

**District Environment Plan for Ambedkarnagar
Uttar Pradesh**



Office of District Administration

District Collector Ambedkarnagar

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1.0 District Profile

Akbarpur, the district headquarters of Ambedkar Nagar, came into existence on September 29, 1995, after being separated from Ayodhya (Faizabad). The city is located at an altitude of 133 meters (436 feet) above sea level and 26.431 degrees north, latitude and 82.540 degrees east longitude. The total area of the Ambedkar Nagar district, divided into five tehsils and ten blocks, is 2350 sq km. As per 2011 census of India, Ambedkar Nagar has a population of 2,397,888 in 2011 out of which 1,212,410 are male and 1,185,478 are female. There are a total of 1750 revenue villages in the district. In total, 930 gram panchayats, three municipalities and two Nagar Panchayats are formed.

a. District Administrative Set-up

General Administration-Ambedkarnagar district administration is headed by the District Magistrate of Ambedkarnagar. The DM is assisted by a Chief Development Officer (CDO), One Additional District Magistrate (ADM) (Finance/Revenue). The district is divided into 5 sub-divisions and 9 development blocks. Each sub-division is headed by a Sub Divisional Magistrate.

Police Administration-The district police is headed by a Superintendent of Police (SP)/ Two Additional Superintendents of Police (Addl. SP). Each of the several police circles is headed by a Circle Officer (CO) in the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Forest Administration-Ambedkarnagar Forest Division is headed by Divisional Forest Officer. The Forest Division is divided into one Forest Sub-division and 4 Ranges, each Range is headed by Forest Range Officer. Forest Sub-division is headed by Sub-divisional Forest Officer.

b. Local institutions - There are a total of 1750 revenue villages in the district. In total, 930 gram panchayats, three municipalities and two Nagar Panchayats are formed. The name of three municipalities are – Akbarpur, Tanda and Jalalpur and the name of two Nagar Panchayats are – Iltefatganj and Asharfpur Kichhouchhaa, each municipality and Nagar Panchayat is headed by Adhishashi Adhikari.

c. Natural Resources

▪ **Water bodies** :-Ghaghra river, flowing in southeasterly direction drains the northern part of the district, forming its northern boundary. It is one of the largest and perennial rivers of Uttar Pradesh having width more than 5 kms at places. The banks on either side are fairly steep along its entire course. Another main drainage system is that of the Tons river, the name given to the combined water of Marha and Biswi Nalas after their confluence about 7-8 km west of Akbarpur. The river runs almost parallel to Ghaghra and flows into Azamgarh district. Together, the Marha Nala and Tons river (after junction) divide the district into almost equal halves.

The Soil Map of UP published by National Bureau of Soil Sciences and Land Use Planning (NBSS & LUP, 2004) shows that in almost entire district, the soil is mainly deep, well or moderately well drained and fine loamy, with loamy surface. In the narrow belt along Ghaghra, the coarse loamy soil (Balua) is also present along with soil of the above nature. In west-central parts, however, the soil is moderately well or poorly drained, exhibiting calcareous nature and is slightly saline and sodic. In a small portion in eastern fringes the soil is poorly drained, fine loamy and calcareous and is associated with slightly saline and sodic soils. At places, poorly drained, calcareous and/ or fine silty soils are also present in minor proportion along with main type of soil. Soil in the central parts, i.e. around Tons river system shows signs of slight erosion.

In broader terms, Varanasi Plain has Older Alluvial Soil (Alfisols), while Terrace Alluvium has Newer Alluvial Soil (Entisols) (GSI, 2001).

▪ **Forest coverage** - As per Forest Survey Of India Report 2019 forest coverage is only 1.75 percent of total geographic area of Ambedkarnagar District. According to Champion and Seth Classification system, forest type present in the district mainly consists of

5B/C-2 Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest. Plantation under various schemes is being done by forest department and other department to improve tree and forest cover. 269.7798 Hectare is the area of Reserve Forest (under section 4 of Indian Forest Act- 1927) which falls in Pandey Paikoli-47.9 ha. , Partappur chamurkha -81.5 ha. , Manjeesha- 76.1 ha., Bharatpur Girant- 18.2 ha. and Chandauli- 46.1 ha. .

d. Geography & Demography

Drainage & Soil :- Ghaghra river, flowing in southeasterly direction drains the northern part of the district, forming its northern boundary. It is one of the largest and perennial rivers of Uttar Pradesh having width more than 5 kms at places. The banks on either side are fairly steep along its entire course. Another main drainage system is that of the Tons river, the name given to the combined water of Marha and Biswi Nalas after their confluence about 7-8 km west of Akbarpur. The river runs almost parallel to Ghaghra and flows into Azamgarh district. Together, the Marha Nala and Tons river (after junction) divide the district into almost equal halves.

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Geomorphology :- Ambedkar Nagar district forms part of Central Ganga Plains, having monotonous topography, with elevations ranging between 83-92 mamsl and gentle southeasterly slope. Geomorphologically, the terrain can be differentiated into upland and lowland (GSI, 2001). The upland known as Varanasi Plain, lying in Ganga-Ghaghra interfluves is the oldest geomorphic unit and occupies major part of the district. The ground of Varanasi Plain is silty to clayey, slopes gently towards southeast, and has scars of relict fluvial features in the form of *tals* and palaeochannels. The lowland lies along Ghaghra river and is divisible into Older Flood Plain (Terrace Plain) and Active Flood Plain (Channel Plain). The Terrace Plain is of depositional type and preserves the sediments deposited by the river during its process of incision. Active Flood

Plain is restricted to the present day banklines of the river in the form of point/ channel/ lateral bars and is wide and sandy.

Geology :- The district exposes Quaternary sediments (GSI, *op. cit.*), which can be differentiated into Older Alluvium (OA) and Newer Alluvium (NA). The OA consists of oxidized, brown, yellow and khaki coloured sediments whereas the NA comprises unoxidised, grey and khaki coloured sediments. The OA, designated as Varanasi Alluvium (Middle to Late Pliocene age), contains polycyclic sequence of silt and clay with kankar layers and subordinate beds/ lenses of micaceous sand, deposited over inferred basement of Bundelkhand Granite/ Vindhyan as components of 'Faizabad Ridge' (Khan *et al.*, 1992). It is dominantly argillaceous in the upper part and arenaceous in the lower levels (Khanna *et al.*, 1990). Central Ground Water Board has drilled exploratory wells only down to 305m in the southern part of the district. However, the boreholes drilled by CGWB down to 752m at Ranipur Gharwal in adjoining Faizabad district to the west and down to 755m at Paendapur in Azamgarh district to the south did not encounter basement, indicating that OA is more than 700m thick in this part. Thin interbeds of calcareous sandstones and compacted kankar beds, punctuating the stratigraphic column at various levels, represent minor breaks in sedimentation and suggest locally pulsating palaeoclimatic conditions from warm humid to warm arid at times (Khan *et al.*, *op.cit.*). The NA (Holocene age) occupies lowland and is divisible into Terrace Alluvium and Channel Alluvium. The Terrace Alluvium consists of interbedded sequence of grey to khaki, micaceous, fine to coarse grained, immature sand, silt and clay and is well developed along Ghaghra river. The Channel Alluvium includes loose sand (grey, micaceous, fine to medium grained) of point/ channel bars and mud flats of flood plain of Ghaghra river. Thin layers of mud occupying tals/ palaeochannels are considered as homotaxial to Newer Alluvium. Generalized stratigraphic sequence is given in Table-1.

Table 1 –: Generalized Stratigraphic Sequence* in and around Ambedkar Nagar District, UP

Age	Geological Units	Lithology	Geomorphological Units	Landforms
Holocene	Newer Alluvium	Ghaghra Recent Alluvium sands are greyish in colour fine to medium in size and micaceous in nature	Ghaghara Recent Flood Plain Deposits (Younger Flood Plains) restricted to narrow areas limited to its channel width	Point bars/channel bar sands, over bank silt wavy bedding, ripple, cross laminations etc. and

		Ghaghra Terrace Alluvium - sandy beds	Ghaghara Older Flood Pla	point bar sands with wavy bedding, ripple, cross laminations etc. and characterized by almost absence of top soil.
Middle to Upper Pliocene	Varanasi Older Alluvium (VOA) >700m	Brownish silt, clay, sand, sandstone and kankar, oxidized mature, sediments (fining upward sequence)	Varanasi Older Alluvial Plain – the oldest unit covering the highest level	Silty/ clayey surface with - Palaeochannels, Tals, meander cut offs etc.
~~~~~ Unconformity ~~~~~				
Basement: Bundelkhand Granite (Precambrian) and/ or Vindhyan Supergroup (?) as component of Faizabad Ridge			Not exposed in the area	

** Synthesized after District Resource Map of Faizabad District (GSI, 2001); Khan et al, 1992. and Khanna et al, 1990.*

#### **e.Land-use pattern**

Agriculture: About 71% area of the district is under agricultural use. Net sown area ranges from 56.22% in Tanda to 75.84% in Bhiyaon block (**Table-2; Fig. 2**). However, except Tanda block, net sown area in rest of the blocks ranges around 70 to 75%. Net irrigated area is 158041 ha, which forms about 95% of the net sown area (166756 ha). Gross irrigated area is 269265 ha against gross sown area of 280837ha.

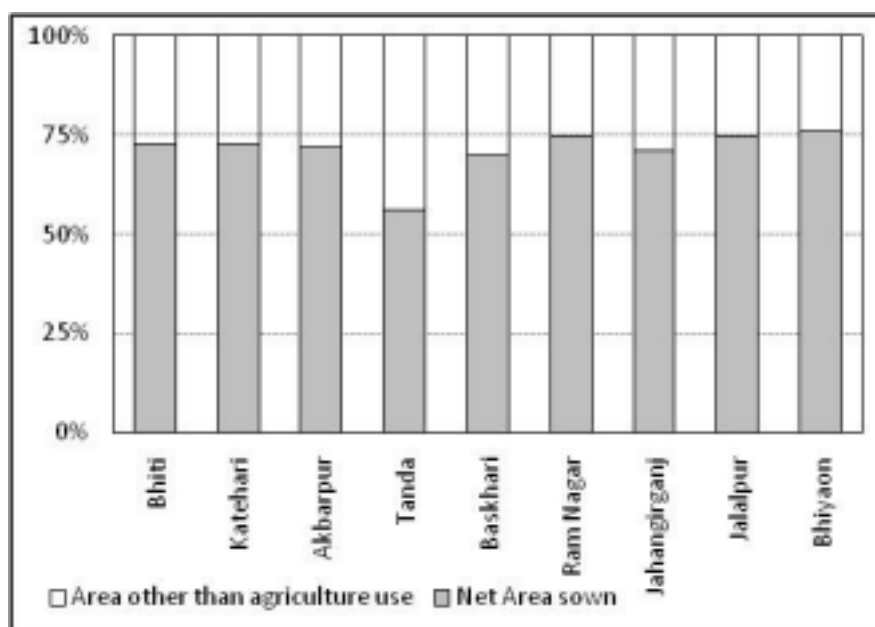
**Table-2: Block-wise Land Use in Ambedkar Nagar District, UP (All Areas in ha)**

Block	Total area	Area other than agriculture use*	Net Area sown	% Net Area Sown	Net Area Irrigated	% Net Irrigated to net sown
Bhiti	20974	5717	15257	72.74	14582	95.58

Katehari	25330	6928	18402	72.65	17829	96.89
Akbarpur	35801	10054	25747	71.92	24624	95.64
Tanda	31269	13690	17579	56.22	16568	94.25
Baskhari	20454	6199	14255	69.69	13395	93.97
Ram Nagar	22801	5761	17040	74.73	16602	97.43
Jahangirganj	21991	6420	15571	70.81	15215	97.71
Jalalpur	29866	7620	22246	74.49	20954	94.19
Bhiyaon	21186	5119	16067	75.84	14066	87.55
<b>Total Rural</b>	<b>229672</b>	<b>67508</b>	<b>162164</b>	<b>70.61</b>	<b>153835</b>	<b>94.86</b>
<b>Total Urban</b>	<b>6531</b>	<b>1939</b>	<b>4592</b>	<b>70.31</b>	<b>4206</b>	<b>91.59</b>
<b>Total District</b>	<b>236203</b>	<b>69447</b>	<b>166756</b>	<b>70.60</b>	<b>158041</b>	<b>94.77</b>

**includes area of forest, barren cultivable waste, present fallow land, other fallow land, barren uncultivable land, land put to non-agriculture use, pastures and area under bush, forest & garden*

**Fig.2 : Block-wise land use in Ambedkar Nagar district**



**i**

**Irrigation :-** Contributing about 87% of the net irrigated area, ground water is the major source of irrigation in the district, ranging from 67.61% in Bhiyaon block to 100% in Bhati and Jahangirganj blocks (**Table-3; Fig.3** ). The canal network runs through 721 km in the district, irrigating 21280 ha area, mainly in Bhiyaon, Tanda, Baskhari, Katehari and Akbarpur blocks.

**Table 3 : Block-wise Net Area Irrigated by different sources in Ambedkar Nagar District, UP**

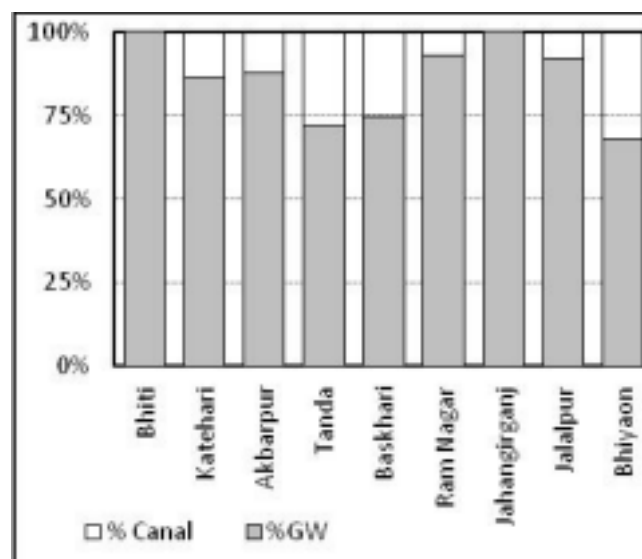
Block	Net irrigated area (Ha)	Different Irrigation Source (Net Irrigated Area in Ha)					% Area irrigated by GW	% Area irrigated by Canal
		Canal	Tubewell		Wells	Total GW		
			Public TW	Private TW				



Bhiti	14582	0	1376	13206	0	14582	100.00	0.00
Katehari	17829	2484	1565	13780	0	15345	86.07	13.93
Akbarpur	24624	3074	2571	18979	0	21550	87.52	12.48
Tanda	16568	4681	142	11745	0	11887	71.75	28.25
Baskhari	13395	3418	81	9896	0	9977	74.48	25.52
Ram Nagar	16602	1199	20	15383	0	15403	92.78	7.22
Jahangirganj	15215	0	356	14859	0	15215	100.00	0.00
Jalalpur	20954	1762	1838	17354	0	19192	91.59	8.41
Bhiyaon	14066	4556	323	9187	0	9510	67.61	32.39
<b>Total Rural</b>	<b>153835</b>	<b>21174</b>	<b>8272</b>	<b>124389</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>132661</b>	<b>86.24</b>	<b>13.76</b>
<b>Total Urban</b>	<b>4206</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>3490</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4100</b>	<b>97.48</b>	<b>2.52</b>
<b>Total District</b>	<b>158041</b>	<b>21280</b>	<b>8882</b>	<b>127879</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>136761</b>	<b>86.54</b>	<b>13.46</b>

**Source:** website updes.up.nic.in (Statistical Diary-2012, Table-18; Figures for 2010-11)

**Fig.3 : Block-wise Net Area Irrigated by Different Sources, Ambedkar Nagar District, UP**



Total length of canals in the district is 721 Km. There are four main canal network systems in the district – Tanda Pump Canal, Tanda Main Canal, Tanda Parallel Canal and Faizabad Branch and their distributaries – Pausara, Jahangirganj, Hanswar and Kathargarh. Salient features about these are given in **Table-4**.

**Table 4 : Salient Features of Canal Network System in Ambedkar Nagar District, UP**

Canal	Length	CCA (ha)	Area covered
Chaudhary Charan SinghTanda Pump Canal	41.92 km (including minors)	5287	Starts from right bank of Ghaghra river in Tanda block, covers parts of Akbarpur and Tanda blocks through associated minors

Tanda Main Canal	103.37 km (including minors)	9346	Originates from Tanda Pump Canal near Nasirpur in Tanda block; irrigates parts of Tanda, Akbarpur, Baskhari and Bhiyaon blocks through associated network of minors and passes into Azamgarh district
Tanda Parallel Canal	116.05 km (including minors)	11702	Runs parallel to Tanda Main Canal to the left side; irrigates parts of Jalalpur and Bhiyaon blocks through associated network of minors and passes into Azamgarh district
Jahangirganj, Hanswar and Kathargarh distributaries	249.59 km (including minors)	33701	Jahnagirganj Distributary takes off from Tanda Main Canal very near the latter's origin; irrigates parts of Akbarpur, Tanda, Baskhari, Ramnagar and Jahangirganj blocks through Hanswar and Katargarh distributaries and associated minors.
Faizabad Branch Canal	29.80 km	4694	Originates in Faizabad distric; covers parts of Tanda, Katehari and Akbarpur blocks
Pausara Distributary	18.50 km	1675	parts of Tanda blocks
45 Minors associated with Faizabad Br and Pausara Dy Sysytem	162.40 km	17156	parts of Tanda, Katehari and Akbarpur blocks

*Source: Executive Engineer, Irrigation,, Tanda Division & Faizabad Division*

**Crops :** - Wheat is grown in the maximum area of the district (~42% of gross sown area), followed by rice (~41% of gross sown area). Principal crop during Kharif is paddy and that during Rabi, wheat. Millet, maize and jwar are also sown in small areas during Kharif, and pulses and oil seeds during Rabi. Other crops of minor importance are sugarcane, potato etc. Cropping pattern is given in Table-5.

**Table 5: Cropping Pattern in District Ambedkar Nagar, UP (2010-11)**

Crop	Area (Ha)	% of Gross Sown Area	Irrigated (% of sown Area)
Wheat	118112	~42%	100%
Rice	115483	~41%	~100%
Pulses	10478	3.7%	~66%
Sugarcane	11157	~4%	100%
Potato	4263	~1.5%	100%
Oil Seeds	3601	~1.3%	~100%
Other Vegetables	6764	2.4%	~97%

*Source: website updes.up.nic.in (Statistical Diary-2012, Table-19; Figures for 2010-11)*

**f. Climate :-**

With hot and dry summers, humid monsoon season and dry winters, and normal annual rainfall (1901-70) averaged over 3 raingauge stations existing in the district as 973.23mm, the district comes under sub-tropical sub-humid climate zone. The nearest Observatory is located in Faizabad. The temperature varies from 8.1°C to 24.8°C in winters and 24.0°C to 39.6°C in summers. During cold-waves the temperature may plunge considerably. May is the hottest month of the year and January, the coldest, with mean daily maximum temperature during the former being 39.6°C and that in latter, 23.4°C. The mean daily minimum temperatures during these months are 24.0°C and 8.1°C respectively. The southwest monsoon is active from mid-June to September/ early-October, with maximum rainfall (~93%) taking place during this period, August being the wettest month. There is average 50 rainy days (days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in a year. Average humidity remains considerably high from July to September (76% - 87%) and is highest during the month of August.

**g. Industries** There is as such no major industrial area in the district. A few large-scale industries/ Public Sector Undertakings, as well as micro & small Scale Enterprise exist in the district (Table-6). Tanda City is famous for Tanda terri-cotton cloths. Here, the main business depends on hand loom and power loom cloths.

**Table-6: Main Industries in Ambedkar Nagar District**

Scale of Industry	Industry
Large Scale Industries/ Public Sector Undertakings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· National Thermal Power Corporation, Tanda.</li><li>· J.P. Cement, Tanda</li><li>· Akbarpur Sugar Mill at Mijhaura (10km from Akbarpur).</li></ul>
Micro & small Enterprises	Mainly agro based. Some other such units are cotton textile, woolen, silk and artificial threads, ready-made garments and embroidery; wood/ wooden based furnitures; paper & paper products; leather based; chemical/chemical based etc.

*Source: District Industrial Profile of Ambedkar Nagar District, UP by MSME Development Institute, Allahabad, Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise, Government of India*

## 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

S. No.	Urban Local bodies	No of Wards	No of Households	Population	Solid Waste Generated per day
1	Municipal corporations (Nagar Nigam or Mahanagar Palika)	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Municipalities (Nagar Palikas)	75	41975	258444	69.96 tons per day
3	Nagar panchayats (Town area Councils)	28	7178	41375	7.65 tons per day

S. No.	Local Bodies	No of Village panchayats / Blocks	No of Households	Population	Solid Waste Generated per day
2	Block /Taluk / Mandal Tehsils	-	-	-	-
3	Village/Gram Panchayats	-	-	-	--

#### b. Identification of gaps and Action plan:

S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan			Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	<b>Segregation</b>		Action Point	Budget Required in lakh	Budget Available in lakh		

(i)	Segregation of waste at source	No gap	150 ricksha Bin, 30 E-rickshaw , 25-TATA ace used to segregate collected waste(wet, dry and sanitary)	150	NO	Nagar Palika/ Development Authorities/ Waste Generator	Compliance
<b>2</b>	<b>Sweeping</b>						
(i)	Manual Sweeping	NO gap	Public area and residential area are cleaned one and two time respectively on regular basis	NO	Available	NAGAR PALIKA	Regular activity

(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	There is no gap	Projected growth / intended action plan with timelines	0	NO	-	Regular activity
<b>3</b>	<b>Waste Collection</b>						
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	NO gap	100% collection of solid waste	NO	Available	ULB	ongoing



(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	Time to time review is done for waste transport by ULB	39 TATA ACE, 5 DUMPER are available that used to transport all waste.	-	Available	ULB	ongoing
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(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	NO gap	5 Dumper available	-	-	ULB	
(iii)	Waste Transfer points	4 Transfer Point available	Waste transported by 5 dumpers to the dumpsite	-	-	ULB	ongoing
<b>5</b>	<b>Waste Treatment and Disposal</b>						
(i)	Wet-waste Management : On-site composting by bulk waste generators (Authority may decide on requirements as per Rules)	7 bulk waste generator identified	Notice has been issued to bulk waste generator for composting on site	NO	Available	ULB	

(ii)	Wet-waste Management : Facility(ies) for central Biomethanation / Composting of wets waste.	Decentralized Drum composting to be started and 20 places pit composting started	Centralize 16 MT per day composting plant tender process and civil work under process	98	-	ULB	ongoing
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management : Material Recovery for dry-waste fraction	Whether MRF facility exists? / is there any arrangement to sending the dry waste to any common MRF or sent to Waste to energy plant or % dry-waste converted as RDF or Need to set-up own Waste to Energy plant?	MRF centre work started	No	168.35	ULB	ongoing
(iv)	Disposal of inert and non recyclable wastes: Sanitary Landfill	Does the agency still disposing waste in dumpsites? Whether sanitary landfill available? / Plan for constructing sanitary landfill or arrangement with ULBs	For sanitary land fill rupee 1.7cr proposal has been prepared by C&Ds	170	NO	ULB	31-03-2024
		YES					

(v)	Remediation of historic / legacy dumpsite	Yes	230.27 lakh proposal has been prepared by C&Ds	230.27	No	ULB	31-03-2023
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(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	No	Compaigning done by ULB	No	No	ULB	-
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers / Brand Owners	As per rules, producers and brand-owners should facilitate in collection of packaging waste  NO	Action plan for linkage of all producers/brand owners or their PROs for collection of plastic waste  NO	-	-	ULB	31-03-2023
(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	No gap	Yes 19 waste picker is linked with npp	No	No	ULB	15-12-2021
(ix)	Preparation of own by-laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016	Yes Npp jalalpur and np kichhauchha is in under process	NPP akbarpur, Tanda and NP iltifatganj by-laws prepared and inforced and in npp jalalpur and np kichhauchha is in under process	-	YES	ULB	NPP akbarpur , Tanda and NP iltifatganj by-laws prepared and inforced and in npp jalalpur and np kichhauchha is in under process

**(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)	NA
2	Municipalities (Nagar Palikas)	3.5 MT/day
3	Nagar panchayats (Town area Councils)	0.4964 MT/day

	Local Bodies	Plastic Waste Generated per day
1	Block /Taluk / Mandal Tehsils	8.77
2	Village/Gram Panchayats	

**(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.	Door to Door collection of dry waste including PW	No gap	30 ER, 25 TATA ACE is used to cover 100% door to door collection	-	Available	ULBs	ongoing
2.	Facilitate organised collection of PW at Waste transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	2 permanent and 6 temporary MRF centers are available Plastic waste collected No gap	Door to door segregated waste collected at source and plastic waste collected through the employee and in the district 2 permanent and 6 temporary MRF centers are available	-	Available	ULBs	compliance

3.	PW collection Centres	ULB made own center for plastic collection	meeting is held on brand seller and motivate it	-	available	ULBs	Ongoing
4.	Awareness and education programs implementation	No gap	All NPP/NP collection vehicle announcement,EA system,hording,banner, nukkad natak etc were organized to aware the people about plastic waste.	-	available	ULBs/UPPCB/Development Authority/NGOs/Education Department	Compliance
5.	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	Yes District has access to PW recycling / utilization or disposal facilities..	8 facility are available in the district	-	Available	ULBs	Compliance

**(iii) C & D Waste Management****▪ a. Current status related to C & D Waste**

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Total C & D waste generation in MT per day (As per data from Municipal Corporations / Municipalities)	2.952 MT Per day
Does the District have access to C&D waste recycling facility?	No

**b. Identification of gaps and Action plan:**

S. No.	Action points for blocks / town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan			Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
			Action Point	Budget Required	Budget Available		
1.	Arrangement for separate collection of C&D waste to C&D waste deposition point.	No gap Common C&D waste centre available	C&D waste processing plant rupee 48.9 lakh prepared by c&ds	48.9	NO	ULB	31-03-2023
2.	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?	C&D Waste by-laws to pay user fee to be put up before the Board in next meeting	Common by-laws may be implemented in District. Local C&D waste management plans can be integrated to develop common collection and recycling facilities	48.9	No	ULB	31-03-2023

3.	C&D recycling Facility	NO gap  ULB Has reused to C&D waste	Action plan for setting up C&D recycling facility in the District or tie-up with any other district or ULB for setting up common facilities. Plan should ensure viable operation of C&D plant including assured market for C&D products.	No	Avai lable	ULB	Compli ed
4.	Usage of recycled C&D waste in non structural concrete, paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements, colony and rural roads	Is there any policy on usage or promotion on usage of C&D waste?	yes policies are made for usage or promotion on usage of C&D waste.	-	-	ULB	Compli ed
5.	ICE on C & D waste management	Is there any sustained system of creating awareness created among local communities.	Action plan for awareness and education	-	Avai lable	ULBs/U PPCB/ Develop ment Authorit y/NGO/ Educati onal departm ent	Ongoin g

**(iv) Biomedical Waste Management**

**a. Current Status related to biomedical waste**

<b>Inventory of BMW in the District</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Total no. of Bedded Healthcare Facilities	39
Total no. of non-bedded HCF	0
No. of HCFs authorised by SPCBs/PCCs	39
No of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBWTFs)	-
Capacity of CBWTFs	-
No. of Deep burials for BMW if any	34
Quantity of biomedical waste generated per day	-
Quantity of biomedical waste treated per day	-

**b. Identification of gaps and Action plan:**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Action points</b>	<b>Gaps</b>	<b>Action Plan</b>			<b>Responsible agency</b>	<b>Timeli ne for com pleti on of action plan</b>
			<b>Action Point</b>	<b>Bud get Required</b>	<b>Bud get Available</b>		
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 identified and authorised by SPCBs/PCCs	Action plan for completing / updating of inventory and authorisation of HCFs by SPCBs/PCCs	Not Applicable		CMO office for clinic & Hospitals	Done

2.	Adequacy of facilities to treat biomedical waste	<p>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?</p> <p>In case of no access to CBWTFs, adequacy of existing disposal of BMW</p>	<p>Action plan for setting-up CBWTF or providing access to CBWTF with 75Km from places waste generation. Including identification of site for setting up such facility.</p> <p>Action plan for management of BMW through captive facilities in case of no access to CBWTF</p>	Not Applicable		Royal Pollution Control Services, Sultanpur	Done
3.	Tracking of BMW	Check whether bar code system is implemented by all HCFs and CBWTFs?	Plan for implementation of bar code system by all HCFs and CBWTFs in the district.	-	Yes	Royal Pollution Control Services, Sultanpur	In process (state level Intervention)
4.	Awareness and education of healthcare staff	Whether training has been organised for all stakeholders?	On November 15 2021 a educational and awareness programme for health care staff was carried out in the district.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	CMO office Ambedkarnagar	Done
5.	Adequacy of funds	Whether adequate funds is allocated to Government health care facilities for bio medical waste management by State Govt.?	Action plan for ensuring adequate funds to Government health care facilities for bio-medical waste management by State Govt.,.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	CMO office Ambedkarnagar	In process
6.	Compliance to Rules by HCFs and CBWTFs	Is there any district level mechanism to monitor compliance by Hospitals / HCFs?	Draw action plan to monitor compliance of HCFs and CBWTFs through SPCBs/PCCs.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	UPPCB	-

7.	District Level Monitoring Committee	Check whether District Level Monitoring Committee has been constitute and meetings are being organised?	District level monitoring committee in regards to BMW has been constituted and meeting are being organized (last meeting was held on 13-04-2022).	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	CMO office Ambedkarnagar	Regular activity
8.	Wastewater Treatment	Check if HCFS are required to install ETPs for wastewater generated.	Action plan for installation of ETPs by HCFs where applicable.	Yes	-	District Hospital Ambedkarnagar	In process

**(v) Hazardous Waste Management**

**a. Current Status related to Hazardous Waste Management**

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
No of Industries generating HW	3
Quantity of HW in the district	47.514 MT/Annum
(i) Quantity of Incinerable HW	3 MT/Annum
(ii) Quantity of land-fillable HW	0 MT/Annum
(iii) Quantity of Recyclable / utilizable HW	44.514 MT/Annum
No of captive/common TSDF	0
Contaminated Sites or probable contaminated sites	0

**b. Identification of gaps and action plan:**

S. No.	Action points	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan			Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
			Action Point	Budget Required	Budget Available		



1.	Regulation of industries and facilities generating Hazardous Waste	All hazardous waste industries are identified and authorised by SPCBs/PCCs	As per office record 03 no of industries generating Hazardous waste	0	0	UPPCB	Regular activity
2.	Establishment of collection centres	There is no any TSDFs /recycler is situated in dist-Ambedkarnagar	There is no any TSDFs /recycler is situated in dist-Ambedkarnagar	0	0	UPPCB/ local authority	Immediate
3.	Training of workers involved in handling / recycling / disposal of HW	There is no gap As per office record 03 no of industries generating Hazardous waste and these industries are conducting training of their worker involved in handling / recycling / disposal on a regular basis.	As per office record 03 no of industries generating Hazardous waste and these industries are conducting training of their worker involved in handling / recycling / disposal on a regular basis.	0	0	Industry / UPPCB/ Department of Industries	Regular activity
4.	Availability / Linkage with common TSDF or disposal facility	No gap There is no any TSDFs /recycler is situated in dist-Ambedkarnagar	There is no any TSDFs /recycler is situated in dist-Ambedkarnagar	0	0	UPPCB	Immediate
5.	Contaminated Sites	There is no gap	No potable contaminated site, incidents of contaminated site situated in district ambedkarnagar	0	0	UPPCB/ CPCB	N/A

**(vi) E-Waste Management****a. Current Status related to E-Waste Management**

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Inventory of E-Waste in MT/year	-
Collection centers established by ULBs in the District	0
Collection centers established by Producers or their PROs	0
No authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantler	0

**b. Identification of gaps and action plan:**

S. No	Action points	Gaps in implementation	Action Plan			Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
			Action Point	Budget Required	Budget Available		
1	Inventory / Generation of E-Waste / Bulk-waste generators	No bulk E- waste generators is situated in district Ambedkar nagar ,so there is no gap  Inventory of generation of E- waste bulk waste generator in going on	No bulk E- waste generators is situated in district Ambedkar nagar and Inventory of E- Waste is going on.	Not required	0	SPCB/ PCC UPPCB/ Department of Industries	Regular activity
2	E-Waste collection points	As per office record no any E- waste collection point is situated/identify in district- ambedkar nagar due to no bulk waste generator is identified in the district There is no gap	As per office record no any E-waste collection point is situated/identify in district- ambedkar nagar due to no bulk waste generator is identified in the district	Not required	NA	E- Waste recycler/ Producers / Local Bodies	Immediate

3	Linkage among Stakeholders to channelize E-Waste	There is no any authorized E-waste recycler and bulk E-waste generator is identify in the district	There is no any authorized E-waste recycler and bulk E-waste generator is identify in the district	Not require	NA	Local Bodies/UPPCB/District Administration	Regular activity
4	Regulation of Illegal E Waste recycling / dismantling	There is no gap, There is no recycling and dismantling unit is situated in district - Ambedkarnagar	There is no recycling and dismantling unit is situated in district - Ambedkarnagar	Not require	NA	UPPCB	Regular activity
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.	Not require	NA	UPPCB/ Department of Industries	Regular activity
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 / PROs	YES required	NIL	E-waste Producers /UPPCB	Regular activity

### 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. - Operated by SPCB / State Govt / Central govt./ PSU agency : - Operated by Industry:	03 ,PSU Agency (M/S NTPC LTD.,TANDA,AMBEDKARNAGAR )

Number of manual monitoring States operated by SPCBs	Zero
Name of towns / cities which are failing to comply with national ambient air quality stations	-
No of air pollution industries	06
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 No hotspot of air pollution situated in District Ambedkar nagar

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**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?	No hotspot of air pollution. There is no any gap	No hotspot of air pollution, 3 major polluting industry situated in the dist- ambedkar nagar are regularly monitored by UPPCB	0	0	UPPCB	Regular activity
2.	Ambient Air quality data?	Yes there is gap Online air quality monitoring cell is not established	There are 03 No. of automatic air quality monitoring stations is situated in the premises of M/s NTPC Ltd. Tanda Ambedkar Nagar	Yes required	0	UPPCB/ Nagar Palika Parisads	31-12-2024

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/ blocks/ municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan			Agenci es Respo nsible	Target time for Complian ce
			Action Point	Bu dge t Req uire d	Budg et Avail able		
3	Setting up of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station	Yes there is gap CAAQMS or manual stations is required to setup in the ambedkar nagar There are 03 No. of automatic air quality air monitoring stations is situated in the premises of M/s NTPC Ltd. Tanda AmbedkarNagar	CAAQMS or manual stations is required to setup in the ambedkar nagar There are 03 No. of automatic air quality air monitoring stations is situated in the premises of M/s NTPC Ltd. Tanda AmbedkarNag ar	Yes	Nil	UPPC B/ Nagar Palika Parisad s	31-12- 2024
4.	District Level Action Plan for Air Pollution	No hotspot of air pollution is situated in dist- ambedkar nagar so no specific action plan is required.	District Level Environment management plan is completed	0	0	UPPC B / Forest Depart ment	Completed
5.	Hotspots of air pollution in District	No Gap No Hotspot of air pollution situated in AmbedkarNagar	No Hotspot of air pollution situated in AmbedkarNag ar	Not req uire d	0	UPPC B/ forest depart ment, Agricu lture depart ment, Police depart ment, Transp ort depart ment, Reven ue Depart	Regular activity

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/ blocks/ municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan			Agenci es Respo nsible	Target time for Complian ce
			Action Point	Bu dge t Req uire d	Budg et Avail able		
						ment	
6.	Awareness on Air Quality	NO gap	Sameer app and Swachh Vayu app is already working	NA	NA	UPPC B/CPC B	Completed

#### 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	Ghaghara, Tamsa
Length of Coastline (if any)	NA
Nalas/ Drains/Creeks meeting Rivers	28
Lakes / Ponds	32 and 20 acre approx
Total Quantity of sewage from towns and cities in District	4 MLD to 7 MLD
Quantity of industrial wastewater	9.15 MLD (as provided by RO UPPCB, Ayodhya)
Percentage of untreated sewage	100 %
Details of bore wells and number of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	1
Groundwater polluted areas if any	NA
Polluted river stretches if any	10 Km

###### a. 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	<p>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</p> <p>In the district 2 river, 10 canals and 43 ponds are present</p>	<p>a. To set up environment 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. Water Quality Data will be monitored online on a real time basis.</p> <p>b. NIC to provide server space for storing data and user interface for NPP</p>	250	-	jal Nigam/ Irrigation department	-
2	Quality of water bodies in the district	13 nalas are discharging in the river tamsa in which bioremediation/phytoremediation process started from 25-11-2021 and in all nalas screening nets are used to prevent flow of solid waste in the water bodies and time to time cleaning of these nets are also done.	<p>A. To Install solar based water quality monitoring system in all the ponds and lakes. Also provide solar based aeration system to reduce BoD levels.</p> <p>B. To disseminate information pertaining to water quality in the form of hoardings</p>	90	-	jal Nigam/ UPPCB Ayodhya	Regular activity (monitoring of water bodies is done by UPPCB on a regular basis)

			<p>on river banks, official websites, etc.</p> <p>C. Plan Jal Jeevan Mahotsav in all the ponds as per local rituals to maintain connection with the society.</p>				
3.	Hotspots of water contamination	Check trends of water quality and identify hotspot of surface water and ground water. 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.	A dedicated cell to monitor water quality on a manual basis and report it to the concerned authority	-	-	jal Nigam/ Irrigation department	
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.	<p>A. IEC activity planned with the help of NGO.</p> <p>B. Hoardings to be put up in Govt Sharchalaya indicating various disecation.</p> <p>C. Installation of dummy cameras which can restrain open defecation. ICE activity campaigning is done by ULb</p>	10	-	jal Nigam/ Irrigation department	
5.	Inventory of sources of water pollution	Check whether inventory of all sewage and wastewater discharge points into water bodies in the district. Action plan to complete inventory.	Add inventory of all sewage and wastewater discharge points into water bodies in the NPP. to be completed during the preliminary water audit of the NPP.	-	-	jal Nigam/ Irrigation department	-



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? If not, create District Oil Spill Crisis Management Group and District Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan for the district.	13 nalas are discharging in the river tamsa in which bioremediation/p hytoremediation process started from 25-11-2021	-	-	jal Nigam/ Irrigation department	ongoing
7.	Protection of flood plains	Check whether there is regulation for protection of flood plain encroachment? Action plan should be prepared for protection flood plain and prevention of encroachment.	Plan to have a civil structure to develop a river front for public space and also restraining illegal building construction in the area.	500		jal Nigam/ Irrigation department	-
8.	Rejuvenation	Check availability of groundwater and if required prepare action plan to rejuvenate ground water in selected areas. Action plan should be prepared for Rain water harvesting	3 places rain water harvesting projects is proposed and tender calling is under process, 12 wells are rejuvenated and tamsa river 5km in ULB area are rejuvenated by poclan machine in year 2019. 2 ponds are being rejuvenated by AMRUT.	20	-	Jal nigam	ongoing
9.	Complaints	NO gap Swachh vayu app, swachhata app, IGRS portal and online portal is already working for making online complain	Available under Swachata App. Alternatively a local level app can also be prepared.	0	0	UPPCB	completed ongoing processes

## 4.2 Domestic Sewage

### a. Current Status related to domestic sewage

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
No of Class-II towns and above	-
No of Class-I towns and above	-

No of Towns STPs installed	-
No of Towns needing STPs	-
No of ULBs having partial underground sewerage network	-
No of towns not having sewerage network	1
Total Quantity of Sewage generated in District from Class II cities and above	37 MLD
Quantity of treated sewage flowing into Rivers (directly or indirectly)	4 to 7 MLD
Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage (directly or indirectly)	40 MLD
Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes	50 KLD
Total available Treatment Capacity	0 [MLD]

**b. Identification of gaps and action plan for treatment of domestic sewage:**

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.	Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)	No gap	Project under 15 th finance commission has been sent to District magistrate for approval for bioremediation / phytoremediation. After approval further action will be taken. 32 kLD Capacity cost Rs. 4.67 crore FSTP work completed and Testing process.	Yes	-	Jal Nigam	-
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	PFR of Npp Tanda and Akbarpur total Estimated cost Rs. 528.23 crore has been sent to SMCG Lucknow vide letter no 646/0222-0272(15)/2020	350	-	Jal Nigam	-

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/ blocks/ municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan			Agenci es Respo nsible	Target time for Complia nce
			Action Point	Bu dge t Req uire d	Budg et Avail able		
		of UD.	date 30.09.2020 of CE Ganga UP Jal Nigam Lucknow.				

## 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-04, Nos of Orange industries-06+275(Brick kiln ), Nos of Green industries-06
No of Industries discharging wastewater	1
Total Quantity of industrial wastewater generated	9.15MLD
Quantity of treated industrial wastewater discharged into Nalas / Rivers	9.15MLD
Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	No
No of Industries meeting Standards	04
No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	0

### b. Identification of gaps and action plan for industrial wastewater:

S. No	Action Points	Gaps and Action Plan	Action Plan			Responsib le Agency	Timeline for completi on of action plan
			Actio n point	Budget Require d	Budget availabl e		
1.	Compliance to discharge norms by Industries	Inspection and sampling of industrial effluent and drains done on	Inspection and sampling of industrial effluent	0	0	UPPCB	Regular Activity

		regular basis by UPPCB currently are fulfilling the set norms and standards	and drains done on regular basis by UPPCB currently are fulfilling the set norms and standards				
2.	Complaint redressal system	NO gap	Sameer app , swachh vayu app and IGRS portal is already aworking	0	0	UPPCB	completed

## 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	River side sand mining
No of licenced Mining operations in the District	2
% Area covered under mining in the District	0.005%
Area of Sand Mining	0.122 KM ²
Area of sand Mining	River bed

### b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S. No	Action Points	Gaps and Action Plan	Action Plan			Responsible Agency	Timeline for completion of actionplan
			Action point	Budget Required	Budget available		
1.	Monitoring of Mining activity	A district level task team may be identified to identify mining	District level monitoring team of	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	UPPCB- Mining activities in district starting after getting the environment clearance (EC) from SEIAA. UPPCB to	Regular activity

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 and to monitor status with respect to environmental compliance	UPPC B and mining department is constituted for monitoring of mining activity			regularly monitor and clear the compliances of the environment conditions as mentioned in the EC with coordination of district level task force.	
2.	Inventory of illegal mining if any mining	Action plan to identify illegal sand and other mining activity in the District. District Level task Force may be constituted for control of illegal mining activity	District level monitoring team of UPPC B and mining department is constituted for monitoring of mining activity	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	<b>District level task force-</b> To identify illegal sand and other activity of mining in district a task force has been constituted in the district vide letter No-55 dated 23.03.2018 which will monitor and check the illegal storage, illegal transpost, illegal mining activity in the district.	Regular 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.	-	Not Applicable	-	uppcb	Regular Activity

## 7.0 Noise Pollution Management plan

### a. Current Status related to Noise Pollution Management

Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
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No. of noise measuring devices available with various agencies in district

Currently No noise analysers are present in the Nagar Palika Parisads  
03 numbers of noise meters are available in Regional office, UPPCB, Ayodhya .

**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.	Availability of Sound/ Noise level meters.	No gap  03 no of noise meter available in Regional office UPPCB Ayodhya	03 no of noise meter available in Regional office UPPCB Ayodhya.	Not required	Not applicable	UPPCB	Completed
2.	Ambient Noise Level monitoring.	No gap  03 no of noise meter available in Regional office UPPCB Ayodhya	03 no of noise meter available in Regional office UPPCB Ayodhya	Not applicable	Not applicable	UPPCB	Regular Activities
3.	Signboards 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.	Sign boards to be installed at sensitive zones in towns/cities in towns and cities. An action plan may be prepared by district authority after due analysis using the noise meters after 3 months.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Traffic Police/District administration	completed
4.	Complaint redressing system	Action plan may envisage implementing a public complaint	IGRS Portal is		Not		

		redressal system for noise pollution. Such application may be used by SHOs, Trafficpolice ULBs and SPCBs in the district.	already working.	Not applicable	applicable	UPPCB/Local Bodies/ Traffic Police	completed
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