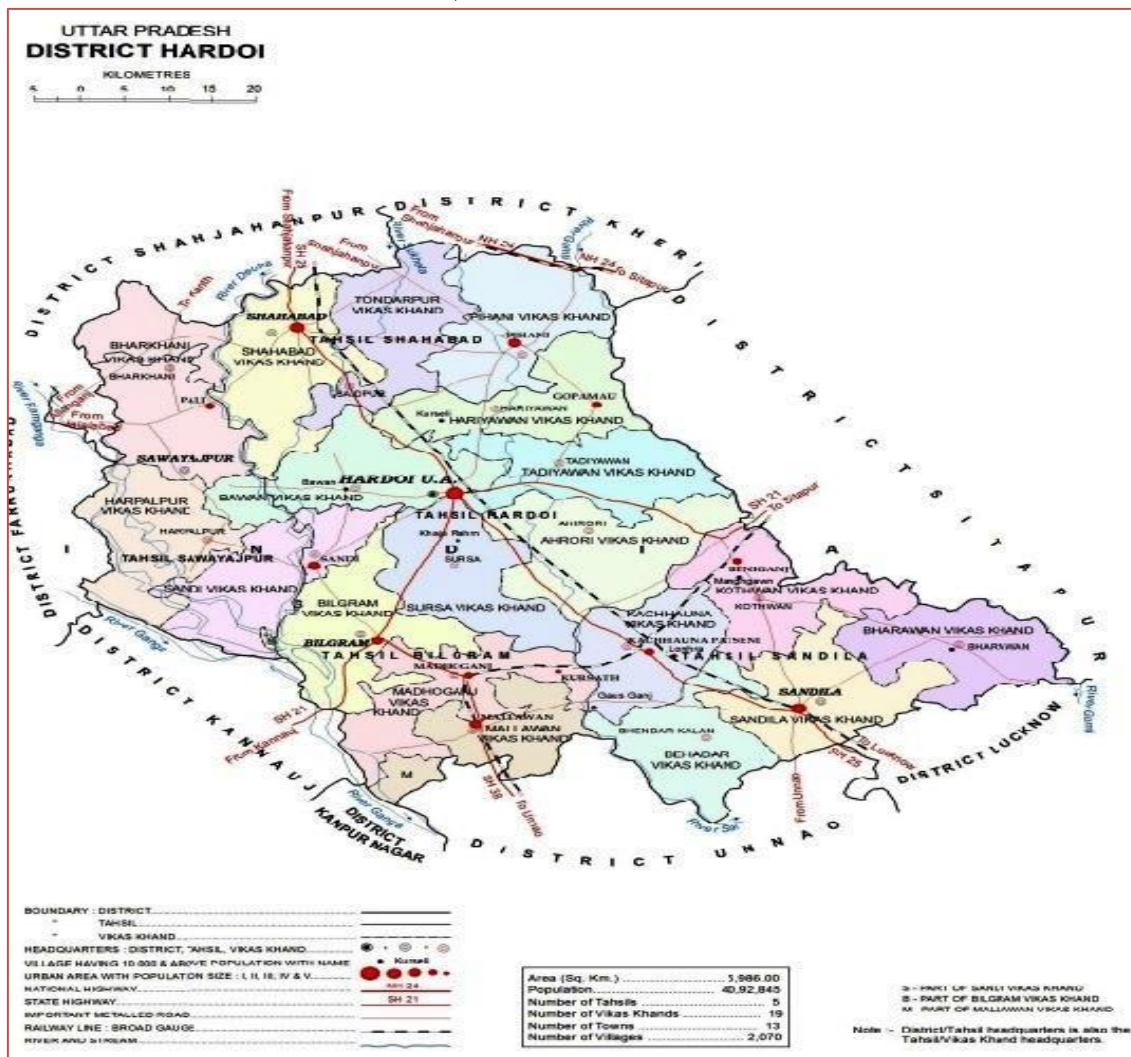


District Environment Plan for District Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh.



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1.0 District Profile-

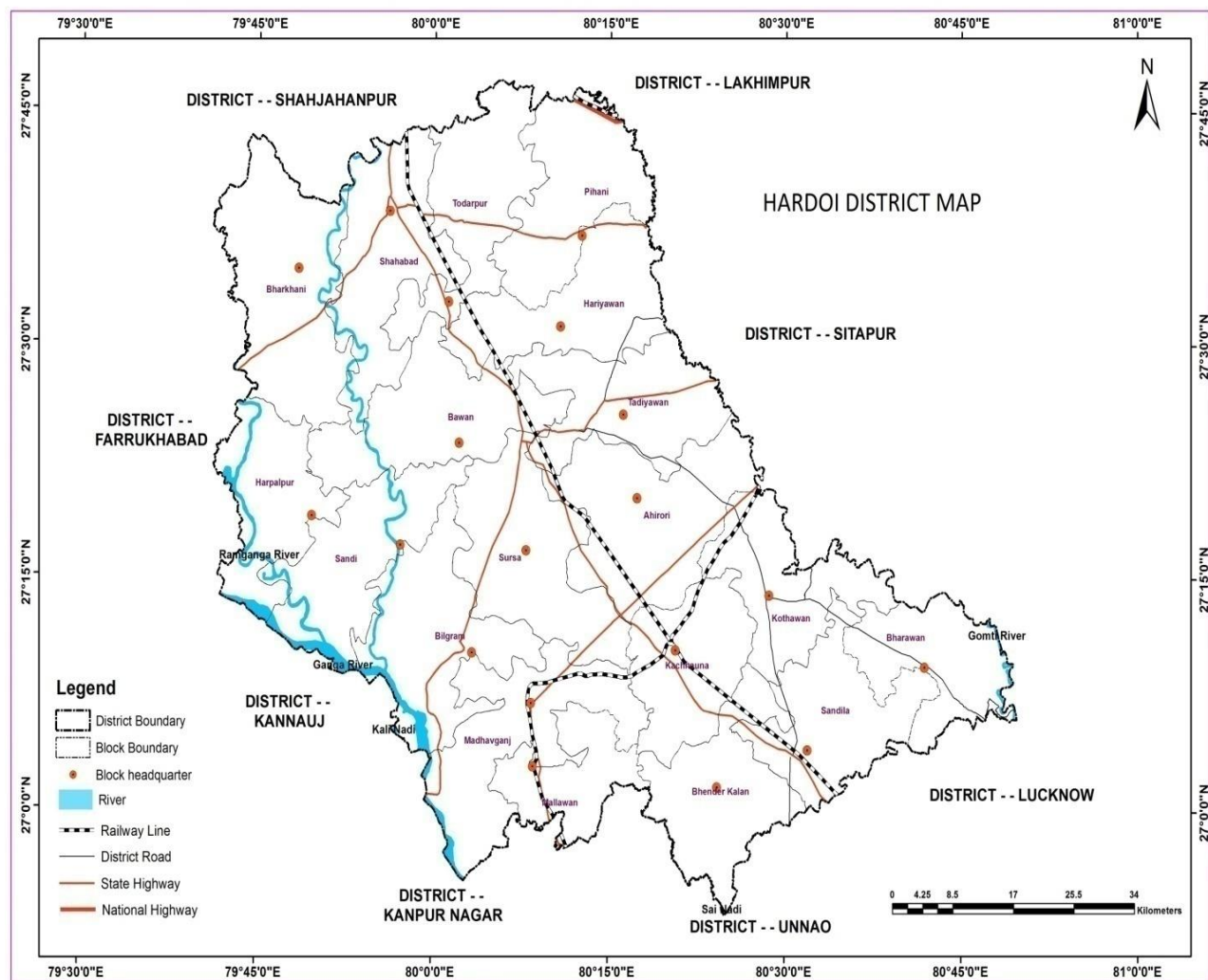
The ancient history of the district is based on traditions and legendary allusions of Shiva Purana which relates Hardoi with to Thathera king of Hiranya Kashyap who called himself as God. As per the legend 'Hardoi' has been derived from the word 'Haridrohi'. It is believed from Puranas a king named Hirnakashyap ruled the district in the olden times. Hirnakashyap was an enemy of God Vishnu and his son named Prahalad was given severe punishments for the reason that Prahalad was a devotee of Vishnu. Upon this Vishnu had to incarnate himself as Narsingh and killed the king. Since Hirnakashyap hated the God, thus the place derived its name as Haridrohi which in course of time become Hardoi. According to some scholars, the term "Hardoi" originated from the term "Haridwaya" which means two gods. Since there were two gods, Vamana Bhagavan (in the regime of King Bali) and Narasimha Bhagavan (in the regime of King Hiranya kashipu) had been incarnated hence the place called Haridwaya and later called Hardoi. There is another legend who says that there was a chieftain named 'Harnakas' who too was an enemy of God which may be another reason for its name as Haridrohi. There is another version about this that Hardoi was founded by Hardev Baksa. This is also confirmed by the fact that there still exists a Mohalla (locality) in the name of Hardev Baksa. As per one more opinion there was a great saint Hardev Baba from which the district derived its name. Mallawa, Bilgram, Pihani, Shahabad, Sandila & Ruiyaa are the places of historical significance. According to some historians Mallawa was colonized by Buddhists while some believed that Sayyed Salar Masood Gazi came here. Earlier this area Mallawa was district headquarter. The ancient name of Bilgram is "SRINAGAR" its present name Bilgram was given by some associates of Mahmood Gajnavi. Pihani is derived by persian word Pinhani (place of shelter), it is believed that king of Moughal dynasty Humayun took shelter in the forest of Pihani when he was defeated by Shersshah Suri. Pihani is also related with the minister Sadarejahan of Emperor Akbar. His tomb and paintings are still here. According to the view of some people; Sandila was colonized by Rishi Sandilya. Sandila is also famous for old buildings, Mosque & Barakhamba. Many historical events attach political importance to the district. Hardoi is first mentioned during the Muslim rule. In 1028, Bwan was invaded by Sayyid Salara Masgud. However, Muslims didn't occupy the region until 1217. After long struggle Sayyad Shakir established first Muslim site at GOPAMAU. Many battles between the Mogul and Afghan empires took place in Hardoi district due to the situation of the district. Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri between the cities of Bilgram and Sandi, and he escaped by crossing the river Ganges with the help of a bhisti to whom he had made the king for one day after regaining the throne. Mahmood Ghaznavi is said to have invaded it in 1019 A.D. and the great Chausa war between Humayun and Shersshah Suri was taken place near Bilgram in 1539. Hardoi formed part of Suba of Avadh under the Mughals, which was ruled by Avadh dynasty of Nawabs and formed border with the territory of Rohillas. In 1773 a brigade of British troops was stationed near Bilgram which was shifted to Kanpur. Later till 1849, Hardoi remained as most lawless tracts in the then Avadh province. Later, in February 1856, Hardoi, as a part of Oudh, became part of the British territory after Lord Dalhousie's proclamation. The district was annexed to the British Empire in 1856 along with the rest of the Avadh province and a district was formed with its headquarters at Mallawan. After a year (1857), the first war of independence broke out, plunging the whole area in the state of anarchy. In 1858, the district headquarter was shifted to Hardoi from Mallawan and has retained its position till date.

A. District Administrative Set-up

a. General Administration

District Hardoi comprises of 5 tehsils (Hardoi, Shahabad, Bilgram, Sandila & Sawayajpur), 19 blocks, 191 Nyay Panchayat, 1306 Gram Sabha & 1907 habited revenue villages. It also has 7 Nagar Palika Parishads & 6 Nagar Panchayats.

District administration comprises of Revenue, Development, Police (Law and Order), Judiciary, and Local self-government. District Magistrate is Incharge of revenue & administration. He is assisted by Additional District Magistrate (Finance and Revenue) i.e., ADM (F&R). At the tehsil level



District Map Hardoi

Sub Divisional Magistrate is In-charge, who is now re-designated as Up-Jila Adhikari. He is assisted by Tahsildars in each tahsil and for revenue collection each tahsil is further entrusted to Naib Tahsildars and Kanongos's circles respectively. For each revenue village, Lekhpal is In-charge. Chief Development Officer (C.D.O) and District Development Officer (D.D.O) are In-charge for development activities in the district. They also assist District Magistrate for implementation and monitoring of various development schemes in the district. Project Director is also deployed to assist D.M and C.D.O. in formations & supervision of different development programs in the district. For development of rural area, district is further divided into Development Block well known as Vikas Khand (also known as Office of Kshetra Panchayats). Block Development Officers (B.D.O) look after development works at Blocks level. For his assistance Assistant Development Officer and at village level Village Development Officers have been deployed. Under the police set-up Senior Superintendent of Police (S.S.P) and Superintendent of Police (S.P) are In-charge of their respective district. Additional Superintendent of Police (A.S.P) is also deployed to assist S.S.P/S.P in their respective area. Deputy Superintendent of Police (D.S.P)/ Circle Officer (C.O) look-after the law and order of the area allotted to them. Police Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are In-charges of their respective Thanas/Police stations depending upon the population and area.

The status of development blocks under tehsils in the district is clear from the following table: -

No.	Name of Tehsils	Name of Development Block
1	Sawayajpur	Harpalpur, Bharkhani, Bawan(Partial), Shahabad (Partial), Sandi(Partial)
2	Sandila	Sandila, Bhendar, Kachauna, Bharawan, Khothawan
3	Bilgram	Bilgram, Madhoganj, Mallawan, Sandi(Partial)
4	Hardoi	Ahirori, Tadiyawan, Bawan(Partial), Hariyawan, Sursha.
5	Shahabad	Shahabad (Partial), Bharkhani, Todarpur, Pihani.

B. Local Institution:

Collectorate

The Collectorate play a pivotal role in the District administration. Collector in the Cadre of I.A.S heads the District. He acts as the District Magistrate for maintaining Law and Order in his jurisdiction. He deals mainly with planning and development, law and order, scheduled areas/agency areas, general elections, arms licensing etc.

The responsibilities assigned are as follows-

As District Magistrate

- Maintain the law and order.
- Supervision of the police and jails.
- Supervision of subordinate Executive magistracy.
- Hearing cases under the preventive section of the Criminal Procedure Code.
- Supervision of jails and certification of execution of capital sentences.
- Arbitrator of land acquisition.
- Disaster management during natural calamities such as floods, famines or epidemics.
- Crisis management during riots or external aggression.

As Collector

- Land assessment
- Land acquisition
- Collection
- Collection of income tax dues, excise duties, irrigation dues etc.
- Distribution of agricultural loans

As Deputy Commissioner/District Commissioner

- Reports to Divisional Commissioner on all matters.

As District Election Officer

- Conducts Elections in the district, be it General, Assembly or Municipal.
- Acts as the Returning Officer for the Lok Sabha constituency in the district.

District Magistrate is assisted by some following for carrying out day-to-day work in various fields-


- Superintendent of Police
- Additional District Magistrate
- Chief Development Officer
- Sub- Divisional Magistrate
- Other Officers


Revenue Department			
S.No.	Description	Office No.	Mobile No.
1	DISTRICT MAGISTRATE HARDOI	05852-234537	9454417556
2	ADM	---	9454417627
3	CDO	---	9454416620
4	A.D.M.(F&R)	---	9454417627
5	CITY MAGISTRATE	---	9454416598
6	SDM SAWAYAJPUR	---	9454416603
7	SDM SANDILA	---	9454416601
8	SDM BILIGRAM	---	9454416602
9	SDM SADAR	---	9454416599
10	SDM SHAHABAD	---	9454416600
11	TAHSILDAR SAWAYAJPUR	---	9454416608
12	TAHSILDAR SANDILA	---	9454416624
13	TAHSILDAR BILIGRAM	---	9454416623
14	TAHSILDAR SADAR	---	9454416604
15	TAHSILDAR SHAHABAD	---	9454416605


C. Natural Resources –


- **Water Bodies**

District Hardoi is rich in water resources. The main rivers which bless this district are as follows.

 **River Ganga**-The Ganga is the most sacred river of India. It is lifeline for millions of people who live along its course and depend on it for daily needs.**River Ramganga** a tributary of Ganga River also drains this district.

 **River Gomti**- theGomti another important river of the district. It forms a district boundary between Hardoi and Sitapur.

 **River Sai**- The River originates at a sprawling pond, named Bhijwan Jheel, on the hilltop at Parsoi, a village in the Hardoi district. Devotees take a bath in the Sai River and worship Baba Ghuisarnath with its water in India. It is one of the most sacred rivers in Hinduism. It is referenced in Puranas and in Ramcharitmanas of Goswami Tulsidas. Along with its religious importance, the river is a lifeline for the millions of Indians who live on its banks and depend on it for their daily utilities.

 **River Garra**-The Garra River is also an important river of the district. Bilgram is a town and a Nagar Palika parishad in Hardoi district. Bilgram is situated 10 km northeast of Garra River. It is a tributary of River Ganga.

- **Ground Water Resource Potential-**

As per the CGWB and UPGWD the ground water resources of the district are as follow-

Net Ground Water Availability (Ham)	14813399
Total Annual Ground Water Recharge (Ham)	190954.65
Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource (Ham)	175044.70
Number of Safe Blocks	18
Number of Critical Blocks	00
Number of Semi Critical Blocks	01

- **Forests-**

In year 2020-21 total 6545308 number of samplings were planted in the district to increase the total forest area of the district.

District	Geographical Area (GA)	Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total	Total % of GA	Change (w.r.t)2017	Scrub
Hardoi	5,986	0.00	16.98	126.87	143.85	2.40	-0.15	5.00

Status of Forest (According to FSI Report 2019) (All figures in Sq. Km)

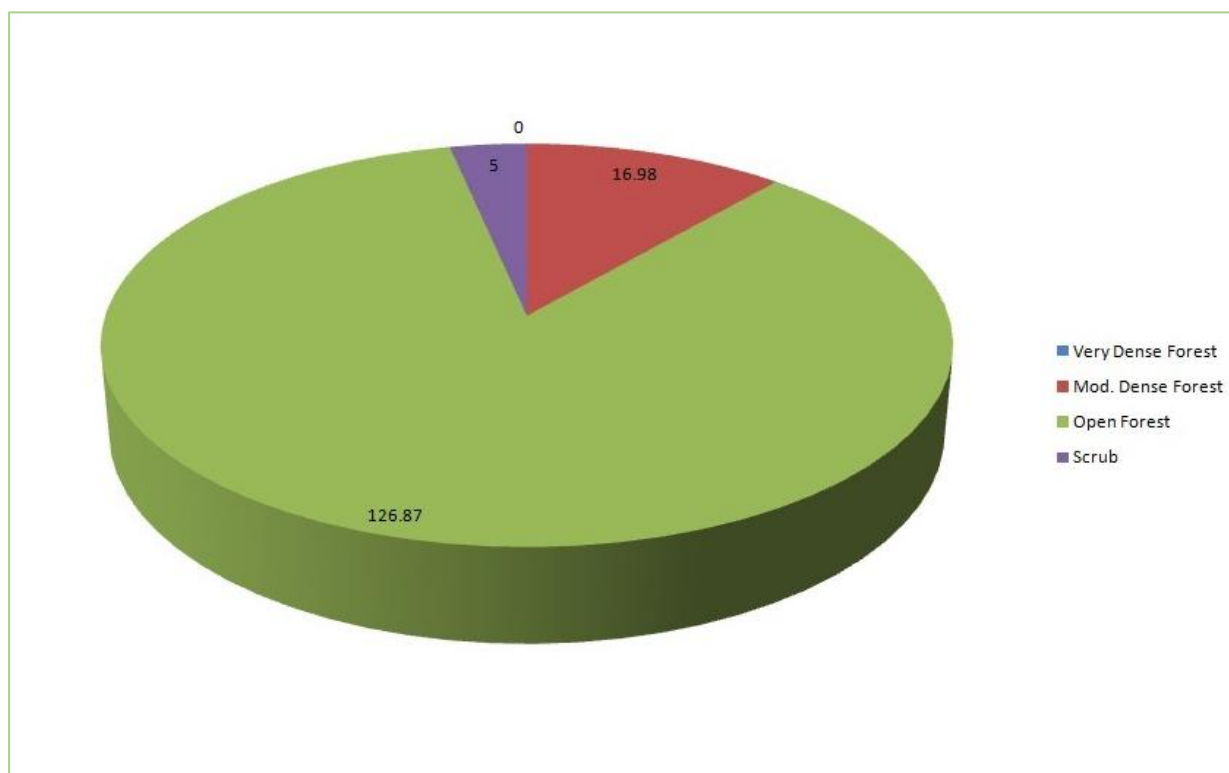


Figure- Status of Forest in Hardoi District.

D. Geography & Demography

Hardoi is situated at 27.42°N 80.12°E. This zone has a normal height of 134 meters (440 ft). The city of Hardoi is located at state highway number 25, which is connecting Lucknow and Shajahanpur city. Hardoi city is 110 km away from Lucknow city (capital city of Uttar Pradesh), and 394 km from New Delhi (capital city of India). The Ganges River and its few tributaries are crossing the south of Hardoi region. Hardoi district covers an area about 125.529 km from northwest to southeast and 74.83 km east to west. Gomti streams for the most part in Hardoi. As per the 2011 census record, Hardoi city had a population of 126,851. Male contribute 52.59% of the total population and females 47.41%. The literacy rate of Hardoi city was 81.67% which is higher than the national average literacy rate 74.9%, male literacy 86.59% and female literacy was 76.22%.

According to Census, 2011 the district has a total population of 40, 92,845. In which 21, 91,442 are males, and 19,01,403 are females. The district has a sex ratio of 868 females for every 1000 males. The population density in the district is 684 persons per Sq. Km. 69% of the whole populations are from general caste, 31% are from schedule caste, and 0% is schedule tribes. The majority of the population, nearly 87% (about 35.5 lakh) lives in Hardoi District rural part and 13% (about 5.4 lakh) population live in the Hardoi District urban part. Rural population density of Hardoi district is 608, and urban population density is 3657 persons per sq km. As per 2011 census, the major religions in the district are Hindu and Muslim with 85.71% and 13.59% of the total population. According to the 2011 census, the principal language in the district is Hindi with 97.45%.

S.No.	Heading	Details
1	Location	Longitude: 80.12E Latitude: 27.42N
2	Geographical Area (2001)	5986 sq.km
3	Population (2011)	40,92,845
3-1	Male (2011)	21,91,442
3-2	Female (2011)	19,01,403
3-3	Rural (2011)	3,551,039
3-4	Urban (2011)	541,806
3-5	Scheduled Caste	1,274,505
3-6	Scheduled Tribes	349
3-7	Sex Ratio	868
3-8	Population Density	684 per.sq.km
4	Literacy	64.6 %
4-1	Male	86.59%
4-2	Female	76.22%

S.No.	Heading	Details
5	No. of Tehsil	5
6	No. of Block	19
7	No. of NyayPanchayats	191
8	No. of Gram Panchayats	1306
9	No. of Villages (2011)	2070
10-1	Town/Group of towns (2001)	4
10-2	Nagar Nigam	0
10-3	Nagar PalikaParishad	7
10-4	Nagar Panchayat	6
11	Cantonment Board	0

- District Hardoi ranks 13th in terms of population in the state.
- The percentage share of urban population in the district is 13.2 percent as against 22.3 percent of the population in urban areas of the state.
- Hardoi district has population density of 684 persons per sq. km., which is below the state average of 829 persons per sq. km.
- Hardoi district ranks 62nd in terms of sex ratio (868) which is lower than the state average of 912 females per thousand males.
- Hardoi district ranks 51st in literacy with 64.6 percent which is below the state average of 67.7 percent.
- There are only 163 uninhabited villages out of total 2,070 villages in the district.
- Decadal growth rate of the district (20.4) is higher than the state average of 20.2 percent.

E. Land – Use Pattern –

The district Hardoi is a part of Central Alluvial Ganga plain. The Land Use Pattern of the district is as follows-

Land Use (Thousand Ha.)

Total Area	598.9
Cultivable Area	514.2
Forest Area	12.3
Land Non Agriculture Use	54.6
Permanent Pastures	4.8
Cultivable Wasteland	514.2
Land under Misc. trees and crops	10.8
Barren and Uncultivable Land	13.0

Current Fallow	39.1
Fallow	19.8
Net Irrigated Area	375.3
Irrigated By Canals	36.399
By Government Tube wells	2.852
By Private Tube wells	335.895
Others	.199

(Unit of measurement Thousand Hectares)

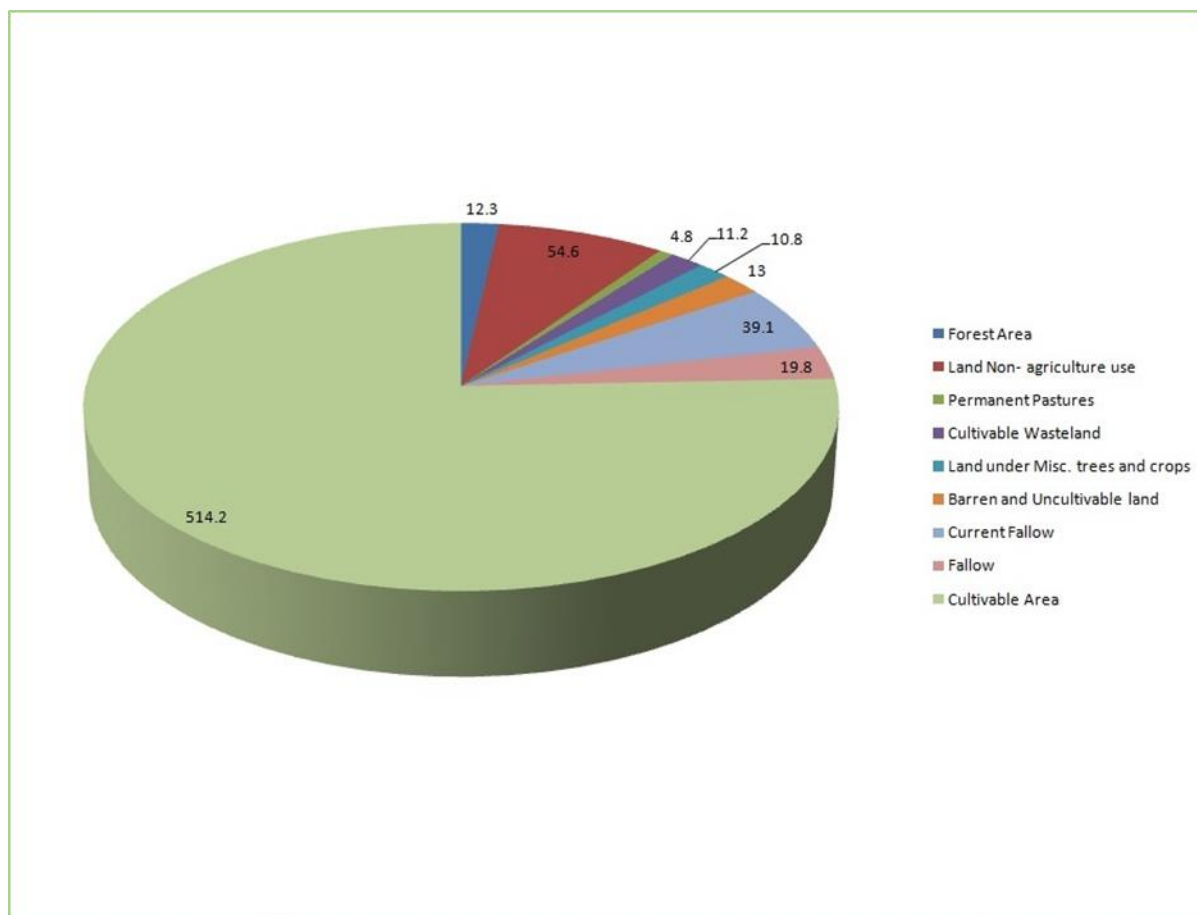


Figure- Land – Use Pattern of District Hardoi

F. Climate-

The climate here is mild, and generally warm and temperate. In winter, there is much less rainfall in Hardoi than in summer. According to Köppen and Geiger, this climate is classified as Cwa. The average annual temperature in Hardoi is 24.8 °C | 76.6 °F. In a year, the rainfall is 981 mm | 38.6 inch. Between the driest and wettest months, the difference in precipitation is 290 mm | 11 inch. During the year, the average temperatures vary by 18.0 °C | 32.4 °F. The month with the highest relative humidity is August (81.76 %). The month with the lowest relative humidity is April (30.36 %). The month with the highest number of rainy days is July (24.47 days). The month with the lowest number of rainy days is November. Summer starts here at the end of June and ends in September. There are the months of summer: June, July, August, and September.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature °C (°F)	14.4 °C (57.9) °F	17.9 °C (64.2) °F	23.6 °C (74.4) °F	29.7 °C (85.4) °F	32.4 °C (90.4) °F	32.2 °C (89.9) °F	29 °C (84.2) °F	28.3 °C (83) °F	27.5 °C (81.6) °F	25.2 °C (77.4) °F	20.8 °C (69.5) °F	16 °C (60.7) °F
Min. Temperature °C (°F)	8.6 °C (47.4) °F	11.7 °C (53) °F	16.3 °C (61.3) °F	21.8 °C (71.3) °F	25.6 °C (78.1) °F	27.3 °C (81.1) °F	26.2 °C (79.1) °F	25.7 °C (78.3) °F	24.3 °C (75.7) °F	19.5 °C (67.1) °F	14.5 °C (58.1) °F	9.9 °C (49.8) °F
Max. Temperature °C (°F)	20.8 °C (69.4) °F	24.5 °C (76) °F	30.8 °C (87.4) °F	37.1 °C (98.8) °F	38.9 °C (102) °F	37 °C (98.6) °F	32.4 °C (90.3) °F	31.6 °C (88.9) °F	31.3 °C (88.4) °F	31.1 °C (87.9) °F	27.5 °C (81.4) °F	22.6 °C (72.8) °F
Precipitation / Rainfall mm (in)	21 (0.8)	34 (1.3)	17 (0.7)	11 (0.4)	20 (0.8)	127 (5)	293 (11.5)	262 (10.3)	156 (6.1)	24 (0.9)	3 (0.1)	13 (0.5)
Humidity(%)	69%	62%	46%	30%	38%	53%	78%	82%	80%	64%	58%	64%
Rainy days (d)	2	3	2	2	3	9	18	18	12	2	1	1
avg. Sun hours (hours)	8.2	9.6	10.6	11.5	11.9	10.8	8.5	8.3	8.6	9.7	9.6	8.8

{Climate Data of Hardoi (1981-2010, Extremes 1950-2021)}

Climate Data of District Hardoi.(Source- I.M.D)

2.0 Indicative Gap Analysis and Action Plans for complying with Waste Management Rules

(i) Solid Waste Management

a. Current status related to solid Waste management

Sl.No	Urban Local bodies	No of Wards	No of Households	Population	Solid Waste Generated per day
1.	Municipalities (Nagar Palika)	176	79202	412453	140.81MT
2.	Nagar Panchayat (Town Area Council)	67	14062	77679	22.679 MT

	Local Bodies	No of Village panchayats / Blocks	No of Households	Population	Solid Waste Generated per day
1.	Block /Taluk / Mandal Tehsils	19/5	91815	541806	171.26 MT
2.	Village/Gram Panchayats	2070/1306	638627	3551039	898.75 MT

b. Identification of gaps and Action plan:

S. No	Action Points for villages/blocks/town/municipalities /city corporation	Identificati on of gap	Action plan			Responsi ble agencies	Timeline for completi on of action Plan
			Action plan	Budget Required	Budget Availabl e		
1	Segregation						
(i)	Segregation of waste source	60% waste segregated at source and 40% waste is not segregated.	Working on remaining 40% waste of total waste by Awareness and IEC activities	350 Lac	18.05Lac	ULBs	2023-24
2	Sweeping						
(i)	Manual Sweeping						
		1- 100% road sweeping is covered. 2- Requirement of 700 PPEs	1- Manual sweeping 100% 2- Procurement of PPE Kits For Sweeping manpower 3- Agencies hired	126.5 Lacs	19.52 Lacs	ULBs	Regular
(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	-	Mechanical Sweeping is not done due to lack of technical Equipmen t's	505 Lacs	NA	ULBs	2024-25 After availability of Budget
3	Waste Collection						
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	Yes 100% collection achieved.	Regular service and monitoring. Purchasing Of more Vehicles for waste collection is under Process By 15th.F.C.	538 Lac	538 Lac	ULBs	Regular Activity
(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	No Gap	100% Covered	Not Required	NA	ULBs	Comply

(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate compartments	Gap of Waste collection Trolleys with separate compartments is 104	Procurement of trolleys is under process	247.6 Lacs	0	ULBs	2023-24 After availability of Budget
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	20 mini collection Trucks is required	Purchasing of Mini trucks for waste collection is under Process.	500 Lac	0	ULBs	2023-24
(v)	Waste Deposition centres (for domestic hazardous wastes)	-	01 Waste Deposition centres (for domestic hazardous wastes) is required	96 Lacs	0	ULBs	2024-25
4	Waste Transport						
(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	10 Tipper, 20 mini Tipper 4 Tractor-Trolley 5 Bulk Tractors Rickshaw 20	10Tipper 05 Tractors 34 Mini tipper 194 rickshaw trolley is required	283 Lacs	0	ULBs	2023-24 After availability of Budget
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	05 Tipper	06 Tipper is required	120 Lacs	0	ULBs	2023-24 After availability of Budget
(iii)	Waste Transfer points	01 MRF Centre 01 solid waste Processing plant is required	Procurement for 01 MRF centre And 01 Solid waste Processing Plant is under Process.	495.68Lacs	653.22 Lacs	ULBs	2024-25
5	Waste Treatment and Disposal						
(i)	Wet-waste Management: On-site composting by bulk waste generators (Authority may decide on requirement as per Rules)	On site composting Plant is required.	Direction Issued as per by laws to all bulk waste generators for on site composting	55 Lacs	0	ULBs	2023-24

(ii)	Wet-waste Management: Facility(ies) for central Bio-methanation / Composting of wets waste.	On site composting Plant is required.	02 composting plant is required.	154 Lac	0	ULBs	2024-25
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management: Material Recovery for dry-waste fraction	01 MRF Centre 01 solid waste Processing plant is required	Procurement for 01 MRF centre And 01 Solid waste Processing Plant is under Process.	495.68 Lacs	127.22Lacs	ULBs	2024-25
(iv)	Disposal of inert and non- recyclable wastes: Sanitary Landfill	01 solid waste Processing plant is required	Procurement for 01 Solid waste Processing Plant is under Process.	As above	As Above	ULBs	2024-25
(v)	Remediation of historic / legacy dumpsite	No Legacy waste available	Not Required	Not Required	NA	ULBs	Completed
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	Not engaged	ULBs are trying to get support of NGO's for better IEC activities.	Not Required	NA	ULBs	Completed
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers / Brand Owners	No Gap	No any producers and Brand owner in the district as per information.	Not required	NA	ULBs	Completed
(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	No	A regular program is initiated for authorisation of Waste Pickers by ULBs	Not Required	NA	ULBs	2023-24
(ix)	Preparation of own by-laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016	Yes	Timeline achieved in Hardoi Nagar Palika.	5.0 Lacs	5.0 Lacs	ULBs	Completed

(ii)Plastic waste Management

(a) Current status related to Plastic waste management

	Urban Local bodies	Estimated quantity of Plastic Waste Generated per day
1	Municipal corporations (Nagar Nigam or Mahanagar Palika)	Not Applicable
2	Municipalities (Nagar Palikas)	2.4758 T/D
3	Nagar Panchayats (Town area Councils)	0.41616 T/D

	Local Bodies	Plastic Waste Generated per day
4	Tehsils	0.112 T/D
5	Village/Gram Panchayats	0.046 T/D

(b)Identification of gaps and Action plan:

S.No	Action points for village, panchayats/ blocks/ municipalities/ corporation	Identification of gap	Action plan			Agencies responsible	Target time For Compliance
			Action plan	Budget Required	Budget Available		
1	Door to Door collection of dry waste including PW	60% waste segregated at source and 40% waste is not segregated	Working on remaining 40% waste of total waste by Awareness and IEC activities	167 Lac	26 Lac	ULBs	2023-24
2	Facilitate organized collection of PW at Waste transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	01 MRF Centre is required	Procurement for 01 MRF center is under Process.	382.94Lac	343.03 Lac	ULBs	2024-25
3	PW collection Centers	01 MRF Centre is required	Procurement for 01 MRF centre is under Process.	As Above	As Above	ULBs	2024-25
4	Awareness and education programs implementation	Awareness and collective conscience development	Rally, hoarding and print media are being used	115 Lac	42 Lacs	ULBs	Its a Regular activity but required more budget for better

			for generating awareness.				implementation.
5	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	Proposed	Procurement for 01 Solid waste Processing Plant is under Process.	546 Lac	386 Lac	ULBs	2024-25

(iii) C & D Waste Management

a. Current status related to C & D Waste

Details of Data Required	Present status
Total C & D waste generation in MT per day (As per data from Municipal Corporations / Municipalities)	6.62 MT/D
Does the district have access of C&D waste recycling facility?	No

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S.No	Action Points for villages/blocks/town/municipalities/city corporation	Identification of gap	Action plan			Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action Plan
			Action plan	Budget Required	Budget Available		
(i)	Arrangement separate collection of C&D waste C&D waste deposition point.	No Gap	There are vehicle deployed for C&D waste.	Not Required	NA	ULBs	Regular Activity
(ii)	Whether local authority have fixed user fee on C&D waste and introduced Permission system for bulk waste generators who generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons per project in a month?	Effective implementation of by-laws.	As per norms and regulation No any Bulk Waste generator in District Hardoi.	Not Required	NA	ULBs	Regular Activity
(iii)	C&D recycling Facility	No gap	C&D waste is used in Road Construction	Not Required	NA	ULBs	Regular
(iv)	Usage of recycled C&D waste in non-structural concrete, paving blocks, lower layers of road	Used by private parties under the operation of	As per norms and regulations	Not Required	0	ULBs	Regular

	pavements, colony and rural roads	construction work					
(v)	IEC on C & D waste management	Through hoardings, wall painting and posters	More awareness at the developing areas and zones under heavy construction	68 Lac	3.35 Lac	ULBs	Regular activity

(i) Biomedical Waste Management

a. Current Status related to biomedical waste

Inventory of BMW in the District	Quantity
Total no. of Bedded Healthcare Facilities	127
Total no. of non-bedded HCF	37
No. of HCFs authorized by SPCBs/PCCs	127
No of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities(CBWTFs)	01 (M/s Synergy Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.)
Capacity of CBWTFs	NA
No. of Deep burials for BMW if any	66
Quantity of biomedical waste generated per day	245 Kg/day
Quantity of biomedical waste treated per day	All (Treatment done by SWMP, Barabanki)

b. Identification of gaps and Action plan:

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/blocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan			Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
			Action Point	Budget Required	Budget Available		
1.	Inventory and Identification of Healthcare Facilities	Check whether all HCFs including, clinics, hospitals, Veterinary hospitals, Aayush hospitals, animal houses, etc generating biomedical waste area	All biomedical waste generating units are identified and authorised by the Health Department and UPPCB.	Regular Activity	Budget available in all government Facility from state govt. Rs. 53,01,990/-	Facility Incharge/UPPCB	Comply

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/blocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan			Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
			Action Point	Budget Required	Budget Available		
		identified and authorized by SPCBs/PCCs					
2	Adequacy of facilities to treat biomedical waste	Check if there is any gap between Quantity of Biomedical Waste Generated per day and quantity of Biomedical Waste treated and disposed in the district? In case of no access to CBWTFs, adequacy of existing disposal of BMW	Total 66 Deep Burial Pits constructed where CBWTF not contacted	NA	NA	NA	Comply
3	Tracking of BMW	Check whether bar code system is implemented by all HCFs and CBWTFs?	The Biomedical waste is collected and send to SWMP, Barabanki by the Third Party . Bar Code system is not implemented by the third Party.	NA	NA	Third Party Agency	Comply
4	Awareness and education of health care staff	Whether training has been organized	Awareness programs And	NA	NA	CMO	Comply

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/blocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan			Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
			Action Point	Budget Required	Budget Available		
		For all stakeholders ?	training to healthcare staff was carried out in the district on 25-03-2022 at CMO Office , Hardoi.				
5	Adequacy of funds	Whether adequate funds is allocated to Government healthcare Facilities for bio-medical waste management by State Govt.?	Funds allocated to Government healthcare Facilities for bio-medical waste management by State Govt.	Paid by CMO in NHM Head	Budget available by NHM Rs. 53,01,990/-	CMO	Comply
6	Compliance to Rules by HCFs and CBWTFs	Is there any district level mechanism to Monitor compliance by Hospitals/HCFs?	District Level Committee formed on 30-03-2022. Block Level Committees are yet to formed.	NA	NA	NA	Comply

7	District Level Monitoring Committee	Check whether District Level Monitoring Committee has been constituted and meetings are being organized?	District Level committee was formed on 30-03-2022.	NA	NA	D.M	Compl y
8.	Waste water Treatment	Check if HCFS are required to install ETPs for waste water generated.	All the Govt. Hospitals have their ETP's.	NA	NA	UPPC B	Compl y

[SPCBs/PCCs is the prescribed authority to ensure implementation of BMW Management Rules,2016. However, Rules also provides mandates to health department to monitor compliance. Hence Action plan for BMW waste management should cover access to biomedical waste management in entire geographical area of the district village panchayats/ blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form. SPCBs/PCC should be part of action plan. Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points not mentioned in above template. If required budgetary requirement for government HCFs may also be mentioned]

(ii) Hazardous Waste Management

a. Current Status related to Hazardous Waste Management

[Major source of hazardous waste (HW) is industries and facilities located in the districts, who are required to be regulated under Water (P&CP) Act 1974, Air (P&CP) Act 1981 and E(P) Act, 1986 and the Rules notified there of. Many commercial establishments like automobile repair shops, paint workshops, stores, etc. may also generate small quantities of hazardous waste. The district administration should be aware of the type of hazardous waste generation in their district and adequacy of facilities for safe handling and disposal within or outside District. Linkage of district administration with common TSDFs in the State is necessary to establish system for safe disposal of domestic hazardous waste]

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
No of Industries generating HW	15
Quantity of HW in the district	3124.876 MTA
(i) Quantity of Incinerable HW	0 1088.46 MTA
(ii) Quantity of land-fillable HW	2022.5 MTA
(iii) Quantity of Recyclable/ utilizable HW	3.6+7.336=10.936 MTA
No of captive/common TSDF	Captive facility – 0 Common TSDF – 0
Contaminated Sites or probable Contaminated sites	–

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S.No.	Action points For village Panchayats/blocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan			Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
			Action Point	Budget Required	Budget Available		
1.	Regulation of industries and facilities generating Hazardous Waste	Check whether all hazardous waste industries are identified and authorized by SPCBs/PCCs	SPCB/PCC should ensure that all hazardous waste Industries authorized System. All the Hazardous waste Industries in Hardoi District are authorized by UPPCB and hazardous waste is collectively send to TSDF.	NA	NA	UPPCB	Comply

S.No.	Action points For village Panchayats/blocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan			Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
			Action Point	Budget Required	Budget Available		
2.	Establishment	Check district has collection centres for hazardous wastes with linkage to common TSDFs /recyclers	Local authority should ensure that adequate number of collection centres should be established and are linked to Common TSDFs.	NA	NA	UPPC B	Comply All Industries wastes are send to TSDF
3.	Training of workers involved in handling/recycling/disposal of HW	Identify facilities / Industries engaged in recycling / pre-processing /disposal of hazardous waste in the district.	Action plan to train the workers on safety aspects through Department	NA	NA	UPPC B	Comply industries have been train workers on safety aspects.
4.	Availability/Linkage with common TSDF or disposal facility	Check if the generators of HW have access to common TSDF in the State?	Action plan to ensure all generators are linked to TSDF/Action plan in case there is no TSDF in the district or State – in such case evaluate existing storage and captive disposal facilities through SPCBs/PCCs	NA	NA	UPPC B	Comply
5.	Contaminated Sites	Are there any sites where soils / sediments/ground water contaminated due to dumping of industrial wastes	UPPCB officials are continuously monitoring HW generating industries. In case of any such site identified in future, action will be taken as per law.	NA	NA	UPPC B/CP CB	No any contaminated sites detected

[SPCBs/PCCs is the prescribed authority to ensure implementation of Hazardous and Other (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016. Rules also mandate department of industries to ensure training to workers involved in recycling and handling of hazardous wastes. Action plan for HW waste management should cover HW inventory in

the district, check whether rules are implemented effectively, a systems for monitoring compliance needs to be in place.

Action planned not be prepared in Tabular form. SPCBs/PCC should be part of action plan. Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points not mentioned in above template.

(iii) E-Waste Management

a. Current Status related to E-Waste Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Inventory of E-waste in MT/year	3.169 MT/Year
Collection Centers established by ULBs in the District	In Progress
Collection centres established by Producers or their PROs	NIL
No. of authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantlers	Presently there is no authorized E-waste dismantlers, recyclers and refurbisher registered in district-Hardoi

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/blocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan			Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
			Action Point	Budget Required	Budget Available		
1	Inventory / Generation of E-Waste / Bulk-waste generators	Check whether SPCB/PCC has completed inventory of E-Waste in the District. Inventory of bulk waste generators	Completion of inventory	NA	NA	UPPC B	There is no e-waste generating unit located in district Hardoi
2	E-Waste collection points	Availability of E-Waste collection points / call centres / kiosks in villages -Blocks//towns / cities	Identification /registering E-Waste collection centres in association with Producers - their PROs or Recyclers	NA	NA	UPPC B	NA
3	Linkage among Stakeholders to channelize E-Waste	Check whether District administration has information on collection centres established by Producers / PROs? Administration should also identify authorized	Action plan to establish linkages between ULBs /Collection Centres of Producers and PROs /SPCBs /Bulk waste generators/Recyclers	NA	NA	UPPC B	NA

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/bl ocks/municipa lities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan			Agenci es Respo nsible	Target time for Complian ce
			Action Point	Bud get Req uire d	Budg et Avail able		
		E-Waste recyclers in the district or in State to channelize E-waste collected in District.	/ SPCBs / District Administration /Public				
4	Regulation of Illegal E-Waste recycling /dismantling	Prevalence of informal trading, dismantling ,and recycling of E-waste is in District	UPPCB officials and district administration are continuously monitoring illegal recycling or dismantling activities. In case of any such activities identified in Future, action will be taken as per law.	NA	NA	UPPC B	NA
5	Integration of informal sector	Whether mechanism exists for bringing informal sector into main stream in collection and recycling of E-Waste	Evolve mechanism by involving producers /PROs.	NA	NA	UPPC B	NA
6	Awareness and Education	Are there any programs at district level for awareness about E-waste management?	Plan special workshops and awareness campaigns through Producers/PRO s	NA	NA	UPPC B	NA

[CPCB is the prescribed authority to grant Extended Producer Authorization to various Producers of Electrical and Electronic Equipment being placed on market. Targets for collection of their E-Waste are given to each Producer. Every Producer should have installed a network of collection centres pan India, accordingly, every district should be covered. SPCBs/PCCS are given mandate to ensure implementation of EPR authorization. Therefore district administration should have all information about collection centres/call centres established by various producers in the District. Such information should be disseminated to public and local administration. Action plan for E-Waste management should cover the aspects of inventory, collection centres for e-waste channelization, linkage with Producers of their PROs, linkage with recyclers, information of bulk waste generators and effective EPR verification by SPCBs. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form. SPCBs/PCC should be part of action plan. Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points not mentioned in above template.]

3.0 Air Quality Management

a. Current Status related to Air Quality Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Number of Automatic Air Quality monitoring stations in the district.	No
- Operated by SPCB / State Govt. / Central govt./PSU agency:	0
- Operated by Industry:	0
Number of manual monitoring Station operated by SPCBs	0
Name of towns/cities which are failing to comply with national ambient air quality stations	-

No of air pollution industries	27
Prominent air polluting sources [Large Industry] / [Small Industry] / [Unpaved Roads] / [Burning of Waste Stubble] / [Brick Kiln] / [Industrial Estate]/[Others](Multiple selection)	[Hotspots of air pollution] Large Industry-07 Medium and Small-(02+18)=20 Unpaved Roads Burning of Waste Stubble Brick kiln-377 Industrial Estate/Areas Traffic cognation

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/blocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan			Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
			Action Point	Budget Required	Budget Available		
1.	Identification of prominent air polluting sources?	Carry out inventory of air pollution sources in District including hotspots or areas of concern pertaining to air pollution in association With SPCBs/PCCs may	Air Pollution Sources has already been identified	NA	NA	UPPC B	Comply
2.	Ambient Air quality data?	Plan to get access to available air quality monitoring stations in the District operated by both Public and private Agencies.	No any Air Quality monitoring station is established by CPCB/SPCB	NA	NA	UPPC B	2023-24

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/bl ocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan			Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
			Action Point	Budget Required	Budget Available		
3	Setting up of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station	Like weather station, District may also have ambient air quality monitoring at major urban settlements or populated areas. Action plan may propose setting up atleast one CAAQMS in District. Also access data generated by CAAQM stations installed by other pvt/public agencies District authority in association with local office of SPCB/PCC should also ensure that atleast one manual Air Quality monitoring station is available in each city [District admin may set-up its own network of CAAQMS or manual stations]	No any CAAQMS installed in District Hardoi	NA	NA	UPPC B	2023-24
4.	District Level Action Plan for Air Pollution	Action plans should be prepared for both improvement of existing air quality as well as for non-attainment day stationary ambient air quality standards. [Measures may include multi sectoral approach for air pollution control such as promotion of public transport, use of green fuels, E-MoEF&CC may be referred]	District level action plan for air pollution is in the process and is in preliminary stage.	NA	NA	UPPC B	March-2023

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/bl ocks/municipa lities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan			Agenci es Respo nsible	Target time for Complian ce
			Action Point	Bud get Req uire d	Budg et Avail able		
5.	Hotspots of air pollution in District	hotspot with respect to air pollution (such as stubble burning, illegal waste burning, unauthorized operations, should be prepared	No Any Hotspot is Present.	NA	NA	UPPC B	NA
6.	Awareness on Air Quality	Plan for dissemination of information on local air quality in towns and cities located in District. May consider developing Mobile App / Online portal for dissemination of air quality as well as to take complaints on local air Pollution.	Swacch Vayu App has been developed and is Operational	NA	NA	UPPC B	Comply

[The district administration is expected know the air quality in the district, identify air polluting sources both industrial and urban area sources and shall monitor mitigation measures and compliance of air polluting sources. District level air quality management plan is necessary to monitor and implement programs for improving air quality in the district. Action plans prepared for 100+ non-attainment cities under NCAP project initiated by MoEF&CC may be referred for drawing district action plan. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form. SPCBs/PCC may be part of action plan for control of industrial air pollution. Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points which are not mentioned in above template.]

4.0 Water Quality Management

4.1 Water Quality Monitoring

a. Current Status related to Water Quality Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Rivers	River Ganga River Garra River Gomti River Sai River Ramganga
Length of Coastline(if any)	No
Nalas /Drains/Creeks meeting Rivers	01 Nos. Loni/Behta Nala, Hardoi-No any Industrial Effluent discharge in the Drain.
Lakes/Ponds	--
Total Quantity of sewage from towns and cities in District	--
Quantity of industrial wastewater	In Loni Nala – 0 (Zero)
Percentage of untreated sewage	100 %
Details of bore wells and number of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	-
Ground water polluted areas if any	None
Polluted river stretches if any	No

b. Identification of gaps and action plan for water quality monitoring:

S. No.	Action points For village panchayats /blocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan			Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
			Action Point	Budget Required	Budget Available		
1.	Inventory of water bodies	An environmental monitoring cell shall maintain data of all water bodies (rivers / canals /natural drains / creeks /estuaries / groundwater /ponds / lakes / etc.) in district including its water quality	An Inventory is prepared for all water bodies by concerned department and undue DGC, Hardoi	NA	NA	Irrigation Department/ Ground Water Department/ ULBs/Forest Department	Comply
2.	Quality of	Check availability of	Monitor	NA	NA	Irrigation	Comply

S. No.	Action points For village panchayats /blocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan			Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
			Action Point	Budget Required	Budget Available		
	water bodies in the district	data on water bodies. Create a district level monitoring cell for periodic monitoring of water bodies for specific parameters in association With SPCBs. It is also necessary to disseminate information pertaining to water quality in the form of hoardings on river banks, official websites, etc.	ing of Water Bodies are done regularly by concern departments.			n Department/ Ground Water Department/ ULBs/Forest Department	
3.	Hotspots of water contamination	Check trends of water quality and identify hotspot of surface water and groundwater. Establish a system or separate cell to monitor water quality. Implement action points for restoration of water quality in Association with SPCBs and department of environment.	NA	NA	NA	UPPCB	Availability of Check trends of water quality and identify hotspot of surface water and ground water by UPPCB, Unnao action has been taken
4.	Protection of river/lake water front	Action plan should be prepared for control river side open defecation, dumping of Solid waste on river banks, for idol Immersion etc.	NA	NA	NA	UPPCB/UPJALNIGAM	Time to time action taken for control of river side open defecation ,dumping of Solid waste on river banks, for idol Immersion etc.
5.	Inventory of sources of water pollution	Check whether inventory of all sewage and waste water discharge points into water bodies in the district. Action plan to complete	NA	NA	NA	UPPCB	All sewage and waste water discharge points into

S. No.	Action points For village panchayats /blocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan			Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
			Action Point	Budget Required	Budget Available		
		inventory.					water Bodies in the district Hardoi checked by UPPCB, Hardoi on Monthly/quarterly/weekly/daily basis.
6.	Oil spill disaster management (for coastal districts)	Whether district oil spill crisis management group and District Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan has been created?	No Any Action Plan Prepared	NA	NA	NA	NA. For Coastal district only
7.	Protection of floodplains	Check whether there is regulation for protection of flood plain encroachment? Action plan should be prepared for protection Flood plain and prevention of encroachment.	NA	NA	NA	Irrigation Department/ District Administration	Irrigation Department /District Administration regulation for protection of flood plain encroachment

4.2 Domestic Sewage

a. Identification of gaps and action plan for treatment of domestic sewage

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
No of Class-II towns and above	7
No of Class-I towns and above	NIL
No of Towns STPs installed	NIL
No of Towns needing STPs	1
No of ULBs having partial underground Sewerage network	NIL
No of towns not having sewerage network	7
Total Quantity of Sewage generated in District From Class I & II cities and above	59.10

Quantity of treated sewage flowing into Rivers(directly or indirectly)	NIL
Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage(directly or indirectly)	NIL
Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes	NIL
Total available Treatment Capacity	NIL

(c) Identification of gaps and action plan for treatment of domestic sewage

S.No.	Action points For village panchayat s/blocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan			Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
			Action Point	Budget Required	Budget Available		
1.	Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)	Check whether Existing capacity of STPs is adequate for treatment of sewage?If no,action planforadditional treatment capacityrequired should be prepared inassociationwithULBs /departmentofUD,	No, Currently 32 KLD FSTP is under construction for Hardoi City. Which will cater to Hardoi city population. As per present population STP requirement town wise is as follows:- 1. Hardoi - 21.25 MLD 2. Shahabad- 11.35 MLD 3. Sandila 8.20 MLD 4. Mallawan- 5.35 MLD 5. Pihani- 4.70 MLD 6. Bilgram- 4.25 MLD 7. Sandi- 4.00 MLD Total-59.10 MLD	Rs. 148.34 Crore	Budget can be made available from AMRU T-2, SBM-2 and tied funds under SFC &CFC	UPJN (URBAN) Respective E.O.	After allotment of funds approximately 30 months will be required

S.No.	Action points For village panchayat s/blocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan			Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
			Action Point	Budget Required	Budget Available		
2.	Underground sewerage network	Check available Sewerage network and prepare Action plan for laying of sewerage network in town and cities. The project may be executed through ULBs and Department Of UD.	No sewer network is available, citizens rely on septic tank for black water & gray water is discharged on open drains. Approximately total sewer line requirement is as follows:- 1. Hardoi 200.00 KM 2. Shahabad-120.00 KM 3. Sandila-85.00 KM 4. Mallawan-58.00 KM 5. Pihani-50.00 KM 6. Bilgram-45.00 KM 7. Sandi-42.00 KM Total-600.00 KM	Rs. 750.00 Crore	Budget can be made available from AMRUT-2, SBM-2 and tied funds under SFC & CFC	UPJN(URBAN) Respective E.O.	After allotment of funds approximately 30 months will be required
				Rs. 898.34 Crore			

[Action plan for installing new /up-grading sewage treatment and lying of sewerage network is the mandate of local bodies, being cost intensive action points, the district administration may draw action points in consultation with ULBs and Urban development department. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form. ULBs, SPCBs/PCC and UDD may be part of action plan for collection and treatment of sewage. Action plan may also dwell upon other relevant action points which are not mentioned in above template.]

5.0 Industrial Waste Water Management

a. Current Status related to Industrial Wastewater Management

Number of Red, Orange, Green and White industries in the District	Nos. of Red Industries-15 Nos. of Orange Industries-426 (Industry-52 & Brick kiln-374) Nos. of Green Industries-56 Nos. of White Industries-0
No of Industries discharging Wastewater	7 (discharge based-0, Zero discharge based-7)
Total Quantity of industrial waste water generated	9.227 MLD
Quantity of treated industrial waste water discharged into Nalas/ Rivers	0 (ZERO)
Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	0
No of Industries meeting Standards	7
No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	0

b. Identification of gaps and action plan for industrial waste water:

S . No	Action Points	Gaps and Action Plan	Action Plan			Responsible Agency	Timeli ne For completion of action plan
			Action point	B ud ge t Re qu ire d	B ud ge t av ail ab le		
1	Compliance to discharge norms by Industries	Identify gaps w.r.t industries not Meeting the standards. Necessary action be initiated through SPCB s against the industries not Meeting standards the	Compliance of standard with respect to industrial waste is being continuously monitored by UPPCB	N A	N A	UPPC B	Regular Activity
2	Complaint redressal system	Check if there is any complaint redressing system based on Mobile App/Online, is available? If not, a complaint redressing system based on Mobile App/Online portal may be prepared at district level.	Complaints are being lodged in UPPCB and cognizance of such complaints is taken by UPPCB officials and District Administration.	N A	N A	UPPC B	Yes Complai nt redressi ng system based on mobile/ online is availabl e.

6.0 Mining Activity Management plan

a. Current Status related to Mining Activity Management

Details of Data Requirement	Existing Mining operations
Type of Mining Activity	No mining activities in District Hardoi in Present
No. of licensed Mining operations In the District	NA
% Area covered under mining in the District	NA
Area of Sand Mining	NA
Area of sand Mining	NA

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S. No	Action Points	Gaps and Action Plan	Action Plan			Responsible Agency	Timeline For completion of action plan
			Action point	Budget Required	Budget available		
1.	Monitoring of Mining activity	A district level task team may be identified to identify mining activity and to monitor status with respect to environmental compliance	A District Level Task force is created under supervision of District Magistrate of Hardoi District	NA	NA	District Administration	Regular Activity
2.	Inventory of illegal mining if any mining	Action plan to identify illegals and other mining activity in the District. District Level task Force may be constituted for control of illegal mining	A District Level Task force is created under supervision of District Magistrate of Hardoi	NA	NA	District Administration	Not Applicable

S. No	Action Points	Gaps and Action Plan	Action Plan			Responsible Agency	Timeline For completion of action plan
			Action point	Budget Required	Budget available		
		activity	District to check any illegal mining activity				
3.	Environment compliance by Mining industry	Action plan for periodic verification of compliance to environmental conditions stipulated by SPCBs/PCC, MoEF&CC department of mines etc. SPCBs/PCC may be involved in this activity.	No mining activities in the district Hardoi till now. If it comes in future environment compliance will be followed	NA	NA	UPDGM, District Administration	Not Applicable

7.0 Noise Pollution Management Plan

a. Current Status related to Noise Pollution Management

Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
No. of noise measuring devices available with various agencies in district	Regional Office, U.P. Pollution Control Board , Unnao No of portable Noise measuring Devices-02

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S . No	Action Point	Gaps and Action Plan	Action Plan			Responsible Agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
			Action point	Budget Required	Budget available		
1	Availability of Sound / Noise level meters.	Need to check whether concerned agencies that is ULBs, SHOs, Traffic police and SPCB/PC Chav noise level meters. District administration may ensure through an action plan that concerned agencies and environmental cell under district administration have Adequate number of portable noise level meters.	02 Portable sound level monitoring devices are available.	NA	NA	UPPCB	Comply
2	Ambient Noise Level monitoring.	ULBs shall ensure that ambient sound levels comply with notified standards for residential, sensitive zones. An action. Apart from portable analyzers, fixed ambient noise level monitoring stations may be installed in major cities and towns, such stations may be installed by ULBs and SPCB/PCC,	Presently , no any action plan has prepared fixed ambient noise level monitoring stations	NA	NA	UPPCB	NA

S . N o	Actio n Point s	Gaps and Action Plan	Action Plan			Res pons ible Age ncy	Tim elin e for co mp leti on of act ion pla n
			Action point	Budget Required	Bud get avail able		
3	Sign boards in Noise zones	District administration may ensure that adequate number of sign boards installed at sensitive zones in towns / cities in towns and cities. An action Plan may be prepared by district authority.	NA	NA	NA	UPPC B/DIS TRIC T Admi nistrat ion	NA
4	Compl aint redress ing system	Action plan may envisage implementing a public complaint redressal system for noise pollution. Such application may be used by SHOs, Traffic police ULBs and SPCBs in the district.	UP State Pollution Control Board have public grievance option on official site WWW.UPPPC.COM . After receiving the public complaints, UPPCB scrutinizes all such complaints and takes necessary action as appropriate.	NA	NA	UPPC B/ POLI CE/ TRAF FIC POLI CE	Yes, compl aint redres sing syste m Based on Mobil e App / Onlin e is avail able only UPP CB at Head quart er level.

[District administration may ensure that concerned agencies responsible for control of noise pollution are equipped with adequate number of noise level meters. There should be a system to monitor ambient sound levels to ensure that national ambient noise standards are complied with. Action plan may be implemented through responsible agencies namely SHOs, Traffic police ULBs and SPCBs. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form. Action plan may also dwell upon other relevant action points which are not mentioned in above template.]