of flow	Not analysed	Greyish	Malan River

STP (SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT)

Existing STP (location & capacity)	Capacity (operational)	Inlet/ Outlet water quality & quantity	Number of tapped drains (quantity of discharge)	Final discharge point	Total Sewage generated	Total sewage treated by STPs	Gap	Proposal for minimising the gap
24 MLD STP, Village-	**Approx. 22 MLD**	**Quality Inlet/ Outlet**	**17 tapped drains with in city (22 MLD)**	**Agriculture land/ Hemraj**	**22 MLD**	**22 MLD**	**0**	**0**

Khedki, Hemraj colony, Bijnor		**Sample date- 03.10.23 report attached.**		**drain/ River Ganga**				

- 24 MLD STP (UASB Technology along with Chlorination facility), Village-Khedki, Near-Hemraj Colony, Bijnor.

	Sampling Date	**pH**	**Colour (Hazen)**	**B.O.D. mg/l**	**C.O.D. mg/l**	**T.S.S mg/l**	**T.D.S. mg/l**	**T.S. mg/l**	**Oil & Grease mg/l**	**T.C. MPN/100 ml**	**F.C. MPN/100 ml**
Inlet of STP	03.10.2023	7.30	Greyish	60	248	180	460	641	23.0	$16*10^6$	$10*10^6$
Out let of STP	03.10.2023	7.72	20	10	40	25	210	238	6.0	1100	110

a. Sewage Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Sewage Generation (MLD)	Treatment of Sewage (MLD)	Final Disposal of sewage (MLD)	Remark
Bijnor	Bijnor	171759	22	24 (STP)	Through STP	STP Installed
Bijnor	Haldaur	19560	2.77	No STP	Through Drain	No STP
Bijnor	Dhampur	51412	6.77	No STP	Through Drain	No STP
Bijnor	Sherkot	62114	7.85	No STP	Through Drain	No STP
Bijnor	Shehora	48558	6.66	No STP	Through Drain	No STP
Bijnor	Afzalgarh	29114	3.94	No STP	Through Drain	No STP
Bijnor	Nehtaur	47750	6.25	No STP	Through Drain	No STP
Bijnor	Nagina	95267	12.91	No STP	Through Drain	No STP

Bijnor	Najibabad	88638	12.16	No STP	Through Drain	No STP
Bijnor	Kiratpur	61801	6.94	No STP	Through Drain	No STP
Bijnor	Chandpur	83441	4.93	No STP	Through Drain	No STP
Bijnor	Noorpur	38801	4.89	No STP	Through Drain	No STP
Bijnor	Jhalu	21010	2.27	No STP	Through Drain	No STP
Bijnor	Mandawar	21085	1.47	No STP	Through Drain	No STP
Bijnor	Badhapur	24711	2.45	No STP	Through Drain	No STP
Bijnor	Sahaspur	24511	2.97	No STP	Through Drain	No STP
Bijnor	Jalalabad	20376	2.78	No STP	Through Drain	No STP
Bijnor	Sahanpur	21685	0.33	No STP	Through Drain	No STP

HOTELS/ ASHRAMS

Number of Hotels/ ashrams/ dharamshalas	Consent to establish/ operate	STP	Discharge point	Action taken
6	2	Installed	Municipal drain	04 Notice sent

II. Municipal Solid Waste disposal:

ULB Name	City/ town per day generation	EC/CTE /CTO	Collection-segregation system	Treatment facility/ total capacity	GAP	Current status of dumping/ location/ quantity	Legacy waste	Legacy waste treated	Utilization of waste (MSW/ legacy)

NPP Bijnor	56.15 TPD	No	Yes being collected and segregated door to door	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant 57 TPD	0	Village Gangdaspur sirdhany road bijnor/10000	10000	No Any	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committee)
Haldaur	7.82 TPD	No	Yes being collected and segregated door to door	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant 7.82 TPD	0	Running MRF center at haldaur	3215	No Any	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committee)
Dhampur	13.93 TPD	No	Yes being collected and segregated door to door	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant 13.93TPD	0	Running Nangla goonga dump site	4500	1000	Legacy waste is being disposed thorugh Trommal plant
Sherkot	26.10 TPD	No	Yes being collected and segregated door to door	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant 26.10 TPD	0	Moh. Samnasarai sherkot	6000	3500	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committee)
Shehora	25.73 TPD	No	Yes being collected and segregated door to door	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant 25.73 TPD	0	Thakurdwara road	0	0	No legacy waste
Afzalgarh	11.94 TPD	No	Yes being collected and segregated door to door	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant 11.94	0	moh. manjholi	8000	2000	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committee)
Nehtaur	12.27 TPD	No	Yes being collected	Solid waste is treated by MRF &	0	Moh Naudha	1000	700	Legacy waste is being

			and segregated door to door	Trommal Plant 20 TPD		ward 12 nehtaur			disposed thorugh Trommal plant
Nagina	41 TPD	No	Yes being collected and segregated door to door	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant 16TPD	25	Moja rasheedpur satidas	16154	No any	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committe e)
Najibabad	38.60 TPD	No	Yes being collected and segregated door to door	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant 30TPD	8.60	Village gulalwali	1000	300	Legacy waste is being disposed thorugh Trommal plant
Kiratpur	17.22 TPD	No	Yes being collected and segregated door to door	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant 17.22 TPD	0	Mandawar road kiratpur	1500	250	Legacy waste is being disposed thorugh Trommal plant
Chandpur	23.37 TPD	No	Yes being collected and segregated door to door	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant 23.37TPD	0	Village khedki nehtaur road chandpur	220	140	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committe e)
Noorpur	9.17 TPD	No	Yes being collected and segregated door to door	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant 9.17TPD	0	Village changipur	150	80	Legacy waste is being disposed thorugh Trommal plant
Jhalu	5.34 TPD	No	Yes being collected and segregated door to door	Solid waste is treated by MRF 5.34 TPD	0	Village rukanpur nangla jhalu	675	No any	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committe e)

Mandawar	5.04 TPD	No	Yes being collected and segregated door to door	Solid waste is treated by MRF 5.04 TPD	0	MRF Center at mandawar	947	No any	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committee)
Badhapur	6.19	No	Yes being collected and segregated door to door	Solid waste is treated by MRF 6.19 TPD	0	Ward 8 moh. jhojiyan	55	No any	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committee)
Sahaspur	9.21	No	Yes being collected and segregated door to door	Solid waste is treated by MRF 9.21 TPD	0	Khairbad dhampur	No any	No any	No legacy waste
Jalalabad	5.12	No	Yes being collected and segregated door to door	Solid waste is treated by MRF 5.12 TPD	0	Ward 10 shekhsarya	45	No any	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committee)
Sahanpur	4.87	No	Yes being collected and segregated door to door	Solid waste is treated by MRF 4.87 TPD	0	Ward no. 3 moh. jatan	60	No any	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committee)

a. MSW Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Source Segregation (No of Wards)	Total Generation of MSW	Treatment of MSW (TPD)	Final Disposal of MSW	Remark

						(Tone)	
Bijnor	Bijnor	171759	15	56.15	56.15	30	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant
Bijnor	Haldaur	19560	14	7.82	7.82	4.69	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant
Bijnor	Dhampur	51412	04	13.93	13.93	8.35	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant
Bijnor	Sherkot	62114	13	26.10	26.10	15.66	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant
Bijnor	Shehora	48558	08	25.73	25.73	18.1	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant
Bijnor	Afzalgarh	29114	04	11.94	11.94	6.92	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant
Bijnor	Nehtaur	47750	03	12.27	12.27	12.27	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant
Bijnor	Nagina	95267	12	41	16	16	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant
Bijnor	Najibabad	88638	10	38.60	30	18	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant
Bijnor	Kiratpur	61801	05	17.22	17.22	17.22	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant

Bijnor	Chandpur	83441	12	23.37	23.37	18.80	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant
Bijnor	Noorpur	38801	12	9.17	9.17	4.80	Solid waste is treated by MRF & Trommal Plant
Bijnor	Jhalu	21010	02	5.34	5.34	3.43	Solid waste is treated by MRF
Bijnor	Mandawar	21085	02	5.04	5.04	3.02	Solid waste is treated by MRF
Bijnor	Badhapur	24711	02	6.19	6.19	3.71	Solid waste is treated by MRF
Bijnor	Sahaspur	24511	05	9.21	9.21	6.48	Solid waste is treated by MRF
Bijnor	Jalalabad	20376	02	5.12	5.12	3.07	Solid waste is treated by MRF
Bijnor	Sahanpur	21685	02	4.87	4.87	2.92	Solid waste is treated by MRF

b. Legacy Waste Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Treatment of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Final Disposal of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Remark
Bijnor	Bijnor	171759	10000	No Any	No Any	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committee)
Bijnor	Haldaur	19560	3215	No Any	No Any	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committee)
Bijnor	Dhampur	51412	4500	1000	1000	Legacy waste is being

						disposed thorugh Trommal plant
Bijnor	Sherkot	62114	6000	3500	3500	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committee)
Bijnor	Shehora	48558	0	0	0	No legacy waste
Bijnor	Afzalgarh	29114	8000	2000	2000	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committee)
Bijnor	Nehtaur	47750	1000	700	700	Legacy waste is being disposed thorugh Trommal plant
Bijnor	Nagina	95267	16154	No any	No any	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committee)
Bijnor	Najibabad	88638	1000	300	300	Legacy waste is being disposed thorugh Trommal plant
Bijnor	Kiratpur	61801	1500	250	250	Legacy waste is being disposed thorugh Trommal plant
Bijnor	Chandpur	83441	220	140	140	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level

						technical committee)
Bijnor	Noorpur	38801	150	80	80	Legacy waste is being disposed thorugh Trommal plant
Bijnor	Jhalu	21010	675	No any	No any	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committee)
Bijnor	Mandawar	21085	947	No any	No any	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committee)
Bijnor	Badhapur	24711	55	No any	No any	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committee)
Bijnor	Sahaspur	24511	No any	No any	No any	No legacy waste
Bijnor	Jalalabad	20376	45	No any	No any	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committee)
Bijnor	Sahanpur	21685	60	No any	No any	Legacy waste treatment plant is approved by SLTC (State level technical committee)

III. Construction and Demolition waste:

29324

C&D waste (quantity)	Treatment plant capacity	Treatment plant utilisation	Current dumping site/ status
22.915 TPD	No treatment plant	No treatment plant	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction, within ULB's area

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Construction & Demolition (TPD)	Treatment of Construction & Demolition	Final Disposal of Construction & Demolition	Remark
Bijnor	Bijnor	171759	0.75	0	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction
Bijnor	Haldaur	19560	0.22	0	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction
Bijnor	Dhampur	51412	0.975	0	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction
Bijnor	Sherkot	62114	1.95	0	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction
Bijnor	Shehora	48558	1.80	0	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction
Bijnor	Afzalgarh	29114	0.83	0	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction
Bijnor	Nehtaur	47750	0.9	0	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction
Bijnor	Nagina	95267	7.2	0	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction
Bijnor	Najibabad	88638	2.5	0	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction
Bijnor	Kiratpur	61801	1.2	0	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction
Bijnor	Chandpur	83441	1.57	0	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction

Bijnor	Noorpur	38801	0.64	0	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction
Bijnor	Jhalu	21010	0.37	0	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction
Bijnor	Mandawar	21085	0.35	0	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction
Bijnor	Badhapur	24711	0.35	0	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction
Bijnor	Sahaspur	24511	0.64	0	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction
Bijnor	Jalalabad	20376	0.34	0	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction
Bijnor	Sahanpur	21685	0.33	0	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction	C&D Waste used in earth filling and road construction

a. Construction & Demolition Information

IV. Industrial Effluent discharge

Total number of Industries	Daily effluent discharge	Treatment available (cetp/ petp/ etp operational capacity)	Effluent quality analysis (outlet of treatment plants)	GAP	Proposed/ under construction treatment project (with timeline)	Number of defaulting units- Action taken	Industrial solid waste generated / day	Manner of disposal (Industrial solid waste)
21	**19796 KLD**	**ETP Installed in each industry separately of adequate capacity**	**As per schedule monitoring and analysis done by Regional office UPPCB, Bijnor (Annexure-1)**	**0**	**No**	**No**	**0.20 TPD**	**Through TSDF**

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Area - City/ town	Total no of Industries	Dumping Site	EC/ CTE/CTO	Treatment facility/ capacity	Total waste generated	Total waste treated	Legacy waste	Characteristic Analysis of waste	Sludge & septage management
Bijnor	**15**	**No Dumping site in Bijnor**	**No TSDF in Bijnor**	**No TSDF in Bijnor, The Hazardous waste sent to Authorised TSDF**	**75.1 MTA**	**75.1 MTA**	**No any Legacy waste**	**Analysis of waste is being carried out by the Unit before sending to TSDF**	**Hazardous waste is being stored in separate covered area within unit premises before sending to TSDF**

a. Distt.-Bijnor

Status of TSDF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of TSDF
No any TSDF installed /Proposed in Bijnor	**No TSDF in Distt.-Bijnor**	**No TSDF in Distt.-Bijnor**

b. Distt.-Bijnor

No. of industries generating industrial waste	Total HW generation TPA	Total HW treated TPA	Total Untreated HW TPA	No. of industries members of TSDF	No. of industries required to be members of TSDF but are not	No. of TSDF in district	Location of illegal HW disposal sites	Number of sources at an illegal disposal site
15	**75.1**	**75.1**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

V. Regulation of Flood Plain Zone:

Area- cities/ towns Notification of flood plain zone	Demarcation	Variable flow (per day)	Encroachment /Encroachm	Timeline for	Biarage/ Cross-

	No development zone pillars	Regulatory zone pillars		ent removal status	completion	regulator
Bijnor left bank of Ganga River	487	519	132420 Causes Date 05-01-2024 Time 08.00 AM	Not Pertain	N.A	Chaudhary Charan Singh Barrage Bijnor

AFFORESTATION/ PLANTATION

Area- cities/ towns	Total plantation	Proposed project	Time line
Chandpur	137500	District Plan	2022
Chandpur	52286	District Plan	2022
Chandpur	600000	District Plan	2023
Bijnor	289300	District Plan	2022
Bijnor	16500	District Plan	2022
Bijnor	286400	District Plan	2023
Dhampur	44000	District Plan	2022
Dhampur	192000	District Plan	2023

VI. Bio medical Waste:

Area-city/ town	Total no. of HCF	Dumping site	EC/ CTE/ CTO	Total waste generated	Waste segregated	TOTAL treated waste	CBWTF/ capacity	Chemical analysis of waste	Illegal dumping sites and remediation paln	Proposed/ under construction projects
Bijnor	295	No CBWTF Bijnor	Not Applicable	10290kg/ month	10290kg/ month	10290 Kg/month	Treated through CBWTF at district Meerut, Moradabad, Hapur	Analysis of waste is Carried out at CBWTF	No	NotYet

a.

Status of CBWTF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of CBWTF
No CBWTF in Bijnor	No CBWTF in Bijnor	No CBWTF in Bijnor

b.

No. of health care facility	No. of beds	Total BMW Generation	Treatment capacity	Gap if any

295	2890	10290 kg/month	Treated Through CBWTF	No

VII. Mining:

a.

Sand mining	FIR/ case registered/ year	Vehicles/ mineral seized	Action taken status	Cases pending in Court	Enforcement of EMGSM 2020 and Sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016
No Sand Minning in Bijnor	-	-	-	-	-

b.

Area of RBM Mining	Overloading Illegal Transport	Action Taken	Penalty Imposed/Recovered
15	385	जनपद बिजनौर मे अवैध खनन/परिवहन/ओवरलोंिड पर प्रभावी कार्यवाही किये जाने हेतु शासनादेश दिनॉक 20.03.2018 के अनुपालन मे 07 सदस्यीय टास्क फोर्स गठित है। उक्त के अतिरिक्त जनपद बिजनौर मे अवैध खनन परिवहन/ओवरलोडिंग से सम्बन्धित 12 स्थल को चिन्हित करते हुए उपजिलाधिकारी, क्षेत्राधिकारी पुलिस के साथ वन क्षेत्र के एस0डी0ओ0/रेन्जर के साथ जिलाधिकारी महोदय द्वारा मजिस्ट्रेट नियुक्त किये गये है।	108.77/108.77 (Lakh)

08/01/24

Divisional Forest Officer
Social Forestry Division
Bijnor

P. Bijnor
08.01.24

Chief Development Officer
Bijnor

08/1/24.

District Magistrate
Bijnor

Annexure-1

Status of Grossly Polluting Industries, District.-Bijnor

S.N.	Name and Address	Sector	Production Capacity	Status of ETP	Discharge	Discharge Point	intermediate / Final Discharge Point	Compliance Status/ Action taken in case default
1	Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Ltd, Bilai, Bijnor	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity-9000 TCD and 33MW co-generation power plant	Installed	1800	Treated effluent used for Irrigation	On land	Complied Sample date-18.12.23 pH-7.8 BOD-26 mg/l COD-184 mg/l TDS-670 mg/l TSS-26 mg/l
2	Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd.Dhampur Distt. Bijnor (U.P.)	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity-14000 TCD and 60 MW co-generation power plant .	Installed	2800	Treated effluent used for Irrigation	On land	Complied Sample date-12.12.23 pH-7.91 BOD-28 mg/l COD-184 mg/l TDS-670 mg/l TSS-27 mg/l
3	Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Ltd. Sugar Unit, Dwarikesh Nagar, Bundki, Distt. Bijnor	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity- 6500 TCD cane crushing capacity and 17 MW co-generation power	Installed	1300	Irrigation/Partially discharge	On land Local drain Pilakhna to River Gagan	Complied Sample date-16.12.23 pH-7.28 BOD-24 mg/l COD-160 mg/l TDS-516 mg/l TSS-24 mg/l
4	Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Ltd. Dwarikesh Puram Afzalgarh, District-Bijnor	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity- 7500 TCD and 33 MW per day co-generation power	Installed	1500	Irrigation/Partially discharge	On land Local drain to River Ramganga	Complied Sample date-16.12.23 pH-7.1 BOD-22 mg/l COD-168 mg/l TDS-478 mg/l TSS-26 mg/l
5	The Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Sneh Road, Najibabad, Distt. Bijnor	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity-3000 TCD	Installed	600	Treated effluent used for Irrigation	On land	Complied Sample date-01.12.23 pH-7.86 BOD-28 mg/l COD-176 mg/l TDS-632 mg/l

								TSS-27 mg/l
6	Wave Industries Pvt. Ltd. Village-Rasidpur Gari, Unit-Bijnor.	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity- 3500 TCD	Installed	700	Treated effluent used for Irrigation	On land	Complied Sample date-14.12.23 pH-7.64 BOD-28 mg/l COD-168 mg/l TDS-750 mg/l TSS-27 mg/l
7	P.B.S Foods, (Sugar) Pvt. Ltd, Chandpur, Distt. Bijnor.	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity-4500 TCD	Installed	900	Treated effluent used for Irrigation	On land	Complied Sample date-23.12.23 pH-7.90 BOD-26 mg/l COD-168 mg/l TDS-684 mg/l TSS-27 mg/l
8	Avadh Sugar & Energy Ltd, Sugar Unit, Seohara, Distt. Bijnor	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity-13000 TCD and 44.9 MW co-generation power plant	Installed	2600	Irrigation/Partially discharge	On land Local drain Nasiya/Nohra to River Ramganga	Complied Sample date-07.11.23 pH-7.61 BOD-26 mg/l COD-160 mg/l TDS-584 mg/l TSS-28 mg/l
9	Uttam Sugar Mills ltd., unit - Barkatpur, Tehsil - Najibabad, Dist. Bijnor	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity- 8500 TCD and 40 MW co-generation power plant	Installed	1700	Treated effluent used for Irrigation	On land	Complied Sample date-08.12.23 pH-7.90 BOD-26 mg/l COD-160 mg/l TDS-607 mg/l TSS-28 mg/l
10	The Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd, (Distillery Unit), Vill-Jasvantpur, Sneh Road, Najibabad, Distt. Bijnor	Distillery	40 KLD (Rectified Spirit/ ENA/ Absolute Alcohol) and 1.2 MW co-generation power plant	Installed	Spent wash 320 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler, ZLD	ZLD	Complied
11	Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd. (Unit distillery), Dhampur Distt. Bijnor (U.P.)	Distillery	RS/ENA/AA by using B Heavy Molasses/Grain- 455 KLD, RS/ENA/AA by using Cane juice syrup-490 KLD, ethyl acetate-140 KLD & cogeneration	Installed	Spent wash 2800 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler, ZLD	ZLD	Complied

			power-10.5 Megawatt.					
12	Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Ltd, (Distillery Unit), Unit-Dwarikesh Nagar P.O-Bundki, Tehsil-Nagina, Distt-Bijnor	Distillery	Rectified spirit/ENA and Absolutle Alcohol – 182 KLD by using B-heavy mollasses or sugar cane juice syrup and Rectified spirit/ENA and Absolutle Alcohol – 130 KLD by using C-heavy mollasses and 5 MW co-generation power Plant	Installed	Spent wash 1040 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler, ZLD	ZLD	Complied
13	Jain Distillery, 8th Km, Stone, Nagina road, Bijnor	Distillery	40 KLD (Rectified Spirit/ ENA/ Absolute Alcohol)	Installed	Spent wash 320 KLD	Spent wash used in Bio composting	ZLD	Complied
14	Mohit Petro Chemicals Pvt. Ltd, 9th Km. stone, Nagina road, Bijnor	Distillery	100 KLD (Rectified Spirit/ ENA/ Absolute Alcohol) and 6 MW co-generation Power	Installed	Spent wash 800 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler, ZLD	ZLD	Complied
15	Uttam Sugar Mills Ltd ,(Distillery Unit), Vill. Barkatpur, Najibabad, Distt.-Bijnor	Distillery	Rectified Spirit, Extra Neutral Alcohol and Absolute alcohol 150 KLD (C-Heavy Molasses based operation) or 188 KLD (B-Heavy Molasses or Sugar Syrup)	Installed	Spent wash 1200 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler, ZLD	ZLD	Complied
16	Avadh Sugar & Energy Ltd, Distillery Unit, Seohara, Distt. Bijnor	Distillery	125 KLD using B-heavy molasses /Sugar Syrup and 100 KLD using C-heavy molasses for the production of Rectified Spirit, Extra Neutral Alcohol, Ethanol.	Installed	Spent wash 800 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler, ZLD	ZLD	Complied
17	Chandpur Enterprises Ltd. (Paper Division), Noorpur Road, Chandpur, Bijnor.	Paper	120 TPD News print and Poster Paper	Installed	800 KLD	Treated Effluent used for Irrigation/Re use in process	On land	Complied Sample date-09.11.23 pH-7.41 BOD-20 mg/l COD-152 mg/l TDS-492 mg/l

								TSS-26 mg/l
18	Mohit Paper Mills Pvt ltd. Nagina Road, Bijnor.	Pulp and paper	Writing Printing Paper- 100 TPD	Installed	3056 KLD	Treated Effluent Discharge to drain/ Reuse in process	Chhoiya nala	Complied Sample date- 13.12.23 pH-7.72 BOD-26 mg/l COD-168 mg/l TDS-940 mg/l TSS-27 mg/l
19	Rama paper Mills Ltd, Kiratpur, Bijnor	Paper	Duplex board – 20 TPD , Writing and printing paper- 20 TPD, News print paper- 46TPD, Craft Tissue Paper- 50 TPD	Installed	2040 KLD	Treated Effluent Discharge to drain/ Reuse in process	On land	Complied Sample date- 08.02.23 pH-7.9 BOD-26 mg/l COD-176 mg/l TDS-534 mg/l TSS-28 mg/l
20	Shree Badri Kedar papers Pvt. LTD. Najibabad , Bijnor	Paper	Kraft Paper- 125 TPD	Installed	–	–	–	Self closed Since-2019
21	Omar Internatino al Village- Yakubpur, Sahaspur, Dhampur, Bijnor.	Slaught er House and Meat Process ing	Slaughtering of Animals 500 Buffalos/day, 800 Goat/sheep/da y.	Installed	–	–	–	Closed by district administratio n Since- 2018

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF THE DISTRICT BIJNOR

1. Length of the river with tributaries.

जनपद बिजनौर से होकर प्रवाहित होने वाली नदियॉं एक नजर में

क0 सं0	नदी का नाम	नदी की लम्बाई (कि0मी0)	नदी का डिस्चार्ज (क्यूसेक)	नदी का उद्गम स्थल	नदी का आऊट फॉल	तहसील	ब्लॉक	प्रभावित होने वाले ग्राम
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	गंगा नदी	115.00	559914	गंगोत्री	बंगाल की खाड़ी	नजीबाबाद, बिजनौर एवं चॉंदपुर	नजीबाबाद, मौ0पुर देवमल, बिजनौर, जलीलपुर	गौसपुर, बालावाली, सुक्खापुर, कुन्दनपुर, टीप, फतेहपुर सभाचन्द, मिर्जापुर, सीमली, मीरापुर, कोहरपुर, राजारामपुर, डेबलगढ, राबली, बृहमपुरी, रामसहायवाला, हिम्मतपुर बेला, सलेमपुर, सीकरी, खद्दन, स्याली, दत्तियाना आदि
2	रामगंगा नदी	30.00	259987	कालागढ़	गंगा नदी, जिला फर्रूखाबाद	धामपुर	अफजलगढ़, अल्हैपुर	मुबारकपुर ,हाफिजाबाद, वजीरपुर, अमीनाबाद, भगवानपुर, शाहपुर,रामनगरगोशाई, शहारावाला, मदपुरी, प्रेमपुरी, चम्पतपुर, कुआखेड़ा आदि।
3	मालन नदी	88.00	60000	कोटद्वार	गंगा नदी ग्राम रावली के निकट	नजीबाबाद एवं बिजनौर	नजीबाबाद, मौ0पुर देवमल, किरतपुर	बाकरपुर, युसुफपुर, खानजानपुर, मुज्जफरपुर केशो, रावली, ब्रहमपुरी, मधुसुदनपुर, पुण्डरी कला, खैरूल्लापुर, पाईबाग, कछियाना बस्ती, औरंगपुर फत्ता आदि।
4	गंगन नदी	133.00	87500	कोटद्वार	रामगंगा नदी मुरादाबाद के निकट	नजीबाबाद, नगीना, धामपुर	नजीबाबाद, कोतवाली, अल्हैपुर, बढ़ापुर	सिकन्दरपुर वसी, तरकौली, नहटौर, मलकपुर, फिरोजपुर, जसमौरा, नसीरपुर, कलाली, गोपालपुर मोहल्लड़वाला आदि।

2. Best practices in your district 29335

Origin

Bijnor district was created in 1817 out of part of Moradabad district, and it was originally called Nagina district after its headquarters at Nagina. The headquarters was relocated to Bijnor in 1824, although the district was still called "Nagina district" until 1837, when it officially became known as Bijnor district.

Area & Geography

Bijnor occupies the north-west corner of the Moradabad Division (historically, Rohilkhand or Bareilly region), and is a roughly triangular stretch of country with its apex to the north. The western boundary is formed throughout by the deep stream of the river Ganges, beyond which lie the 04 districts of U.P., Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Amroha & Moradabad. The district consists of 2519 villages, 5tehsils, 11 blocks & 10 police stations. Its geographical area is 4,561 sqkm. The extreme parallels of north latitude are 29° 2' and 29° 58' and of east longitude 78° 0' and 78° 57' from Lalitpur, in the north of the district lies district Haridwar, district Amroha is in the south and in the west are situated districts Mujaffarnagar, Meerut. Ganga river separates it from district Bijnor. The main ghat of the district is Bairaj Ghat. The forest area of the district is about 54927 hectares.

a.Geography & Demography

Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	74.87 %	25.13 %
Total Population	2,757,401	925,312
Male Population	1,438,412	482,803
Female Population	1,318,989	442,509
Sex Ratio	917	917
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	878	900
Child Population (0-6)	428,311	135,919
Male Child(0-6)	228,114	71,545

Description	Rural	Urban
Female Child(0-6)	200,197	64,374
Child Percentage (0-6)	15.53 %	14.69 %
Male Child Percentage	15.86 %	14.82 %
Female Child Percentage	15.18 %	14.55 %
Literates	1,596,174	539,219
Male Literates	942,936	298,535
Female Literates	653,238	240,684
Average Literacy	68.53 %	68.31 %
Male Literacy	77.91 %	72.59 %
Female Literacy	58.39 %	63.65 %

Natural Resources

- **Waterbodies**

Ganga and Ramganga are the main rivers of the district and Malan, Gagan, Kho are rainy rivers which ultimately meet river Ganga and Ramganga.

- **Availability of water resources**

The main availability of the water resource is ground water. As per the CGWA ground water survey report 2017, the 2 blocks namely, Jalilpur and Noorpur are notified under the overexploited zone.

Forest coverage –

The forest area of the district is about 54927 hectares.

Special cultural and religious connect to rivers

The fair begins with taking a holy dip in the River Ganga on the full moon day of Kartik Purnima (October- November). The festival begins ten days before the start of Kartik Purnima, during which traders can sell /sell goods. Bring some excellent

breeds of cattle from all over India for purchase. On or after Kartik Purnima, various cultural programs are organized.

River basin in Bijnor :

In Uttar Pradesh, the River Ganga first enters bijnor district and passes through 46 villages in the district, out of which there are 4 development blocks. Vidur Kuti, Kandav Ashram, Barrage Ghat are other places on the banks of river Ganga in the district. The climate of the district is similar to other districts of the state situated at the base of Himalaya which becomes hot in summer and dry & cold in winter. Ganga and Ramganga are the main rivers of the district and Malan, Gagan, Kho are rainy rivers which ultimately meet river Ganga.

Topography and Drainage network, Climate, General Water Quality Land Cover and Land use, protected areas, Socioeconomic features.

Climate: Bijnor has a warm sub-tropical climate with very cold and dry winters from December to mid- February and dry, hot summers from April to mid-June. The rainy season is from mid-June to mid- September when it gets an average rainfall of 1200 mm mostly from the south-west monsoon winds. During extreme winters, the maximum temperature is around 25 °C and the minimum is between 3- 4 °C. Fog is quite common from late December to late January. Summers can be quite hot with temperatures rising to the 40-45 °C range. The climate of the district is similar to other districts of the state situated at the base of Himalaya which becomes hot in summer and dry & cold in winter. Ganga and Ramganga are the main rivers of the district and Malan, Gagan, Kho are rainy rivers which ultimately meet river Ganga and Ramganga. In Bijnor, the wet season is hot, oppressive, and partly cloudy and the dry season is warm and mostly clear. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 9°C to 39°C and is rarely below 6°C or above 42°C. Average annual precipitation is 284.5 mm

Protected Areas

a. Land-use pattern

The forest area of the district is about 54927 hectares. The detail of agricultural and irrigated area is given below:

Number of Tehsils	Total Number of Village	Total Area (In Sq. Km.)	Net Agricultural Land (In Hec.)	Net Irrigated Area (In Hec.)
5	2519	4561	339349	297677

Protected Areas : 29338

क्र0सं0	मद	उप–मद	इकाई	अवधि	जनपद बिजनौर की प्रगति
12.1		आरक्षित वन क्षेत्रफल	हे0	2022-23	47815.69 हे0
12.2		संरक्षित क्षेत्रफल	हे0	2022-23	1570.65 हे0
12.3		वन्य जीव संरक्षित क्षेत्र	हे0	2022-23	24656.67 हे0
12.4	जोन–2	इको–पर्यटन हेतु क्षेत्रफल	हे0	2022-23	8060.50 हे0

a. **Land-use pattern**

b. The forest area of the district is about 54927 hectares. The detail of agricultural and irrigated area is given below:

पलोरा एवं फोना की रिपोर्ट

क्रम संख्या	पलोरा)वनस्पतियो की संख्या)	फोना (जीव जन्तुओं की संख्या)	अभ्युक्ति
1	319	146	465

a. **Land-use pattern**

The forest area of the district is about 54927 hectares. The detail of agricultural and irrigated area is given below:

Number of Tehsils	**Total Number of Village**	**Total Area (In Sq. Km.)**	**Net Agricultural Land (In Hec.)**	**Net Irrigated Area (In Hec.)**
5	2519	4561	339349	297677

Best Practices in District Bijnor, Uttarakhand

The main economy of district Bijnor is sugarcane production apart from some agro-industrial units. Sherkot is famous for brush business where Nagina area of the district is famous for handicraft work.

Bursh Business (Sherkot)

Sherkot town in Dhampur assembly constituency of Bijnor district in western Uttar Pradesh is called the 'Brush City' of India. The major and minor industries of the city include only painting and drawing brushes and work related to this is done in almost every household of the city. Barring some individual small farming, brush work is the main means of earning livelihood for the people of the city. Sherkot town has about 600 small and cottage industry units that produce an estimated 70 percent of the painting and drawing brushes in India.

They employ 25,000 to 30,000 people in and around the municipality city. This small and cottage industry is mainly unorganized. Most Indian brushes are produced in Sherkot, Uttar Pradesh (also known as the 'Brush Capital of India'), the supply chain extends to Rajasthan, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal etc.

Handicraft Work

Nagina tehsil is famous for handloom work since ancient times, out of which wood carving work is mainly famous. Also, volunteers and women make baskets, mats etc. from the grass found on the banks of Ganga, which provides employment to women and besides strengthening the economy, it is also helpful in environmental protection.

3. Sewage Control (how much progress has been there)

(a) निकायान्तर्गत नालों की संख्या एवं डिस्चार्ज – 15 नग / 14.29 एम0एल0डी0
(b) वर्तमान Disposal- Open Land/Surface water
(c) क्रियाशील सीवर नेटवर्क/ STP/ I&D- NIL/NIL/NIL
(d) SMB 2.0 द्वारा वित्त पोषण हेतु प्रस्तावित कार्य एवं लागत
  (i) 10.0 MLD STP cum FSTP (10 kld)/ Pumping station/ I & D, MPS, Intersepting sewer digital tools. Rs. 32.00 Cr.
(e) अन्य प्रस्तावित कार्य (राज्य सरकार / 15th FC से वित्त पोषण)
  (i) सीवर नेटवर्क (कोर सैनिटेसन जोन –लम्बाई 63.06 किमी0) – Rs. 31.53 Cr. + Centage

निकाय की वर्ष 2011 की जनसंख्या 1.00 लाख से कम होने के कारण गाइडलाइन्स के प्रस्तर 4.5.2 की तालिका (परिशिष्ट–3) के क्र0सं0– 03 पर वर्णित शयर के अनुसार उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव के सापेक्ष (per Capita Cost के अनुसार) अधिकतम अनुमन्य धनराशि व केन्द्राश, राज्यांश तथा निकायांश / 15th FC की फण्ड का आगणन परिशिष्ट–2 के क्रम–03 पर अंकित है।

Sr. No	District	Name of ULB	Projected Population for 2011/ 2025	Per capita Cost as per SBM-2 Norms/ As per CSAP (In Rs.)	Used Water Management Components proposed (3B)	Maximum admissible cost as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr)	Project cost as per CSAP - 3B (In Rs. Cr)	Central Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 50 %	State Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 33 %	ULB Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 17 %	Funds required from other sources (In Rs. Cr)	Centage 12.5 % (In Rs. Cr)	State Shareincluding Centage 12.5 % (InRs. Cr)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	Bareilly	Faridpur	78249/ 129629	3000/ 2469.0	10.0 MLD STP cum FSTP (10 kld)/ Pumping station/ I & D, MPS, Intersepting sewer.	38.89	32.00	16.00	10.56	5.44	-	4.00	14.56
		Total				**38.89**	**32.00**	**16.00**	**10.56**	**5.44**	**-**	**4.00**	**14.56**

Sr. No	District	Name of ULB	Projected Population for 2011/ 2025	Per capita Cost as per SBM-2 Norms/ As per CSAP (In Rs.)	Used Water Management Components proposed (3B)	Maximum admissible cost as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr)	Project cost as per CSAP - 3B (In Rs. Cr)	Central Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 50 %	State Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 33 %	ULB Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 17 %	Funds required from other sources (In Rs. Cr)	Centage 12.5 % (In Rs. Cr)	State Shareincluding Centage 12.5 % (InRs. Cr)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Bijnor	Najibabad	88535/ 116656	3000/ 2651.0	9.00 MLD STP cum FSTP(14 kld) / I & D, Intersepting sewer , Pumping station, Rising main, Cesspool tanker	35.00	30.93	15.47	10.21	5.26	-	3.87	14.07
		Total				**35.00**	**30.93**	**15.47**	**10.21**	**5.26**	**-**	**3.87**	**14.07**

Total Cost of project including sewer line in CSZ & centage = 74.17 crores

6. नगीना न0पा0प0 क्षेत्रान्तर्गत I&D व STP के कार्यों का प्रस्तावः–

(a) निकायान्तर्गत नालों की संख्या एवं डिस्चार्ज – 08 नग / 13.99 एम0एल0डी0

Total Cost of project including sewer line in CSZ & centage = 53.57 crores

5. नजीबाबाद न0पा0प0 क्षेत्रान्तर्गत I&D व STP के कार्यों का प्रस्तावः–

(a) निकायान्तर्गत नालों की संख्या एवं डिस्चार्ज – 08 नग / 12.86 एम0एल0डी0

(b) वर्तमान Disposal- Open Land/Surface water

(c) क्रियाशील सीवर नेटवर्क/ STP/ I&D- NIL/NIL/NIL

(d) SMB 2.0 द्वारा वित्त पोषण हेतु प्रस्तावित कार्य एवं लागत

(i) 9.00 MLD STP cum FSTP(14 kld) / I & D, Intersepting sewer , Pumping station, Rising main, Cesspool tanker. Rs. 30.93 Cr.

(e) अन्य प्रस्तावित कार्य (राज्य सरकार / 15th FC से वित्त पोषण)

(i) सीवर नेटवर्क (कोर सैनिटेसन जोन – लम्बाई 70.00 किमी0) – Rs. 35.00 Cr. + Centage

निकाय की वर्ष 2011 की जनसंख्या 1.00 लाख से कम होने के कारण गाइडलाइन्स के प्रस्तर 4.5. 2 की तालिका (परिशिष्ट–3) के क्र0सं0– 05 पर वर्णित शेयर के अनुसार उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव के सापेक्ष (per Capita Cost के अनुसार) अधिकतम अनुमन्य धनराशि व केन्द्राश, राज्यांश तथा निकायांश / 15th FC की फण्ड का आगणन परिशिष्ट–2 के क्रम–06 पर अंकित है।

Total Cost of project including sewer line in CSZ & centage = 71.47 crores

4. किरतपुर न0पा0प0 क्षेत्रान्तर्गत I&D व STP के कार्यों का प्रस्तावः–

(a) निकायान्तर्गत नालों की संख्या एवं डिस्चार्ज – 07 नग / 9.17 एम0एल0डी0

(b) वर्तमान Disposal- Open Land/Surface water

(c) क्रियाशील सीवर नेटवर्क/ STP/ I&D- NIL/NIL/NIL

(d) SMB 2.0 द्वारा वित्त पोषण हेतु प्रस्तावित कार्य एवं लागत

(i) 6.50 MLD STP cum FSTP (10 kld) / I & D, Pumping station, Rising main Intersepting sewer, Cesspool tanker. Rs. 22.62 Cr.

(e) अन्य प्रस्तावित कार्य (राज्य सरकार / 15th FC से वित्त पोषण)

(i) सीवर नेटवर्क (कोर सैनिटेसन जोन – लम्बाई 50.00 किमी0) – Rs. 25.00 Cr. + Centage

निकाय की वर्ष 2011 की जनसंख्या 1.00 लाख से कम होने के कारण गाइडलाइन्स के प्रस्तर 4.5. 2 की तालिका (परिशिष्ट–3) के क्र0सं0– 04 पर वर्णित शेयर के अनुसार उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव के सापेक्ष (per Capita Cost के अनुसार) अधिकतम अनुमन्य धनराशि व केन्द्राश, राज्यांश तथा निकायांश / 15th FC की फण्ड का आगणन परिशिष्ट–2 के क्र–05 पर अंकित है।

(b) वर्तमान Disposal- Open Land/Surface water
(c) क्रियाशील सीवर नेटवर्क/ STP/ I&D- NIL/NIL/NIL 29342
(d) SMB 2.0 द्वारा वित्त पोषण हेतु प्रस्तावित कार्य एवं लागत
(i) 10.00 MLD STP cum FSTP (15 kld) / I & D, Intersepting sewer,Pumping station, Rising main & Cesspool tanker. Rs. 33.93 Cr.
(e) अन्य प्रस्तावित कार्य (राज्य सरकार/15th FC से वित्त पोषण)
(i) सीवर नेटवर्क (कोर सेनिटेसन जोन – लम्बाई 76.00 किमी0) – Rs. 38.00 Cr. + Centage
निकाय की वर्ष 2011 की जनसंख्या 1.00 लाख से कम होने के कारण गाइडलाइन्स के प्रस्तर 4.5.2 को तालिका (परिशिष्ट–3) के क्र0सं0–06 पर वर्णित शेयर के अनुसार उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव के सापक्ष (per Capita Cost के अनुसार) अधिकतम अनुमन्य धनराशि व केन्द्राश, राज्यांश तथा निकायांश /15th FC की फण्ड का आगणन परिशिष्ट–2 के क्रम–07 पर अंकित है।

Sr. No	District	Name of ULB	Projected Population for 2011/ 2025	Per capita Cost as per SBM-2 Norms/ As per CSAP (In Rs.)	Used Water Management Components proposed (3B)	Maximum admissible cost as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr)	Project cost as per CSAP - 3B (In Rs. Cr)	Central Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 50 %	State Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 33 %	ULB Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 17 %	Funds required from other sources (In Rs. Cr)	Centage 12.5 % (In Rs. Cr)	State Share including Centage 12.5 % (In Rs. Cr)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Bijnor	Nagina	95246/ 126853	3000/ 2675.0	10.00 MLD STP cum FSTP(15.00 kld) / 8 no I and D,Intersepting sewer ,MPS,IPS,Rising main.	38.06	33.93	16.97	11.20	5.77	-	04.24	15.44
		Total				**38.06**	**33.93**	**16.97**	**11.20**	**5.77**	**-**	**04.24**	**15.44**

Total Cost of project including sewer line in CSZ & centage = 80.92 crores

7. चॉदपुर न0पा0प0 क्षेत्रान्तर्गत I&D व STP के कार्यो का प्रस्तावः–
(a) निकायान्तर्गत नालों की संख्या एवं डिस्चार्ज – 28 नग/12.04 एम0एल0डी0
(b) वर्तमान Disposal- Open Land/Surface water
(c) क्रियाशील सीवर नेटवर्क/ STP/ I&D- NIL/NIL/NIL
(d) SMB 2.0 द्वारा वित्त पोषण हेतु प्रस्तावित कार्य एवं लागत
(i) 8.50 MLD STP cum FSTP (10.50 kld) / 4 no I & D, Intersepting sewer, Pumping station, Rising main, Cesspool tanker. Rs. 29.49 Cr.
(e) अन्य प्रस्तावित कार्य (राज्य सरकार/15th FC से वित्त पोषण)
(i) सीवर नेटवर्क (कोर सैनिटेसन जोन – लम्बाई 50.00 किमी0) – Rs. 39.00 Cr. + Centage
निकाय की वर्ष 2011 की जनसंख्या 1.00 लाख से कम होने के कारण गाइडलाइन्स के प्रस्तर 4.5.2 की तालिका (परिशिष्ट–3) के क्र0सं0– 07 पर वर्णित शेयर के अनुसार उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव के सापेक्ष (per Capita Cost के अनुसार) अधिकतम अनुमन्य धनराशि व केन्द्राश, राज्यांश तथा निकायांश /15th FC की फण्ड का आगणन परिशिष्ट–2 के क्रम–08 पर अंकित है।

Sr. No	District	Name of ULB	Projected Population for 2011/ 2025	Per capita Cost as per SBM-2 Norms/ As per CSAP (In Rs.)	Used Water Management Components proposed (3B)	Maximum admissible cost as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr)	Project cost as per CSAP - 3B (In Rs. Cr)	Central Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 50 %	State Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 33 %	ULB Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 17 %	Funds required from other sources (In Rs. Cr)	Centage 12.5 % (In Rs. Cr)	State Share including Centage 12.5 % (In Rs. Cr)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Bijnor	Chandpur	83441/ 109179	3000/ 2701.0	8.50 MLD STP cum FSTP(10.50 kld) / 4 no I and D, Intersepting sewer,MPS,IPS & Rising main.	32.75	29.49	14.75	9.73	5.01	-	3.69	13.42
		Total				**32.75**	**29.49**	**14.75**	**9.73**	**5.01**	**-**	**3.69**	**13.42**

Total Cost of project including sewer line in CSZ & centage = 61.30 crores

8. शेरकोट न0पा0प0 क्षेत्रान्तर्गत I&D व STP के कार्यों का प्रस्तावः–

(a) निकायान्तर्गत नालों की संख्या एवं डिस्चार्ज – 06 नग / 9.35 एम0एल0डी0

(b) वर्तमान Disposal- Open Land/Surface water

(c) क्रियाशील सीवर नेटवर्क/ STP/ I&D- NIL/NIL/NIL

(d) SMB 2.0 द्वारा वित्त पोषण हेतु प्रस्तावित कार्य एवं लागत

(i) 6.50 MLD STP cum FSTP(8 kld) / I & D, Intersepting sewer, Pumping station 2 Nos & Rising main. Rs. 22.31 Cr.

(e) अन्य प्रस्तावित कार्य (राज्य सरकार / 15th FC से वित्त पोषण)

(i) सीवर नेटवर्क (कोर सैनिटेसन जोन – लम्बाई 61 किमी0) – Rs. 30.50 Cr. + Centage

निकाय की वर्ष 2011 की जनसंख्या 1.00 लाख से कम होने के कारण गाइडलाइन्स के प्रस्तर 4.5.2 की तालिका (परिशिष्ट–3) के क्र0सं0– 08 पर वर्णित शेयर के अनुसार उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव के सापेक्ष (per Capita Cost के अनुसार) अधिकतम अनुमन्य धनराशि व केन्द्राश, राज्यांश तथा निकायांश / 15th FC की फण्ड का आगणन परिशिष्ट–2 के क्रम–09 पर अंकित है।

Sr. No	District	Name of ULB	Projected Population for 2011/ 2025	Per capita Cost as per SBM-2 Norms As per CSAP (In Rs.)	Used Water Management Components proposed (3B)	Maximum admissible cost as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr)	Project cost as per CSAP - 3B (In Rs. Cr)	Central Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 50 %	State Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 33 %	ULB Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 17 %	Funds required from other sources (In Rs. Cr)	Centage 12.5 % (In Rs. Cr)	State Shareincluding Centage 12.5 % (InRs. Cr)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Bijnor	Sherkot	62226/ 84803	3000/ 2631.0	6.50 MLD STP cum FSTP(8 kld) / I & D, Intersepting sewer, Pumping station 2 Nos & Rising main	25.44	22.31	11.16	7.36	3.79	-	2.79	10.15
		Total				**25.44**	**22.31**	**11.16**	**7.36**	**3.79**	**-**	**2.79**	**10.15**

Total Cost of project including sewer line in CSZ & centage = 59.41 crores

9. धामपुर न0पा0प0 क्षेत्रान्तर्गत I&D व STP के कार्यों का प्रस्तावः–

(a) निकायान्तर्गत नालों की संख्या एवं डिस्चार्ज – 16 नग / 09.35 एम0एल0डी0

(b) वर्तमान Disposal- Open Land/Surface water

(c) क्रियाशील सीवर नेटवर्क/ STP/ I&D- NIL/NIL/NIL

(d) SMB 2.0 द्वारा वित्त पोषण हेतु प्रस्तावित कार्य एवं लागत

(i) 5.00 MLD STP cum FSTP (6 kld) / I & D, Intersepting sewer, Pumping station & Rising main, cesspool tanker. Rs. 16.73 Cr.

(e) अन्य प्रस्तावित कार्य (राज्य सरकार / 15th FC से वित्त पोषण)

(i) सीवर नेटवर्क (कोर सनिटेसन जोन – लम्बाई 46.00 किमी0) – Rs. 23.00 Cr. + Centage

निकाय की वर्ष 2011 की जनसंख्या 1.00 लाख से कम होने के कारण गाइडलाइन्स के प्रस्तर 4.5.2 की तालिका (परिशिष्ट–3) के क्र0सं0– 09 पर वर्णित शेयर के अनुसार उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव के सापेक्ष (per Capita Cost के अनुसार) अधिकतम अनुमन्य धनराशि व केन्दाश, राज्यांश तथा निकायांश /15th FC की फण्ड का आगणन परिशिष्ट–2 के क्रम–09 पर अंकित है।

Sr. No	District	Name of ULB	Projected Population for 2011/ 2025	Per capita Cost as per SBM-2 Norms/ As per CSAP (In Rs.)	Used Water Management Components proposed (3B)	Maximum admissible cost as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr)	Project cost as per CSAP - 3B (In Rs. Cr)	Central Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 50 %	State Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 33 %	ULB Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 17 %	Funds required from other sources (In Rs. Cr)	Centage 12.5 % (In Rs. Cr)	State Share including Centage 12.5 % (In Rs. Cr)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Bijnor	Sherkot	51412/ 63942	3000/ 2616.0	5.00 MLD STP cum FSTP (6 kld) / I & D, Intersepting sewer, Pumping station & Rising main, cesspool tanker.	19.18	16.73	8.37	5.52	2.84	-	2.09	7.61
		Total				**19.18**	**16.73**	**8.37**	**5.52**	**2.84**	**-**	**2.09**	**7.61**

Total Cost of project including sewer line in CSZ & centage = 44.70 crores

10. <u>लार न0पं0 क्षेत्रान्तर्गत I&D व STP के कार्यो का प्रस्ताव</u>:–

(a) निकायान्तर्गत नालों की संख्या एवं डिस्चार्ज – 03 नग/4.04 एम0एल0डी0

(b) वर्तमान Disposal- Open Land/Surface water

(c) क्रियाशील सीवर नेटवर्क/ STP/ I&D- NIL/NIL/NIL

(d) SMB 2.0 द्वारा वित्त पोषण हेतु प्रस्तावित कार्य एवं लागत

(i) 3.0 MLD STP with Co treatment (5 kld), MPS, 3no I & D, Trunk sewer, digital tools. Rs. 7.40 Cr.

(e) अन्य प्रस्तावित कार्य (राज्य सरकार/15th FC से वित्त पोषण)

(i) सीवर नेटवर्क (कोर सैनिटेसन जोन – लम्बाई 22.45 किमी0) – Rs. 11.23 Cr. + Centage

निकाय की वर्ष 2011 की जनसंख्या 1.00 लाख से कम होने के कारण गाइडलाइन्स के प्रस्तर 4.5.2 की तालिका (परिशिष्ट–3) के क्र0सं0– 10 पर वर्णित शेयर के अनुसार उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव के सापेक्ष (per Capita Cost के अनुसार) अधिकतम अनुमन्य धनराशि व केन्द्राश, राज्यांश तथा निकायांश /15th FC की फण्ड का आगणन परिशिष्ट–2 के क्रम–10 पर अंकित है।

Sr. No	District	Name of ULB	Projected Population for 2011/ 2025	Per capita Cost as per SBM-2 Norms As per CSAP (In Rs.)	Used Water Management Components proposed (3B)	Maximum admissible cost as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr)	Project cost as per CSAP - 3B (In Rs. Cr)	Central Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 50 %	State Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 33 %	ULB Share as per SBM 2.0 Noms (In Rs. Cr) 17 %	Funds required from other sources (In Rs. Cr)	Centage 12.5 % (In Rs. Cr)	State Share including Centage 12.5 % (In Rs. Cr)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Deoria	Lar	28307/ 37422	2000/ 1977.0	3.0 MLD STP with Co treatment (5 kld), MPS, 3no I & D, Trunk sewer.	7.48	7.40	3.70	2.44	1.26	-	0.93	3.37
		Total				7.48	7.40	3.70	2.44	1.26	-	0.93	3.37

Status of Grossly Polluting Industries, District.-Bijnor

S.N.	Name and Address	Sector	Production Capacity	Status of ETP	Discharge	Discharge Point	intermediate / Final Discharge Point	Compliance Status/ Action taken in case default
1	Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Ltd, Bilai, Bijnor	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity-9000 TCD and 33MW co-generation power plant	Installed	1800	Treated effluent used for Irrigation	On land	Complied Sample date-18.12.23 pH-7.8 BOD-26 mg/l COD-184 mg/l TDS-670 mg/l TSS-26 mg/l
2	Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd.Dhampur Distt. Bijnor (U.P.)	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity-14000 TCD and 60 MW co-generation power plant .	Installed	2800	Treated effluent used for Irrigation	On land	Complied Sample date-12.12.23 pH-7.91 BOD-28 mg/l COD-184 mg/l TDS-670 mg/l TSS-27 mg/l
3	Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Ltd. Sugar Unit, Dwarikesh Nagar, Bundki, Distt. Bijnor	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity- 6500 TCD cane crushing capacity and 17 MW co-generation power	Installed	1300	Irrigation/Partially discharge	On land Local drain Pilakhna to River Gagan	Complied Sample date-16.12.23 pH-7.28 BOD-24 mg/l COD-160 mg/l TDS-516 mg/l TSS-24 mg/l
4	Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Ltd. Dwarikesh Puram Afzalgarh, District-Bijnor	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity- 7500 TCD and 33 MW per day co-generation power	Installed	1500	Irrigation/Partially discharge	On land Local drain to River Ramganga	Complied Sample date-16.12.23 pH-7.1 BOD-22 mg/l COD-168 mg/l TDS-478 mg/l TSS-26 mg/l
5	The Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Sneh Road, Najibabad, Distt. Bijnor	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity-3000 TCD	Installed	600	Treated effluent used for Irrigation	On land	Complied Sample date-01.12.23 pH-7.86 BOD-28 mg/l COD-176 mg/l TDS-632 mg/l TSS-27 mg/l
6	Wave Industries Pvt. Ltd. Village-Rasidpur Gari, Unit-Bijnor.	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity- 3500 TCD	Installed	700	Treated effluent used for Irrigation	On land	Complied Sample date-14.12.23 pH-7.64 BOD-28 mg/l COD-168 mg/l TDS-750 mg/l TSS-27 mg/l
7	P.B.S Foods, (Sugar) Pvt. Ltd, Chandpur, Distt. Bijnor.	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity-4500 TCD	Installed	900	Treated effluent used for Irrigation	On land	Complied Sample date-23.12.23 pH-7.90 BOD-26 mg/l COD-168 mg/l TDS-684 mg/l TSS-27 mg/l
8	Avadh Sugar & Energy Ltd, Sugar Unit, Seohara, Distt. Bijnor	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity- 13000 TCD and 44.9 MW co-generation power plant	Installed	2600	Irrigation/Partially discharge	On land Local drain Nasiya/Nohra to River Ramganga	Complied Sample date-07.11.23 pH-7.61 BOD-26 mg/l COD-160 mg/l TDS-584 mg/l TSS-28 mg/l
9	Uttam Sugar Mills ltd., unit - Barkatpur, Tehsil - Najibabad, Dist. Bijnor	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity- 8500 TCD and 40 MW co-generation power plant	Installed	1700	Treated effluent used for Irrigation	On land	Complied Sample date-08.12.23 pH-7.90 BOD-26 mg/l COD-160 mg/l TDS-607 mg/l TSS-28 mg/l
10	The Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd, (Distillery Unit), Vill-Jasvantpur, Sneh Road,	Distillery	40 KLD (Rectified Spirit/ ENA/ Absolute Alcohol) and 1.2 MW co-	Installed	Spent wash 320 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler, ZLD	ZLD	Complied

	Najibabad, Distt. Bijnor		generation power plant					
11	Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd. (Unit distillery), Dhampur Distt. Bijnor (U.P.)	Distillery	RS/ENA/AA by using B Heavy Molasses/Grain-455 KLD, RS/ENA/AA by using Cane juice syrup-490 KLD, ethyl acetate-140 KLD & cogeneration power-10.5 Megawatt.	Installed	Spent wash 2800 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler, ZLD	ZLD	Complied
12	Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Ltd, (Distillery Unit), Unit-Dwarikesh Nagar P.O-Bundki, Tehsil-Nagina, Distt- Bijnor	Distillery	Rectified spirit/ENA and Absolutle Alcohol – 182 KLD by using B-heavy mollasses or sugar cane juice syrup and Rectified spirit/ENA and Absolutle Alcohol – 130 KLD by using C-heavy mollasses and 5 MW co-generation power Plant	Installed	Spent wash 1040 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler, ZLD	ZLD	Complied
13	Jain Distillery, 8th Km, Stone, Nagina road, Bijnor	Distillery	40 KLD (Rectified Spirit/ ENA/ Absolute Alcohol)	Installed	Spent wash 320 KLD	Spent wash used in Bio composting	ZLD	Complied
14	Mohit Petro Chemicals Pvt. Ltd, 9th Km. stone, Nagina road, Bijnor	Distillery	100 KLD (Rectified Spirit/ ENA/ Absolute Alcohol) and 6 MW co-generation Power	Installed	Spent wash 800 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler, ZLD	ZLD	Complied
15	Uttam Sugar Mills Ltd ,(Distillery Unit), Vill. Barkatpur, Najibabad, Distt.-Bijnor	Distillery	Rectified Spirit, Extra Neutral Alcohol and Absolute alcohol 150 KLD (C-Heavy Molasses based operation) or 188 KLD (B-Heavy Molasses or Sugar Syrup)	Installed	Spent wash 1200 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler, ZLD	ZLD	Complied
16	Avadh Sugar & Energy Ltd, Distillery Unit, Seohara, Distt. Bijnor	Distillery	125 KLD using B-heavy molasses /Sugar Syrup and 100 KLD using C-heavy molasses for the production of Rectified Spirit, Extra Neutral Alcohol, Ethanol.	Installed	Spent wash 800 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler, ZLD	ZLD	Complied
17	Chandpur Enterprises Ltd. (Paper Division), Noorpur Road, Chandpur, Bijnor.	Paper	120 TPD News print and Poster Paper	Installed	800 KLD	Treated Effluent used for Irrigation/Re use in process	On land	Complied Sample date-09.11.23 pH-7.41 BOD-20 mg/l COD-152 mg/l TDS-492 mg/l TSS-26 mg/l
18	Mohit Paper Mills Pvt ltd. Nagina Road, Bijnor.	Pulp and paper	Writing Printing Paper- 100 TPD	Installed	3056 KLD	Treated Effluent Discharge to drain/ Reuse in process	Chhoiya nala	Complied Sample date-13.12.23 pH-7.72 BOD-26 mg/l COD-168 mg/l TDS-940 mg/l TSS-27 mg/l
19	Rama paper Mills Ltd, Kiratpur, Bijnor	Paper	Duplex board – 20 TPD , Writing and printing paper- 20 TPD, News print paper-46TPD, Craft Tissue Paper-50 TPD	Installed	2040 KLD	Treated Effluent Discharge to drain/ Reuse in process	On land	Complied Sample date-08.02.23 pH-7.9 BOD-26 mg/l COD-176 mg/l TDS-534 mg/l TSS-28 mg/l

20	Shree Badri Kedar papers Pvt. LTD. Najibabad , Bijnor	Paper	Kraft Paper- 125 TPD	Installed	–	–	–	Self closed Since-2019
21	Omar Internatinoal Village-Yakubpur, Sahaspur, Dhampur, Bijnor.	Slaughter House and Meat Processing	Slaughtering of Animals 500 Buffalos/day, 800 Goat/sheep/day.	Installed	–	–	–	Closed by district administration Since-2018

DISTRICT GANGA REPORT

DISTRICT- MUZAFFARNAGAR,(U.P)

Submitted

In Compliance of Hon'ble NGT Order Dated

11 September 2023

O.A. 200/2014 MC Mehta Vs UOI and Ors.

Submitted

By

District Ganga Committee, Muzaffarnagar

"Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's needs, but not every man's greed."

Mahatma Gandhi

Contents

Foreword

It is with utmost respect and a profound sense of duty that I address the esteemed members of the National Green Tribunal on behalf of the District Ganga Committee, Muzaffarnagar. Our committee stands unified and resolute in our commitment to fulfilling the directives set forth by this esteemed tribunal, striving diligently to comply with the noble mandate to protect and rejuvenate our invaluable river systems. Our endeavor, encapsulated in the forthcoming report, epitomizes a collaborative effort between diverse stakeholders, governmental bodies, and conscientious citizens. The report encapsulates our meticulous efforts to evaluate, address, and rectify the environmental challenges faced by the rivers flowing through our district, especially the Ganga and its tributaries.

We have meticulously gathered comprehensive data, engaging various departments, environmental agencies, and local administrations to present an exhaustive overview of the current state of our rivers. The report delineates multifaceted strategies, encompassing pollution abatement, conservation measures, and sustainable developmental initiatives aimed at fostering a symbiotic relationship between our communities and our water bodies.

With an unwavering commitment to transparency and accountability, our committee has strived to encapsulate not just compliance but a fervent determination to exceed expectations, setting a precedent for conscientious river management and environmental stewardship. We humbly submit this report to the Honorable National Green Tribunal, cognizant of the trust bestowed upon us to safeguard the sanctity of our rivers. We express our deepest gratitude for the guidance and directives provided, which have been instrumental in shaping our efforts toward a more sustainable and ecologically vibrant future.

In the pages that follow, you will find the comprehensive details of work done for Ganga and its tributaries, including our strategies, and the concrete actions we are taking to protect and rejuvenate the Ganga. We are not naive to the challenges that lie ahead, but with unwavering commitment and steadfast resolve, we are determined to succeed.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all those who have contributed to this report and all those who will continue to support it as we move forward with a collaborative effort, reflecting the collective spirit of Muzaffarnagar.

With faith in our shared vision and commitment to our mission, The following booklet for District Ganga Committee Muzaffarnagar has been compiled by forest department on the basis of data sent by the concerned departments **(Table 1)**

Arvind Mallappa Bangari

Chairman,

District Ganga Committee Muzaffarnagar

Source of Information

The compilation of comprehensive and reliable information for this report draws inspiration from various authoritative sources, with a significant influence from the District Environment Plan for Muzaffarnagar. This foundational document provides an in-depth overview of the environmental landscape and serves as a guiding reference for understanding the district's ecological nuances and challenges. Additionally, data sourced from the National Informatics Centre (NIC), including the official NIC district website, contributes to the accuracy and up-to-dateness of the information presented.

One pivotal source of demographic and socio-economic data is the Census of India 2011, offering a detailed snapshot of the district's population, settlements, and economic activities. The district's administrative machinery, policies, and initiatives are comprehensively covered through information provided by various concerned departments. The Pollution Control Board furnishes essential data on water quality parameters and pollution sources, while the Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam contributes insights into water management and conservation efforts.

The Forest Department's data enriches the report with information on afforestation, wetland conservation, and biodiversity. Urban Local Bodies, particularly the Nagar Palika Parishad Muzaffarnagar, play a vital role in shaping the district's urban environment, and their contributions are reflected in the report. Information from the Irrigation Department, including maps of drains and rivers, provides critical spatial context to the environmental dynamics of the district.

To ensure the accuracy and relevance of groundwater quality data, the Central Ground Water Board's latest information from 2021 has been incorporated. This data serves as a valuable resource for assessing the health of groundwater resources in the district. The data is collected from following departments to compile this report.

Divisional Forest Officer Muzaffarnagar	Regional Officer Pollution Control Board	Assistant District Magistrate
Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar

Executive Engineer	Deputy Director Tourism	District Agriculture Officer	District Mining Officer
Muzaffarnagar Khand Ganga Nahar	Meerut/Saharanpur Division	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar

(Table 1)Name and date of information received from the concerned Departments.

S.No	Name of Department	Date of Receiving Information
1.	Urban Development Department NPP Muzaffarnagar NP Budhana NP Purkazi NP Meerapur	 14-11-2023 17-11-2023 17-11-2023 18-11-2023
2.	Mining Department	13-10-2023 (Updated on 10-11-2023)
3.	Agriculture Department	18-10-2023 (Updated on 25-11-2023)
4.	Uttar pradesh Jal Nigam	27-10-2023
5.	Irrigation Department Executive Engineer (Drainage-1 Meerut) Executive engineer (Drainage Shamli)	 07-11-2023 06-11-2023
6.	Forest Department	25-11-2023 (compiled and updated in the course of making the report)
7.	Pollution Control Board Muzaffarnagar Regional office	06-11-2023
8.	Assistant Director tourism Department	31-10-2023 (Updated on 08-11-2023)

3About The Report

Objectives:

The primary objective of this report is to meticulously comply with the directives issued by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in its order dated 11 September 2023, specifically within the context of O.A. 200/2014 MC Mehta Vs UOI and Ors. This involves a district-wise examination of pollution abatement, monitoring, and treatment measures taken by the District Ganga Protection Committees and relevant departments in District Muzaffarnagar. The report aims to assess and address the concerns raised in the NGT order, particularly focusing on the issues mentioned in the note submitted by the learned council on 11 September 2023.

Approach:

The approach taken in preparing this compliance report involves a comprehensive analysis of the baseline information as per the format provided by the Department of Forest, Environment, and Climate Change. This includes an enumeration of key parameters such as water quality, biodiversity, human settlements, existing infrastructure, and land use practices. Subsequently, the report will delve into the various works undertaken under the Namami Gange program and other schemes by different departments, emphasizing contributions from UPJN (R/U), UPPCB, and the State Forest Department. Special attention will be given to activities related to afforestation, wetlands conservation, enforcement, livelihood generation, and awareness programs.

Additionally, the report will address the specific issues relevant to District Muzaffarnagar concerning river pollution and water resources. It will provide insights into the action plan devised by the District Ganga Committee based on the identified issues, along with a detailed list of key stakeholders involved in the district's river and water conservation efforts. The ongoing financing and programs of various departments contributing to conservation works will also be enumerated and explained.

Scope:

The scope of this report extends beyond mere compliance with NGT orders. It encompasses a district-wide examination of the works carried out under the Namami Gange program, incorporating the efforts of different departments. It will provide a platform for District Ganga Committees to showcase their exemplary work through the Ganga Data and Performance Monitoring System (GDPMS) portal, ensuring transparency and accountability.

Moreover, the report acknowledges the differential weightage of each point, recognizing the unique challenges faced by District Muzaffarnagar. It emphasizes the importance of focusing heavily on issues relevant to the district while adhering to the overall framework provided by the NGT. The concluding remarks will summarize the district's commitment to pollution abatement and underscore the collaborative efforts required to achieve sustainable river and water conservation in alignment with the NGT directives and environmental goals.

Disclaimers

Disclaimer for District-Level Compliance Report to the Honorable NGT

This compliance report has been prepared with the utmost diligence and in accordance with the directives and guidelines of the Honorable National Green Tribunal (NGT). The information contained within this report has been meticulously reviewed and signed off by the relevant departments and has undergone a thorough cross-examination by the Compiling Authority. However, it is essential to acknowledge that despite our best efforts, there may be some minor errors or inaccuracies in the information provided.

The information presented in this report is subject to the following disclaimers:

1. **Subject to Change**:** The data and information provided in this report are based on the most current available records and resources. Due to the dynamic nature of environmental and regulatory matters, certain aspects may change over time. We cannot guarantee the absolute permanence or immutability of the information.

2. **Interpretation Variability**: Compliance with environmental regulations and guidelines can be a complex and multifaceted process. The interpretation of regulations may vary, and therefore, there might be differences in opinion or understanding among stakeholders. The report represents the best effort to ensure compliance but may not cover all possible interpretations.

3. **Oversights and Omissions**:** Despite our rigorous review processes, it is possible that some information may have been inadvertently omitted or overlooked. We apologize for any such instances and encourage the Honorable NGT to bring any such issues to our immediate attention for rectification.

4. **Data Sources**:** The accuracy of this report depends on the accuracy of the data sources and records provided by the relevant departments. We have made every effort to ensure the authenticity of the data, but we cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies or changes in the source material.

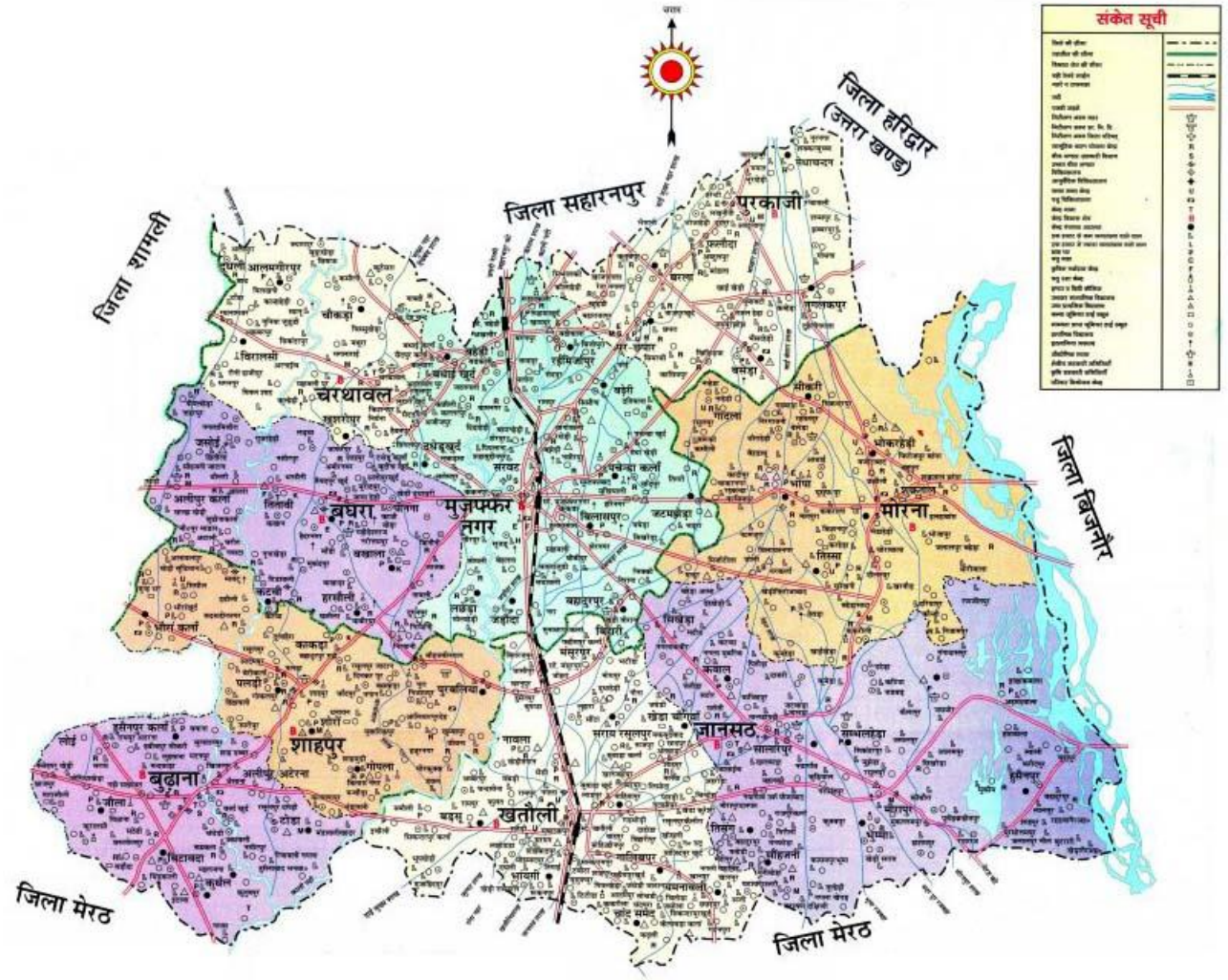
5. **Future Updates**:** Environmental compliance is an ongoing process, and regulatory requirements may evolve. It is the responsibility of the concerned departments to provide updates and amendments as necessary.

6. **Human Error**:** While we have undertaken measures to minimize human error, it is possible that some minor errors may persist in the report due to the complexity of the data and the human factor involved in data compilation.

Language Interpretation: Approximately half of the data provided by concerned departments was in Hindi, and while we have made efforts to accurately translate and interpret this information, there may be nuances and subtleties that could be lost in translation. We have strived to ensure the integrity of the content, but language differences may result in minor variations.

This report is submitted with the utmost sincerity and commitment to fulfilling our obligations to the Honorable NGT. We welcome any feedback or corrections and are prepared to rectify any errors promptly. We remain dedicated to maintaining the highest standards of compliance and environmental stewardship.

4.Introduction to District - Muzaffarnagar



Administritative Map of District Muzaffarnagar

River Ganga passes through the state of Uttar Pradesh and there are number of districts, the entire stretch of Ganga has been divided into two phases as under:

1. Phase I : From Bijnor to Unnao
2. Phase II: From Unnao to Balia

District **Muzaffarnagar** comes as second district in the flow direction of ganga after Bijnore; situated under phase-1 of Ganga, downstream to Bijnore. Although the Ganga outlines the boundary of Muzaffarnagar District(separating the two districts Bijnore and Muzaffarnagar). Muzaffarnagar has drainaige with several tributaris of Ganga and Yamuna.

District Administrative Set-up

Muzaffarnagar district, covering an area of 2958.08 sq. km lies in the northwest of Uttar Pradesh. It is bounded on the north by the Saharanpur district, Haridwar district of Uttaranchal in the northeast, Bijnor district in the east, Meerut district in the south and Shamli district in the west. The eastern boundary of the district with Bijnor district is divided by river Ganga. For administrative purposes, the district has been sub-divided into 04 tehsils and 9 developmental blocks. It is part of Saharanpur division. The city of Muzaffarnagar is the district headquarters. This district is the part of National Capital Region. Muzaffarnagar City is situated midway on Delhi – Haridwar/Dehradun National Highway (NH 58), the city is also well connected with the national railway network. The city is located in the middle of highly fertile upper Ganga-Yamuna Doab region and is very near to the New Delhi and Saharanpur, making it one of the most developed and prosperous cities of Uttar Pradesh. This city is part of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and Amritsar Delhi Kolkata Industrial Corridor (ADKIC). It is the principal commercial, industrial and educational hub of Western Uttar Pradesh. Muzaffarnagar is popularly known as **"The Sugar Bowl of India"** The economy of the district is mainly based on agriculture; sugarcane, paper and steel industries. Muzaffarnagar is now part of National Capital Region.

History

The town was founded in 1633 near the site of an ancient town, Sarwat, by the son of a Mughal Commander Sayyid Muzaffar Khan during the reign of Shah Jahan.In 1901, during the British Raj, it was district in the Meerut Division in United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Language

Khari Boli, a prestigious dialect of Hindi, is the native tongue of the city which resembles a lot with the Haryanvi dialect of Hindi.

Religion in Muzaffarnagar (2011)

Hinduism (55.79%), Islam (41.39%), Jainism (2%), Other (2%) **Source NIC**

Literacy rates

Muzaffarnagar district ranks **33rd in literacy with 69.1 percent** which is higher than the state average of 67.7 percent.

Economy

Sugar and jaggery production are important industries in the district. As a result of the farming activities around, the city is an important hub of jaggery trading business. Muzaffarnagar is an important industrial city with sugar, steel and paper being the major industries. District Muzaffarnagar has 8 sugar mills and 28 Pulp & paper Mills. Many steel companies market their steel products, including angles and bars, through media in the country.

More than 40% of the region's population is engaged in agriculture. According to Economic Survey Muzaffarnagar has the highest agricultural GDP in Uttar Pradesh, as well as UP's largest granary. Despite its economic strength, the city has been absent from the map of the foreign and modern business establishments.

Overall details of District Muzaffarnagar Administration

ITEM	Description	Item	Description
AREA	2991 Sq Km	No. of Thanas	21
NO. OF TEHSILS	4	No. of Village	704
NO. OF BLOCKS	9	No. of Gram Panchayats	498
NO. OF MUNICIPALITIES	2	Assembly Constituencies	6
NO. OF NAGAR PANCHAYAT	8	Loksbaha Constituencies	1 + Partial

Development Blocks – 09

Sub-Division- 04 (Muzaffarnagar Sadar, Jansath, Khatauli, Budhana)

S.No.	BlockName	Tehsil Name/Sub-Division
1	MUZAFFARNAGAR	Sadar
2	PURKAJI	Sadar
3	BAGHRA	Sadar
4	CHARTHAWAL	Sadar
5	SHAHPUR	Budhana
6	BUDHANA	Budhana
7	MORNA	Jansath
8	JANSATH	Jansath
9	KHATAULI	Khatauli

There are 75 Nyaya Panchayats & 704 Gram Panchayats in District Muzaffarnagar.

Local Bodies

There are 10 local bodies in the district:

1. Nagar Palika Muzaffarnagar 2. Nagar Palika Khatauli 3. Nagar Panchayat Budhana 4. Nagar Panchayat Jansath 5. Nagar Panchayat Charthawal	6. Nagar Panchayat Purkazi 7. Nagar Panchayat Bhokar Hedi 8. Nagar Panchayat Meerapur 9. Nagar Panchayat Sisoli 10. Nagar Panchayat Shahpur

Demography

District (undivided Muzaffarnagar) Highlights 2011 Census (Source District Census Handbook)

- District Muzaffarnagar ranks 12 th in terms of population in the state.
- The percentage share of urban population in the district is 28. 8 percent as against 22.3 percent of the population in urban areas of the state.
- Muzaffarnagar district has population density of 1,034 persons per sq.km., which is more than the state average of 829 persons per sq. km.
- Muzaffarnagar district ranks 42 nd in terms of sex ratio (889) which is lower than the state average of 912 females per thousand males.
- Muzaffarnagar district ranks 33rd in literacy with 69.1 percent which is higher than the state average of 67.7 percent.
- There are only 139 uninhabited villages out of a total 1,019 villages in the district.
- Decadal growth rate of the district 16.9 percent is lower than the state average of 20.2 percent.
- Muzaffarnagar tahsil has the highest number of inhabited villages 235, while Budhana tahsil has the lowest number 110 of inhabited villages.
- The district has 27 towns out of them 20 are statutory and 7 census towns. Neither any statutory town has been added, merged nor declassified after 2001 census. One new tahsil Khatauli has been added after 2001 census.
- There are 676,642 households in the district accounting for 2.0 percent of the total households in the state. The average size of households in the district is 6.1 persons.

Economy

Sugar and jaggery production are important industries in the district. As a result of the farming activities around, the city is an important hub of jaggery trading business.

Muzaffarnagar is an important industrial city with sugar, steel and paper being the major industries. District Muzaffarnagar has 8 sugar mills. Many steel companies market their steel products, including angles and bars, through media in the country.

More than 40% of the region's population is engaged in agriculture. According to Economic Survey Muzaffarnagar has the highest agricultural GDP in Uttar Pradesh, as well as UP's largest granary. Despite its economic strength, the city has been absent from the map of the foreign and modern business establishments.

Geographical details of the district-

Muzaffarnagar is located at an elevation of 272 meters above sea level in the Doab region of Indo-Gangetic Plain. It is located 125 kilometres NE of the national capital, Delhi, and roughly 200 kilometres SE of Chandigarh, and near to such historical cities as Bijnor, Meerut, and Hastinapur. The district of Muzaffarnagar has an area of 2,991 km and a population of 28,69,934 as per the 2011 census. The literacy rate is 69.12 per cent and the sex ratio is 889 females per 1000 males.

Climate

Muzaffarnagar has a monsoon-influenced humid subtropical climate characterized by much hot summers and cooler winters. Summers last from early April to late June and are extremely hot. The monsoon arrives in late June and continues till the middle of September. Temperatures drop slightly, with plenty of cloud cover but with higher humidity. Temperatures rise again in October and the city then has a mild, dry winter season from late October to the middle of March.

b. General information of Water Resources in the district-

Muzaffarnagar, nestled within the Ganga basin, is part of a sprawling river system that encompasses multiple Indian states and territories. The Ganga basin, with a basin code of Ganga, boasts an average annual runoff and water potential of 525.02, indicating its significant water resources. Of this, 250.00 is utilizable surface water resources, vital for various purposes, including agriculture and industry. The basin is closely monitored with 291 hydrological observation stations. With 48.75 cubic kilometers of completed live storage and 7.70 cubic kilometers under construction, storage infrastructure is essential for flood control and irrigation. Furthermore, 30.59 cubic kilometers are under consideration for future projects. Covering a vast area of 861,452 square kilometers, the Ganga basin plays a crucial role in water resource management and is shared by several states and the Union Territory of Delhi.

MUZAFFARNAGAR DIVISION GANGA CANAL, MUZAFFARNAGAR

Irrigation Network/Facilities in NCR

S. No.	District	Tehsil & Block	Total agriculture land in hect.	Area covered under Irrigation facilities in hect.			Length of Irrigation Network/canal
				Canal	Tube well	other	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	M. Nagar	Sadar/ Charthwal	17635	14983	2652	No	88.996
2		Sadar/ Purqazi	16037	12369	3668	No	131.362
3		Sadar/ Sadar	14380	12849	1531	No	87.19
4		Sadar/ Baghra	17708	16140	1568	No	64.99
5		Budhana/Budhana	16835	9818	7017	No	6.122
6		Budhana/Sahapur	11239	7639	3600	No	45.839
7		Jansath/Morna	18609	15661	2948	No	178.011
8		Jansath/jansath	20292	16487	3805	No	159.757
9		Khatauli/Khatauli	22603	18561	4042	No	138.029
		Total	**155338**	**124507**	**30831**	No	**900.296**

MUZAFFARNAGAR DIVISION GANGA CANAL, MUZAFFARNAGAR

Incidence of Water Logging/Flooding

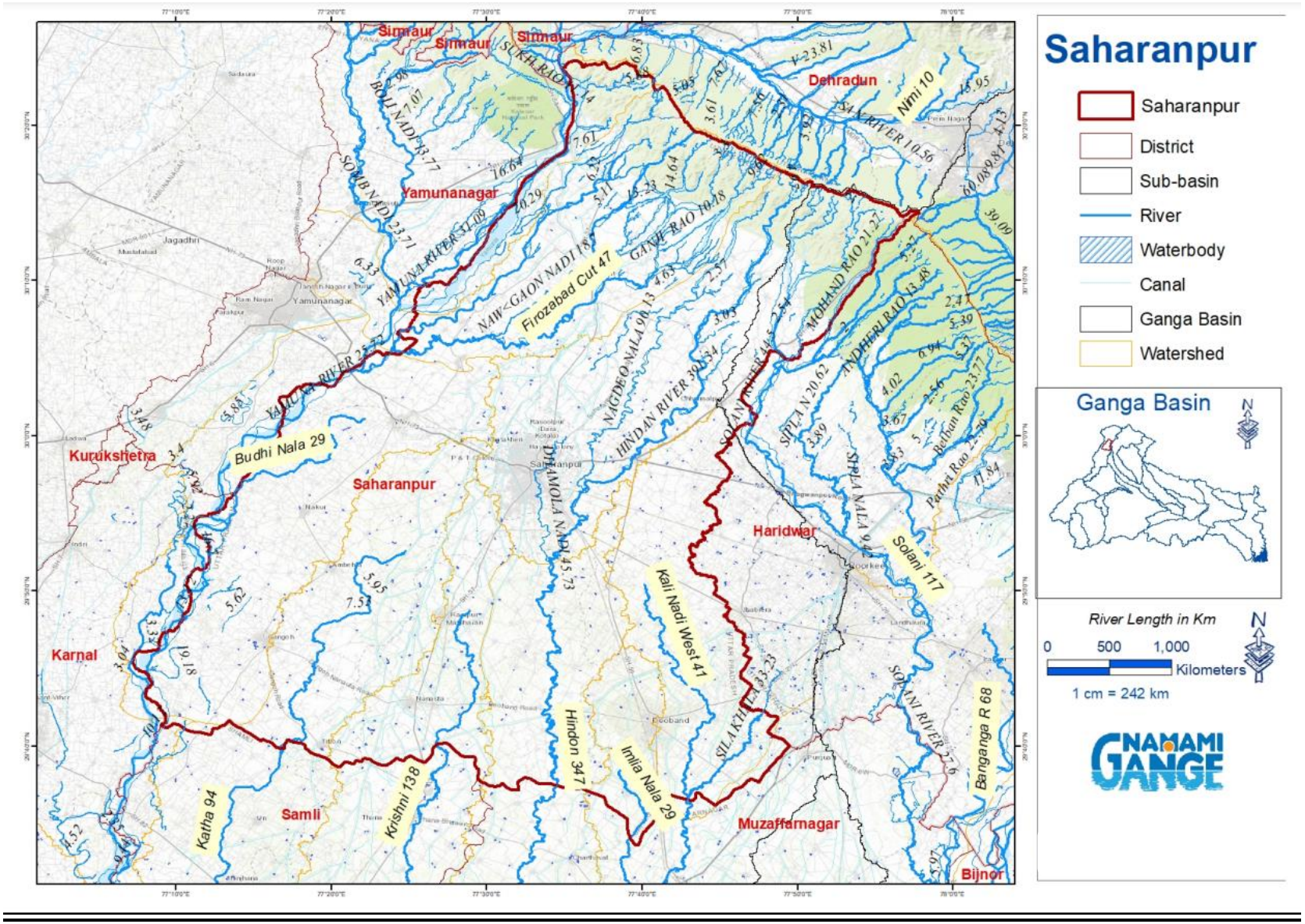
S. No.	District, Tehsil & Block	Incidence water Logging/ Flooding in Urban Area with Location & affected area (Sq.km)	Incidence water Logging/ Flooding in Rural Area with Location & affected area (Sq.km)	Area prone to water Logging/ Flooding
	1	2	3	4
1	जनपद मु0नगर, तहसील सदर, ब्लाक पुरकाजी	No water Logging in Urban Area.	Every year fllooding in village Chanchak , Jogiwala, Badhiwala, Sherpur Khadar, Chamrawala , Jindawala, Almawala, Faridpur, Yogernder Nagar, Hazipur, Rajkalapur, Bhadola, Basiwala, Mazlispur Panchali Purqazi Khadar area along right bank of River Solani 4000 Hect.	Flooding Area 4000 Hect.
2	जनपद मु0नगर, तहसील जानसठ, ब्लाक जानसठ		Every year fllooding in village Mauzidpur, Khera Gar Ahatmal, Hansawala, Hatiyawala, Ramraj Khadar area along Rigth Bank of River Ganga 2000 Hect.	Flooding Area 2000 Hect.

MUZAFFARNAGAR DIVISION GANGA CANAL, MUZAFFARNAGAR

Details of Trunk Drain falling in Hindon/Kali/Ganga River

S. No.	District, Tehsil & Block	Name of The River for discharge	Name of Trunk Drain	Lenth (km)	Width (mtr.)	Catchment area (Sq km)	Head Discharge (Cusec)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	**Muzaffarnagar**	**HINDON**	Dehra Jakhwala	1.30	1.52	1165	40.00
2			Dehchand Gissu Khera	7.60	3.96	3021	1.58
3			Khusropur	7.20	3.05	2928	1.53
4			Kamrudin Nagar	3.08	2.14	932	10.00
5			Mohmadpur	6.86	4.30	5620	31.00
6			Titawi (Under in Titawi Sugur Mill)	2.75	1.00(Aprox)	1.1000	20.00
7			Mundhbhar	6.44	3.00	1619	4.00
8			Budhana Sewag(under in Budhana Town)	8.00	2.50 (Aprox)	12.00	50.00
9			Bajaj Drain (Under in Bajaj Sugur Mill)	0.7000	1.00(Aprox)	1.1000	20.00
10		**KALI**	Rai Drain	2.800	2.20	808	1.09
11			Pur Drain	23.12	6.70	9978	15.00
12			Imlia Drain	12.27	6.10	21212	819.00
13			Main Muzaffarnagar	9.00	12.19	2188	2122.00
14			Bopara	3.40	2.14	1382	1.51
15			MorKukka	1.60	3.00	363	14.00
16			Pinna	36.80	5.500	4500	5.80
17			Harsoli	35.00	7.37	9456	7.78

Maps of Rivers, water bodies present in adjacent districts of Muzaffarnagar(Showing Rivers flowing into the Muzaffarnagar District)



c. Details of Rivers

Description of rivers flowing in District Muzaffarnagar :-

S.NO.	Rivers name	Outfall	Total Length (K.M.)	Length in District (K.M.)	Tehsil Name	Perinnial / Rainy season
1.	Ganga River	Bay of Bengal	2525.00	38.00	Jansath	Perinnial river
2.	Solani River	Ganga river	-	40.00	Jansath	Perinnial river/ discontinuous stream
3.	Kali West	Nindon river	150.00	64.00	Sadar	Rainy Season river
4.	Kali East	Ganga river	550.00	28.00	-	Non-Perinnial
5.	Budhi Ganga	Ganga river	-	12.00	Jansath	Rainy Season river
6.	Hindon river	Yamuna river	355.00	50.00	Budhana	Rainy Season river

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

A. **Ganga (38 Km. through the district)**
Course of River

Bhagirathi is the source stream of Ganga. It emanates from Gangotri Glacier at Gaumukh at an elevation of 3, 892 m (12,770 feet). Many small streams comprise the headwaters of Ganga. The important among these are Alaknanda, Dhauliganga, Pindar, Mandakini and Bhilangana. At Devprayag, where Alaknanda joins Bhagirathi, the river acquires the name Ganga. It traverses a course of 2525 km before flowing into the Bay of Bengal. It has a large number of tributaries joining it during this journey.

In Uttarakhand, Tehri dam has been built on Bhagirathi for hydropower generation resulting in regulated additional water discharge during the dry months. At Haridwar, Ganga opens to the Gangetic Plains, where a barrage diverts a large quantity

of its waters into the Upper Ganga Canal, to provide water for irrigation. At Bijnore, another barrage diverts water into the

Mythological Significance:

Madhya Ganga Canal but only during monsoon months. At Narora, there is further diversion of water into the Lower Ganga Canal. Bhagiratha was a legendary king of the Ikshvaku dynasty. He brought the River Ganga to Earth from the heavens because only she could bestow nirvana to Bhagiratha's ancestors who were cursed by Sage Kapila. The Ganga is also called the Ganga Mata (Mother), and is revered in Hindu worship and culture, venerated for her forgiveness of sins and capacity to cleanse mankind. Unlike various other goddesses, she has no destructive or fearsome aspect, destructive though she might be as a river in nature. She is also a mother to other gods.

B. **River Solani.**

The Solani River is an important river in the northern part of India, The Solani River is also relevant for the district of Muzaffarnagar, as about 40 Km stretch passing through the district. The river affects the lives of the people living in the villages along its banks, as it provides water for irrigation and domestic use. However, the river also poses challenges, as it sometimes floods the roads and fields, disrupting the transportation and agricultur. It originates from the Himalayan foothills at Mohand, near Dehradun, and flows southward through the Solani fault, a longitudinal fault that separates the Siwalik Hills from the Lesser Himalayas. Here is some information about the Solani River:

Origin and Flow:

Origin: . It originates from the Himalayan foothills at Mohand, near Dehradun, and flows southward through the Solani fault, a longitudinal fault that separates the Siwalik Hills from the Lesser Himalayas.

Confluence: The river passes through the districts of Dehradun, Haridwar, and Bijnor, and merges with the Ganga River near Bijnor and Muzaffarnagar. Haiderpur wetland present in the catchment of this river.

Mythological Significance:

The Solani River has a mythological name of Suryavanshi, which means the descendant of the Sun god. According to legend, the river was created by the tears of the Sun god, who was mourning the death of his son Yama, the god of death.

Flow Volumes:

The Solani River has a variable flow volume, depending on the season and the rainfall. The maximum flood flow of the river is estimated to be 80,000 cusecs, which occurs during the monsoon season. The minimum flow of the river is about 500 cusecs, which occurs during the dry season The Solani River is a perennial stream, which means that it flows throughout the year. However, the river is discontinuous in some parts, where it disappears underground and reappears after some distance. The river is also affected by the irrigation canal system, which diverts some of the water for agricultural purposes.

Nature of the River: The Solani River is a perennial stream, which means that it flows throughout the year. However, the river is discontinuous in some parts, where it disappears underground and reappears after some distance. The river is also affected by the irrigation canal system, which diverts some of the water for agricultural purposes.

Habitations Along the Solani River:

The Solani River also contributes to the biodiversity of the region, as it forms part of the Haiderpur Wetland, a Ramsar site that is home to many rare and endangered bird species. The wetland is located near the Bijnor Ganga Barrage, within the Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary, and is a popular destination for birdwatchers and nature lovers.

C. **River Kali west .**

The River Kali West, commonly known as Kali Nadi, originates in the Upper Sivaliks and passes through Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Baghpat districts, before merging with Hindon River (at Barnava, Baghpat), which goes on to merge with the Yamuna River (near Delhi), which itself goes to merge with the Ganga River, which finally merges with the Bay of Bengal. The total length of the river from its origin up to its confluence with the Hindon river is 150 km.

Flow in the district: The said river enters near Rohanakalan village in Muzaffarnagar district of Uttar Pradesh state and after covering a distance of about 64 km in Muzaffarnagar district, joins the Hindon river near village Ratanpuri.

Mythological Significance: The Kali West River has a mythological name of Nagin, which means the serpent. According to legend, the river was created by a snake goddess who was worshipped by the local people. The river is also associated with the Mahabharata, as it is believed that the Pandavas prayed at the Mahadev Temple near the confluence of the Kali West and the Krishni rivers, before leaving for the Lakshagriha, the palace of lac built by Duryodhana.

The river receives considerable amounts of wastewater every day from the water-polluting industries and sewage discharge from municipal area of Muzaffarnagar City and other villages which leads to the deterioration of its water quality. which goes on to merge with the Yamuna River (near Delhi), which itself goes to merge with the Ganga River, which finally merges with the Bay of Bengal. The total length of the river from its origin up to its confluence with the Kali West river 150 km.

D. **River Kali (East)**

The Kali East River, a tributary of the Ganga River, originates in Khatauli town in Muzaffarnagar district of Uttar Pradesh, India. It then traverses a distance of approximately 550 km through the districts of Meerut, Hapur, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahar, Aligarh, and Kasganj in Uttar Pradesh. The river finally confluences with the Ganga River in Kannauj.

Flow in the district it originates in the district and flows 28 km throuhgh the district before entering the boundary of Meerut

Order of stream The river is non-perennial and is highly driven by the discharge of industrial effluent. The catchment area of the Kali East River consists of various industries including sugar, textile, pulp and paper, dairy and food, distillery, slaughterhouses, and chemical industries. The industrial effluents are characterized with high BOD, high COD, high amounts of organic and inorganic contaminants. The river is highly polluted, particularly in the stretch from Muzaffarnagar to Bulandshahar district.

E. **River Hindon (Harnandi)**

The river Hindon (mythologically known as harnandi) is a tributary of the Yamuna River that originates from the Shakumbhari Devi range in the Sivalik Hills in Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh. The river passes through Muzaffarnagar district, where it is joined by its two tributaries, the Kali and the Krishni rivers, near Sardhana. The river then flows through Meerut, Baghpat, Ghaziabad, and Gautam Buddha Nagar districts, before it merges with the Yamuna River near Noida

The Hindon River does flow through Muzaffarnagar district, contributing to the district's hydrological and ecological dynamics. Here is some information about the Hindon River in the context of Muzaffarnagar:

Origin and Flow:
Origin: The Hindon River originates in the Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh.Confluence with Yamuna: After meandering through various districts, including Muzaffarnagar, the Hindon River eventually joins the Yamuna River.

Flow Through Muzaffarnagar: The Hindon River passes through 50 km through Muzaffarnagar district, adding to the district's riverine network.

Mythological Significance:
The Hindon River has a mythological name of Harnandi, which means the one who takes away the sins. According to legend, the river was created by Lord Shiva, who pierced the earth with his trident to release the water that was trapped underground. The river is also associated with the Mahabharata, as it is believed that the Pandavas prayed at the Mahadev Temple near the confluence of the Hindon and the Krishni rivers, before leaving for the Lakshagriha, the palace of lac built by Duryodhana.

Order of the Stream:
The Hindon River is typically classified as an intermittent river, meaning it may experience seasonal fluctuations in flow, with periods of dryness during low-flow or dry seasons. The river is a perennial stream, which means that it flows throughout the year. However, the river is discontinuous in some parts, where it disappears underground and reappears after some distance. The river is also affected by the

irrigation canal system, which diverts some of the water for agricultural purposes. The flow volumes of the Hindon River can vary throughout the year, influenced by seasonal variations in precipitation and other factors.

F. **Budhi Ganga** –

Origin and flow:

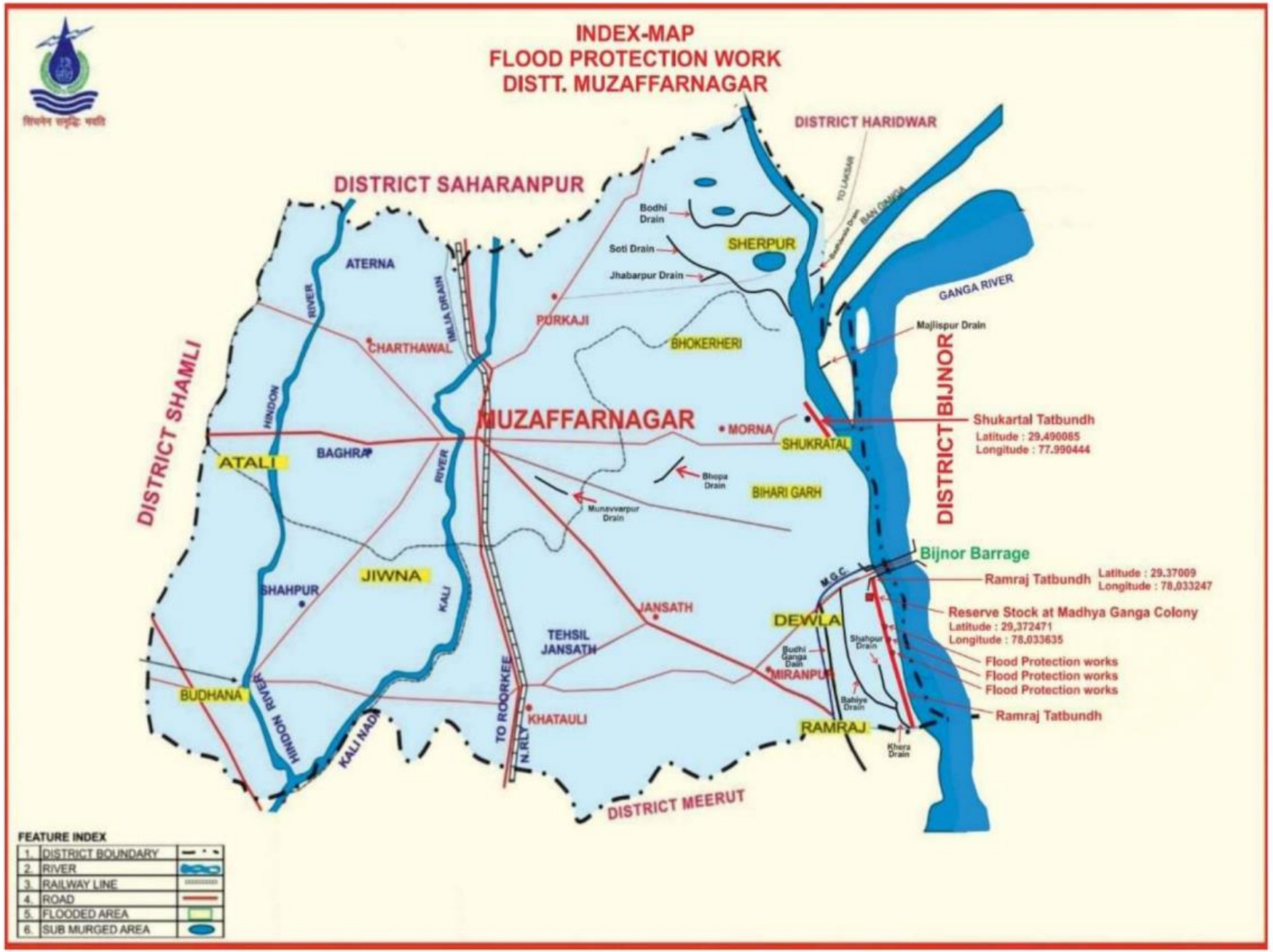
The Budhi Ganga originates from the village of Deval in Muzaffarnagar district, and passes through Meerut and Hapur districts, before joining the Ganga River near Kunda in Garhmukteshwar.

Mythological Significance:

The Budhi Ganga has a mythological name of Sursari, which means the river of the Sun god. Some also associate it with Mahabharat. The bank of this river is present on which shukrateerth Ghat is present. Many devoutees take holy dip in the waters of this river.

Order of the Stream:

The Budhi Ganga flows 12 km in the boundaries of district. It is perrennial and considered very ancient.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DISTRICT BIJNOR
DISTRICT MEERUT
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ATERNA
CHARTHAWAL
PURKAJI
BHOKERHERI
SHERPUR
MORNA
SHUKRATAL
BAGHRA
ATALI
JIWNA
SHAHPUR
BUDHANA
BIHARI GARH
JANSATH
TEHSIL JANSATH
KHATAULI
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GANGA RIVER
Majlispur Drain
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Soti Drain
Jhabarpur Drain
Bhopa Drain
Munavvarpur Drain
Shahpur Drain
Bodhi Ganga Dain
Bahiya Drain
Khera Drain
HINDON RIVER
KALI NADI
KALI
MILIA DRAIN
TO ROORKEE
N.RLY
M.G.C.
Shukartal Tatbundh
Latitude : 29.490065
Longitude : 77.990444
Bijnor Barrage
Ramraj Tatbundh
Latitude : 29.37009
Longitude : 78.033247
Reserve Stock at Madhya Ganga Colony
Latitude : 29.372471
Longitude : 78.033635
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Ramraj Tatbundh
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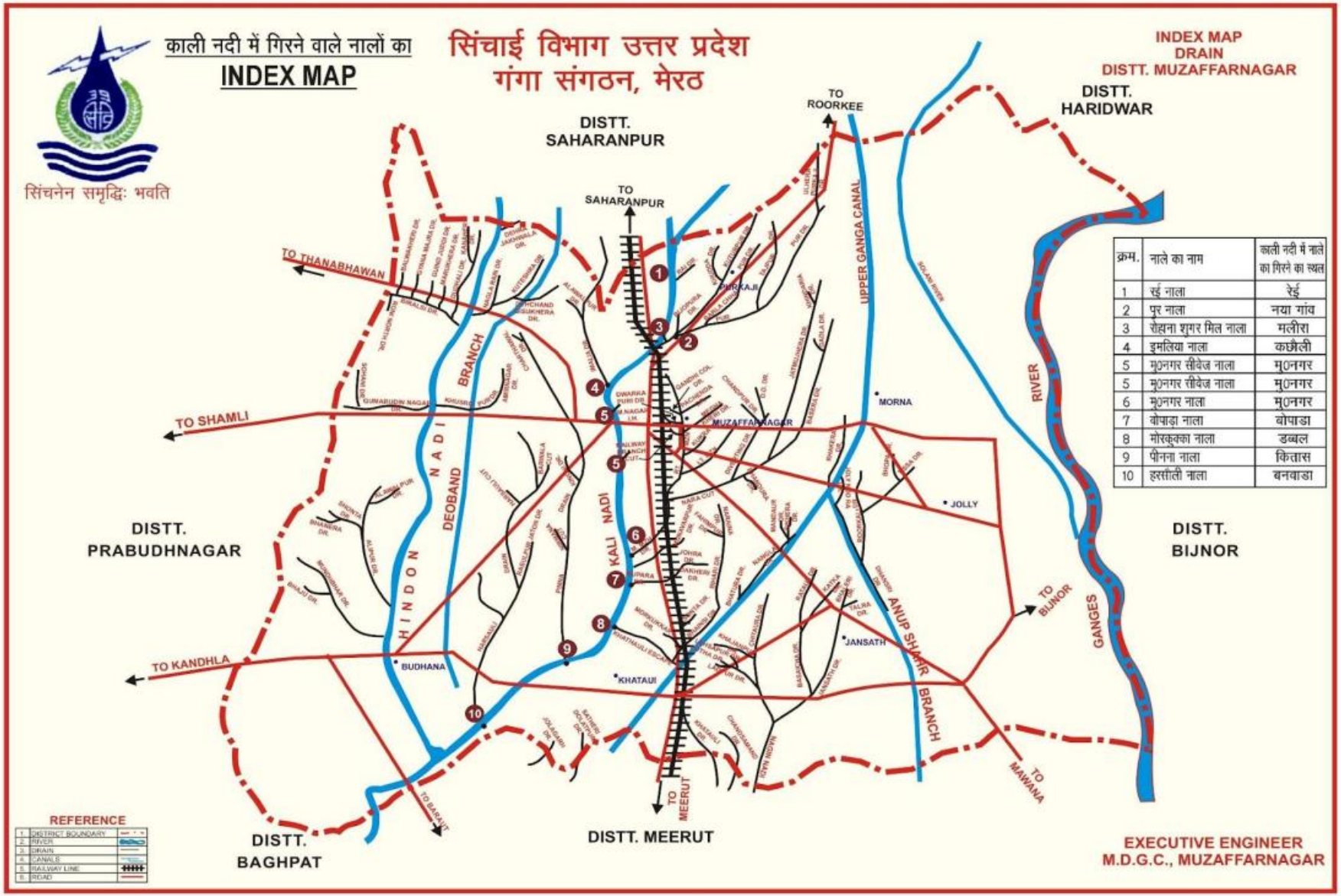

क्रम.	नाले का नाम	काली नदी में नाले का गिरने का स्थल
1	रई नाला	रेई
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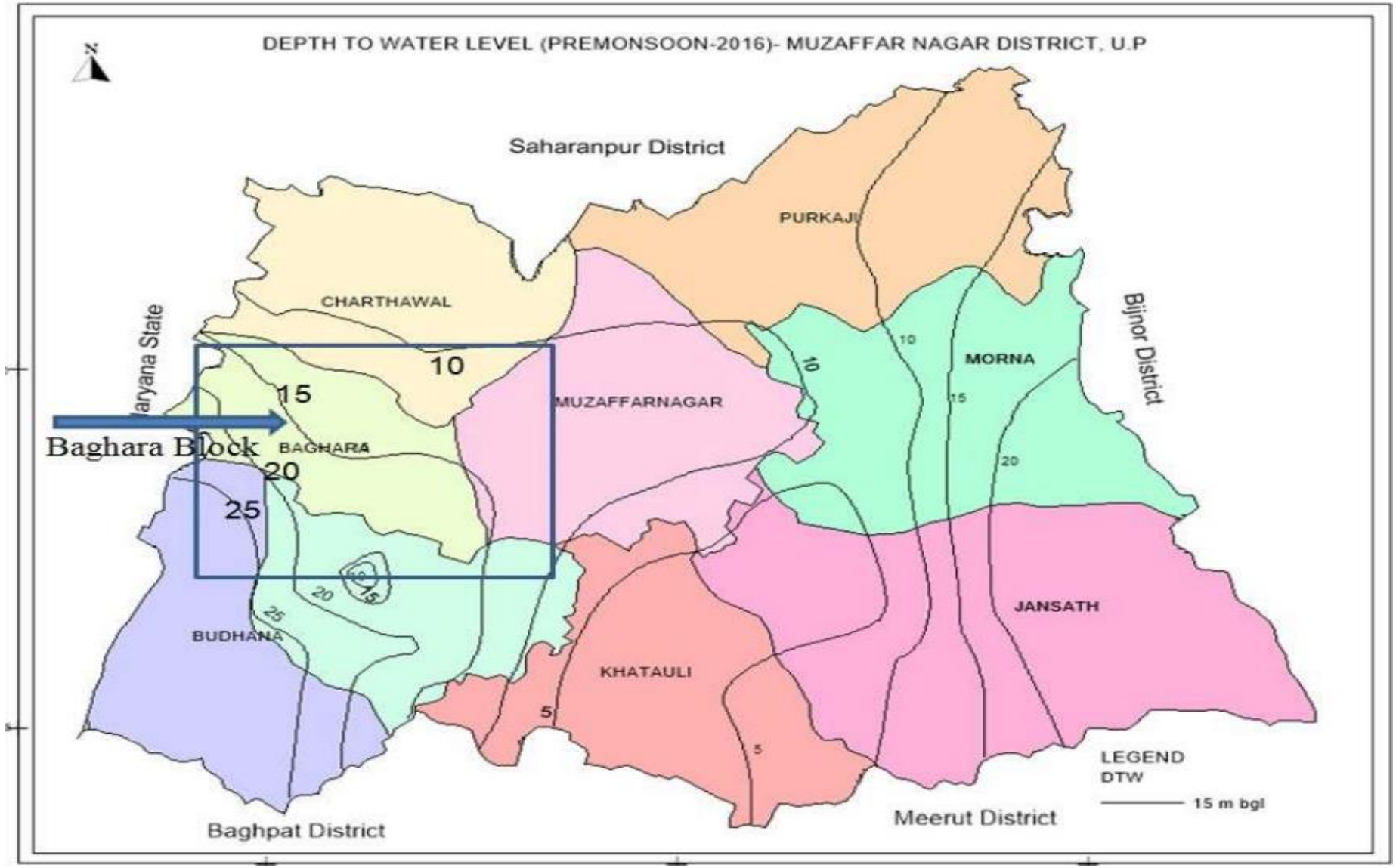

DEPTH TO WATER LEVEL (PREMONSOON-2016)- MUZAFFAR NAGAR DISTRICT, U.P
N
Saharanpur District
PURKAJI
CHARTHAWAL
Haryana State
Bijnor District
MORNA
MUZAFFARNAGAR
Baghara Block
BAGHARA
BUDHANA
KHATAULI
JANSATH
10
15
20
25
5
LEGEND
DTW
15 m bgl
Baghpat District
Meerut District

e. **Special cultural and religious connect to rivers-**

Shukartaal Ganges Holy Bath

From Delhi, this important holy place is about two third of the way between Delhi and Haridwar. This small town sits on the banks of a branch of the holy Ganges River. This is a special place where Shukdeva Goswami spoke the Srimad Bhagavatam to Maharaja Parikshit 5000 years ago.It is about an hour east of the city of Muzaffarnagar. It is around 150 km from Delhi on the way to Haridwar.

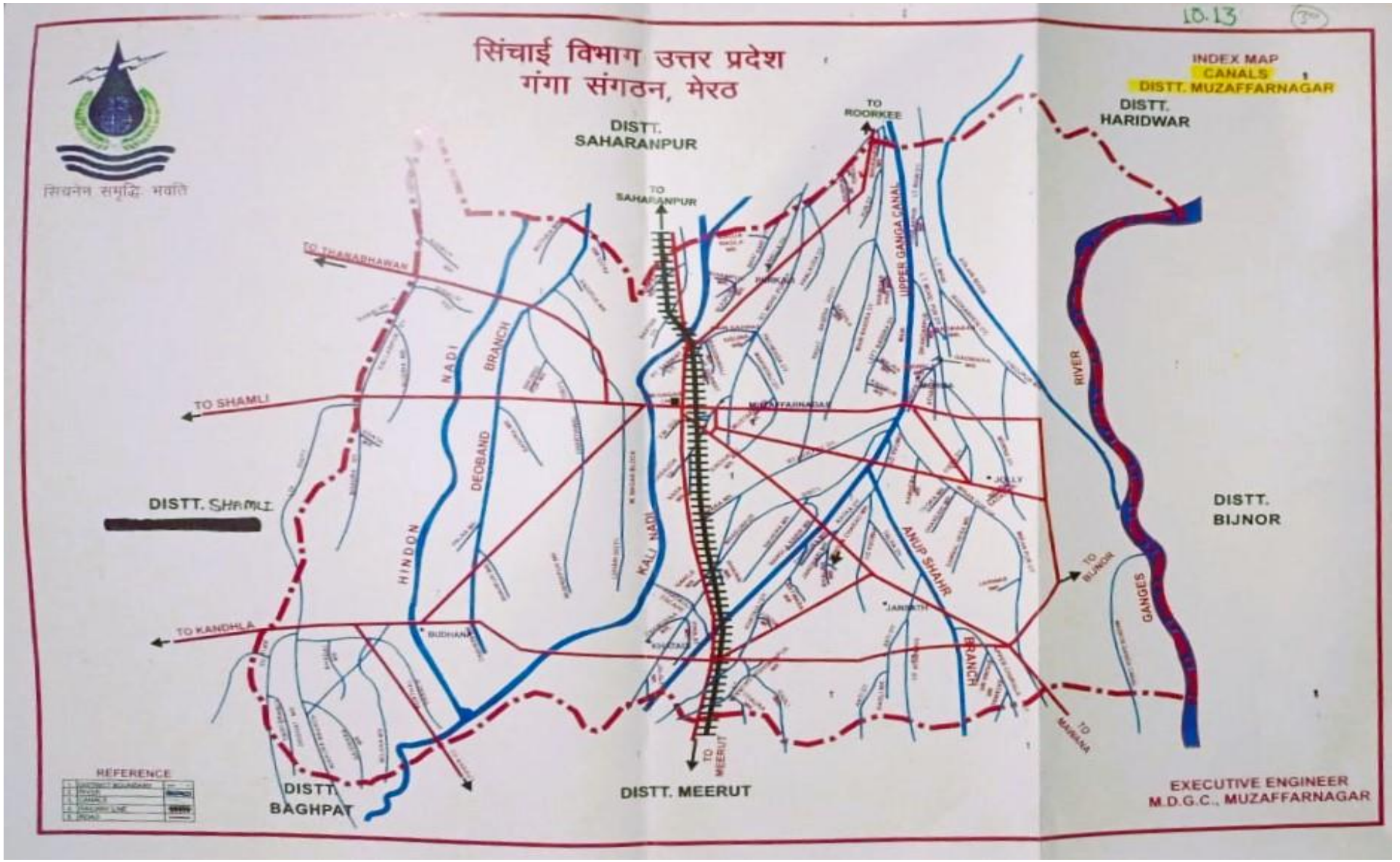
Shukratirtha– First the Bhagavata Peeth Shukdev Ashrama. This is built around the 5100-year-old Akshay Vriksha tree which sits on top of the hill where 80,000 sages of all ranks gathered hear Shukdev Goswami speak the Bhagavatam to Maharaja Pariksit 5000 years ago. It was under the branches of this tree where Shukdev Goswami and King Pariksit sat. The uniqueness of this tree as its name suggests is that it does not shed leaves. The tree is quite large, towering up to 150 feet, with branches spreading in all directions, even coming out of the sides of the hill just below the tree. One branch

has a nub coming out of it is in the shape similar to Lord Ganesh. The ashrama includes a number of shrines and deities within its complex, including one close to the tree that has the images of Shukdev Goswami sitting and speaking to King Pariksit.

To the east of the town is Ganga, which is a quiet and peaceful river here, compared to the swift and powerful river at Haridwar and Rishikesh. Many pilgrims take a holy bath here. However, this is a branch of the Ganga that flows next to the village, while the **main branch of the Ganga is 3 to 4 kilometres away.**

f. Description of River Basin in the district-

Drainage: -



Muzaffarnagar district is drained by rivers Ganga in the east and Hindon in the west. In fact, the drainage pattern of the district is strictly governed by these two major rivers Ganga and Yamuna, which forms western boundary of the Shamli district. Both the rivers in their respective course flow more or less north to south. Major tributary of Ganga is Solani river and that of Yamuna is Hindon and Kali Nadi. The district is almost a level alluvial plain with straight slope from north to south. The chief rivers of the district are the Ganga, the Kali (east), Kali (west) and the **Hindon** . The main tributaries of the **Ganga** are the Kali Nadi (east), the Solani and the Banganga. Among the tributaries of the Yamuna the important ones is Hindon. The Yamuna forms western boundary of the Shamli district, while the Ganga flows in the eastern side of the district from north to south direction. **Kali Nadi (east)** locally is called Nagin probably because of its serpentine course, and the Kali Nadi (east) to distinguish it from the **Kali Nadi (west)**, the tributary of the Hindon. It is the main arterial line of drainage for the whole of the eastern doab. In the Ganga Khadar tract there are large swamps representing the old bed of the Ganga

Rivers: -

In district Muzaffarnagar, there are 04 rivers namely Ganga (Length-38.5 Km.), River Kali West (Length-64 Km.), River Kali East (Length-18Km.) and River Hindon (Length-76Km.).

Basin and Sub-Basin: -

The western half of the district occupies part of Yamuna basin and eastern part of the district the northern part of Ganga basin.

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

The entire Muzaffarnagar district is a flat terrain falling in upper Ganga plain. The highest point in the district is 222.00 m (amsl) in the north and the lowest 201.00 m (amsl) in the south, giving rise to an average slope of about 0.40 m/ km towards south. The district can be sub divided into five geographic units.

a. Sand Bars: It occurs along the courses of Ganga, the characteristic sand bars are changing dynamically during the floods. b

b. Flood Plain: It is a flat, low lying poorly drained area adjacent to Ganga and Yamuna rivers forming the flood plains frequently flooded during monsoons season.

c. Ravines: In the western part of the district, this unit is characterised by the deep gullies along the rivers Kali and Hindon. This is probably due to the erosion of unconsolidated material by localised surface run off forming channels and ultimately giving rise to undulating topography and hence the formation of ravines.

d. Younger Alluvial Plains: The gently sloping (southward) and slightly undulating terrain having ox-bow lakes, back swamp and paleo-channels forms this geomorphologic unit along the western bank of Ganga river in the district. This unit is also called Khadar. In the eastern part of the district, the Ganga Khadar (west of river Ganga) is widest (about 20 Kms) in the north and gradually narrows down to 2 km width around the place called Bhokerhedi.

e. Older Alluvial Plain: Older alluvial plain may be divided into two parts-

(i) Tract between Ganga canal and Kali river: This is an upland with general slopes from east to west and more considerable than the regional slope of the area i.e. northto south. It is marked by natural levees as sand belt stretching north to south with heights ranging from 3 to 18 m.

(ii) Tract between Kali and Hindon rivers: Between these two rivers, the upland slopes down to both rivers and marked by broken grounds which is more pronounce in southern part of the district than that in the northern part.

The soils of the district are formed by the transport of silt carried by the two rivers, Ganga and Yamuna. The soils are composed of Pleistocene and sub-recent alluvial sediments transported and deposited by river action from the Himalayan region. These alluvial deposits are unconsolidated. There are patches of saline and alkaline lands called “Bhur” areas mostly along the bank of Yamuna and the bank of upper Ganges canal. The stretches of low land along these rivers are called “khadars”. The khadar of Ganges differs from that of Yamuna, in not having wide stretches of settled countries and in having a better clay deposit.

1. **Geographical Features:** Muzaffarnagar district is characterized by a flat terrain within the middle Ganga plain. The elevation ranges from 201.00 meters above mean sea level (amsl) in the south to 222.00 meters amsl in the north, resulting in an average slope of approximately 0.40 meters per kilometer towards the south.

2. **Geological Composition:** The district is predominantly underlain by Quaternary alluvium, composed of sand, silt, clay, and kankars, deposited by the Ganga and Yamuna river systems.

3. **Water Levels and Trends:** Pre-monsoon depths to water level vary from 3.43 to 16.84 meters below ground level (mbgl), while post-monsoon depths range from 2.60 to 17.10 mbgl. Over the past decade, there has been a decline in water levels, averaging between 5-54 cm/yr during pre-monsoon and 14-66 cm/yr during post-monsoon periods.

4. **Spatial Distribution of Water Levels:** Deeper water levels are observed in the eastern and western parts of the district, while shallower levels are found in the central region.

5. **Groundwater Flow Direction:** The groundwater flow direction generally follows a North-Southwest pattern in the western part and a Northwest-Southeast direction in the eastern part, towards the Ganga river.

6. **Aquifer Characteristics:** Three aquifer groups are identified: Aquifer Group I extends down to around 160m, Aquifer Group II to 150-327m, and Aquifer Group III to 300-460m. The transmissivity ranges from 857 to 2204 m^2/day, and the storativity is 3.16×10^-3. Discharge varies between 33 to 37 liters per second.

7. **Sand Percentage and Aquifer Thickness:** Sand percentage in both aquifer systems is higher towards the Ganga River in the east and decreases towards the Yamuna River in the west. The thickness of aquifers follows a similar pattern, with increasing thickness towards the Ganga River in the eastern part and decreasing thickness towards the Yamuna River in the west.

8. **Groundwater Status:** The total groundwater draft is 62,053.10 hectare-meters (ham), utilized for domestic, irrigation, and industrial purposes, against an availability of 94,377.07 ham. Three blocks are over-exploited, one falls under a critical category, and the remaining five are categorized as safe. The overall groundwater development stage in the district stands at about 65%.

Source: Central Ground Water Board, Northern Region, Lucknow, Report on Aquifer Mapping and Groundwater Management Plan in Muzaffarnagar District, Uttar Pradesh (AAP: 2016-17).

Landuse Pattern*

Forest area	:	240.54 sq.km.
Net area sown	:	2195.17 sq.km.
Cultivable Area	:	3177.69 sq.km.

***Source: - Central Ground Water Board.**

Climate

The normal annual rainfall in the district is 869 mm. About 737 mm, 80% of rainfall takes places from June to September. During monsoon surplus water is available for deep percolation to ground water. The climate is sub humid and it is characterised by general dryness except in the brief period during the monsoon season. Summer is hot and winter is pleasant cold season. There is a meteorological observatory at Meerut, which may be taken as representative of meteorological condition. May is the hottest month. The mean daily maximum temperature is about 40ºC, mean daily minimum temperature is about 24ºC and maximum temperature some time rises to 44ºC. With the onset of southern monsoon by the end of June, there is appreciable drop in temperature. January is the coldest month with mean daily temperature at about 20ºCand mean daily minimum at 7ºC.The air is dry during the major parts of the year. In southwest monsoon season, the air is very humid and April and May are usually driest months. The mean monthly relative humidity is 67%. The mean wind velocity is 6.70 Km.p.h. The potential evapotranspiration is 1545.90 mm.

Assessment of District Muzaffarnagar. Ground water data(Qualitative Parameters, CGWB 2021)

Below is blockwise qualitative parameter data of district muzaffarnagar extracted from CGWB Ground Water Quality 2021 dataset

S.No	BLOCK	LOCATION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	Year	pH	EC	CO3	HCO3	Cl	SO4	NO3	PO4	TH	Ca	Mg	Na	K	F	SiO2	TDS
1	Kandhala**	Block Office	29.5442	77.2741	2021	8.06	505	0	207	14	31	0	0	200	36	26	4	24	1.1	24	#N/A
2	Kairana**	Block Office	29.6683	77.2165	2021	7.84	958	0	415	50	38	23	0	380	36	70	5	29	0.61	29	#N/A
3	Bhaghara	Block Office	29.4675	77.5739	2021	8.11	596	0	268	14	27	0	0	230	40	31	4	30	0.18	30	#N/A
4	Budhana	Block Office	29.2897	77.4722	2021	8.08	1010	0	427	78	34	57	0	385	84	42	46	5.9	0.44	32	#N/A
5	Charthawal	Block Office	29.5458	77.5856	2021	7.63	1701	0	378	234	169	54	0	590	116	72	83	7.4	0	32	#N/A
6	Jansath	Block Office	29.3303	77.8558	2021	7.87	598	0	305	7.1	18	0	0	240	52	26	12	5.6	0.29	31	#N/A
7	Khatauli	Block Office	29.2669	77.7292	2021	7.74	876	0	342	71	38	0	0	330	56	46	32	6.5	0	29	#N/A
8	Morna	Block Office	29.4689	77.9450	2021	7.86	610	0	244	21	35	22	0	255	60	25	9	3.4	0	29	#N/A
9	Muzaffarnagar	Block Office	29.4625	77.7219	2021	8.45	525	24	201	14	19	0	0	230	40	31	10	3.7	0.81	27	#N/A
10	Purkaji	Block Office	29.6492	77.8389	2021	8.47	612	48	195	14	23	0	0	250	76	14	9	4.1	0.17	27	#N/A
11	Shahpur	Block Office	29.3514	77.5517	2021	7.92	654	0	342	7.1	12	0	0	250	48	31	17	4.2	0.59	28	#N/A
12	Shamli**	Block Office	29.4592	77.3131	2021	8.12	604	0	220	28	45	0	0	250	52	29	14	4.1	0.98	23	#N/A
13	Thana Bhawan**	Block Office	29.5914	77.4256	2021	7.94	609	0	299	14	0	0	0	225	32	35	5	28	0.73	28	#N/A
14	UN Block**	Block Office	29.5783	77.2456	2021	8.00	755	0	354	43	14	0	0	295	72	28	4	29	0.72	29	#N/A

** these blocks are under Shamli District now.

To assess which block in Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh, may need consideration for upper limits of different water quality parameters, we need to analyze the data for each block. Specifically, we should identify blocks where the parameter values exceed the recommended upper limits for specific parameters, as defined by relevant water quality standards or guidelines. Here's a block-wise assessment based on the dataset:

Bhaghara Block: In Bhaghara Block, the pH level falls within an acceptable range. The electrical conductivity (EC) is at a moderate level (596). Carbonate (CO3) is not detected, and bicarbonate (HCO3) is relatively high at 268. Chloride (Cl) and sulfate (SO4) are within recommended ranges. Nitrate (NO3) and phosphate (PO4) levels are within acceptable limits. Total hardness (TH) is 230, indicating potential hardness concerns. The concentrations of other cations and anions are within expected limits.

Budhana Block: In Budhana Block, the pH level is within an acceptable range. However, the electrical conductivity (EC) is relatively high at 1010, indicating the presence of dissolved solids. Carbonate (CO3) is not detected, and bicarbonate (HCO3) is relatively high at 427. Chloride (Cl) and sulfate (SO4) are both elevated.

Nitrate (NO3) and phosphate (PO4) levels are within recommended ranges. Total hardness (TH) is relatively high at 385, indicating potential hardness issues. The concentrations of other cations and anions are within expected limits.

Charthawal Block: In Charthawal Block, the pH level is slightly lower but falls within an acceptable range. The electrical conductivity (EC) is high at 1701, indicating the presence of dissolved solids. Carbonate (CO3) and bicarbonate (HCO3) are not detected. Chloride (Cl) and sulfate (SO4) levels are both very high. Nitrate (NO3) and phosphate (PO4) levels are significantly elevated. Total hardness (TH) is 590, indicating potential hardness concerns. The concentrations of other cations and anions are within expected limits.

Jansath Block: In Jansath Block, the pH level falls within an acceptable range. The electrical conductivity (EC) is at a moderate level (598). Carbonate (CO3) is not detected, and bicarbonate (HCO3) is elevated at 305. Chloride (Cl) and sulfate (SO4) are within acceptable limits. Nitrate (NO3) and phosphate (PO4) levels are within recommended ranges. Total hardness (TH) is relatively high at 240, indicating potential hardness issues. The concentrations of other cations and anions are within expected limits.

Khatauli Block: In Khatauli Block, the pH level falls within an acceptable range, indicating neutral to slightly alkaline water. Electrical conductivity (EC) is at 876, which is moderately high. Carbonate (CO3) is not detected, and bicarbonate (HCO3) is relatively high at 342. Chloride (Cl) and sulfate (SO4) are within recommended limits. Nitrate (NO3) and phosphate (PO4) levels are within acceptable ranges. Total hardness (TH) is relatively high at 330, indicating potential hardness issues. The concentrations of other cations and anions are within expected limits.

Morna Block: In Morna Block, the pH level is within an acceptable range. Electrical conductivity (EC) is 610, suggesting the presence of dissolved solids. Carbonate (CO3) is not detected, and bicarbonate (HCO3) is relatively high at 244. Chloride (Cl) and sulfate (SO4) are within recommended limits. Nitrate (NO3) and phosphate (PO4) levels are within acceptable ranges. Total hardness (TH) is relatively high at 255, indicating potential hardness issues. The concentrations of other cations and anions are within expected limits.

Muzaffarnagar Block: In Muzaffarnagar Block, the pH level is within an acceptable range. EC is 525, indicating the presence of dissolved solids. Carbonate (CO3) is at 24, suggesting a minor presence. Bicarbonate (HCO3) is 201. Chloride (Cl) and sulfate (SO4) are within recommended limits. Nitrate (NO3) and phosphate (PO4) levels are within acceptable ranges. Total hardness (TH) is 230, indicating potential hardness issues. The concentrations of other cations and anions are within expected limits.

Purkaji Block: In Purkaji Block, the pH level is within an acceptable range. EC is 612, indicating the presence of dissolved solids. Carbonate (CO3) is at 48, and bicarbonate (HCO3) is 195, both within acceptable limits. Chloride (Cl) and sulfate (SO4) are within recommended ranges. Nitrate (NO3) and phosphate (PO4) levels are within acceptable limits. Total hardness (TH) is relatively high at 250, indicating potential hardness issues. The concentrations of other cations and anions are within expected limits.

Shahpur Block: In Shahpur Block, the pH level is within an acceptable range. EC is 654, indicating the presence of dissolved solids. Carbonate (CO3) is not detected, and bicarbonate (HCO3) is elevated at 342. Chloride (Cl) and sulfate (SO4) are within recommended limits. Nitrate (NO3) and phosphate (PO4) levels are within acceptable ranges. Total hardness (TH) is relatively high at 250, indicating potential hardness issues. The concentrations of other cations and anions are within expected limits.

Shamli Block: In Shamli Block, the pH level is within an acceptable range. EC is 604, suggesting the presence of dissolved solids. Carbonate (CO3) is not detected, and bicarbonate (HCO3) is elevated at 220. Chloride (Cl) and sulfate (SO4) are within recommended ranges. Nitrate (NO3) and phosphate (PO4) levels are within acceptable limits. Total hardness (TH) is relatively high at 250, indicating potential hardness issues. The concentrations of other cations and anions are within expected limits.

Kandhala Block**: In Kandhala Block, the pH level falls within an acceptable range, indicating neutral to slightly alkaline water quality. However, the electrical conductivity (EC) is relatively high at 505, suggesting the presence of dissolved solids. Carbonate (CO3) is not detected, and bicarbonate (HCO3) is relatively high at 207. Chloride (Cl) levels are within acceptable limits (14), while sulfate (SO4) is higher than usual. Nitrate (NO3) and phosphate (PO4) levels are both within recommended ranges. Total hardness (TH) is relatively elevated at 200, indicating potential hardness concerns. The concentrations of other cations and anions are within expected limits.

Kairana Block**: In Kairana Block, the pH level falls within an acceptable range. However, the electrical conductivity (EC) is relatively high at 958, suggesting the presence of dissolved solids. Carbonate (CO3) is not detected, and bicarbonate (HCO3) is also elevated at 415. Chloride (Cl) and sulfate (SO4) are within recommended ranges. Nitrate (NO3) and phosphate (PO4) levels are within acceptable limits. Total hardness (TH) is relatively high at 380, indicating potential hardness issues. The concentrations of other cations and anions are within expected limits.

Thana Bhawan Block**: In Thana Bhawan Block, the pH level falls within an acceptable range, indicating neutral to slightly alkaline water quality. Electrical conductivity (EC) is 609, suggesting the presence of dissolved solids. Carbonate (CO3) is not detected, and bicarbonate (HCO3) is relatively high at 299. Chloride (Cl) is within recommended limits, while sulfate (SO4) and nitrate (NO3) are not detected. Total hardness (TH) is 225, indicating potential hardness issues. The concentrations of other cations and anions are within expected limits.

UN Block**: In UN Block, the pH level is within an acceptable range, suggesting neutral to slightly alkaline water quality. Electrical conductivity (EC) is 755, indicating the presence of dissolved solids. Carbonate (CO3) is not detected, and bicarbonate (HCO3) is elevated at 354. Chloride (Cl) and sulfate (SO4) are within recommended limits. Nitrate (NO3) and phosphate (PO4) levels are within acceptable ranges. Total hardness (TH) is relatively high at 295, indicating potential hardness issues. The concentrations of other cations and anions are within expected limits.

In summary, each block in Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh, exhibits variations in water quality parameters. While most blocks have water quality within acceptable limits, the "Charthawal Block" consistently stands out with elevated values for several parameters, indicating a potential need for consideration of upper limits and further investigation. Other blocks, like "UN Block" and "Khatauli Block," also exhibit moderately high levels for certain parameters and may require closer attention to ensure water quality remains within acceptable standards for various uses. Overall, comprehensive water quality management and monitoring efforts are essential to address any potential concerns and maintain safe and sustainable water resources in the region.

Protected areas –

Muzaffarnagar Social Forestry Division, Muzaffarnagar is situated is western Uttar Pradesh, Whose boundaries meet with the states of Uttarakhand & district Bijnor, Saharanpur, shamli & Meerut. The Total area of the district is 4008 Sq. Km out of which 66.11 Sq. Km is forest, which is 1.65 percent of the Total area of the district (ISFR-2019 report)

The forest area in Muzaffarnagar social Forestry Division basically falls in "Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary" Which was formed in 1986. Area of Forest under Sanctuary in 2599 ha.which indudes reserve forest, Gram Sabah Land and Wetlands. The River Ganges forms the natural boundary with district Bijnor. It's a home for Aquatic Wildlife Specially Gangetic Dolphin, Gharials, otters, Swamp deer etc.

The forest area in Muzaffarnagar Division comes under two Categories Viz. Khola (dry sandy soil) and Khadar (water retentive soil). In Khola areas we have forest of Khair, Seesham, Katsagaun, Siras etc. In Khadar areas we have Jamun, Arjuna, Kanji, Pakad etc. by Plantations. Khadar area is also covered with Typha, Sacrum & Khas Grasses which forms a proper habitat for wild animals.

There is a wetland named "Haiderpur Wetland" in Muzaffarnagar Social Forestry Division near Bijnor, Barrage of Ganga. It is 40 Km. away from Muzaffarnagar city. It was developed as site for Bird Conservation (300 species identified) as well Ecotourism destination. It is now 47th Ramsar Site. At the same site we started "Dolphin Safari" for the Conservation and awareness for the tourist and Local People.

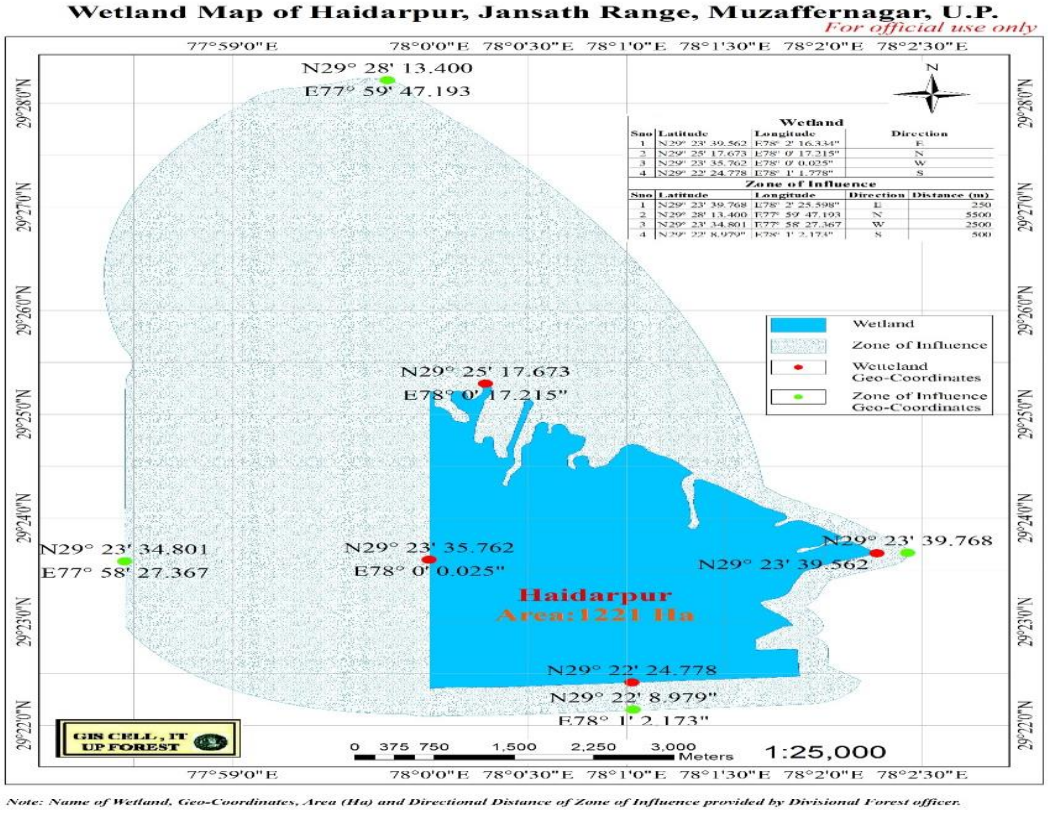
The Division Consists of four ranges Viz-Muzaffarnagar, Budhana, Jansath and Morna. Two range Jansath and Morna comes in "Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary" Area.

The Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary is a habitat of Mammals-Leopard, jungle cat. cheeta cat, monkey, Langur, water cat, Bijjoo, Jackal, Wolf, Hyena, Mongoose, Chinkara, Deer, Blue bull, Swamp deer, Sambhar, Cheetal, Hog deer, Wild boar, Porcupine, Rabbit & Chachunder, Bat, Reptiles- Turtles, Tortoise, Monitor Lizard, Python, Rat snake, Cobra, Crait, & Viper, Amphibians-Crocodile & Gharial, Avifauna- Brown teetar, Black teetar, Bater, Luva bater, Peacock, Bhat teetar, Hariyal pigeon, Dhavar, Chitrokha, Small Fakhta, Nakta, Spot bill, Bagula, Karchia bagula, Surkhia, Luglug Crane, Falcon, Dhebia cheel, white vultures, Koel, wild owl, Owl, Chapka, Neelkanth, Dhanesh, Woodpeaker, Golden oriole, Wild myna, Bhujunga, Ababill, Common crow, wild crow, Red vented bulbul, Seven sisters, Ashi rain babler, Magpie Robin, Baya Red munia, Parrot Migratory birds- Bar headed goose, Brahmni duck, Pintail, Common teal etc.

The main species of this division are Sheesham, San, Teak, Khair, which provide fodder to local residents for there are many species such as Sheesham (Dalbergia sissoo, Roxb.), Khair (Acacia catechu,willd), Haldu (Adina cordifolia, Hook.F.), Semal (Bombax ceiba), Kanju (Holoptelea integrifolia, Planch.), Sagoon 'Teak' (Tactona grandis), Mulberry (Morus alba), Paper mulberry (Brouhonaceae papyrifolia), Varma Bamboo (Bambusa arundinacea), Ghamhar (Malina arborea), Arjun (Terminalia Arjuna, W.&A.) Amaltas (Cassia fistula, Linn), Ashok (Polyalthia longilfolia, Thw), Aam (Mangifera indica, Linn), Awala (Embelica officinalis, Gaetrn), Imali (Tamarindus indica, Linn), kadam (Anthocephalus cadamba, (Mig)), Kanji (Pongamia pinnata, (Linn.) Piers), Katsagaun (Haplpohragma adenophy, (Wall) Dop) Kanak Champa (Pterospermum acerifolium, willd), Kala siras (Albazia lebbek, Roxb), Khair (Acacia catechu, willd), Gotel (Trewia nudiflora, Linn), Guler (Ficus glomerata, Roxb), Jarul (Lagerstroemia flosreginae Retz), Jungle Jalebi (Pithececobium dulce, Benth), Jacaranda

(Jacaranda mimosifolia D.Don), Dhak (Butea monosperma (Lamk)Taub), Tun (Toona ciliata Roem), dudhi (Holarrhena antidysenterica Will), Bargad (Ficus bengalensis Linn), Baheda (Terminalia bellerica Roxb), Bakayan (Melia azaderach Linn), Bel (Aegle marmelos Corr), Ber (Zayphus mauritiana Lam), Molshree (Mimusops elengi), Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus hybrid L Herit), Sahjan (Moringa oleifera Lamk), Popular (Populus Spp Peltophorum Spp Parkinsonia aculeate Linn).

Haiderpur Wetland (an artificial wetland in the catchment area of Ganga)



Haiderpur wetland is the main wetlands in the jurisdiction of the district, situated very near to ganga. Apart from this a district level committee identified 5 other wetlands identified in District Muzaffarnagar in the respective 09 Developmental Blocks. Haiderpur wetland has area of 6908 HA.which is present in the catchment of River Ganga.

LU/LCclasses	Haiderpur wetland			5 km buffer		
	2005-2006 (km^2)	2015-2016 (km^2)	Change (%)	2005-2006 (km^2)	2015-2016 (km^2)	Change (%)
Built-up	0.15	0.15	0.00	8.59	8.93	0.34
Agriculture	4.72	5.62	0.90	138.73	167.83	29.10
Plantation/Scrub /Deciduous vegetation	2.24	1.94	-0.30	12.03	12.39	0.36
Grassland	5.55	5.02	-0.53	9.07	9.25	0.18
Fallow/Barren land	9.01	7.88	-1.13	56.05	23.63	-32.42
Water	39.09	40.15	1.06	19.88	22.32	2.44

Source:- Haiderpur Wetland Management Plan (2022-27)

Haiderpur wetland is a human-made wetland formed after the construction of the Madhya Ganga Barrage, near Bijnor on the Ganga River in 1984. Haiderpur is a floodplain wetland of River Ganga located near the Bijnor Barrage between · 29°25'25" N latitude and 78°00'00" E longitude falling in Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor Districts of Uttar Pradesh. Towards the east of the wetland is the River Ganga, to the west is Nizampur and Haiderpur Reserved Forest and Bijnor Barrage on the south of the wetland. With an area of 6,098 ha, this wetland came into existence in 1984 after the construction of Madhya Ganga Barrage on River Ganga, about 10 km west of Bijnor city and is located within the boundaries of Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary. This freshwater human-made wetland receives backwater flow from River Ganga during the monsoon and retains water till the end of February. It comprises varied deep upstream reservoir, shallow flooded land and stretches of river (River Ganga and Solani). This diverse aquatic habitat thrives with life forms and provides a significant abode specially for the migratory waterbirds. Important of which include more than 300 species of birds. Also, species such as leopard, wild cat, wild boar, spotted deer, python,

cobra and mugger are found in the fringes and the catchment areas of the wetland. This productive wetland is not only significant ecologically but also support the . local communities which depend on the wetland for fisheries and livelihood options like water chestnut cultivation.Due to · this unique habitat and diverse assemblage of species, ·

Recently Haiderpur Wetland of Western Uttar Pradesh has been recognized as 47th Ramsar site in the country and 10th in Uttar Pradesh and 2463rd in the world(Designation date: 13-04-2021, publication date: 08-12-202), which has been confirmed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Objectives

- To conserve biodiversity of the wetland through habitat improvement and community participation.
- To promote sustainable use of wetland resources through appropriate institutional mechanism and ecotourism.
- To develop and promote alternate livelihood opprotunities for local communities.
- To develop the Haiderpur wetland as a center for conservation education, research and ecotourism.

Activities:-

- **Facilities devloped**- Cycle track (4 Km.), Watch tower (1), Nature trail (2 Km.), View Points (12), Toilet block (1), Barrier and controling Hut (1), Motor boat (l), Concrete benches (25), binocular (2), Cycle -15.
- **Facilities Proposed**- Interpretation Centre, Cafeteria, Restrooms, Benches in the observation points, Jettiess and boats, Interpretative and directional signages, Petrolling camp & asociated information and Facilites for clean drinking water and toilets ,Ticket counter, Souvenir shop and shops selling local produce, Parking area, Bicycle Rental Unit and E- rickshaw stand and Patrolling camps for staff.
- **Benefits and impact**:

  The project will boost ecotourism in the area and provide livelihood to local communities. A recent Gangetic Dolphine census report suggests substantial increase (from last census) in the population of Gangetic dolphins in the area.

Ecotourism

At Haiderpur Wetlands – Local diaspora is educated about the Ecotourism activities being started by Social Forestery Division Muzaffarngar(through fundings of MDA and tourism department) Date- 15 November 2023

A group of girl students in 47th Ramsar Site-Haiderpur Wetlands, educated about wetland systems and Biodiversity

विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

NWO

Stakeholders' Workshop for Co-creating Sustainable Agri-Water Use in the Hindon Sub-Basin – A Multi-Scale Participatory Approach

Guaranteeing the availability of sufficient amounts of clean water is an urgent challenge in many parts of the world. The problems of water depletion and pollution are particularly pressing in areas with high population density, urbanisation, and intensive industrial and agricultural activities. The Hindon sub-basin in India in particular suffers from water depletion and pollution due to over-extraction and emissions by agriculture and other sectors. Hindon, a tributary of Yamuna, originates from the Upper Siwaliks and drains through the north western part of Uttar Pradesh. The river basin covers an area of ca. 7000 km^2 and is inhabited by more than 10 million people. The land is predominantly utilized for agriculture with a strong presence of industries such as sugar, paper and textiles. The run-off nutrients and agrichemicals from the agricultural system, along with untreated municipal and industrial waste, makes the Hindon one of the most polluted stretches in the Ganga basin. Recent studies show a drying up river channel and decreasing groundwater levels (Chabukdhara et al., 2017). The surface water quality of Hindon does not meet the criteria with reference to conductivity, biological oxygen demand, and the content of dissolved oxygen, total coliform, and other chemical parameters do not match the WHO defined thresholds (Suthar et al., 2005).

Improving the water availability and quality is high on the agenda of the governments of India and the state of Uttar Pradesh, as well as their national and international partners. The Department of Science and Technology (DST) in India and the Dutch Research Council (NWO) in the Netherlands have co funded the *Cleaning the Ganga and Agri-Water Use* projects focused in improving water quality, use and management in the Hindon basin. This is a multi-stakeholder project with collaborators at Wageningen University and Research (WUR) and Utrecht University in the Netherlands and the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)-Roorkee, Indian Institute of Farming Systems (IIFSR)- Modipuram, and People Science Institute (PSI) in India. The aim of the project is to determine the contribution of agriculture and other sectors to problems with water quality and quantity by monitoring and modelling.

The objectives of this project are to assess the contribution of agriculture and other sectors to water depletion and pollution in the Hindon basin, and identify and develop agricultural pathways in participatory fashion which can reduce the pressure on the river system while remaining productive and competitive. This will require the involvement of farmers, industry, government, and other relevant stakeholders in a process of visioning, scenario development, scientific analysis, policy formulation and co-learning to guide and support implementation. Four district-level multi-stakeholders' meetings will be held from July 18th to 31st in different parts of the Hindon basin, with the aim of identifying and building connections with the relevant stakeholders and explore the roles, responsibilities and priorities of various stakeholders. We also aim to identify the challenges to improving water quality in the Hindon river basin and co-develop a strategy for reviving the river basin.

****

IISER KOLKATA · People's Science Institute · ICAR · WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH · Universiteit Utrecht

A one-day workshop—sponsored by DST and Duch Research council(NOW)

On topic Co-creating sustainaible **'Agri-Water use in the Hindon Sub basin-A multi-scale Participatiory approach'**

All the stake holders joined the one day workshop held in Muzaffarnagar on 26th July 2023, including officials from District Ganga Committee, District Environment Committee, Academia from institutes like IIT Roorkee, IISER Kolkata, Wagenigen University, University of Utretch etc. representatives from local indusrty union, Progressive farmers and local leaders.

stake holders Meeting on **'Agri-Water use in the Hindon Sub basin- A multi-scale Participatiory approach'**

लोक विज्ञान संस्थान ने आयोजित की कार्यशाला

● जनवाणी संवाददाता, मुजफ्फरनगर

हिंडन बेसिन में पानी की कमी और प्रदूषण में कृषि और अन्य क्षेत्रों के योगदान का आकलन करना और भागीदारी तरीके से कृषि पद्धत्ति की पहचान करना और विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से लोक विज्ञान संस्थान द्वारा सिविल लाइन स्थित एक होटल में एक कार्यशाला आयोजित की गयी, जिसमें विभिन्न संस्थानों के वैज्ञानिकों, किसानों, गैर सरकारी संगठनों व सरकारी कर्मचारियों व अधिकारियों ने प्रतिभाग किया। सभी ने पानी की कमी, प्रदूषण को लेकर अपने विचार व्यक्त किये।

बता दें कि पानी की उपलब्धता और गुणवत्ता में सुधार, भारत सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार के साथ-साथ उनके राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भागीदारों के एजेंडे में सबसे ऊपर है। भारत में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) और नीदरलैंड में डच रिसर्च काउंसिल (एनडब्ल्यूओं) ने हिंडन बेसिन में पानी की गुणवत्ता, उपयोग और प्रबंधन में सुधार पर केंद्रित गंगा की सफाई और कृषि जल उपयोग परियोजनाओं को संयुक्त रूप से वित्त पोषित किया है।

बुधवार को सिविल लाइन स्थित होटल के सभागार में आयोजित कार्यशाला को पीएसआई के हैड मॉनिटरिंग अनिल गौतम व डा. इकबाल, आईआईटी रूड़की के वैज्ञानिक प्रभात अध्ययन, आईआईएफएसआर के वैज्ञानिक डा. पुष्टि व डा. रविशंकर, वेगनिगन यूनिवर्सिटी एड रिसर्च नीदरलेंड की वैज्ञानिक डा. काव्या ने अपने-अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए किये गये अध्ययन का डाटा भी प्रस्तुत किया। इस दौरान उन्होंने बताया कि इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य हिंडन बेसिन में पानी की कमी और प्रदूषण में कृषि और अन्य क्षेत्रों के योगदान का आकलन करना और भागीदारी तरीके से कृषि पद्धत्ति की पहचान करना और विकसित करना है जो उत्पादक और प्रतिस्पर्धी रहते हुए नदी प्रणाली पर दबाव को कम कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए कार्यान्वयन का मार्गदर्शन और समर्थन करने के लिए दृष्टि, स्थिति विकास, वैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण, नीति तैयारी और सह-शिक्षा की प्रक्रिया में किसानों, उद्योग, सरकार और अन्य संबंधित हितधारकों की भागीदारी की आवश्यकता होगी। संबंधित हितधारकों की पहचान करने और उनके संपर्क बनाने और विभिन्न हितधारकों की भूमिकाओं, जिम्मेदारियों और प्राथमिकताओं का पता लगाने के उद्देश्य से हिंडन बेसिन के विभिन्न हिस्सों में 18 से 31 जुलाई तक चार जिला स्तरीय बहु-हितधारकों की बैठके आयोजित की जाएंगी। हमारा लक्ष्य हिंड[illegible] में पानी की गुणवत्ता में सुधार[illegible] पहचान करना और नदी बे[illegible] करने के लिए एक रणनीति [illegible] भी है। कार्यक्रम को किसान नेता धर्मेन्द्र मलिक, विकास त्यागी ने भी संबोधित किया और नदियों को बचाने व प्रदूषण रहित करने के सुझाव दिये। इसके अलावा कार्यक्रम में संजय राणा, विपुल बहेड़ी, कृष्णपाल, आईकन एजुकेशनल एण्ड वेलफेयर सोसायटी के अध्यक्ष प्रमोद चैधरी, राहुल बालिया, संदीप कुमार समेत अनेक लोगों ने प्रतिभाग कर अपने विचार व्यक्त किये।

This one-day workshop created enough dialogue within stakeholders, which has resulted in shifting the focus of DGC Muzaffarnagar towards depletion of water resources and impact of Agriculture malpractices effecting Hindon and other tributaries of Ganga basin in Muzaffarnagar. It resulted in priority to Agriculture in consequent DGC meetings.

5.Procedure adopted for preparing the report

Through action plans and compliances submitted by concerned departments of DGC and cordinated with different departments. A major part of introduction to district in this report is inspired from latest District Environment Plan prepared by collaboration of Divisional Forest Office social forestery and Pollution Control board Muzaffarnagar. This report is compiled by DFO Office Muzaffarnagar with the experties and help of Junior Research Fellow (DEC) Muzaffarnagar, Junior Research Fellow Pollution Control Board, Muzaffarnagar.

a. Agenda of DGC meeting- To review the DGC report compiled by Social Forestry Division Muzaffarnagar to be submitted in compliance of honerable NGT order dated Dated 11 September 2023 O.A. 200/2014 MC Mehta Vs UOI and Ors. A meeting was conducted on 18-10-2023 for giving the guidelines to different departments and prescribing the formate of report. Review of draft of compiled report was done on subsequent DGC meeting held on 16-11-2023.

b. Review of the report in DGC meetings-

The report is presented in District Ganga Committee Meeting held on 16th November 2023 at Vikas Bhawan Hall Muzaffarnagar and reviewed by chairman, nodal officer and other exoffio members of District Ganga Committee and given some editing remarks after which the compiled report is sent to concerned departments for cross signature after which the finally compiled and edited report is submitted to DGC Chairman's office on – Date-----

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

After the review of report in DGC meeting the compiled report is sent to concerned departments for cross signature after which the finally compiled and edited report is submitted to DGC Chairman's office on – Date-

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

NAME AND DESIGNATION OF DGC MEMBERS

S.No.	Officials Designation	Committee Designation
1.	**District Magistrate, Muzaffarnagar**	Chairperson
2.	**Chief Development Officer, Muzaffarnagar**	Member/Nodal officer
3.	**Chief Medical Officer**	Member
4.	**Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Muzaffarnagar**	Member
5.	**Executive Engineer, Muzaffarnagar Khand Ganga Canal , Muzaffarnagar**	Member
6.	**Deputy Commissioner, District Industries and Motivation centre, Muzaffarnagar**	Member
7.	**District Panchayat Raj Officer, Muzaffarnagar**	Member
8.	**Executive Engineer, Rural Drinking Water Department, Muzaffarnagar**	Member
9.	**Regional Officer, Pollution Control Board, Muzaffarnagar**	Member
10.	**Divisional Director, Social Forestry Division, Muzaffarnagar**	Member Convener
Nominated Members		
1.	**President Ganga Seva Samity, Sukratal Muzaffarnagar (Environmentalist)**	Member
2.	**Shri Hanumantdham, Sukratal Muzaffarnagar (Environmentalist)**	Member
3.	**President, Federation of Commerece and Industries, Muzaffarnagar**	Member

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी.एल.- 33004/99 REGD. No. D. L.-33004/99

भारत का राजपत्र
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EXTRAORDINARY
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जल शक्ति मंत्रालय

(जल संसाधन, नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग)

(राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 9 मार्च, 2021

का.आ. 1067(अ).—केंद्र सरकार दिनांक 7 अक्टूबर, 2016 के का. आ. 3187 (अ) द्वारा भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (ii) में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना के पैरा 53 के साथ पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) तथा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए एतद्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के जिला मुजफ्फरनगर के लिए जिला गंगा सुरक्षा समिति नामक प्राधिकरण का गठन करती है, जिसमें निम्नलिखित सदस्य शामिल होंगे :

क. पदेन सदस्यगण

1.	जिलाधिकारी, मुजफ्फरनगर	अध्यक्ष
2.	मुख्य विकास अधिकारी, मुजफ्फरनगर	सदस्य
3.	मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी, मुजफ्फरनगर	सदस्य
4.	अधिशाषी अभियंता, लोक निर्माण विभाग, मुजफ्फरनगर	सदस्य
5.	अधिशाषी अभियंता, मुजफ्फरनगर खंड गंगा नहर, मुजफ्फरनगर	सदस्य

6.	उपायुक्त, जिला उद्योग और प्रेरणा केंद्र, मुजफ्फरनगर	सदस्य
7.	जिला पंचायत राज अधिकारी, मुजफ्फरनगर	सदस्य
8.	अधिशाषी अभियंता, ग्रामीण पेयजल विभाग, मुजफ्फरनगर	सदस्य
9.	क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, मुजफ्फरनगर	सदस्य
10.	प्रभागीय निदेशक, सामाजिक वानिकी प्रभाग, मुजफ्फरनगर	सदस्य व संयोजक

ख. नामित सदस्यगण

1.	श्री सतीश गोयल, अध्यक्ष, गंगा सेवा समिति, शुक्रताल, मुजफ्फरनगर (पर्यावरणविद)	सदस्य
2.	श्री केशवानंद जी महाराज, श्री हनुमतधाम शुक्रताल, मुजफ्फरनगर (पर्यावरणविद)	सदस्य
3.	अध्यक्ष, फेडरेशन ऑफ कॉमर्स एंड इंडस्ट्रीज, मुजफ्फरनगर	सदस्य

2. नामित सदस्यों का कार्यकाल इस अधिसूचना की प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो साल की अवधि के लिए वैध होगा।
3. जिला गंगा सुरक्षा समिति ऊपर उल्लिखित आदेश में दी गई शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेगी और इसमें दिए गए कार्यों का निष्पादन करेगी।
4. नामित सदस्यों को यात्रा भत्ता/दैनिक भत्ता और सिटिंग फीस राज्य सरकार के नियमों के अनुसार देय होगी।
5. अध्यक्ष ऊपर उल्लिखित आदेश के अनुसार बैठकें आयोजित करने के लिए प्रक्रिया तथा अवधि के संबंध में निर्णय ले सकते हैं।

[फा. सं. स्था.–01/2016-17/111/एनएमसीजी (खंड-II)]

रोजी अग्रवाल, कार्यकारी निदेशक (वित्त)

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

(Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation)

(NATIONAL MISSION FOR CLEAN GANGA)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 9th March, 2021

S.O. 1067(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), read with the paragraph 53 of the River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016 (herein after referred to as the said order), the Central Government in consultation with the Uttar Pradesh State Ganga Committee hereby constitutes an authority to be called as the District Ganga Committee for Muzaffarnagar comprising of the following members, namely:

A. Ex-officio Members:

1.	District Magistrate, Muzaffarnagar	-	Chairperson
2.	Chief Development Officer, Muzaffarnagar	-	Member
3.	Chief Medical Officer, Muzaffarnagar	-	Member
4.	Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Muzaffarnagar	-	Member
5.	Executive Engineer, Muzaffarnagar Khand Ganga Canal, Muzaffarnagar	-	Member

6.	Deputy Commissioner, District Industries and Motivation Centre, Muzaffarnagar	-	Member
7.	District Panchayat Raj Officer, Muzaffarnagar	-	Member
8.	Executive Engineer, Rural Drinking Water Department, Muzaffarnagar	-	Member
9.	Regional Officer, Pollution Control Board, Muzaffarnagar	-	Member
10.	Divisional Director, Social Forestry Division, Muzaffarnagar	-	Member-Convener

B. Nominated Member:

1.	Shri Satish Goyal, President Ganga Seva Samity, Sukratal Muzaffarnagar (Environmentalist)	-	Member
2.	Shri Keshvanand Ji Maharaj, Shri Hanumatdham Sukratal Muzaffarnagar (Environmentalist)	-	Member
3.	President, Federation of Commerce and Industries, Muzaffarnagar	-	Member

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

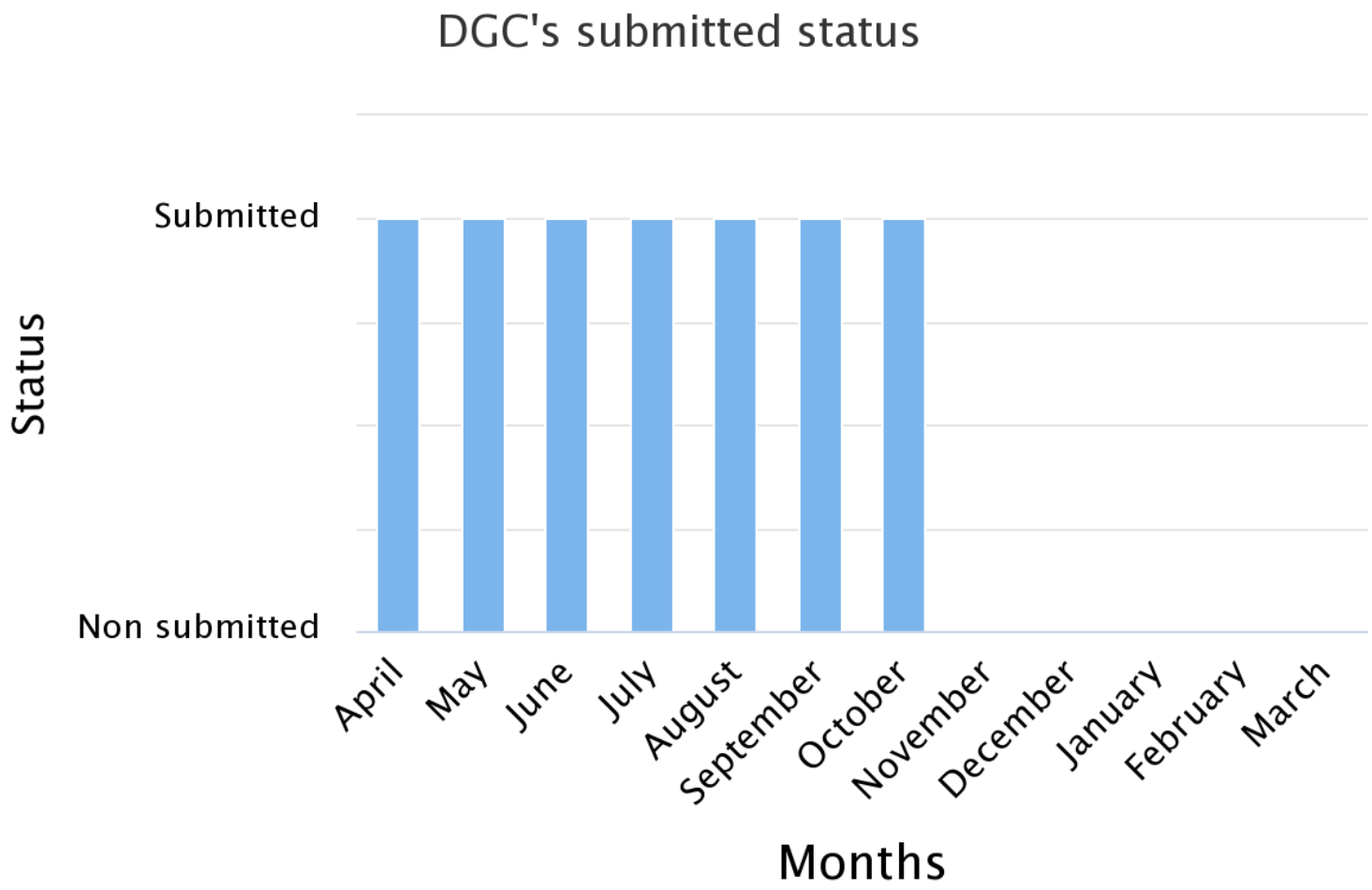
[F. No. Estt.-01/2016-17/111/NMCG (Vol-II)]

ROZY AGARWAL, Executive Director (Finance)

List of District Ganga Committee Members(as per Gazette order 9 March 2021)

Details of meetings held by DGC this year and topics/issues discussed/acted upon/resolved etc...

S.No.	Agenda's of meeting	Compliance Received
1.	**Reports of Colored water in solani river**	Resolved (FIR lodged against suspected distillary unit situated in luksar) DGC intervention
2.	**Development of infrastructure on Shukrateerth Ganga Ghat**	Work Under Process
3.	**Monthly Hindon Catchment water inspections**	Regularly
4.	**Providing space for interested institutions (like WII, some Banks) to promote local goods and train locals at Shukratal ghat**	Proposed
5.	**Raising Awareness for immersion of corpses in rivers**	Work under process
6.	**Triggering and Solid waste segregations in villages on bank of Ganga**	Work under process(assets completed, DPRO)
7.	**Reports of garbage near approach road of Kidvai Nagar STP**	Resolved (By DGC interventions)
8.	**Inspections of polluting industries in the Hindon catchement**	Regularly (inspection report submitted by PCB in DGC meetings
9.	**Natural Farming in ganga grams**	Work under process (Agriculture Department)
	Recurring Points (monitoring)	
10	**monitoring of drains falling in tributaries of Ganga**	Regular monitoring is done By PCB Muzaffarnagar. Reports uploaded on GDPMS portal regularly.
11.	**Regular follow up on the Progress of STPs under consturction (3 STPs)**	Work under process (acc to latest compliance 2 STPs are under trial in manual mode, automation soon to be started)
12.	**Regular follow ups of Ganga Artis conducted in Shukratal Ganga ghat**	Regular artis at Shukrtal Ganga ghat, to be started soon in other demarkated places
13.	**Regular follow up of Yoga on ganga ghats**	Regularly
14.	**Inspection of highly polluted drains(Begrajpur Drain)**	Regularly reports uploaded on GDPMS portal
15.	**Biodiversity in the catchement area of Ganga**	Regularly (Sightings of different bird taxa in Haiderpur wetlands and endangered Gangetic dolphine census done recently)
16.	**Inspection of Water quality on Banganga/Solani**	Regularly
17.	**Inspection of upstream and down streams of direct tributaries of Ganga**	Regularly



For Year 2023-24

Meeting Attendance Report for Assessment Year 2022-2023 District Muzaffarnagar , Uttar Pradesh

S.No	Designation	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
1	District Collector	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
2	Representative from municipalities	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
3	Representative from gram panchayats	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
4	Representative from Public Works	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
5	Representative from Irrigation	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
6	Representative from Public Health Engineering	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
7	Representative from Rural Drinking Water Department	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
8	Representative from State Pollution Control Board	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
9	District official to be nominated by DC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
10	Divisional Forest Officer	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
11	Environmentalists associated with River Ganga protection	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
12	Representative of local industry	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

Meeting Attendance Report for Assessment Year 2023-2024 District Muzaffarnagar , Uttar Pradesh

S.No	Designation	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
1	District Collector	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held
2	Representative from municipalities	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held
3	Representative from gram panchayats	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held
4	Representative from Public Works	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held
5	Representative from Irrigation	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held
6	Representative from Public Health Engineering	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held
7	Representative from Rural Drinking Water Department	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held
8	Representative from State Pollution Control Board	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held
9	District official to be nominated by DC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held
10	Divisional Forest Officer	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held
11	Environmentalists associated with River Ganga protection	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held
12	Representative of local industry	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held	Not Held

Details of Attendance reports of District Ganga Committee Meetings 2022-23; 2023-24(GDPMS Portal)

e. Instances of intervention of DGCs-

District Ganga Committee interventions

1. The issue of organic farming in Ganga grams has been raised in past meetings according to the latest compliance report submitted, the department has been active in making people aware of organic farming and has seen 15-20% decrease in the use of Chemical pesticides and fertilizers in Jansath tehsil, where Natural Farming is in Practice.
2. In DGC/DEC meetings agenda of single use plastics is being raised from past months. NP nodal has been asked to sensitize citizens about the adverse affects of Single Use plastics.
3. In the DGC meetings several instances of foul water in shukrateerth ganga ghat has been addressed and necessary actions including FIRs against suspected industries has been done.
4. Regular inspection of River Water quality is done to ensure the quality of water flowing through the district which has helped PCB to identify polluted stretches which are needed to be included in their action plans.

District Ganga committee, Muzaffarnagar UP

Different activities conducted on the Shukrateerth Ganga Ghat in Cordination with local NGOs and are coordinated By NYK & DGC Muzaffarnagar.

गंगा स्वच्छता को लेकर गंगा घाट पर जन जागरण रैली निकालते स्वयंसेवक ● जागरण

स्वयंसेवकों ने किया गंगा स्वच्छता का आह्वान

नेहरू युवा केंद्र की जिला युवा अधिकारी प्रतिभा शर्मा के निर्देशन में राष्ट्रीय युवा स्वयंसेवक प्रीति पाल, प्रियंका, विक्रांत त्यागी, आजाद सिंह, अजय कुमार आदि स्वयंसेवकों ने गंगा स्वच्छता को लेकर गंगा घाट पर जनजागरण रैली निकाली। स्वयंसेवकों ने श्रद्धालुओं से गंगा में गंदगी न फेंकने का आह्वान किया। युवाओं ने शुकदेव मंदिर में प्रसाद चढ़वाने में भी श्रद्धालुओं का सहयोग किया।

6 दैनिक जागरण मेरठ, 18 अक्टूबर, 2021

शुकतीर्थ के शुकदेव आश्रम में डिब्बे में प्लास्टिक की बोतल डालकर स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम का शुभारंभ करते पीठाधीश्वर स्वामी ओमानंद महाराज ● जागरण

स्वच्छता स्वस्थ जीवन का आधार : ओमानंद

संवाद सूत्र, मोरना : तीर्थनगरी शुकतीर्थ के श्रीशुकदेव आश्रम में नेहरू युवा केंद्र के स्वच्छ भारत कार्यक्रम का शुभारंभ करते हुए पीठाधीश्वर स्वामी ओमानंद महाराज ने कहा कि स्वच्छता स्वस्थ जीवन का आधार है।

निरोग रहने के लिए स्वच्छता से स्वच्छता का पालन करें। महापुरुषों के स्वच्छता के संदेश व उपदेश हमारी विरासत हैं। स्वच्छता की साधना रोगों से मुक्ति देती है। भारतीय संस्कृति में स्वच्छता का बड़ा महत्व है। राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने पिछली सदी में स्वच्छता पर बहुत बल दिया। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने स्वच्छ भारत अभियान चलाया है। इसके बाद लेखा एवं कार्यक्रम सहायक हरि प्रकाश के निर्देशन में राष्ट्रीय युवा स्वयंसेवकों के दल ने जनजागरण रैली निकालकर नगरी के लोगों से घरों के बाहर व आसपास साफ-सफाई रखने का आह्वान किया। इस दौरान युवाओं ने गंगा घाट पर स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम चलाकर सिंगल यूज प्लास्टिक कचरे का संग्रह भी किया। कार्यक्रम में प्रिया सैनी, प्रीति पाल, प्रियंका, नीशू काकरान, रुषि, पूजा, शिवानी व लक्ष्मी आदि मौजूद रहे।

4 दैनिक जागरण मेरठ, 9 नवंबर, 2022

मुजफ्फरनगर जागरण

पौराणिक तीर्थ नगरी शुकतीर्थ में कार्तिक पूर्णिमा के पर्व पर हर-हर गंगे के जयघोष के बीच गंगा स्नान करते श्रद्धालु • जागरण

कार्तिक पूर्णिमा पर श्रद्धालुओं ने लगाई गंगा में डुबकी

शुकतीर्थ में विभिन्न मंदिरों में पूजा-अर्चना कर चढ़ाया प्रसाद, अनेक आश्रमों में हुए सत्संग-प्रवचन, बांटा खिचड़ी का प्रसाद

गंगा स्नान मेले से लौटते समय दो पक्षों में मारपीट, कई घायल

आस्था का संगम

कार्तिक पूर्णिमा आज, यमुना घाट पर स्नान

6 दैनिक जागरण मेरठ, 19 नवंबर 2021

हर-हर गंगे, जय गंगे मइया के जयघोष से गूंजी धर्म धरा

गंगा मेला में उमड़े श्रद्धालु, मनोकामना पूरी करने की कर रहे प्रार्थना, संबंधी व रिश्तेदारों की मौजूदगी कराया बच्चे का मुंडन

दिवंगतों के लिए गंगा में दीप प्रवाहित किए

गंगा घाट पर कराया बच्चों का मुंडन संस्कार

5.

पंजाब केसरी
FRI,21 OCTOBER 2022
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का प्रभावित ग्रामवासी उपस्थित रहे। जनमानस की समस्याओं का निराकरण

नेहरू युवा केन्द्र ने जन जागरण रैली निकालकर दिया स्वच्छता का संदेश

मुजफ्फरनगर : शुकतीर्थ में स्वच्छ भारत कार्यक्रम के तहत जन जागरण रैली का शुभारम्भ करते जिला पंचायत अध्यक्ष डा. वीरपाल निर्वाल । (कौशिक)

मुजफ्फरनगर, 20 अक्तूबर (कौशिक): पौराणिक तीर्थ नगरी शुकतीर्थ में नेहरू युवा केंद्र ने स्वच्छ भारत कार्यक्रम के तहत जन जागरण रैली निकाली। युथ क्लबों, स्वैच्छिक संगठनों, पूर्व सैनिकों व भाजपाइयों ने सब रोगों की एक दवाई, घर में रखो साफ सफाई, स्वच्छ और सुंदर हो देश अपना नारों के माध्यम से ग्रामीणों से साफ सफाई रखने का आह्वान किया।

कारगिल बलिदानी स्मारक से जिला पंचायत अध्यक्ष डा. वीरपाल निर्वाल ने हरी झंडी दिखा रैली का शुभारम्भ किया। रैली नगरी के विभिन्न मार्गों से होती हुई गंगा घाट पर पहुंची। रैली में राष्ट्रीय युवा स्वयंसेवक प्रीति पाल, युथ लीडर देवयानी शर्मा, भुवापुर महिला युथ क्लब की मीनाक्षी, युथ क्लब मजलिसपुर तौफीर के अध्यक्ष अंकित कुमार, पिकुंश, विकास, एन.सी.सी. कैडेट गुरमित सिंह आदि ने स्वच्छ भारत, स्वस्थ भारत, जन जन तक यह संदेश पहुंचाना है, हमें स्वच्छता को अपनाना है।राष्ट्रीय सैनिक संस्था के जिलाध्यक्ष अशोक कुमार, पी.एच.सी. के प्रभारी चिकित्साधिकारी डा. अर्जुन सिंह व वार्ड ब्वाय नरेंद्र कुमार, शांति कुंज के डा. ओमपाल सिंह, चौहान क्षत्रीय समिति के सतपाल सिंह चौहान, श्री गंगा सेवा समिति के महामंत्री महकार सिंह, मैनेजर देवेंद्र आर्य, भाजपा सांस्कृतिक प्रकोष्ठ प्रकोष्ठ के संयोजक रामकुमार शर्मा, सहकारिता प्रकोष्ठ के रविंद्र कुमार, किसान प्रकोष्ठ के मंडल अध्यक्ष ब्रजवीर सिंह, मंडल अध्यक्ष डा. वीरपाल सहरावत, कथा व्यास अजय कृष्ण शास्त्री, पूर्व प्रधान नीरज शास्त्री, प्रदीप निर्वाल, सुनील कुमार, परमेंद्र राठी, गौरव सैनानी मांगेराम, जयपाल, जयचंद आदि मौजूद रहे। इस दौरान स्वयंसेवकों ने प्लास्टिक कचरे का संग्रह भी किया।

छात्रों ने जन जागरण रैली निकालकर किया साफ सफाई रखने का आह्वान

मोरना(पश्चिमी प्रान्त बुलेटिन सं.)। नेहरू युवा केंद्र द्वारा चलाए गए स्वच्छता पखवाड़ा के तीसरे दिन जेपीएस पब्लिक स्कूल सैकड़ों छात्र-छात्राओं ने जन जागरण रैली निकालकर हर व्यक्ति का एक ही सपना, स्वच्छ बने भारत अपना नारों के माध्यम से ग्रामीणों से घरों के बाहर व आस पास में साफ सफाई रखने का आह्वान किया गया।

रैली का शुभारंभ मुख्य अतिथि डायरेक्टर केके शर्मा व विशिष्ट अतिथि प्रबंधक मोहिनी शर्मा ने हरी झंडी दिखाकर किया।

रैली स्कूल से शुरू होकर भोपा रोड, चौधरी चरण सिंह चौक, बस स्टैंड से जानसठ रोड व नई बस्ती से होकर वापिस स्कूल में पहुंची। रैली में छात्रों ने हर व्यक्ति का एक ही सपना, स्वच्छ बने भारत अपना, स्वच्छ भारत का पूरा करेंगे सपना, अपने कार्यों से साफ रखेंगे देश अपना, जब देश का कोना कोना स्वच्छ रहेगा, तब देश का हर एक बच्चा स्वस्थ्य रहेगा, आदि नारों के माध्यम से ग्रामीणों से घरों के बाहर व आस पास में साफ सफाई रखने का आह्वान किया गया। समापन पर प्रधानाचार्य राजन गौड़ ने विद्यार्थियों को गांव गांव में लोगों को सफाई के प्रति जागरूक करने की शपथ दिलाते हुए कहा कि स्वस्थ रहने के लिए स्वेच्छा से स्वच्छता का पालन करें। रैली में राष्ट्रीय युवा स्वयंसेवक प्रीति पाल, शिक्षक निशांत शर्मा, संगीता श्रीवास्तव, दीपक, शिवानी, राहुल, सोनिया, खुशबू सोनकर, मीनू रानी, मीनाक्षी, रमा, अनिल आदि ने मुख्य भूमिका निभाई।

6.Information required in compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 11.09.2023 in O.A. 200/2014 MC Mehta Vs UOI and Ors.

1) **Name of the Districts: MUZAFFARNAGAR**
2) **Length of Stretch of River Ganga in the District: The River Ganga flows through the district - 38 Km.**

Stretch of any tributary in the district: (a) Name: 1. River Kali West 2. River Hindon 3. River Kali East 4. Boodhi Ganga
(b) Stretch length: **1. 64.0 Km. 2. 50.0 Km. 3. 28.0 Km. 4. 12.0 Km.**
(Brief Status of rivers, tributary, drains, water bodies (lakes, reservoirs, wetlands, ponds)

S.No.	Action Points	Required Information	Remark
1.	**Surface water contamination (through Drains)**	Sewage Generation (MLD)- • Muzaffanagar NPP **– 82.61 MLD** • NP Budhana—**7.4 MLD** • NP Meerapur- **3.88 MLD** • NP Purkazi-**2.55 MLD** b) Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)- • NPP Muzaffarnagar-**32.5 MLD** • NP Budhana**—10 MLD** • NP Meerapur- **0** • NP Purkazi- **0** c) Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)- **32.5 MLD** d) Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)- • Muzaffanagar NPP - **54.5 MLD** • NP Budhana – **2.6 (excess capacity, sewage of other ULB is treated for remaining capacity)** • NP Meerapur-**3.88 MLD** • NP Purkazi-**2.55 MLD**	3 STPs are under construction under Namami Gange. 1 at Sahawali, Muzaffarnagar which according to DGC meeting Compliances: installed under construction. The work of automation is in progress after commissioning of 22 MLD STP Sahavali and 10 MLD Budhana in manual mode

e) Status of Tapping of Drains and timeline- **number of drains tapped in the STP/SPS/MPS – 3 (Partially Tapped) (NPP MZN)**

- NP Budhana- **NA**
- NP Meerapur-NA
- NP Purkazi-NA

Number of untapped drains - NA

f) Details of STPs (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline) –

NPP Muzaffarnagar-

NPP Budhana- STP (Running Under trial)

Other ULB (NP Meerapur, NP Purkazi) Proposal- Proposed in NP Meerapur, under DPR level in NP Purkazi

g) Details of other Treatment Arrangement like - Oxidation Pond, FSTP, Constructed Wetland, etc. (installed, Under Construction, Proposed, timeline) – Oxidation pond is under construction , Under DPR level in NP Purkazi, proposed in NP meerapur

S.No.	Municiplities	Oxidation pond	FSTP	Constructed Wetland	Airation/Ozonation units
1.	Nagar Palika Muzaffarnagar	**1**	**1 (25 KLD)**	**-**	**1 (25 MLD)**
2.	Nagar Palika Khatauli	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
3.	Nagar Panchayat Budhana	**1**	**1* (10 KLD)**	**-**	**2 (10 MLD)**
4.	Nagar Panchayat Jansath	-	-	-	-
5.	Nagar Panchayat Charthawal	-	-	-	-
6.	Nagar Panchayat Purkazi	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

current physical progress

10 MLD Budhana – 98.83%:

22 M.L.D Sahavali – 98.51%:

32.5 MLD Kidwai Nagar - 83.93%:

7.	Nagar Panchayat Bhokar Hedi	**0 (Proposed)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
8.	Nagar Panchayat Meerapur	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
9.	Nagar Panchayat Sisoli	-	-	-	-	
10.	Nagar Panchayat Shahpur	-	-	-	-	

*running under trial

h) Status of Compliance of existing treatment capacity: **NA**

Data Indicative points (Muzaffarnagar NPP)

Total sewage generation in NNM = **82.61**	NPP Mzn
Treatment facilities (SPS/IPS/MPS) their location, capacity, utilization and quality of treated effluents/ working status ➢ **Treatment Facility -32.5 MLD (WSP Based) STP at Kidwai Nagar**	NPP Mzn/ UPJN(U)
Water Quality (indicator parameter BOD and DO and parameters of main concern) downstream of major domestic pollution stretches- **BOD=30 mg/l, TSS=50 mg/l, Fecal coliform=NA**	NNM/UPJN(U)
Sanitation coverage including type, function status and usage of toilets -	NPP Mzn
Gender usage statistics of toilets (% of men and women having access to toilets, doing the maintenance) -	NPP Mzn
Percentage Households dependent on onsite sanitation systems (complete septic tanks with soak pits/ only pits/direct discharge in drains) -	NPP, Mzn/ UPJN(U)
Number of drains tapped in the STP/SPS/MPS- **03 Nos.(Partialy Tapped)**	UPJN(U)
Number of untapped drains - **05 Nos.**	UPJN(R)
Volume of untreated sewage in each of the drains (Number and location of drains directly discharging in the river incl. information on the volume of untreated sewage) • **Nai Basti Khalapar– 2.08 MLD (River Kali at Krishnapuri)** • **Surju Drain – 1.71 MLD (River Kali at Kidwai Nagar)** • **Khadarwala – 5.41 MLD (River Kali at Kidwai Nagar)** • **Krishnapuri – 16.83 MLD (River Kali at Krishnapuri)** • **Sahawali -22.82 MLD (River Kali at ……)**	UPJN(R)

River Kali is under Jurisdiction of Nagar Nikay Muzaffarnagar

• Current status of Faecal sludge management and disposal of septage **– 25 KLD**	NPP Mzn/ UPJN(U)
• Sewerage network system and number of connected households – **7700**	NPP Mzn/ UPJN(U)
• Decentralized rainwater harvesting facilities -	NPP Mzn
• Drainage congestion -	NPP Mzn
• Capacity of urban drainage systems (especially of combined drainage systems) -	NPP Mzn
• Number of new STPs implemented -	NPP Mzn/ UPJN(R)
• Treatment capacity added -	
• Km of underground sewerage network added and km of open drainage systems replaced **– 63 Km**	NPP Mzn/ UPJN(U)
• FSSM plan developed; m^3 of faecal sludge properly treated and recycled; Number of safe sludge disposal sites -	NPP Mzn/ UPJN(U)
• Length of separate sewage system implemented -	NPP Mzn/ UPJN(U)
• m^3 of solid waste prevented from entering the environment -	NPP Mzn
• % of intensive livestock rearing in urban and peri urban areas reduced -	NPP Mzn
• Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published -	NPP Mzn

Data Indicatives for Budhana NP

Total sewage generation (per local body, (main cities), population entire district. in **=5 MLD(UPJN)**

Treatment facilities (STP/SPS/MPS) their location, capacity, utilization and quality of treated effluents/ working status

- **Treatment Facility – NA**
  - Water Quality (indicator parameter BOD and DO and parameters of main concern) downstream of major domestic pollution stretches- **BOD = 11.00, DO = 2 mg /L, TSS 7 mg/L, COD 35 mg/L**

Sanitation coverage including type, function status and usage of toilets - **Type CT/PT, Status Running, Usage - YES**

Gender usage statistics of toilets (% of men and women having access to toilets, doing the maintenance) - **Men 60%, Women 40% All CT/PT Well Maintained**

Percentage Households dependent on onsite sanitation systems (complete septic tanks with soak pits/ only pits/direct discharge in drains) -**100% IHHL depend on Septic Tanks.**

Budhana 10 MLD STP is running on full capacity, UPJN is currently in process of acquiring 'consent to operate' from Pollution control Board

		Number of drains tapped in the STP/SPS/MPS- **0 Nos.** Number of untapped drains - **03 Nos.** Volume of untreated sewage in each of the drains (Number and location of drains directly discharging in the river incl. information on the volume of untreated sewage) • **Dhobi Ghat Drain – 1.24 MLD (River Hindon at Dhobi Ghat)** • **Shamshan Ghat Drain – 3.68 MLD (River Hindon at Shamshan Ghat)** • **Sabji Mandi Drain – 2.30 MLD (River Hindon at Sabji Mandi)** • Current status of Faecal sludge management and disposal of septage **– NA FSTP (Running)** • Sewerage network system and number of connected households **– NA** • Decentralized rainwater harvesting facilities **- 03 Nos Available** • Drainage congestion **- No** • Capacity of urban drainage systems (especially of combined drainage systems) - • Number of new STPs implemented **- Nill** • Treatment capacity added **– 10 MLD** • Km of underground sewerage network added and km of open drainage systems replaced **– Nill** • FSSM plan developed; m^3 of faecal sludge properly treated and recycled; Number of safe sludge disposal sites **– Agreement with NPP Muzaffarnagar** • Length of separate sewage system implemented **- NA** • m^3 of solid waste prevented from entering the environment **- 9 m^3** • % of intensive livestock rearing in urban and peri urban areas reduced - • Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published - **Time to Time IEC Activities** **Data Indicatives for NP Meerapur** • Total sewage generation - **3.88 MLD** • (per local body, (main cities), population entire district.)**As per Census 2011 - 29283** • Treatment facilities (STP/SPS/ MPS) their location, capacity, utilization and quality of treated effluents / working status - NA • Water Quality (indicator parameter BOD and DO and parameters of main concern) downstream of major domestic pollution stretches –BOD=11.00 DO=2Mg/L TSS 7mg/L, COD 35mg/L • Sanitation coverage including • type, function status and usage of toilets; **Type CT/PT, Status Running, Usage - YES**	

		• Gender usage statistics of toilets (% of men and women having access to toilets, doing the maintenance) – **Men 60%, Women 40% All CT/PT Well Maintained** • Percentage Households dependent on onsite sanitation systems (complete septic tanks with soak pits/ only pits/direct discharge in drains)- **100% IHHL depend on Septic Tanks.** • Number of drains tapped in the – **NA** • STP/SPS/MPS- **NO** • Number of untapped drains – **4** • Volume of untreated sewage in each of the drains – **0.97** • Number and location of drains directly discharging in the river incl. information on the volume of untreated sewage - **0** • Current status of Faecal sludge management and disposal of septage – **FSTP –(AGGREMENT WITH NPP MUZAFFARNAGAR)** • Sewerage network system and number of connected households - **NA** • Decentralised rainwater harvesting facilities – **0** • Drainage congestion - **NO** • Capacity of urban drainage systems (especially of combined drainage systems)- **3.88 MLD** • Number of new STPs implemented - **NO** • Treatment capacity added – **0** • km of underground sewerage network added and km of open drainage systems replaced - **0** **Data Indicatives for NP Purkazi** • Total sewage generation - **2.55 MLD** • (per local body, (main cities), population entire district.) **As per Census 2011 - 27516** • Treatment facilities (STP/SPS/ MPS) their location, capacity, utilization and quality of treated effluents / working status - **Under DPR Level** • Water Quality (indicator parameter BOD and DO and parameters of main concern) downstream of major domestic pollution stretches – **BOD = 11.00, DO = 2 mg /L, TSS 7 mg/L, COD 35 mg/L** • Sanitation coverage including • type, function status and usage of toilets; **Type CT/PT, Status Running, Usage - YES** • Gender usage statistics of toilets (% of men and women having access to toilets, doing the maintenance) – **Men 70%, Women 30% All CT/PT Well Maintained**	

		• Percentage Households dependent on onsite sanitation systems (complete septic tanks with soak pits/ only pits/direct discharge in drains)- **100% IHHL depend on Septic Tanks.** • Number of drains tapped in the – **Under DPR Level** • STP/SPS/MPS- **Under DPR Level** • Number of untapped drains – **4 Nos** • Volume of untreated sewage in each of the drains - **2.55 MLD** • Number and location of drains directly discharging in the river incl. information on the volume of untreated sewage - **0** • Current status of Faecal sludge management and disposal of septage – **Agreement With NPP Muzaffarnagar** • Sewerage network system and number of connected households - **NA** • Decentralised rainwater harvesting facilities – **03 Nos Available** • Drainage congestion - **NO** • Capacity of urban drainage systems (especially of combined drainage systems)- **2.55 MLD** • Number of new STPs implemented - **Under DPR Level** • Treatment capacity added – **NA** • km of underground sewerage network added and km of open drainage systems replaced - **0** • km of underground sewerage network added and km of open drainage systems replaced - **0** • FSSM plan developed; m^3 of faecal sludge properly treated and recycled; Number of safe - sludge disposal sites – **Agreement With NPP Muzaffarnagar** • Length of separate sewage system implemented - **NA** • m^3 of solid waste prevented from entering the environment - **2.3 to 2.5 m^3** • % of intensive livestock rearing in urban and peri urban areas reduced Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published – **Time to Time IEC Activities**	

		Monitoring of Drains/STPs/Rivers (Monitoring parameters should include General parameters as well as heavy metal in some stretches) In the jurisdiction of District Muzaffarnagar there are 11 drains in the catchment of River Kali West, 01 drain in the catchment of River Hindon and 01 drain in the catchment of River Kali East which is being monitored by UPPCB on weekly basis and data being uploaded on Ganga River Monitoring Portal. **(Annexure-1)** **Monitoring of STP** In the jurisdiction of district Muzaffarnagar 32.5 MLD STP at Kidwai Nagar is operational based upon Oxidation Pond Technology. Regular weekly monitoring by UPPCB being done and analysis data being uploaded on Ganga River Monitoring Portal and the compilation of the analysis reports uploaded on Laboratory Information Monitoring System (LIMS). **(Annexure-2)** **Monitoring of Rivers** Mainly 04 rivers (River Kali West, Hindon, Kali East and Boodhi Ganga) flown In the jurisdiction of District Muzaffarnagar. Monitoring of rivers water quality being done by UPPCB as per the roster and data being uploaded on Ganga River Monitoring Portal. **(Annexure-3)** • Number of WQ stations established (including sensors installed; equipped with sampling kits); number of WQ samples taken – **Regional Laboratory, UPPCB, Muzaffarnagar** • Number of qualified personnel trained in WQ monitoring – **03 JRF, 01 LA** • QA/QC procedures for WQ data established; Number of personnel trained in WQ monitoring ((taking samples, lab work, analysis of WQ data etc.) **03 JRF, 01 LA(Lab Assistant), 02 FA** (Field assistants) • Number of qualified personnel for WQ monitoring : **04** • WQ monitoring programme established; Number of measurement points that can be compared with each other and are included in the evaluation : **11 Drains, 04 Rivers (U/S, D/S included), 01 Boodhi Ganga, 01 Ground Water** • Percentage of personnel trained **- 100%** Number of pollution sources where pollution has abated and now meet WQ standards **: Not Available**	Monitoring of surface water of both rivers is being done every month by Regional Office, U. P. Pollution Control Board, Banda. The samplings result of the river Ganga and Hindon shows little sign of pollution.

2	**Pathogenic and organic pollution**	**a) Arrangement of Treatment of High BOD, in case of untapped drains before meeting any river like Bioremediation, Phytoremediation etc.** Bio-remediation, Phyto-remediation for treatment of BOD on untapped drains – NPP Muzaffarnagar by Signage India limited has started Bio-cum-Phytoremediation treatment plants at 7 drains 1- Sujdu Drain - 35 MLD 2- Kidvai-Nagar Drain - 28MLD 3- Krishnapuri Drain - 25MLD 4- Khaderwala Drain - 06MLD 5- Shamli Road Drain - 30MLD 6- Niyajpua drain - 40MLD 7- Niyajpura IP-1 Drain- 60 MLD **b) Monitoring of drain after treatment. -** Nill **c) Arrangement of treatment of Total Coliforms (TC) & Fecal Coliform (FC) at STPs before discharge into any river-** No arrangement for the treatment of Total Coliform and Fecal Coliform in 32.5 MLD STP at Kidwai Nagar, Muzaffarnagar. • Number of drains with bar screen -**3** • Remedial measures taken for the treatment of untreated drains - **Nill** • Disinfection systems and techniques used - **Nill**	There is no provision of Bio-remediation and Phyto-remediation in the untapped drains.
2.	**Ground water contamination**	**Status of Ground water quality at various locations.** **In case ground water quality is impacted then show its probable causes (geogenic /anthropogenic) and action plan for its remediation.** **Latest test reports-**	

		In the jurisdiction of district Muzaffarnagar only 01 sampling point of Ground water is identified in UPSIDC Industrial Area Begrajpur, Muzaffarnagar under the program Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources (MINARS). Sampling of ground water being done frequency at the rate of six months. **(Annexure-4)**	
3.	**Industrial effluents**	**Details of Grossly Polluting Industries and CETPs (including production, sector, ETP status, discharge, intermediate and final discharge point, Compliance status, Action taken west in case of default).** Details of Grossly Polluting Industries in the jurisdiction of District Muzaffarnagar is attached as **Annexure-5.** • Total number of polluting industries sector wise high lighting GPIs/WPIs **– 60** • List of GPI/WPIs **– List Attached** • Total Industrial Effluents generated **– 23746 KLD** • Total Capacity of treatment facilities available and its utilisation **– Treatment capacity is Adequate and Fully utilized** • Number of ETPs/CETPS installed and functioning condition in the district **– ETP installed in all water polluting Industries (60). There is no CETP installed in the jurisdiction of District Muzaffarnagar.** • Status of connectivity of ETPs with CETPs/Untreated discharge in drains **– CETP not available.** • Total Show Causes and closure direction given for non-compliance of industries in the district **– 09** • Existing law enforcement instruments/policies **– Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1974** Water quality (indicator parameter BOD, COD and DO and parameters of main concern) downstream of major industrial pollution stretches **– Total 13 drains analysis data is annexed as Annexure-1.**	.
4.	**Agro- based pollution**	**Steps taken to reduce the use of High pesticide (insecticides, herbicides etc.) application along the river basin in agricultural fields like natural farming, use of nano fertilizer, herbicides, etc.** a) To minimize the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers; organic farming has been done on 1240 hectares of land which includes 62 clusters. b) Farmers are adopting the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Bio-pesticides.	In the district, about 66% irrigation is dependent on ground water. Even in the canal command areas,

c) Farmers adopted the use of Nano-urea. Around 33939 bottles of nanourea have been used in the district by the farmers.
d) The department's regional officers/workers are actively sensitizing farmers about natural farming.

Required Information	Action Points
• Land under agriculture	**2,21,341 hectare**
• Amount and types of fertilizers and pesticides used(in kg per ha)	**537 Kg/ha/annum for all fertilizers straight, mixed and complex fertilizers, 1.1 Kg/ha/annum for all pesticieds various herbicides,biopesticides,fungicidess are being used**
• Major crops and average yields (in tons per ha)	**Sugarcane(586q/ha), Wheat(43.35 q/ha), Paddy(27.4 q/ha)**
• Farming practices/ Techniques	**Modern Mechanized, Most solo cropping**
• Parameters of main concern from agricultural runoff and their highest concentrations	**Run off from agricultural fields is minimum due to well defined field bunds, still some nutrients and pesticides mixed runoff does gets deposited in nearby surface water bodies, as such there are no high concentration sites.**
• Burning practices	**Minimum, Agricultural mechanization is being promoted for in situ crop residue management, significant numbers of waste decomposer bottles/ capsules are being distributed free of cost to farmers by department.**
• Crops grown in river beds and river banks	**Wheat, mustard, paddy and vegetables of cucurbitaceous family.**
• % of land under organic farming	**0.56%**

enough ground water is being used to irrigate the fields.

In the major parts of area, flow irrigation is being used.(2016-17 CGWB Report on aquifer mapping and ground water management plan)

		• Level of sensitization of communities on reducing dependency on chemical fertilizers	**Low, but awareness campaign are aggressively being undertaken**	
		• Involvement of women in farming and their roles	**High, mostly as agricultural laborers**	
		• Per farmer and crop irrigation water availability	**Sufficient, about 97% cultivated area under assured irrigation**	
		• Irrigation water usage pattern (water use per ha and crop or yield)	**Water use per ha is depend on crop, season and variety of crop. In general around 3000-5000 cubic meter water is required for 1 kg rice production and 3300-3700 cubic meter water is required for 1 kg wheat production**	
		• Existing measures to predict water shortages	**Rainfall amount, ground water table, level, level in open wells, flow of river streams.**	
		• Existing measures to overcome water shortages in agriculture	**Enhancing water use efficiency, growing low water requiring crops and varieties, promoting millets, oilseeds and pulse crops that need less irrigation, use micro irrigation techniques such as drip and sprinkler.**	
		• Existing measures to control unauthorized use of irrigation water	**Enforcement and regulation of water being provided roster-wise through canals and state tube wells by concerned departments.**	
		• Cropping patterns, crop variety used and cropping cycle, crops discouraged and promoted	**Paddy- wheat, sole cropping (sugarcane), horticultural crops mid to long variety. Discouraging crops such as paddy, wheat and sugarcane. Growing low water requiring crops and short and mid duration, early maturing varieties. Promoting millets, oilseeds and pulse crops that need less irrigation.**	

		• Irrigation practices and sources	**Flood irrigation, check basin irrigation, channel irrigation and micro irrigation method such as drip and sprinkler.** **Tube well, Canal, water reservoirs.**	
		• Status of implementation of participatory irrigation management	**NA**	
		• Status of water users associations in irrigation systems	**NA**	
		• Information about progressive farmers in the district and practices adopted for sustainable agriculture and efficient water use	**Has been compiled. Conservation agriculture, precision agriculture, mulching, nutrient cycling, crop rotation, integrated nutrient management and integrated pest management.**	
		• Identify and map rivulets, local rivers and their proximity to irrigation canals	**Ganga river and Gang nahar identified by concerned department.**	
		• Plans for revival of these rivulets/ local rivers through saved water meant for irrigation existing reservoirs/ ponds in the irrigation system (number and capacity)	**Has been planned and is being executed by concerned office of MANREGA, minor irrigation, irrigation and Irrigation and soil conservation departments.**	
		• Existing political incentives for efficient	**Irrigation charges free and well water collection and distribution rates.**	

		irrigation practices, incentives for inefficient practices such as canal irrigation, irrigation fee charged on crop bases rather on water use etc. • Irrigation practices and efficiency, cases of excessive irrigation — **Use of drip and sprinkler irrigation system, mostly flood irrigation system used by farmers.** • Occurrence of heavy rain events — **July, August and September** • Feasibility of groundwater usage for different purposes (eg. ground water quality) — **Use in irrigation, domestic purposes and industries purpose.** • Use of fertilizer and pesticides — **537 Kg/ha/annum for all fertilizers straight, mixed and complex fertilisers, 1.1 kg/ha/annum for all pesticides, various herbicides, biopesticides, fungicides are being used** • Construction of tube wells (especially state tube wells) — **380 tube wells** • Number of farmers sensitized and trained in sensible field application of fertilizers — **About more than 50000 farmers sensitized by organizing Kisan Mela, Kisan Gosthi and million farmers schools (Kisan Pathshala) etc.** • Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published — **3 District level events, 09 Block level events and more than 570 gram panchayat/ nyay panchayat events have already been organized in this year.** • Area converted to organic farming — **1240 ha.** • Length of riparian zones established — **60-70 km. approx** • Land under agriculture — **2, 21,341 ha.**	
5.	**Treated discharge from STP/ CETP**	**Present Use of Treated water discharge from STP/CETP and proposed action plan for reuse of treated water with timeline.** Out of 10 ULBs STPs are currently present in NPP Muzaffarnagar and NP Budhana. Other NPs do not have STP/CETPs Currently.	10 MLD Discharged STP Water is used in Agriculture.

		Nagar Palika Parishad Muzaffarnagar • % of treated sewage recycled / type of use - **Nill** • Treated water used in agriculture MLD - **10 MLD** • Treated water used in civil construction MLD - **Nill** • Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD - **Nill** • Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD - **Nil**l • Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD - Nill • Treated water used by Refinery MLD - **Nill** • Treated water used for any other purpose MLD - **Nill** Nagar Palika Budhana • % of treated sewage recycled / type of use - **Nill** • Treated water used in agriculture MLD - **10 MLD** • Treated water used in civil construction MLD - **Nill** • Treated water used for irrigation of urban landscape MLD - **Nill** • Treated water used for irrigation of Median Plantation MLD - **Nill** • Treated water used by Thermal Power Plants MLD - **Nill** • Treated water used by Refinery MLD - **Nill** • Treated water used for any other purpose MLD - **Nill**	
6.	**Biomedical waste**	**<u>UPPCB</u>** No. of Health Care Facilities- **821** No. of Beds- **5233** Total BMW Generated- **1197 kg./day** Treated Capacity - **Through CBWTF** Gap if any- **None** **Data indicative points** • Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter HCF/CBWTF- **NIL** No of points generating Bio medical waste - **821** • Total BMW generation TPA - **360.00** • Total BMW treated TPA – **360 (No Gap Available)** • Total Untreated BMW TPA - **NIL (Generated BMW disposed through CBWTF)** • No of units members of CBWTF - **821** • No of units required to be member of CBWTF but are not - **NIL**	

		• No of CBWTF in district - NIL • Location of illegal BMW disposal sites **- No site found till date.** • Number of sources at an illegal disposal site **- NIL**	
7.	**Hazardous waste dumping**	**a) Status of Hazardous waste dumped at Kanpur Dehat-** Not related to District-Muzaffarnagar **b) Status of Ground water after waste removal. -** Not applicable • No of industries generating hazardous waste **- 83** • Total HW generation TPA – **188.00** • Total HW treated TPA **– 188.00 (Disposal Through TSDF)** • Total Untreated HW TPA **– NIL** • No of industries members of CHWTSDF **- 83** • No of Industries required to be member of CHWTSDF but are not **- NIL** • No of CHWTSDF in district **- NIL** • Location of illegal HW disposal sites **- NIL** Number of sources at an illegal disposal site **- No site found till date.**	
8.	**MSW/ legacy waste disposal**	**a) MSW Generation** Muzaffarnagar NPP **-170 TPD** Budhana NP **- 8.97 TPD** Meerapur NP **-8 TPD** Purkazi NP **- 8 TPD** **b) Processing Capacity NPP Mzn** Muzaffarnagar NPP **- 120 TPD** (MSW plant is present at Kidwai nagar) Budhana NP **- 4 TPD** Meerapur NP **- 5 TPD**	The data for MSW is only for NPP Muzaffarnagar. Other ULBs have not provided the information yet

		Purkazi NP **- 6 TPD** **c) Gap** Muzaffarnagar NPP **- 50 TPD** Budhana NP **- 4.97 TPD** Meerapur NP **- 3 TPD** Purkazi NP **- 2 TPD** **d) Proposed/Under Construction MSW facility –** 1 MRF center with capacity of 5 TPD is under construction at Ekta Vihar Roorkee road, Muzaffarnagar, Budhana 10 TPD facility proposed, 10 TPD facility proposed in Purkazi. **e) Other best practices adopted: -** Cowdung to wood making in Budhana NP **f) Monitoring and Action Taken against defaulter- Yes** Regular surprise inspection for the banned single use plastics is being taken west in every NPP and NP and fines are being collected from the defaulters. **32 notices delivered to defaulters in Nagar Nikay Muzaffarnagar against solid waste management rules** **g) Ground Water monitoring around the facility- NA**	
		a) **Legacy Waste** – **2.24 MT** (NPP Mzn) Budhana NP **- 700 tonnes** Meerapur NP **- 1100 tonnes** Purkazi NP **-900 tonnes** (As on 09-11-2023)	

		b) Processing Capacity- **2.24 MT (Agra Firm ET-DCC(JV) is working at NPP Muzaffarnagar to remove the legacy waste).** c) Gap Muzaffanragar NPP- **0** Budhana NP **- 4.97 TPD** Meerapur NP - **5 TPD** Purkazi NP **- 900 tonnes** d) Proposed/Under Construction processing facility- **NA 5 TPD in purkazi, 10 TPD proposed in NP Budhana** **e) Status of leachate and its Management- NA** **f) Monitoring and Action Taken west against defaulter-** Yes **g) Ground Water monitoring around the facility**- -- **<u>Data indicatives</u>** • Status of solid waste management – **solid waste is collected from all the wards and is processed at processing center at Kidwainagar.** • Status of green infrastructure / percentage of urban sealing **--NA** • Number of drains with bar screen- **03** • Municipal Solid and biomedical waste generation trends and typology of waste—**Biomedical waste management, collection is done by collection vehicles of Health department.** • Disposal practices (% of unregulated disperse, informal sump sites, official collection sports, good and bad practices) **--NA** • Treatment facilities, their capacities and functioning conditions**--NA** • Legacy waste sites (number and size) – **1 site 35612.34 m^2 (8.8 acre), 1 site each 1 hectare in NP Budhana and NP Purkazi; 1 site 1.07 hectare in NP Meerapur.** • Segregation at source / waste collection & transportation / processing capacity/ disposal and recycling facilities **Door to door collection is done by collection vehicles and processed at Kidwai Nagar processing plant.**	

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Status of Garbage Vulnerable Points (GVPs)/Locations where -Nill
riverbeds are used as dumping sites- NO
Number of solid waste generation points (households, blocks, or wards) that separate their waste; number of financial incentives implemented; number of waste collectors that only collect separated waste – 55 wards dry and wet waste is collected and processed at Kidwai Nagar Plant, 17 wards in NP Budhana,16 wards in NP Meerapur, 15 wards in NP Purkazi
Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published-- NA
Number of households/ blocks/wards that participate in the doorto-door segregated waste collection program – 55 wards (NPP MZN)
Area that have implemented sweeping program – In roads and streets of all 55 wards every day in 2 shifts
Number of waste deposit points established - 01
Number of large markets with new bio-waste collection and processing facilities- --
Number trucks used- 09(NP Mzn), 2 twin bin tata ace, 2 teeper dumper 4 tractor trolley, 1 JCB(NP Purkazi); 5 twin Bin e rikshaw, 2 teeper dumper, 3 tractor trolley, 1 JCB, 1 Loader(NP Budhana), 16 twin bin E-rikshaw, 1 teeper Dumper, 2 twin bin tata ace, 2 tractor trolleyl, 1 JCBs. Information not available for other ULBs.
Number of decentralized waste processing and recycling centers established – 01 (NPP Mzn)
Number of landfills established - --
Number of (bio)mining sites established - --
Number of river-bank cleanups implemented- 01 (Kali Nadi)
Number of cleaning events- 2 cleaning events per day (NPP Mzn), 1 per day in other ULBs
Number plastic traps implemented -Nill
Number legacy waste dumping sites capped – 1 (at Kidwainagar, NPP Mzn),

</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Ecological flow</td>
<td>a) Notification of Ecological flow- Notification issued by Government of India dated 09-Oct-2018 for ecological flow in Ganga River maintain as below
<table>
<tr><th>Si No</th><th>Location of Barrage</th><th>Minimum flow releasing downstream near the barrage (in Cumec) (October to May)</th><th>Minimum flow releasing downstream near the barrage (in Cumec) (June to Sept.)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Bheem Gauda (Haridwar)</td><td>36</td><td>57</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Bijnor</td><td>24</td><td>48</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>For Hindon and Kali west, not done till date</td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b) Steps taken west for maintaining Ecological flow/ status of compliance of the E- flow notifications-- Compliance of E-flow notification by Northern Division Ganga Canal (NDGC) Roorkee at Bheem Goda Barrage Haridwar U.K. in daily Gauge register-36 Cumec Water release from Bheem Goda Barrage Haridwar U.K.

24 Cumec Water release from Madhya Ganga Barrage Bijnor UP

Identifying critical components of the flow regime that govern the environmental conditions (e.g. dry and wet season base flows, and different-sized high flows and floods)
<table>
<tr><th>Si No</th><th>Flood Level</th><th>Discharge in Cusec</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Low Flood</td><td>50,000 to 1,00,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Medium Flood</td><td>1,00,000 to 2,50,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>High Flood</td><td>2,50,000 and Above</td></tr>
</table>
• Water levels of the river during the year (especially dry season)

24 Cumec Water release from Madhya Ganga
Barrage Bijnor UP
River Ganga water level at Bijnor 217.300 m.

Hindon river 30 – 50 cm, Kali west –40 cm approx. (EE Drainage Shamli)

• Frequency of joint E-Flows monitoring - NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Flood plain zoning/ demarcation and encroachment removal</td>
<td>• Notification of Flood Plain Zone- Ho’nble NGT Dated 13 July 2017
• Status of Demarcation of Flood Plain Zone- Completed in right bank of Ganga river i.e. 542 Nos. of Pillars on Distt. Muzaffarnagar
• Steps for removal of encroachment- No, encroachment (Irrigation department)
• Number of Wetlands
• Number of wetlands demarcated and delineated– 14 (information sent in compliance to NGT OA Number 2/2015 Anand Arya v/s UOI and others dated 5.02.16) (according to district level committee) wetland conservation and management rules 2010 Rule 3(2)</td>
<td>Flood Plain Demarcation has been done in River Ganga, Under progress for Hindon and not done for Kali West</td>
</tr>
</table>

S.no	Name of Wetland	Area(hectares)	Coordinates	Remarks
1.	Alampur	185.00	Natural Lake present in the choel area of Madhya Ganga Nahar N-29-17-17.91 E-78-0-18.44	Partial area (stream 4) comes under protected Gram samaj. Remaining comes under Hastinapur wildlife sanctuary. This wetland has species of birds and
2.	Haiderpur	1221.00	Fully Submerged Wetland N-29-23-29.667 E-78-1-1.910	The land reserved under VAT Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary is a mixed land of village society and irrigation department and forest department. Aquatic creatures like crocodiles, turtles etc. and aquatic plants are found in abundance in the area. Deer, python, sambar and other wild animals are found in the surrounding area. Many species of birds are also found here. The condition of wetland is compatible with ecological health
3.	Boodhi Ganga Jheel	389.00	Fully Submerged Wetland N-29-17-24.130 E-78-1-11.048	Same as above
4.	Jaitpur gorsiwala- i	50.00	Fully Submerged Wetland N-29-22-21.946 E-78-1-37-890	Same as above

Wetland health assessment of Haiderpur wetland health card issued on 19 April 2023

Haiderpur Wetlands is being developed as an eco-tourism site.

Admnistrative approval and Expenditure

			5.	Jaitpur gorsiwala- iii	74.00	Fully Submerged Wetland N-29-22-15.341 E-78-1-5.440	Same as above		sanctioned(2023-26) for **Kalewala Jheel Muzaffarnagar** Under project "consrving and sustainably managing three priority wetlands in kalewala Jheel, Muzafffarnar" of Namami Gange Mission II at a cost of Rs 232.77 lacks
			6	Jalalpur Behda	144.00	Partially Submerged Wetland N-29-25-56.434 E-78-1-39.756	Same as above		
			7	Majlispur	26.00	Fully Submerged Wetland N-29-23-26.63 E-78-2-12.70	Same as above		
			8	Kalyanpur (Gair Ahatmal)	1033.00	Fully Submerged Wetland in form of lake N-29-27-53.878 E-78-59-48.732	Same as above		
			9	Jogiwali Jheel(Alamawala)	57.00	Fully Submerged Wetland in form of lake (natural lake) N-29-34-29.957 E-77-57-44.177	Village-Almawala is the land of Gram Samaj and private farmers. Aquatic creatures like crocodiles, turtles etc. and aquatic plants are found in abundance in the area. Wild animals like python, sambhar etc. are found in the surrounding area. Many species of birds are also found here. Wetlands are compatible with ecological health.		
			10	Kalawala Ghat (tuglakpur)	1179.00	Fully Submerged Wetland N-29-24-39.118 E-77-55-55.567	The village is the land of Gram Samaj and private farmers of Tughlakpur. Aquatic creatures like crocodiles, turtles etc. and		

							aquatic plants are found in abundance in the area. Wild animals like python, sambhar etc. are found in the surrounding area along with many species of birds. Wetlands are compatible with ecological health.		Haiderpur Wetlands is being developed as an eco-tourism site.
			11	Chor Ghat(Jhabarpur)	435.54	Fully Submerged Wetland in form of lake N-29-37-12.528 E-77-54-56.656	Village Jhabarpur is the land of Gram Samaj and private farmers. Aquatic creatures like crocodiles, turtles etc. and aquatic plants are found in abundance in the area. Wild animals like python, sambhar etc. are found in the surrounding area. Many species of birds are also found here. Wetlands are compatible with ecological health.		
			12	Badhiwala Jheel (Khedki)	212.00	Fully Submerged Wetland in form of lake N-29-38-33.536 E-77-56-24.634	Village Khedki is the land of Gram Samaj and private farmers. Aquatic creatures like crocodiles, turtles etc. and aquatic plants are found in abundance in the area. Wild animals like python, sambhar etc. are found in the surrounding area. Many species of birds are also found here. Wetlands are compatible with ecological health.		
			13	Badhiwala Jheel (Suheli)	238.00	Fully Submerged Wetland in form of lake	Village Suheli is the land of Gram Samaj and private farmers. Aquatic creatures like crocodiles,		

						N-29-36-06.430 E-77-56-14.163	turtles etc. and aquatic plants are found in abundance in the area. Wild animals like python, sambhar etc. are found in the surrounding area. Many species of birds are also found here. It is compatible with the ecological health of wetlands.	
			14	Baikanthpur	94.00	Fully Submerged Wetland in form of lake N-29-39-08.342 E-77-55-40.043	Village Baikanthpur is the land of village community and private farmers. Aquatic creatures like crocodiles, turtles etc. and aquatic plants are found in abundance in the area. Wild animals like python, sambhar etc. are found in the surrounding area. Many species of birds are also found here. The ecological health of wetland is compatible with it.	

- Number of people capacitated wetland health assessment conducted for number of wetlands- **1 (For Haiderpur Wetland)**
- Details of development of Bio- diversity Parks/plantation done. –

There are no Bio-diversity parks located in the district, Plantation is being done every year to increase the forest cover.

Data Indicative points

- Encroachment sites in urban areas (no. and length)- **NA**
- Total area of floodplain and riverine zones being encroached upon- No
- Owners of encroached land - **NA**
- Crops grown in river beds and river banks- **Pledge, sugar cane, paddy Agriculture practices in Distt. Muzaffarnagar**

		• Agriculture practices- **In Muzaffarnagar District generally farming practices like bee keeping, poultry, fisheries, animal rearing, dairying, social forestry and agriculture are practiced at a large scale. In agriculture crops are grown as a mono cropping, mixed/intercropping, agri-horticultural systems mainly followed in the district.** • Extent of Pallage farming and agro-chemicals used- **Yes** • % of critical infrastructure protected from flooding- **No critical infrastructure protected from flooding in Distt. Muzaffarnagar** • % of unauthorized encroachments removed - -- • Number of infrastructure elements whose resilience to flooding has increased -- • Area of new floodplain created – **Not Any** • m^3 of direct run-off reduced and recharged into the groundwater by (small) catchments restored - - • Number of check dams established and trees along the river planted – **No check dams established. 39600 trees along the (Hindon and Kali) river are planted in (2020-21) in Distt. Muzaffarnagar** • Number of embankments build and heighten - **02 Nos** **a)Ramraj Tatbandh** **b)Shukrtal Tatbandh** • Length of the river for which floodplain boundaries are established • Length of the river for which floodplain boundaries are protected -**38.500km Length of Ganga river on right Bank flood plain boundaries are established in Distt. Muzaffarnagar** • Length of the river for which illegal activities have been removed from the floodplain - -**38.500km Length** of Ganga river on right Bank flood plain boundaries are protected in Distt. Muzaffarnagar • Number of awareness and education events conducted, messages, news and articles published --- • Number of households and settlements relocated from floodplains ---- • km of waterfronts regenerated ---- • km of riverbanks free of solid waste dumping----- • Length of river with organic farming in the floodplain • Length of river with floodplain regenerated • Length of river with floodplains adequately monitored • Number of enforcement measures implemented	
11.	**Tributaries identified as drains (character of**	a) **No. of drains which were initially identified as Tributary of main river in the irrigation records -** One	There is no drain identified as the

	river changed permanently)	**b) If the drains were identified initially as tributary then steps taken west for revival of its identity.-** No • Have any drains renamed as river, describe - **No** • Are there any tributaries named as drain- **Yes - Solani River (length 40.00 Km., H.F.L. 228.975 m.)**	tributary of the main river.
12.	**Mining** **Mining Department**	**Steps taken west for Unregulated and illegal sand mining in various stretches of rivers and action taken west-** Part of a district comes under Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary and there are minimum possibility of sand mining in other parts of the river. Currently, there is not a single mining lease granted in the district. There is a district survey report being prepared and it is updated in a stated amount of time. In the basin of river replenishment study of minerals, sand, gravel, and boulders is being done according to the guidelines To curb illegal mining(logistics and storage) in the district, Geology and Mining Department of Uttar Pradesh by G.O. 616/86-2018-371/2005 dated 20.03.2018 had ordered to constitute a district-level task force for monitoring of Illegal mining, in compliance of the G.O. a district level task force has been constituted by Mining Office Muzaffarnagar Assessment of sand-mining sites in the district -- District survey report is prepared and it is also updated at regular intervals. At present **neither any mining lease is operational in the district nor any area is in the district survey report.** • Commercial mining hotspots to be identified along with the info about quantum of sand mining –It is important to observe the impact of sand mining on the communities and do analyse whether child labour exists. -- **No data available related to this** • Status of channels (degradation and erosion) **No data available** • Status and usage of groundwater resources below (level etc.) **No data available** • Length of river with continuous monitoring of mining activities-- **No data available** • Number of illegal sand mining activities detected -- **Till date, action has been taken on 27 cases of illegal transportation of Ordinary Sand (category-I) through Mcheck App.** • Number of administrative and legal measures established and implemented -- **No data available** • Number of joint surveys conducted and reports submitted to district authorities --	The District Level task force is responsible for monitoring of illegal mining activities in the district which is taking necessary steps to curb the illegal mining. Surprise inspection from time to time is being done to keep them in check.

		In January 2023, to add new areas in DSR, possible new areas of minerals were identified by the Directorate of Geology and Mining, Lucknow on the basis of satellite imagery, which were found to be covered with Hastinapur wild life during physical verification. • Number of sites recovered from mining activities and freed up - **No data available**	
13.	**Oduor/ smell nuisance from all** **drains and some rivers as well** **ULBs/NPP/NP**	**Identification of stretches of drains and rivers where Oduor/ smell nuisance is detected and steps taken west for control of the same.** There are no such stretches of river or drains in Muzaffarnagar emitting foul smell. Data Needs NPP Muzzafarnagar (Indicative) • Number of drains/rivers – 86 drains and 1 River(River Kali); 3 in NP Budhana; 4 in NP Meerapur • Geographical coordinates- **– NA** • Stretches with odour nuisance **-– NA** • Problematic locations mapped - **– NA** • Measures initiated/planned (pH maintenance to control formation of mercaptans) - **– NA** • Cleaning frequency of drains – **One time quarterly** • River Surface cleaning **– NA** • Ghat Cleaning Activities- **1 time/week at four Ghats of River Kali; No river area in ULB Budhana boundary;** Data Needs(Indicative) NP Budhana • Number of drains/rivers - **03** • Geographical coordinates - -- • Stretches with odour nuisance - **0** • Problematic locations mapped - **0** • Measures initiated/planned (pH maintenance to control formation of mercaptans) • Cleaning frequency of drains – Daily (As per ULB Roaster) • River Surface cleaning – No River Area in ULB Boundary. • Ghat Cleaning Activities - NA	ULBs are Using Phytoremediation to tackle odour/smell in drains and rivers(Which river)
14.	**Tourism** **(Tourism Department)**	a) **Identification of stretches of river where tourism is promoted-** **Shukratal**:- River Ganga flows through Shukratal in, 29 Km from district headquarters, Shukratal has religious significance and it is an important piligrimage site with convergence of Piligrims, visiting to take holy dip in the river Ganga. Here confluence of Solani and Ganga is situated. Tourism department	Various NGOs are working in shukratal whose problems are directly addressed

		installed interlocking tiles, pathways, highmask light etc at places like Bhagwat Adhyayan Kendra, Toilet, steel railings etc are also installed at shukrateerth ganga ghaat. b) **Steps taken west for control of pollution and sustainable development of these places of tourism importance-** Tourism department has built toilets, parking spaces dustbins, signages etc to facilitate tourists and keep the environment healthy and clean. • All measures adopted for Eco Tourism – **Haiderpur wetland is being developed as ecotourism site at the cost of 1.65 Crore.** • Ban of FOL based motor boats—**Tourism department does not run any motor boat service here.** • Establishment of camera on Ghats/Jetties/ Boat Clubs for enforcement – **No boat club has been established by Tourism Department.** • River bank Clean Up Campaigns- **Tourism department has not taken up such campaign.** • Ghat Clean Up activities **– do** Ban of Single use Plastics and other non-bio degradable items – **do**	in monthly DGC meetings. WII project team will soon establishing the office for implementing the arth ganga objectives(including sensitization and training of locals in the areas adjacent to Ganga.
15.	**Afforestation/ Plantation/** **restoration of floodplains**	**Steps taken west for Afforestation/ Plantation/ restoration of floodplains along 10 Km of main river stretches-** Total m^2 area Afforested (Within 10 km of river) - **360,000** m^2 1) Kali River **– 160,000** m^2 2) Hindon River- **200,000** m^2 Total No of Saplings Planted- 39,600 **1) Kali River – 22,000** **2) Hindon River- 17,600** Name of Species Planted – **Sheesham(*Dalbergia sisoo*), Jamun(*Synzygium cumini*), Eucalyptus(*Eucalyptus globulus*), Arjun(*Terminalia arjuna*), Kanji(*Pongamia pinnata*)** Number of Ganga Nurseries- **nill**	A total of 360,000 square meters of land has been planted since year 2020-2021 within 10 Kms of Hindon and Kali river to restore the floodplains and to increase green cover along with stabilizing the soil, increase water holding capacity of the soil and

			decrease soil erosion.
16.	**Best practices adopted for sewage treatment, industrial effluent treatment, waste management or eco-friendly novel ideas.**	a. Ganga Swachatta Pakhwada is being organized every year on March 16th to 31st to promote awareness about the need to keep the river clean and not throw plastic and solid waste in the drains/river/water bodies. b. District Ganga Committee is constituted in the district to better moderate the activities and issue direction to the masses and the stakeholders involved in the restoration of the river. c. Ganga aartis and mahaartis are being conducted regularly at Shukrateerth Ganga Ghat, Shukrataal. d. Organic Farming is being promoted among the farmers by the agriculture departments.	

Concluding Remark

As we navigate through the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead, I invite all the stake holders to actively participate in the preservation and rejuvenation of Ma Ganga and its tributaries. The District Ganga Committee, Muzaffarnagar will continue to spearhead these endevours, Together we will strive to protect our invaluable water resourses of holy Ganga.

Divisional forest officer
Social Forestery division,
Muzaffarnagar

Magisterate/Chairman
District Ganga committee
Muzaffarnagar

Chief Development Officer/Nodal
District Ganga Committee
Muzaffarnagar

Regional Officer Pollution Control Board

Assistant District Magistrate

Deputy Director Tourism

Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	Meerut/Saharanpur Division

Executive Engineer	District Agriculture Officer	District Mining Officer	Executive Engineer
Muzaffarnagar Khand Ganga Nahar	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	Jal Nigam Muzaffarnagar

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6. https://pngrb.gov.in/pdf/cgd/bid5/Muzaffarnagar_District.pdf

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Annextures

I. Sewage

Drain (city/town/	Total flow of drain per day	PH	BOD	COD	TSS	TDS	Heavy metals (Fe, Cr, PB, Ar, Mn, Cu, Zn, Hg, Fluoride etc)	Nitrates	DO	TC	FC	Outlet flow	Cl	Colour/ odour	Discharged Into
6	32.5 MLD	inlet-7.57 outlet-7.9	inlet-140 MG/L outlet-25.5 MG/l	inlet-304 MG/L outlet-93 MG/l	inlet-408 MG/L outlet-42.6 MG/l	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	32.5 MLD	-	Light Green	32.5 MLD

STP (SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT)

Existing STP (location & capacity)	Capacity (operational)	Inlet/ Outlet water quality & quantity	Number of tapped drains (quantity of discharge)	Final discharge point	Total Sewage generated	Total sewage treated by STPs	Gap	Proposal for minimising the gap
87 MLD	32.5 MLD	Best / 32.5 MLD	6	4	32.5 MLD	32.5 MLD	54.5 MLD	STP Under Contractions

a. Sewage Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Sewage Generation (MLD)	Treatment of Sewage (MLD)	Final Disposal of sewage (MLD)	Remark
Muzaffarnagar	Nagar Palika Parishad Muzaffarnagr	520206	32.5	32.5	32.5	-

HOTELS/ ASHRAMS

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

II. Municipal Solid Waste disposal:

City/ town per day generation	EC/CTE/CTO	Collection-segregation system	Treatment facility/ total capacity	GAP	Current status of dumping/ location/ quantity	Legacy waste	Legacy waste treated	Utilization of waste (MSW/ legacy)
185 MT		Door to Door	120	65	1	2.24 Lakh MT	2.24 Lakh MT	-

a. MSW Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Source Segregation (No of Wards)	Total Generation of MSW	Treatment of MSW	Final Disposal of MSW	Remark
Muzaffarnagar	Nagar Palika Parishad Muzaffarnagr	520206	50	185	120	120	-

b. Legacy Waste Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Treatment of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Final Disposal of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Remark
Muzaffarnagar	Nagar Palika Parishad Muzaffarnagr	520206	-	2.24 Lakh MT	2.24 Lakh MT	

III. Construction and Demolition waste:

C&D waste (quantity)	Treatment plant capacity	Treatment plant utilisation	Current dumping site/ status
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

a. Construction & Demolition Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Construction & Demolition	Treatment of Construction & Demolition	Final Disposal of Construction & Demolition	Remark
Muzaffarnagar	Nagar Palika Parishad Muzaffarnagr	520206	18 TPD	-	-	There is no construction and demolition plant in Municipal Council Muzaffarnagar.

IV. Industrial Effluent discharge

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

HAZARDOUS WASTE

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

a.

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

b.

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

V. Regulation of Flood Plain Zone:

Area- cities/ towns Notification of flood plain zone	Demarcation		Variable flow (per day)	Encroachment /Encroachment removal status	Timeline for completion	Biarage/ Cross-regulator
	No development zone pillars	Regulatory zone pillars				
Muzaffarnagar/ Ho'nble NGT Dt. 24-11-2023	236	305	-	No Encroachment	-	-

AFFORESTATION/ PLANTATION

Area- cities/ towns	Total plantation	Proposed project	Time line
-	-	-	-

VI. Bio medical Waste:

Area- city/ town	Total no. of HCF	Dumping site	EC/ CTE/ CTO	Total waste generated	Waste segregated	TOTAL treated waste	CBWTF/ capacity	Chemical analysis of waste	Illegal dumping sites and remediation paln	Proposed/ under construction projects
Muzaffarnagar	339	Meerut	CTE and CTO	7003.25	7003.25	7003.25	Incinerator 300 Kg/hr Autoclave 300 Kg/hr	No	No	No

a.

Status of CBWTF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of CBWTF
Installed	Valid CTO	Incinerator 300 Kg/hr Shredder 300 Kg/hr Autoclave 300 Kg /hr

b.

No. of health care facility	No. of beds	Total BMW Generation	Treatment capacity	Gap if any
339	2369	7003.25	19800 Kg/day	No

VII. Mining:

a.

Sand mining	FIR/ case registered/ year	Vehicles/ mineral seized	Action taken status	Cases pending in Court	Enforcement of EMGSM 2020 and Sustainable sand mining management guidelines 2016
District Survey report is prepared and it is also updated regular intervals. At present neither any mining lease is operational in the district nor any area is in the district survey report.	In the financial year 2023-24, till now no FIR has been reported related to this matter(Area of sand mining lease)	From 01/01/2021 to till date , action has been taken on 29 case of illegal transportation of ordinary sand (category-1) through Mcheck App	Penalties was imposed as per rules.	No data available related to this matter	-

b.

Area of RBM MIning	**Overloading Illegal Transport**	**Action Taken**	**Penalty Imposed/Recovered**
District Survey report is prepared and it is also updated at regular intervals . At present neither any mining lease is operational in the district nor any area is in the district survey report.	From 01/01/2021 to till date , action has been taken on 08 case of illegal transportation of RBM(sand received from RBM) through Mcheck App	Penalties was imposed as per rules.	Penalties was imposed as per rules.

M.C. MEHTA Vs UNION OF INDIA (OA o. 200 of 2014)
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF THE DISTRICT

1.	Name of District : **MUZAFFARNAGAR**
2.	Length of the river with tributaries : **As per UPPCB Records, River Hindon 50 Km., Kali West 64 Km. and Kali East 28 Km.**
3.	**Best practices in your district (UPPCB)**

District Muzaffarnagar has majorily Pulp & Paper Industries, Sugar and Distillery units as major water polluting industries. Treated effluent from major water intensive industries are discharged directly/indirectly in River Hindon/River Kali West which flows through district Muzaffarnagar.

Breakup of water polluting industries w.r.t. the receiving river is as below :

River	Total length in District (KM)	Linked Water intensive Industries
HINDON	50	2 (Sugar)
KALI (WEST)	64	53 (Sugar-02, Distillery-04, Pulp and Paper-36, Slaughter-01, Dyeing-05, Pharmaceutical-03, Food Processing-01, Tannery-01)
KALI (EAST)	28	1 (Sugar)

Best practices adopted for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution

1. For 24x7 surveillance of continuous operation of Effluent Treatment Plants in major water polluting industries, UPPCB and District Magistrate Muzaffarnagar directed industries to install CCTV cameras covering major units of ETPs which have been complied with and at present, major industries have install CCTV Cameras alongwith the link at the Central Control Room of District Administration Office for 24x7 surveillance.
2. All Pulp & Paper industries are achieving charter guidelines for maximum recycling of treated effluent in the process itself. 09 Pulp & Paper industries have also achieved ZLD. Individual paper industries have succeeded in recyclying more than 50% of effluent discharge in the process itself.
3. At present all distillery units in Muzaffarnagar are operating slop boilers for disposal of spent wash. No distillery unit is presently operating Bio Composting for disposal of spent wash. 01 distillery unit M/s Sir Shadilal

	Distillery & Chemical Works was the only unit operating Bio Composting which was also permanently closed by the Board in the year 2020-21. 4. All sugar industries have achieved 100% utilization of treated water in Recycling in process/For used in Irrigation on agriculture land. 5. Dhandhera/Begrajpur Drain is the major drain which carries treated industrial effluent due to which, the drain is timely deep silted/cleaned on regular intervals by the concerned industries in compliance to the directions issued by UPPCB and District Administration. <u>Action Taken against the Violating Industries in the Catchment of River Hindon & Its Tributories</u> ***Closure Order*** : 1. M/s Tehri Pulp & Papers, Bhopa Road, Muzaffarnagar (Revoked) 2. M/s Magma Industries, Begrajpur, Muzaffarnagar (Revoked) 3. M/s Genus Paper, Jansath Road, Muzaffarnagar (Revoked) 4. M/s S.K. Paper, Jolly Road, Muzaffarnagar (Revoked) 5. M/s AWF Collection, Vill. Shernagar, Jansath Road, Muzaffarnagar (Effective) 6. M/s S.K. Collection, Vill. Shernagar, Meerut Bypass Road, Muzaffarnagar (Effective) 7. M/s Chaudhary Collection, Vill. Shernagar, Meerut Bypass Road, Muzaffarnagar (Effective) 8. M/s Shri Veer Balaji Paper Mills Ltd., Vill. Tigri, Muzaffarnagar (Revoked) ***Show Cause Notice :*** 1. M/s Sir Shadilal Distillery & Chemical Works, Mansurpur, Muzaffarnagar (Effective) 2. M/s H.J. Tannery, Jansath Road, Muzaffarnagar (Effective) 3. M/s Shakumbhri Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd., Bhopa Road, Muzaffarnagar (Effective) 4. M/s Bajaj Hindusthan Ltd., Bhaisana, Budhana, Muzaffarnagar (Revoked) ***Environmental Compensation imposed : 72.60 Lac***
4.	**Projects/Benefits in last 3 years (Namami/Amrit 2.0) – Namami Gange Unit, Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam (Rural)** Under the Namami Gange programme, 02 schemes were approved as follows to prevent domestic effluent from flowing directly into the river.

	A. Interception & Diversion with STP at Muzaffarnagar Under the said scheme, 02 nos. of sewage treatment plants are to be constructed and the untreated sewage is to be flowed into the river by stopping the drains which are directly flowing into the river, and after treating them in the sewage treatment plant. (a) The construction work of 22.0 MLD capacity sewage treatment plant under construction in Sahavali has been completed and the trial and run work is in progress. By operating the said sewage treatment plant at its full capacity, all the sewage emitted in the area of Sahavali drain is to be discharged into the river after treatment. (b) The work of a 32.5 MLD capacity sewage treatment plant under construction in Kidwai Nagar is in progress, in which the work of interception and diversion of 04 drains is in progress. By January-2024, it is proposed to complete the work of 02 drains and make them operational. The work of remaining 02 drains is proposed to be completed by April 2024. The above proposed works are aimed at preventing the untreated sewage flowing through drains in Muzaffarnagar city from directly entering the river and improving the river quality. B. Interception & Diversion of drain and STP Work at Budhana. Under the said scheme, the work of interception and diversion of 03 drains that were flowing directly into Hindon river with untreated sewage in Budhana city, has been completed and treated sewage is being discharged into the river after treatment . Under which the construction work of sewage treatment plant has been completed by tapping all the 03 drains. And the trial and run work is going on while commissioning the sewage treatment plant in the month of June-23. And the plant is receiving treated effluent parameters as per the terms of the contract.

5.	**Sewage control (how much progress has been there) -UPPCB** In district Muzaffarnagar, the generation/treatment and present gaps in sewage treatment is as per the table below : • Total discharge of sewage : 79.0 MLD • Total drains carrying domestic sewage : 11 • Total no. of STPs Operational : 01 (32.5 MLD Kidwai Nagar, Muzaffarnagar) • Total no. of STPs under construction : 03 (32.5 MLD at Kidwai Nagar, 22 MLD at Sahawali, 10 MLD at Budhana) All STPs are almost complete and taken under trial run. • Quantity of Sewage being treated presently : 32.5 MLD • Sewage treatment gap : 46.5 MLD (There will be no gap in treatment of sewage when all the above 03 STPs are operational and on its full treatment capacity.
5.	**Sewage control (how much progress has been there) - Namami Gange Unit, Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam (Rural)** In Muzaffarnagar city, domestic treated sewage is flowing directly into Kali through 08 drains, to prevent this, 03 drains are being tapped beforehand and are being discharged into the river after treatment in the sewage treatment plant. The construction work of the scheme for tapping the remaining 5 drains is in progress, in which the trial and run work of 22.00 MLD sewage treatment plant by tapping the Sahawali drain is in progress. In Budhana city of Muzaffarnagar district, untreated domestic sewage was polluting the Hindon River through 03 nos. of drains, for which the work of Interception & Diversion of 03 nos. of drains has been completed and releasing the treated sewage into the river .
6.	**Contribution in Amrit 2.0 and Namami Gange - Namami Gange Unit, Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam (Rural)** Under the Namami Gange program, the work of Interception & Diversion of Sahawali drain and by completing the construction work of 22.00 MLD sewage treatment plant trial and run is in progress and and the work of 32.5 MLD sewage treatment under construction in Kidwai nagar is in progress, under which The work of Interception & Diversion of 04 nos. of drains is proposed. The Interception & Diversion work of 3 drains flowing in Budhana Nagar is being completed and the construction work of 10 MLD capacity sewage treatment plant is being completed and working.

7. **Household connection network - Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam**

Total household connection in sewage network in muzaffarnagar - 4780+2920=7700 Nos

Tapped drain -3 Nos Partially

for rest tapping Namami Gange Team is working

Drain details of Muzaffarnagar

Sno.	Name of Drain	No.	Work Scope	Remark
1	Ramlila tilla	No. 01	M/S V.A. Tech (WABAG)	Partially Tapped in YAP
2	Laddhawala	No. 2A	M/S V.A. Tech (WABAG)	Partially Tapped in YAP
3	Gaushala	No 2B	M/S V.A. Tech (WABAG)	Partially Tapped in YAP
4	Khadarwala	No.03	NMCG	Partially Tapped in YAP- 22 MLD Sahawali
5	Krishnapuri Khalapar	No-04	NMCG	
6	Nai basti Khalapar	No-05	NMCG	
7	Sujdu	No-06	NMCG	
8	Sahawali	No-07	NMCG	
9	Sandhawali	No-08	UPPCB	Not in this project
10	Begrajpur	No-09	UPPCB	

8. **Future proposal (in next 2 year)** -

Financial year 2024-25 given the target of plantation is 3,30,700. **(Van Vibhag)**

9. **Control of Industrial effluent : As per Point No. 3.**

29449

Old

NAMAMI GANGE

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Water Resources,
River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation

Report in Compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dt. 11th September 2023 in O.A. 200/2014 MC Mehta Vs UOI and ors.

नमामि गंगे

Report Submitted By:-

DISTRICT GANGA COMMITTEE
DISTRICT – MEERUT (UP)

29450

Report in Compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dt. 24th November 2023 in O.A. 200/2014 MC Mehta Vs UOI and ors.

I. Sewage

Date:09.10.2023

Drain (city/town/	Total drain capacity	Generation/day	PH	BOD (mg/l)	COD (mg/l)	TSS(mg/l)	TDS(mg/l)	Heavy metals (Fe, Cr, PB, Ar, Mn, Cu, Zn, Hg, Fluoride etc)	Nitrates	DO (mg/l)	TC(MPN/100ml)	FC(MPN/100ml)	Outlet flow in MLD	Cl (mg/l)	Colour/odour	Discharged Into
Abu Nala-1 Meerut			7.57	48.0	260.0	252.0	849.0	**	**	0	150000	120000	39.22	**	45 Hz/ Foul	Kali River
Abu Nala-2 Meerut			7.49	42.0	252.0	246	856.0			0	140000	100000	145.73		45 Hz/ Foul	Kali River
Odeon Drain Meerut			7.68	54.0	284.0	264.0	960.0			0	200000	150000	161.73		50 Hz/Foul	Kali River
ChhuiyaNala Meerut			7.35	30.0	220.0	194.0	834.0			0	940000	63000	2.5		35 Hz/ No Sp.	Kali River
Sardhana Drain, Kalina Meerut			7.66	284.0	412.0	378.0	1023.0			0	2000000	160000	10.0		55 Hz/ Foul	Hindon River
Chetawala Drain (date22.11.2023)			7.3	10	39	65	872			0	-	-	21.6		BDL<5	River Ganga
KinauniDrain,Meerut	Dry															

Note-** Sample has been collected for analysis and reports will be submitted later on

STP

Existing STP (location & capacity)	Capacity (operational)	Inlet/ Outlet water quality & quantity	Number of tapped drains (quantity of discharge)	GAP (in treatment)	Final discharge point	Proposed/ under construction STP With completion date
Shatabadi Nagar	15 MLD	4.8	0	-	Kadrabad Drain by Khadauli Drain to Kali river	01 STP 220 MLD
Sports Goods Complex	7 MLD	4.5	0	-	Kadrabad Drain by Khadauli Drain to Kali river	
ShraddhapuriYojna Phase-1	6.0	4.3	0	-	Abunala-2 to Kali river	
ShraddhapuriYojna Phase-2	6.0	6.0	0	-	Abunala-2 to Kali river	
VedVyaspuriYojna	15.0	3.5	0	-	Kadrabad Drain by Khadauli Drain to Kali river	
Pallavpuram Phase-1	7.0	6.5	0	-	Abunala-1 to Kali river	
Pallavpuram Phase-2	11.0	5.9	0	-	Abunala-1 to Kali river	
Rakshapuram	6.0	4.3	0	-	Abunala-1 to Kali river	
Pandavnagar	3.0	2.3	0	-	Abunala-2 to Kali river	
Lohiyanagar	10.0	1.5	0	-	Odeon Drain to Kali river	
Ganga nagar	10.0	5.0	0	-	Abunala-1 to Kali river	
JagritiVihar Extension	72.0	72.0	01(35.0MLD)	-	Kali River to Kali river	
SainikVihar	6.0	4.5	0	-	Abu Nala-1 to Kali river	
ModipuramTiraha	5.0	5.0	0	-	Abu Nala-1 to Kali river	
Candtech Enclave. Mrt. Cantt	0.73	0.42	0	-	Abunala-2 to Kali river	
Eco Park. Opp. Rajesh Enclave. Mrt. Cantt	0.5	0.4	0	-	Abunala-2 to Kali river	
CSDinfront of yogendrayadav Enclave, MrtCantt	0.2	0.2	0	-	Abunala-2 to Kali river	
PRC Lines near gurudwara. MrtCantt	0.4	0.3	0	-	Abunala-2 to Kali river	

Total Sewage Generation in Meerut District- **323.57 MLD**

Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD) - **179.00 MLD**

Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)- **134.20 MLD**

Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)- **189.37 MLD**

Proposal to minimize the gap-One STP **220 MLD** capacity is proposed for treatment of sewage of abunala-2 and Odeon drain by tapping. Consent to Establish (CTE) has been issued for the same by UPPCB on 20.12.2023.

HOTELS/ ASHRAMS

Number of Hotels/ ashrams/ dharamshalas	Consent to establish/ operate	STP	Discharge point	Action taken
160 (Hotels Banquettes)	35	167(STP/ soak pit/septic tanks)	Discharging their effluent to common STPs of municipal authority	1-No Ashram, Dharamshalas and Hotels are established nearby the Ganga river in Meerut District. However Public notice in newspaper vide dated-14.06.2023 has been published for compliance of Water and Air Act to the hotels/ banquettes etc. situated in the city area. 2. All major red and orange category of hotels have obtained consent to operate (CTO) from UPPCB 3-Show Cause Notices for imposition of environmental compensation has been issued to defaulters and also public notice has been published in the newspaper.

II. Municipal Solid Waste disposal:

City/ town per day generation	EC/ CTE /CTO	Collection-segregation system	Treatment facility/ total capacity	GAP	Current status of dumping/ location/ quantity	Legacy waste	Legacy waste treated	Utilization of waste (MSW/ legacy)
Meerut-740-800MT/Day	No	Door to door collection in all 90 wards	150TPD bio-remediation	650TPD	1-Lohiya Nagar-300 TPD 2-Gawdi-150 TPD	1-10 Lac MT at Lohiya nagar 2-Magatpuram-1.70 Lac MT	3 Lac MT remediation work on progress at Lohiya nagar while Tender evaluative is in progress at Magatpuram	4 Lac Ton of processed legacy waste has been utilized in waste treatment energy plant namely BVG energy, Meerut

III. Construction and Demolition waste:

C&D waste (quantity)	Treatment plant capacity	Treatment plant utilisation	Current dumping site/ status
40TPD	Nil	Nil	Lohiya Nagar, Meerut

Note : Tender for 100TPD C&D waste plant is in progress and proposed at Gawdi, Meerut

IV. Industrial Effluent discharge

Total number of Industries	Daily effluent discharge	Treatment available (cetp/ petp/ etp operational capacity)	Effluent quality analysis (outlet of treatment plants)	GAP	Proposed/ under construction treatment project (with timeline)	Number of defaulting units- Action taken	Industrial solid waste generated/ day	Manner of disposal (Industrial solid waste)
51	24039 KLD	24039 KLD	Online Monitoring System (OCEMS) is installed in all Grossly Polluting Industries, which are connected to CPCB & UPPCB Servers	0	None	Recently Show Cause Notices were issued to 12 and Directions were issued to17 units .Closure order were issued to 02 units. At present show cause of 09 has been terminated in respect of their compliance with Environmental Acts.	72322.867MTA hazardous waste	Disposed through TSDF, waste oil recyclers and tyre recyclers.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Area-City/ town	Total no of Industries	Dumping Site	EC/ CTE/ CTO	Treatment facility/ capacity	Total waste generated	Total waste treated	Legacy waste	Characteristic Analysis of waste	Sludge &septage management
Meerut	89	None	89	0	72322.867 MTA	72322.867MTA	None	Not Analysed	Not required

V. Regulation of Flood Plain Zone:

Area- cities/ towns	Notification of flood plain zone	Demarcation	Encroachment & direct discharge	Encroachment removal status	Timeline for completion
Meerut	Ho'nble NGT Dated 13July2017	Demarcation of Flood Plain Zone- Completed in right bank of Ganga river i.e. **612 Nos. of Pillars** in Distt. Meerut	No. encroachment and direct Discharge through One Nos Natural Drain no polluted	--	--

AFFORESTATION/ PLANTATION

Area- cities/ towns	Total plantation	Proposed project	Time line
Whole District Meerut 2023	30 Lacks	29 Lakhs	July- August 2023
Whole District Meerut 2024	Tentative and it will be done by 20+ departments of Distt. Meerut	28 Lakhs	July- August 2024

VI. Bio medical Waste:

Area-city/ town	Total no. of HCF	Dumping site	EC/ CTE/ CTO	Total waste generated	Waste segregated	TOTAL treated waste	CBWTF / capacity	Chemical analysis of waste	Illegal dumping sites and remediation plan	Proposed/ under construction projects
Meerut	1252	None	1252	1587.5 KG/Day	1587.5 KG/Day	1587.5 KG/Day	43500 kg/Day	Not analysed	No illegal dumping is noticed	1.One CBWTF i.e. M/S-Synergy waste management is operational in district Meerut 2.Two more CBWTF operational in Hapur district namely M/S-Medicare Env. Management Pvt.Ltd. and M/S-Environment Waste LLP. are also collected BMW in Distt. Meeurt. 3.At present no new CBWTF is proposed.

VII. Mining:

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

DISTRICT GANGA COMMITTEE, MEERUT

M.C. MEHTA v. UNION OF INDIA (OA. NO. 200 of 2014)
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF THE DISTRICT

1. Name of District.

Meerut

2. Length of the river with tributaries.

River Ganga- 48 Km.
River Kali East- 40 KM (Approx.)
River Hindon- 51 KM (Approx.)
→River kali East is tributary of river ganga which meets in district kannauj.
→River Hindon is tributary of river Yamuna.

3. Best practices in your district.

→District Meerut has Pulp & Paper Industries, Sugar and Distillery units as major water polluting industries. Treated effluent from major water intensive industries are discharged directly/indirectly in River Hindon/ Kali East which flows through district Meerut.

→ For 24x7 surveillance of continuous operation of Effluent Treatment Plants in major water polluting industries. →Industries have installed Web Cameras along with the link at the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Utter Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) Control Room Office for 24x7 surveillance.

→ All Pulp & Paper industries are achieving charter guidelines for maximum recycling of treated effluent in the process itself → At present all distillery units in Meerut are operating slop boilers for disposal of spent wash. No distillery unit is presently operating Bio Composting for disposal of spent wash.

→ All sugar industries have achieved 100% utilization of treated water in Recycling in process/For used in Irrigation on agriculture land.

District Meerut is an ancient city which is related to Mahabharat Era and has a historical place Hastinapur. Our Holy River Ganga is flows through Hastinapur Town and Parikshitgarh Meerut which covered 11 Gram Panchayats overall. By the efforts of District Administration Meerut, all the Ganga Grams are declared ODF now.

4. Projects/ Benefits in last 3 years (Namami/ Amrit 2.0).

Under Namami Gange Project, UP Jal Nigam URBAN Meerut constructed 72 MLD Sewerage Treatment Plant for Treatment of Sewerage water. Through this 72 MLD STP the untreated sewerage is stopped which was directly flows into the River Kali East, the tributary of River Ganga.

5. Sewage control (how much progress has been there).

Total Sewage Generation in Meerut District- 323.57 MLD
Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)- 179.00 MLD (Total 18-ETPs)
Current level of Sewage Treatment (MLD)- 134.20 MLD
Gap in Sewage Treatment (MLD)- 189.37 MLD

→ Proposal to minimize the Gap of -189.37 MLD sewage. One STP 220 MLD Capacity is proposed for treatment of sewage of abunala-2 and Odeon drain.

→ There are 03 Major drain in the Meerut city area namely Abunala-1, Abu Nala -2 and Odeon drain. Al the drains meet to kali river which is a tributary of ganga river. At present Bioremediation is being done at Abunala-1, Abunala-2 and Odeon drain, Phytoremediation is also adopted at Abunala-2 and Odeon drain.

6. Contribution in amrit 2.0 and Namami Gange.

For the Rejuvenation and cleanliness of our Holy River Ganga, The Department of Panchayat Raj Meerut sanctioned a amount of 12000/- each for 171 Beneficiaries of Ganga Grams Meerut for made Toilets. These efforts and contribution will help to make more Open deification free Ganga Villages of District Meerut.

7. Household connection network.

1. Percentage Households dependent on onsite sanitation systems (complete septic tanks with soak pits/ only pits/direct discharge in drains) = **70% septic tank 30% sewer line.**
2. Sewerage network system and number of connected households= **762 .10 Kms & 137042 Nos Connected Households.**
3. Capacity of urban drainage systems (especially of combined drainage systems)= **490kms**

4. Future proposal (in next 2 year).

Proposal to minimize the gap-One STP 220 MLD Capacity is proposed for treatment of sewage of abunala-2 and Odeon drain by tapping. Minimize the Gap of -189.37 MLD sewage. Consent to Establish (CTE) has been issued for the same by UPPCB on 20.12.2023

5. Control on Industrial effluent.

→ All the grossly polluting industries (GPIs) have individual effluent treatment plant (ETPs) .
→ All have installed online continuous effluent monitoring system (OCEMS) and are connected to CPCB & UPPCB servers.
→ All the 06 industries of District Meerut are using their treated effluent for ferti-irrigation.
→ All the 03 Distillery units are operating on zero liquid discharge (ZLD) technique.
→ All the 07 paper mills out of 13 have adopted zero liquid discharge (ZLD) technique.

29459

A brief report Submitted in compliance of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal order dated 04-12-2023 in OA No-200/2014 MC Mehta Vs Union of India and Ors.

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

29460

I. Sewage

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

STP (SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT)

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

a. Sewage Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Sewage Generation (MLD)	Treatment of Sewage (MLD)	Final Disposal of sewage (MLD)	Remark
Hapur	NPP, Hapur	3,49,000	30.58	10	10	
	NPP, Pilkhuwa,	1,14,000	07	03	03	
	NPP, Garhmukteshwar	5,07977	06	06	06	
	NP, Babugarh	5600	0.7	0	0.7	

HOTELS/ ASHRAMS

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

II. Municipal Solid Waste disposal:

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

29463

a. MSW Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Source Segregation (No of Wards)	Total Generation of MSW	Treatment of MSW	Final Disposal of MSW	Remark
Hapur	NPP, Hapur	3,49,000	41	100 MT/Day	10 MT/Day	10 MT/Day	Treatment by MRF Centre
	NPP, Pilkhuwa,	1,14,000	25	20 MT/Day	20 MT/Day	20 MT/Day	NA
	NPP, Garhmukteshwar	5,07977	25	13 MT/Day	11 MT/Day	11 MT/Day	Treatment by MRF Centre
	NP, Babugarh	5600	10	1.5 MT/Day	0 MT/Day	0 MT/Day	Treatment by MRF Centre

b. Legacy Waste Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Treatment of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Final Disposal of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Remark
Hapur	NPP, Hapur	3,49,000	85171 MT	35000 MT	10 TPD	Legacy waste treated by C & DS
	NPP, Pilkhuwa	1,14,000	NIL	0	0	-
	NPP, Garhmukteswar	5,07977	19575 MT	13540 MT	05 MTD	Legacy waste treated by C & DS
	NP, Babugarh	5600	165 MT	0	0	-

Lupin

5-

III. Construction and Demolition waste: -

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

a. Construction & Demolition Information: -

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Construction & Demolition	Treatment of Construction & Demolition	Final Disposal of Construction & Demolition	Remark
Hapur	NPP, Hapur	3,49,000	NA	0	Landfilling & dumping in low line areas	
	NPP, Pilkhuwa,	1,14,000	NA	0	Landfilling & dumping in low line areas	
	NPP, Garhmukteshwar	5,07977	NA	0	Landfilling & dumping in low line areas	
	NP, Babugarh	5600	NA	0	Landfilling & dumping in low line areas	

IV. Industrial Effluent discharge

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

Copy 2

HAZARDOUS WASTE

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

29467

a.

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

b.

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

9-

V. Regulation of Flood Plain Zone:

Area- cities/ towns Notification of flood plain zone	Demarcation		Variable flow (Cusec)	Encroachment /Encroachment removal status	Timeline for completion	Biar age/ Cross-regulator
	No development zone pillars	Regulatory zone pillars				
Ganga River & Kali River, Hapur	A project has been initiated for the demarcation of Flood Plain Zone. This project is based on the coordinates outlined in the report from the study of Hydrological modelling and hydrodynamic transport phenomena of flood moment by IIT.	Ganga River & Kali River is rain-fed and has nil discharge during the dry season.	Bheem Gauda (Haridwar) -36 Bijnor - 24	• A notice under section 61-B of Indian Forest Act 1927 has been issued to the concerned person for removal of encroachment. The proper action is under process with the help of Forest Department, Police Department and District Administration, Hapur. • A Biodiversity Park has been sanctioned by Government of India via file No. Ad-34012/1/2022 NMCG-NMCG for Hapur forest Division. The park area is about 51 ha which is located at Alamgirpur Forest Block of Garhmukteshwar Range. The tenure for completion of Biodiversity Park is 5 year's from 2022 to 2026. The Environment, Forest and Climate Change Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh will be the implementing agency for the project. The construction of Park is under progress.	03 Years	-

				• The Plantation/Afforestation of about 105 ha has been done along flood plains of Ganga River Stretch in last 3 years. The restoration of land will be done by construction of Biodiversity Park as per suggestion from experts Prof. C.R. Babu and Dr. Faiyaz A. Khudsar, of Yamuna Biodiversity Park, New Delhi.		

AFFORESTATION/ PLANTATION

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

VI. Bio medical Waste:

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

a.

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

Hapur

b.

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

VII. Mining:

a.

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

b.

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

Disclaimers:

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

(Sanjay Kumar Mall)
District Forest Officer
Hapur.

(Prerna Sharma)
District Magistrate
Hapur.

M.C. MEHTA Vs UNION OF INDIA (OA o. 200 of 2014)
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF THE DISTRICT

1.	Name of District : **HAPUR**
2.	Length of the river with tributaries : **As per UPPCB Records, River Kali East 74.58 Km and Ganga river 38 km.**
3.	**Best practices in your district**
	Hapur city is noted as manufacturing hub of making Stainless Steel pipes and Tubes.Hapur is also famous for papads,paper cone and tubes. In district Hapur ,City Pilkhua is known as 'POWER LOOM CITY' OF India. Decorative and household items like curtains, kichens towes,table cover cushions, etc made here handloom/ power.
4.	Projects/Benefits in last 3 years (Namami/Amrit 2.0) – **No projects related to UPPCB**
5.	**Sewage control (how much progress has been there)**
	In district Hapur, the generation/treatment and present gaps in sewage treatment is as per the table below : • Total discharge of sewage : 44.28 MLD • Total drains carrying domestic sewage : 03 • Total no. of STPs Operational : 04(30 MLD ,Rampur road ,Hapur. 03 MLD Pilkhua, Hapur. 03 MLD Brijghat, Hapur. 06 MLD Garhmukuteshwer , Hapur.) . • Quantity of Sewage being treated presently : 20.0 MLD • Sewage treatment gap : 24.28 MLD (When all the above 04 STPs are operational on its full treatment capacity, ONLY 4.28 MLD gap will be in treatment of sewage.
6.	Contribution in Amrit 2.0 and Namami Gange - **No projects related to UPPCB**
7.	Household conection network - **Not related to UPPCB**
8.	Future proposal (in next 2 year) - **Not related to UPPCB**
9.	In District Hapur majorily Textile,Pulp & Paper Industries, Sugar and Distillery units are as major water polluting industries. Treated effluent from major water intensive industries are discharged directly/indirectly in River Kali which flows through district Hapur. Breakup of water polluting industries w.r.t. the receiving river is as below :

River	Total length in District (KM)	Linked Water intensive Industries
KALI (EAST)	74.58	36 (Sugar-02, Textiles-24,Distillery-02, Pulp and Paper-02, Slaughter-01, Others-05)
GANGA	38	NIL

Best practices adopted for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution

1. For 24x7 surveillance of continuous operation of Effluent Treatment Plants in major water polluting industries CCTV Cammeras and OCEMS,whose server are link at Central pollution control room and uttar Pradesh pollution control room.
2. Both Pulp & Paper are operating on Zero Liquid Discharge method.
3. At present both distillery units in hapur are operating Zero liquid discharge method.
4. All sugar industries have achieved 100% utilization of treated water in Recycling in process/For used in Irrigation on agriculture land.

Action Taken against the Violating Industries in the Catchment of River Ganga & Its Tributories

Closure Order :

1. M/s Raybon foods ltd.,Rampur road Hapur (Effective)
2. M/s Simbholi Sugar Mills Ltd.,Distillery unit,Brijnathpur, Hapur (Revoked)

Show Cause Notice :

1. M/s Prateek mittal,W-32, Textile center, Pilkhua ,Hapur. (Effective)
2. M/s Simbholi sugar mills ltd.,Distillery unit, Simbholi,Hapur (Revoked)

Environmental Compensation imposed : 39.70 Lac

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
JAL SHAKTI
सत्यमेव जयते

नमामि गंगे

Arth ganga
Banking on River Ganga

Submitted in Compliances of HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL Order dated 11 September 2023 in O.A 200/2014 M.C. Mehta v. UOI and Ors

&

Submitted by
DISTRICT GANGA COMMITTEE
Amroha (Uttar Pradesh)

IN COMPLIANCE OF ORDER DATED 24.11.2023 PASSED BY NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL IN OA NUM 200/2014

1. Sewage

Drain (city/town/	Total flow of drain per day	PH	BOD (Mg/l)	COD (Mg/l)	TSS (Mg/l)	TDS (Mg/l)	Heavy metals (Fe, Cr, PB, Ar, Mn, Cu, Zn, Hg, Fluoride etc)	Nitrates	DO (Mg/l)	TC (MPN/100 ml)	FC (MPN/100 ml)	Outlet flow	Cl	Colour/ odour	Discharged Into
Chhoiya drain Near Meeting River Ganga, RassolpurBhavar(Sample Date 06.10.23	No arrangement for measurement of Flow	7.59	2.2	32	65	243	Fe-0.89, Pb-ND, T.Cr-0.35, Ni-ND, Cu-1.5 Sample date- 06.10.23	Not analysed	7.9	790	360	No arrangements for measurement of flow	Not analysed	10 (Haz)	River Ganga
Bagad Drain Near NH-24, Bridge Gajraula, Amroha (Sample Date- 06.10.2023	No arrangement for measurement of Flow	7.64	10	96	84	368	Fe-2.31, Pb-ND, T.Cr-1.7, Ni-ND,Cu-1.2 Sample date- 06.10.23	Not Analysed	4.0	940	490	No arrangements of measurement of flow	Not analysed	20 (Haz)	River Ganga

STP (SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT)

N0 STP Installed in District- Amroha

Existing STP (location & capacity)	Capacity (operational)	Inlet/ Outlet water quality & quantity	Number of tapped drains (quantity of discharge)	Final discharge point	Total Sewage generated	Total sewage treated by STPs	Gap	Proposal for minimising the gap
NO STP in District Amroha	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

a.Sewage Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Sewage Generation (MLD)	Treatment of Sewage (MLD)	Final Disposal of sewage (MLD)	Remark
Amroha	Hasanpur	61232	12 MLD	NO STP	Through Drain	No STP
Amroha	Dhanaura	30007	4 MLD	NO STP	Through Drain	No STP
Amroha	Gajraula	68810	7.4	NO STP	Through Drain	NO STP
Amroha	Joya	18377	1.8 MLD	NO STP	Through Drain	NO STP
Amroha	Ujhari	24488	2.64 MLD	NO STP	Through Drain	NO STP
Amroha	Saidnagli	19720	2 MLD	NO STP	Through Drain	NO STP
Amroha	Naugawan Sadat	32954	4 MLD	NO STP	Through Drain	NO STP
Amroha	Amroha	252730	27.29 MLD	NO STP	Through Drain	NO STP
Amroha	Bachhraon	31101	3 MLD	NO STP	Through Drain	NO STP

HOTELS/ ASHRAMS

Number of Hotels/ ashrams/ dharamshalas	Consent to establish/ operate	STP	Discharge point	Action taken
4	**0**	**Collection Tank, Settling Tank, Septic Tank**	**Municipal Drain/Road side Drain**	**04 Notice Sent**

II. Municipal Solid Waste disposal:

City/ town per day generation	EC/CTE/CTO	Collection-segregation system	Treatment facility/ total capacity	GAP	Current status of dumping/ location/ quantity	Legacy waste	Legacy waste treated	Utilization of waste (MSW/ legacy)
HASANPUR-23.09 TPD	NO CTE/CTO Issued	YES Being collected and segregated door to door	MRF and Trommal 15 TPD	8	Vill-Shahpur kala Hasanpur	2200MT	1400 MT	Treated by MRF and Trammal plant
Dhanaura-8 TPD	NO	YES Being collected and segregated door to door	MRF and Trommal 4.86 TPD	3.14	Kamelpur Rooad Dhanaura	17291 MT	NO ANY	The require action has been taken by the C&DS Departmen t.
Gajraula-14.42 TPD	NO	YES Being collected and segregated door to door	MRF and Trommal 5.76 TPD	8.66	Dumping Ground, Gajraula	8.65 MT	NO ANY	The require action has been taken by the C&DS Departmen t.
Joya-6.90 TPD	NO	YES Being collected and segregated	MRF and Trommal 6.9 TPD	0	Dumping Ground, Joya	150 MT	NO ANY	The require action has been taken by the C&DS Departmen t.

		door to door						
Ujhari-4.68 TPD	NO	YES Being collected and segregated door to doo	MRF and Trommal 4.68 TPD	0	No	NO LEGACY WASTE	NO LEGACY WASTE	NO LEGACY WASTE
Saidnagli-7.41 TPD	NO	YES Being collected and segregated door to door	MRF and Trommal 7.41 TPD	0	NO	NO LEGACY WASTE	NO LEGACY WASTE	NO LEGACY WASTE
Naugawan Sadat-5.80 TPD	NO	YES Being collected and segregated door to door	MRF and Trommal 5.80 TPD	0	Dumping Ground Naugawan Sadat	680 MT	NO ANY	The require action has been taken by the C&DS Departmen t.
Amroha-97-TPD	NO	YES Being collected and segregated door to door	MRF 25 TPD Composting -20 TPD Home Composting 2 tpd (47 TPD)	50 TPD	NO	NO LEGACY WASTE	NO LEGACY WASTE	NO LEGACY WASTE

a. MSW Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Source Segregation (No of Wards)	Total Generation of MSW	Treatment of MSW	Final Disposal of MSW	Remark
Amroha	Hasanpur	61232	25	23.09 TPD	15.00 TPD	15 TPD	Solid waste treated by MRF and Trammel plant
Amroha	Dhanaura	30007	25	8.10 TPD	4.86 TPD	4.86 TPD	Solid waste treated by MRF and Trammel plant

Amroha	Gajraula	68810	25	14.42 TPD	5.76 TPD	5.76 TPD	Solid waste treated by MRF and Trammel plant
Amroha	Joya	18377	12	6.90	6.90 TPD	6.90 TPD	Solid waste treated by MRF and Trammel plant
Amroha	Ujhari	24488	14	4.68	4.68 TPD	4.68 TPD	Solid waste treated by MRF and Trammel plant
Amroha	Saidnagli	19720	14	7.41	7.41 TPD	7.41 TPD	Solid waste treated by MRF and Trammel plant
Amroha	Naugawan Sadat	21954	16	5.80 TPD	5.80 TPD	5.80 TPD	Solid waste treated by MRF and Trammel plant
Amroha	Amroha	252730	40	97	47 TPD	47 TPD	Solid waste treated by MRF and Trammel plant

b. Legacy Waste Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Treatment of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Final Disposal of Legacy Waste (Tonne)	Remark
Amroha	Hasanpur	61232	2200 MT	1400 MT	Disposed through Trammal plant	Disposed through Trammal plant
Amroha	Dhanaura	30007	17291 MT	No any	No any	The require action has been taken by the C&DS Department.
Amroha	Gajraula	68810	8.65 MT	No any	No any	The require action has been taken by the C&DS Department
Amroha	Joya	18377	150 MT	No any	No any	The require action has been taken by the C&DS Department
Amroha	Ujhari	24488	No Legacy waste	No Legacy waste	No Legacy waste	No Legacy waste
Amroha	Saidnagli	19720	No Legacy waste	No Legacy waste	No Legacy waste	No Legacy waste
Amroha	Naugawan Sadat	32954	680 MT	No any	No any	The require action has been taken by the C&DS Department
Amroha	Amroha	252730	No Legacy waste	No Legacy waste	No Legacy waste	No Legacy waste

III. Construction and Demolition waste:

C&D waste (quantity)	Treatment plant capacity	Treatment plant utilisation	Current dumping site/ status
12.96 TPD	NO Treatment Plant	No Treatment Plant	C& d used in earth filling and road construction within ULBs area

a. Construction & Demolition Information

Name of district	Name of ULB	Total Population in ULB	Total Generation of Construction & Demolition	Treatment of Construction & Demolition	Final Disposal of Construction & Demolition	Remark
Amroha	Hasanpur	61232	0.5 TPD	NO ANY	C&D Wate used in earth Filling and Road Construction Within ULB	C&D Wate used in earth Filling and Road Construction
Amroha	Dhanaura	30007	0.5 TPD	NO ANY	C&D Wate used in earth Filling and Road Construction Within ULB	C&D Wate used in earth Filling and Road Construction
Amroha	Gajraula	68810	0.66 TPD	NO ANY	C&D Wate used in earth Filling and Road Construction Within ULB	C&D Wate used in earth Filling and Road Construction
Amroha	Joya	18377	1 TPD	NO ANY	C&D Wate used in earth Filling and Road Construction Within ULB	C&D Wate used in earth Filling and Road Construction
Amroha	Ujhari	24488	1 TPD	NO ANY	C&D Wate used in earth Filling and Road Construction Within ULB	C&D Wate used in earth Filling and Road Construction
Amroha	Saidnagli	19720	0.5 TPD	NO ANY	C&D Wate used in earth Filling and Road Construction Within ULB	C&D Wate used in earth Filling and Road Construction
Amroha	Naugawan Sadat	32954	1.8 TPD	NO ANY	C&D Wate used in earth Filling and Road Construction Within ULB	C&D Wate used in earth Filling and Road Construction
Amroha	Amroha	252730	7 TPD	NO ANY	C&D Waste used in earth Filling and Road Construction	C&D Wate used in earth Filling and Road Construction

IV. Industrial Effluent discharge

Total number of Industries	Daily effluent discharge	Treatment available (cetp/ petp/ etp operational capacity)	Effluent quality analysis (outlet of treatment plants)	GAP	Proposed/ under construction treatment project (with timeline)	Number of defaulting units- Action taken	Industrial solid waste generated/ day	Manner of disposal (Industrial solid waste)
13	**5347 KLD**	**ETP installed in each Industry Separately of Adequate Capacity**	**As per schedule monitoring and analysis done by Regional Office UPPCB, Bijnor**	**0**	**NO**	**NO**	**752.29 TPD**	**Through TSDF**

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Area - City/ town	Total no of Industries	Dumping Site	EC/ CTE/CTO	Treatment facility/ capacity	Total waste generated	Total waste treated	Legacy waste	Characteristic Analysis of waste	Sludge & septage management
AMROHA	**11**	**No Dumping Site In Amroha**	**No TSDF IN Amroha**	**No TSDF in Amroha The Hazardous waste sent to Authorised TSDF**	**274589 MTA**	**274589 MTA**	**No any Legacy Waste**	**Analysis of waste is being carried out by the unit before sending to TSDF**	**Hazardous waste is being stored in separate covered area within unit premises before sending to TSDF**

A.District -Amroha

Status of TSDF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of TSDF
No any TSDF installed in Amroha	**No TSDF IN District Amroha**	**No TSDF IN District Amroha**

b.

No. of industries generating industrial waste	Total HW generation TPA	Total HW treated TPA	Total Untreated HW TPA	No. of industries members of TSDF	No. of industries required to be members of TSDF but are not	No. of TSDF in district	Location of illegal HW disposal sites	Number of sources at an illegal disposal site
11	**274589**	**274589**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

V. Regulation of Flood Plain Zone:

Area- cities/ towns Notification of flood plain zone	Demarcation		Variable flow (per day)	Encroachment /Encroachment removal status	Timeline for completion	Biarage/ Cross-regulator
	No development zone pillars	Regulatory zone pillars				
Amroha left bank of Ganga River	**555**	**476**	**No barrage in District Amroha**	**There is no encroachment on land of River Ganga in District Amroha**	**Demarcation has been completed**	**No barrage in District Amroha**

AFFORESTATION/ PLANTATION

Area- cities/ towns	Total plantation	Proposed project	Time line
DHANAURA	**268800**	**DISTRICT PLAN**	**2021**
DHANAURA	**164800**	**DISTRICT PLAN**	**2022**
DHANAURA	**249600**	**DISTRICT PLAND**	**2023**
HASANPUR	**408800**	**DISTRICT PLAN**	**2021**
HASANPUR	**385000**	**DISTRICT PLAN**	**2022**
HASANPUR	**242800**	**DISTRICT PLAN**	**2023**

VI. Bio medical Waste:

Area - city/ town	Total no. of HCF	Dumping site	EC/ CTE/ CTO	Total waste generated	Waste segregated	TOTAL treated waste	CBWTF/ capacity	Chemical analysis of waste	Illegal dumping sites and remediation paln	Proposed/ under construction projects
AMROHA	**175**	**NO CBWTF IN AMROHA**	**Not Applicable**	**159 KG/DAY**	**159 KG/DAY**	**159 KG /DAY**	**Treated through CBWTF at District Meerut, Moradabad, Hapur**	**Analysis of waste carried out at CBWTF**	**NO**	**NOT YET**

a.

Status of CBWTF (Installed/Proposed)	EC/CTE/CTO Status	Capacity of CBWTF
NO CBWTF in Amroha	**NO CBWTF in Amroha**	**NO CBWTF in Amroha**

b.

No. of health care facility	No. of beds	Total BMW Generation	Treatment capacity	Gap if any
175	**1359 Beds**	**159 Kg/Day**	**Through CBWTF**	**NO GAP**

VII. Mining:

a.

Sand mining	FIR/ case registered/ year	Vehicles/ mineral seized	Action taken status	Cases pending in Court	Enforcement of EMGSM 2020 and Sustainable sand mining managemen t guidelines 2016
जनपद अमरोहा में रामसर साईट एवं हस्तिनापुर वन्यजीव अभ्यरण होने के कारण खनन क्षेत्रचिन्हित नहीं हो सकता ।	जनपद अमरोहा में रामसर साईट एवं हस्तिनापुर वन्य जीव अभ्यरण होने के कारण खनन क्षेत्रचिन्हित नहीं हो सकता ।	279	खनन विभाग द्वारा कार्यवाही करते हुए पनेल्टी लगाई गयी है 74.83 Lakh पनेल्टी लगाते हुए वसूली कि कार्यवाही कि गयी	जनपद अमरोहा में रामसर साईट एवं हस्तिनापुर वन्य जीव अभ्यरण होने के कारण खनन क्षेत्रचिन्हित नहीं हो सकता	जनपद अमरोहा में रामसर साईट एवं हस्तिनापुर वन्य जीव अभ्यरण होने के कारण खनन क्षेत्रचिन्हित नहीं हो सकता

b.

Area of RBM Mining	Overloading Illegal Transport	Action Taken	Penalty Imposed/Recovered
जनपद अमरोहा में रामसर साईट एवं हस्तिनापुर वन्य जीव अभ्यरण होने के कारण खनन क्षेत्रचिन्हित नहीं हो सकता। NO rbm mining	NO RBM MINING	NO RBM MINING	NO RBM MINING

Divisional Forest Officer
Member Convenor
District Ganga Committee
Amroha

Chief Development Officer
Nodal Officer
District Ganga Committee
Amroha

District Magistrate,
Chairman,
District Gang Committee
Amroha

IN COMPLIANCE OF ORDER DATED 24.11.2023 PASSED BY NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL IN OA NUM 200/2014

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF THE DISTRICT AMROHA

Submitted by- DGC AMROHA

Details of Rivers in District Amroha

S.NO	Name Of the river/sub-Tributary	Length of the River in District	Name Of Block/Tehsil
1.	Ganga	86.00 KM	Dhanaura, Hasanpur,Gajraula, Gangeshwari
2.	Sot(sub-tributary)	40.00	Amroha, Joya
3.	Ban(sub-tributary)	48.00	Amroha
4.	Bagad	63.400	Hasanpur

About District:

Origin

District Amroha lies in the west of Moradabad District adjoining district Hapur, Sambhal & Buland Shahar,Bijnor. The district came into being on 15th April 1997 in the memory of famous social reformer Sant Mahatama Jyotiba Phule by combining Amroha, Dhanora & Hasanpur Tehsils of Moradabad district vide UP Gazette no. 1071/1-5-97/224/sa-5 dated 15th April 1997 whose headoffice is situated in the ancient city Amroha.

Area & Geography

The district consists of 1133 villages, 4 Tehsils, 6 Blocks & 11 Police Stations. Its geographical area is 2470 Sq. Km. Extending from Latitute 28° 54’ North to 39° 6’ North and Longitude 78° 28’ East to 78° 39’ East. The maximum & minimum height from sea level are 240ft. & 177ft. respectively. In the north of the district lies District Bijnore,District Sambhal is in the south, District Moradabad is in the east and in the west are situated districts Hapur, Ghaziabad & Buland Shahar. Ganga river separates it from district Hapur,Ghaziabad & Buland Shahar.

Main Occupation

The majority of the population of the district depends on agriculture besides the cottage industry like manufacturing of DHOLAK & KATHOLI, Handloom works are also taken up in Amroha, BEEDI in Naugaon Sadat & Cloth weaving is now taken up in Bachraun. Milk & dairy products are attracting the attention of the peoples in villages and they are being associated with it by Cooperative Societies.

HISTORY

District Amroha previously called Jyotiba Phule Nagar) has been created by state Government on 15th April 1997 with its headquarters at Amroha. The district is comprised of erstwhile three tahsils viz Amroha, Dhanaura and Hasanpur of district Moradabad.Presently comprises 4 tehsils namely Amroha,Dhanaura,Hasanpur and Naugaon Sadat. In the historical perspective, the present area of the district refers to be a part of kingdom of North Panchala Desh with its capital at Ahichhatra, presently situated in Bareilly district. It is said that during the reign of Mughal emperor Shah Jahan, the governor of Sambhal, Rustam Khan built a fort and compelled traders and agriculturists to settle around it. Raja Amarjodha, of the Bansi dynasty, was the ruler of region Amroha in 474 B.C. In Tarikhi-Amroha, it is mentioned by its author that Amroha was ruled by Rajputs between 676 and 1141 A.D. Behram Shah (1240-42) appointed MalikJalaluddinto the position of Hakeem of Amroha

INTRODUCTION OF DISTRICT

a) Demography

Area	**2249.0 Sq. Km**	**Population**	**18,40,221(2011 census)**
No of Tehsils	4	No. of Parliamentry constituency	1
No of Blocks	6	No. of Gram Panchayat	576
No. of Town	9	No. of Legislative Assemblies	4
No. of Census	15	No. of Revenue Villages	1133

b) Geographical

Its geographical area is 2470 Sq. Km. Extending from Latitute 28° 54’ North to 39° 6’ North and Longitude 78° 28’ East to 78° 39’ East. The maximum & minimum height from sea level are 240ft. & 177ft. respectively. In the north of the district lies District Bijnore,District Sambhal is in the south, District Moradabad is in the east and in the west are situated districts Hapur, Ghaziabad & Buland Shahar. Ganga river separates it from district Hapur,Ghaziabad & Buland Shahar.

The Water Resources of the District-Basin Overview of Ganga Basin.

The river starts from a glacier called Gangotri Glacier, which is in the Garhwal region in Himalayas. The Ganges flows through north India, and ends at the Bay of Bengal in eastern India. Overal it flows 3,877 km making it one of the longest rivers in the world. Its watershed is 907,000 km² broad. The major rivers which flow into the Ganges are Brahmaputra River, Gomti, Kosi river, Gandak, Ghaghra river, Yamuna river and Son river.

The upper course of Ganges

The Ganges flows only 200 km through the Himalayas. The river touches plain land in the Rishikesh region near Haridwar in Uttarakhand. Then it passes through the towns of Kanpur, Soron, Kannauj, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna, Ghazipur, Bhagalpur, Mirzapur, Ballia, Buxar, Saidpur, and Chunar. At Allahabad, the river joins with yamuna river. At Pakur, the river divides itself into two distributaries, viz.- the Bhāgirathi-Hooghly and the main stream. Bhāgirathi-Hooghly in the later course forms the Hooghly River. The main stream Ganges enters Bangladesh. Near the border with Bangladesh the Farakka Barrage controls the flow of the Ganges by diverting some of the water into a feeder canal which has link with the hooghly river to keep it relatively silt-free. The river breaks up into multiples branches at its delta

History Of Amroha Regarding Best Practices

Amroha is a small town in North West Uttar Pradesh, close to Moradabad. Amroha got its name from Aam i.e. Mango and Ruha which is a variety of fish that is found in abundance here. This small town is actually the hub of manufacturing Dholaks and Tablas. There are numerous small-scale manufacturing units that produce Dholaks and other percussion instruments. They use the wood from Mango and Sheesham trees to carve out the multiple sized and shaped hollow blocks, which are later fitted with animal skin, mostly goatskin, to create the instrument. They distribute these instruments across the country and also export it to all major places. Some of the industries in Amroha include cotton & textiles and the small-scale production of cotton cloth, hand-loom weaving, pottery making and sugar milling. The secondary ones are carpet manufacturing, wood handicrafts and dholak manufacturing.

Best Practices in the District Amroha Regarding Dholak Work

The Amroha Dholak is musical instrument crafted from natural wood preferred wood choices include mango, jackfruit and teakwood.

Musical Instrument (Dholak)

There are around 300 small units producing wood based drum instrument (Dholak) in the district, which provide employment to over 1000 artisans. The Dholak is played using a stick or with hands. Owing to social development, the scope of this unique musical instrument has expanded.

Readymade Garments

Amroha city is also recognized for the readymade garments manufactured here. This district has so many units of readymade garment manufacturing. Readymade garments are manufactured here for children of all age group to adults. Raw material is imported from Kanpur, Delhi, Agra and Kolkata etc. for the units engaged in this business. Products manufactured here are the much demanded items in nearby districts. This industry is being developed here as small scale industry. The products manufactured in this district are sent not only to open market but displayed in various exhibitions organized at national level. Many people from urban and rural sector of Amroha are connected with this industry in different forms.

Project Benefits in Last 3 Years (Namami/Amrit 2.0)

अमृत 1.0 कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत नगर पालिका परिषद् अमरोहा में पेयजल गृह संयोजन योजना के अंतर्गत 18333 नग पेयजल गृह संयोजन कराए गये हैं|

AFFORESTATION/ PLANTATION

Area- cities/ towns	Total plantation	Proposed project	Time line
DHANAURA	**268800**	**DISTRICT PLAN**	**2021**
DHANAURA	**164800**	**DISTRICT PLAN**	**2022**
DHANAURA	**249600**	**DISTRICT PLAND**	**2023**
HASANPUR	**408800**	**DISTRICT PLAN**	**2021**
HASANPUR	**385000**	**DISTRICT PLAN**	**2022**
HASANPUR	**242800**	**DISTRICT PLAN**	**2023**

Sewage Control (how much progress has been there)

32 के0ल0डी0 एफ0एस0टी0पी0 /septage मैनेजमेंट के निर्माण द्वारा लगभग 27300 परिवार लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं |

Contribution in amrut 2.0 and Namami Gange

अमृत 2.0 कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत जनपद अमरोहा में स्वीकृत निम्नलिखित योजनायों के अंतर्गत पेयजल गृह सयोंजन होने के प्रस्तावित हैं-

1, धनौरा पुर्नगठन पेयजल योजना –7760

2. नौगावां सादत पुर्नगठन पेयजल योजना –8460

3. जोया पुर्नगठन पेयजल योजना - 5468

4. अमरोहा नगर के वार्ड संख्या 08 पीरगढ़ में 24*7 पेयजलापूर्ति की योजना -1302

Household Connection Network

अमृत 1.0 कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत नगर पालिका परिषद् अमरोहा में पेयजल गृह संयोजन योजना के अंतर्गत 18333 नग पेयजल गृह संयोजन कराए गये हैं|

Control on Industrial effluent

Status of Grossly Polluting Industries, District.-Amroha

S.N.	Name and Address	Sector	Production Capacity	Status of ETP	Discharge	Discharge Point	intermediate / Final Discharge Point	Compliance Status/ Action taken in case default
1	Wave Industries Pvt. Ltd, Vill-Malaysia Po-Mandi Dhanaura, Distt-Amroha	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity-10500 TCD and 30MW co-generation power plant	Installed	2100 KLD	Treated effluent used for Irrigation /used in distillery unit	On land/ used in distillery unit	Complied Sample date-13.12.23 pH-7.9 BOD-28 mg/l COD-176 mg/l TDS-940 mg/l TSS-28 mg/l
2	Triveni Engineering & Industries ltd. Chandanpur, Hasanpur, Distt. Amroha	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity-6000 TCD	Installed	1200 KLD	Treated effluent used for Irrigation	On land	Complied Sample date-05.12.23 pH-7.85 BOD-28 mg/l COD-192 mg/l TDS-640 mg/l TSS-28 mg/l
3	Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd, Hasanpur, Distt. Amroha	Sugar	Cane crushing capacity-2500 TCD	Installed	500 KLD	Treated effluent used for Irrigation	On land	Complied Sample date-14.12.22 pH-7.94 BOD-26 mg/l COD-176 mg/l TDS-768 mg/l TSS-27 mg/l
4	Jubilant Ingrevia Limited (Distillery Unit) Bhartiagram, Gajraula District- Amroha,	Distillery	183 KLD Alcohol production in non-monsoon season and 133 KLD at monsoon season	Installed	Spent wash 1460 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler/Bio composting, ZLD	ZLD	Complied
5	Wave Industries Pvt. Ltd, (Distillery Unit) Vill-Malaysia Musallepur, Po-Mandi Dhanaura, Distt-Amroha	Distillery	140 KLD Ethanol Production by using B- Heavy Mollasses / sugar syrup &7 MW co-generation power and production of Ethyl Alcohal-100 KLD by using C-Heavy Mollasses.	Installed	Spent wash 800 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler, ZLD	ZLD	Complied
6	Coral News Prints Ltd. Gajraula, Amroha.	Paper	News print paper 20 MT/day	Installed	400 KLD	Treated effluent recycled in process/used for irrigation	On land	Complied Sample date-18.07.23 pH-7.98 BOD-26 mg/l COD-192 mg/l TDS-504 mg/l TSS-28 mg/l
7	Kamakshi Papers Pvt. Ltd., Gajraula, Distt. Amroha	Paper	News print , writing printing and Kraft Paper 60 MT/day	Installed	585 KLD	Treated effluent recycled in process/used for irrigation	On land	Complied Sample date-03.11.23 pH-7.83 BOD-24 mg/l COD-152 mg/l TDS-512 mg/l TSS-25 mg/l

8	JUBILANT INGREVIA LIMITED (CHEMICAL UNIT 1) Bhartiagram, Gajraula District-Amroha.	Chemical Unit	Acetaldehyde 20550 MT/Month, Acetic Acid & derivatives 16004.2 MT/Month, Acetic Anhydride 3250 MT/Month, Ethyl/butyl Acetate 7452.1 MT/Month, Formaldehyde 19912.5 MT/Month, Diketene Ester Derivatives 500 MT/Month, Diketene Amide Derivative 333.3 MT/Month, Diketene Arylide derivatives 500 MT/Month, Other Ketene & Diketene Derivatives 166.7 MT/Month.	Installed	590 KLD	Treated effluent reused in process/ used for horticulture	ZLD	Complied
9	Jubilant Ingrevia Limited (Chemical Unit II) Bhartiagram, Gajraula, District-Amroha.	Chemical Unit	Pyridine and Picoline derivatives 90000 TPA etc.	Installed	825 KLD	Incinerated in incineration boiler, ZLD	ZLD	Complied
10	Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited (Fertilizer Unit) Bhartiagram, Gajraula, Amroha.	Fertilizer Unit	Single Super Phosphate (SSP, Zincoated SSP)-22500 MT per month, Granular(GSSP,Zn-GSSP,B-GSSP,ZnB-GSSP, BIOSTIMULANT-22500 MT per month and Sulphuric Acid-9000 MT per month	Installed (Settling tank)	110 KLD	Treated effluent recycled in water scrubbing	ZLD	Complied
11	Dairy India Pvt Ltd. Gajraula, Amroah.	Milk Processing	Milk, Curd, Chach, Cheese, Milk Powder and Ghee by processing 300 KLD raw milk.	Installed	562 KLD	Treated effluent used for irrigation	On Land	Complied Sample date-05.12.23 pH-8.0 BOD-28 mg/l COD-176 mg/l TDS-564 mg/l TSS-27 mg/l
12	Umang Dairies Ltd. 3 Km. Hasanpur road Gajraula, Amroha	Dairy	Milk powder-1410 Ton/Month, Panner-180 Ton/Month and Butter/Ghee-300 Ton/Month	Installed	950 KLD	Treated effluent used in process	ZLD	Complied
13	A.Q. Frozen Foods Pvt. Ltd, Kunda feeder road, Bacchrayun Amroha.	Slaughter House and Meat Processing	Slaughtering of Animals 800 Buffalos/day, 2000 Goat/sheep/day.	Installed	–	–	–	Unit closed Since 2020