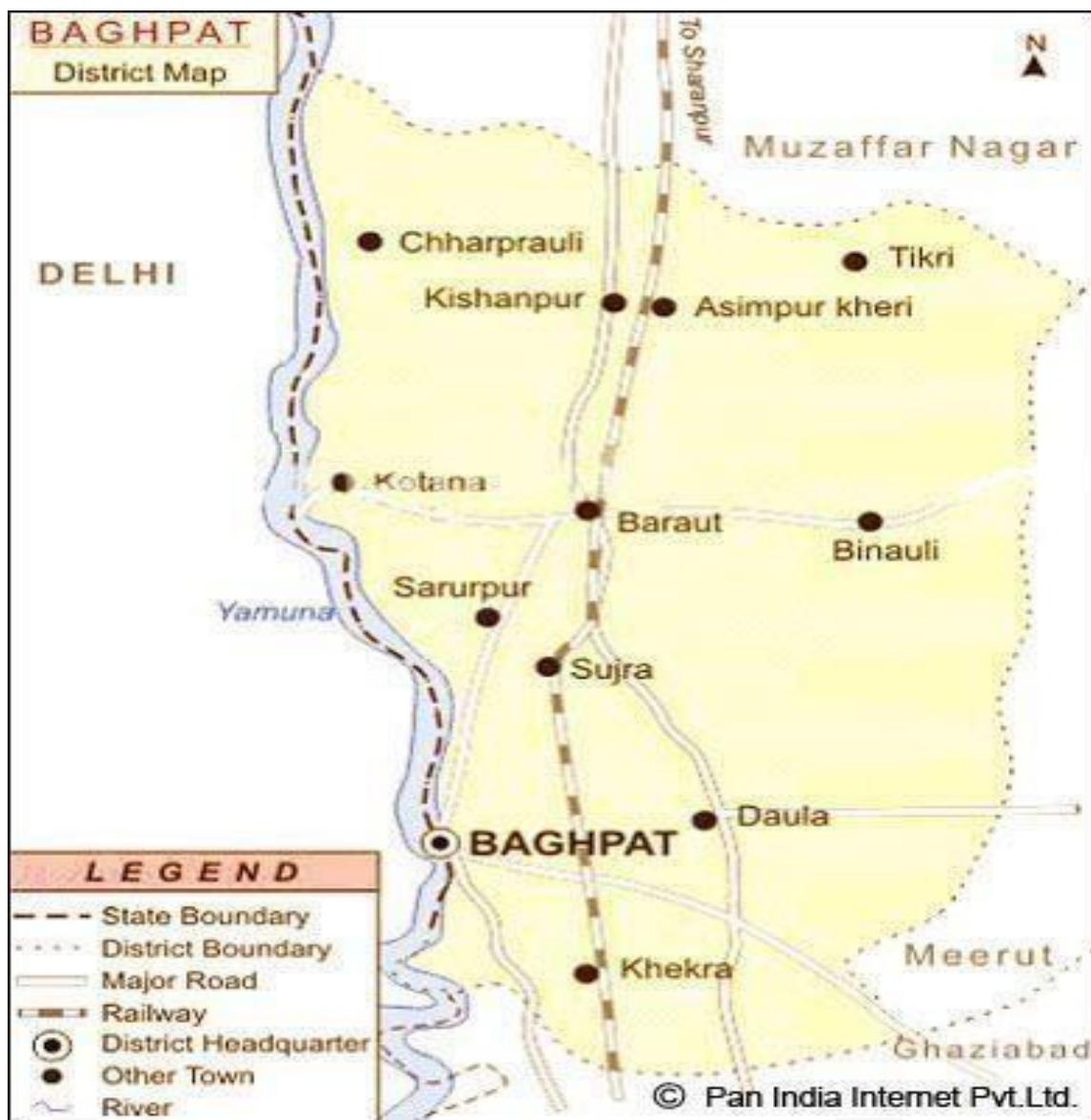


# District Environment Plan



Baghpat Uttar Pradesh

District Environment Plan for Baghpat



District – Baghpat

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## **1.0 District Profile**

### **(a) History**

District Baghpat was created in the year 1997 and named after erstwhile Baghpat tehsil of Meerut district. No historical/chronological events are available separately for the present district. In fact, its history is in consonance with that of Meerut district. The city was originally known as Vyagprastha- Land of Tigers (because of the population of tigers found many centuries ago). There are many versions of the story as to how the city derived its name. One version states that the city's original name was Vyagprasth, while according to another version, the city has derived its name from the Hindi word Vakyaprasth, which means place of delivering speeches. Inspired by such words and versions, the city was finally named BAGHPAT or BAGPAT during the Mughal Era. The district has a strong presence of Jainism. Bada Gaon is an important pilgrimage centre for Jains. It is located near the town of Khekra. Here is a place called Pakke Ghat where one of the popular Shankaracharya Swami Savroopanand Ji had got Jnana. Baghpat is presumed to be one of the five villages that are mentioned in the holy epic of Mahabharata. It was founded by the Pandava brothers of Mahabharata as Vyagprastha. Barnava, near Binauli is the site of the Lakshagriha, the lac palace that was built by Mayasura, the demon architect, to kill the Pandavas. Being a part of district Meerut since long, the district finds mention in historical legends as far as approximately 6000 years ago.

The archaeological excavations in Hastinapur and Rajpur Parsan indicate that illustrious Indus Valley culture thrived in this area too. Thus, the origin of this district may go back to pre-historic age. The excavations in Alamgir village on the banks of the river Hindon in 1958 very clearly indicate that when Aryan's subjected this area, it could have been a tribal habitat. The Greek Historians of the second century call this area as 'BASTINOPORA' (Hastinapur) which indicates that even during the ancient times, this area was accorded international recognition. Much earlier than that around 600 BC it formed a part of the sixteen great Mahajanpads of Northern India. Later on, the part of the area was annexed which formed part of the kingdom of Chandra Gupta Maurya. This area was ruled by the famous Saka dynasty till about 200 BC when the 'Yayudhas' overthrew them. During their rule of about 80 years, the boundaries of their kingdom touched fringes of Eastern Punjab. The 'Kustaanans' ousted the Yayudhas and ruled over for about 40 years, after which Yayudhas again came back to power. In the subsequent period, Samudragupta subjugated the area. In the sixth century Kannauj rulers ruled in this region followed by illustrious Harshvardhana. In 9th and 10th centuries, Pratiharas became very powerful and overthrew the rule of Tomars and in the closing days of Hindu period, the famous Chauhans ruled here. The area was being ruled by almost every

famous dynasty of Hindu period. In subsequent periods, Pratiharas were replaced by Chauhans. After the defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan in 1192, the Muslim Sultanate made its first inroads in this area. After the first Sultan Qutub-ud-din Aibak, area was under Sultan Babbar. The periods of Khilji and Tuglaq dynasty saw the beginning of repression and reaction in this area. Allaudin Khilji imposed very heavy taxes on the inhabitants of the area.

During 1398 Taimur invaded the area of the present district and butchered a vast number of people here. Again, the area was under Sayyed rulers during 1451 when Sultan of Jaunpur Husain Sharif attached Meerut and Bahlol Lodi made a compromise with him.

After the battle of Panipat, the area came under the first Mughal emperor Babar in 1526. After a brief span of Shershah Suri's regime from 1540 to 1556, Humayun regained this area. Akbar the great sowed the seeds of evolution of Hindu-Muslim culture. In 1739, Nadir Shah's invasion again shook the peace of freedom loving people of this area, Nadir's army looted Meerut and committed enormous atrocities in the area. In 1803, the area of the present district was handed over to East India Company. As history repeats itself, the freedom loving people of the area have been instrumental leading ones in the revolt of 1857 by sparking of its first embers from Meerut. After the mutiny of 1857, the city gained importance and was established the headquarters of tahsil Baghpat. Basically, it was a small town with dense commercial activity known as Mandi. This Mandi is now 200 years old. It is said that it was established by Zabita Khan, son of Ruhela chief of Nazibabad (Bijnor) Najib Khan.

#### **(b) Area and Geography:**

The district Baghpat is situated on the Doab of Yamuna and Hindon on the western side of the State. It is 50 kms away from Meerut and around 40 kms away from Delhi. It lies between 28° 47' and 29° 18' North latitude and 77° 8' and 77°30' East longitude. River Yamuna forms the western boundary and separates it from the Rohtak and Karnal districts of Haryana state. Hindon river divides the boundaries of the district Baghpat and Meerut in the east, on the north lies Muzaffarnagar and the southern boundary fringes to the district Ghaziabad. Total area of the district is 1321 sq. kms. The shape of the district is like betel leaf.

The river Yamuna and the Hindon are the main rivers of the district. In addition to this the Krishna River also flows through the district. This river is also an important river. It provides water during the rainy season only. Aluwalpur drain is a tributary of river Yamuna. The general direction of flow is from north to south. After flowing through the Yamuna Khadar, it falls into the Yamuna River near Baghpat. More than 90 per cent of the land of the district is level plain, therefore, there is no problem of drainage.

The district is situated in the Doab of Yamuna and Hindon rivers, the district is almost alluvial plain and rectangular in shape has a slight slope from north to south. The whole of the district is a well cultivated plain and there is no uneven ground except in the area of ravines near the river valleys and the scattered Bhur ridges in the upland tract. The whole district is a tract of extra ordinary fertile soils. On the basis of geology, the district may be divided into three parts.

**Khadar** (lowland) of the river Hindon and Yamuna are in the east and west respectively. Yamuna Khadar region extends along the Yamuna River in a fringeshape. This marks the limit on the western side. There is a great impact of Yamuna River on the topographical feature of the region. Geologically region belongs to Alluvium, Dungravels of recent origin.

**Central part** of the Hindon region (Hindon covers major part of Baghpat and slope towards south. This is the main river in the region, which flows through the region and meets the Yamuna beyond the district. The area is flat with very little variation in slope. Physiographically the area is dull. There are patches of rugged surface along the river in the southern part.

**Doab** of the rivers Hindon and Yamuna includes the major part of tahsils of Baghpat. The track in general is the most fertile portion of the district consisting of rich and almost to any soil and is flanked by belts of poor soil. The northern portion of the track contains alluvial soils of excellent fertility but the southern part is made up of stretches of inferior land, mostly adjacent to the Yamuna which produces poor grasses only.

**(c) District Administrative Setup:***Fig 1: Baghpat district map***Tehsils and blocks**

The district Baghpat is located in the western plain of Uttar Pradesh. The district is administratively divided into three Tehsils namely Baraut, Baghpat and Khekra. There are 06 Development Blocks in the district namely Chhaprauli, Baraut, Binauli, Baghpat, Pilana and Khekra. Baghpat tehsil comprises two blocks – Baghpat and Pilana; while Baraut comprises three – Binauli, Chhaprauli, and Baraut. Khekra tehsil comprises only the Khekra block. There are 237 GramSabhas and 315 Revenue villages with 290 inhabited villages and 25 uninhabited villages in the district. Total area of the district is 1321.0 Sq. Km. The rural area covers 1271.9 Sq. Km. and urban recorded 49.1 Sq. Km. In urban areas the district covered 8 statutory towns namely Chhaprauli (NP), Tikri (NP), Doghat (NP), Baraut (NPP), Baghpat (NPP), Agarwal Mandi (Tatiri) (NP), Aminagar Sarai (NP), Khekada (NP) and Rataul (NP).

*Table 1: Tehsils and Blocks in Baghpat*

S. No.	Name of Tehsil	Name of Block
1.	Baghpat	Baghpat and Pilana
2.	Baraut	Binauli, Chhaprauli and Baraut
3.	Khekra	Khekra



#### **(d) Local Institution**

District administration comprises Revenue, Development, Police (Law and Order), Judiciary, and Local self-government. District Magistrate is in-charge of revenue & administration. He is assisted by Additional District Magistrate (Finance and Revenue) i.e., ADM (F&R). At the tehsil level Sub Divisional Magistrate is in-charge, who is now redesignated as Up-Jila Adhikari. He is assisted by Tahsildars in each tehsil and for revenue collection each tehsil 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 the 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 programmes in the district. For development of rural areas, the 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 Judicial administration of the district is headed by District and Session Judge. In addition to him there are several Additional District Judge, Civil Judge, Chief Judicial Magistrate and Munsif Magistrate and other judiciary officers are also posted to look after legal matters. Besides these administrative officers a number of other district level officers are also posted at District headquarters. Other District Level of Offices are District Informatics Officer (NIC), Field Publicity Officer and Income Tax Officer, Sr. Treasury Officer, District Supply Officer, District Agriculture Officer, District Economics & Statistical Officer, District Savings Officer, District Sports Officer, District Employment Officer, Trade tax Officer, Entertainment Tax Officer, District Prosecution Officer, District Excise Officer, General Manager District Industry Centre, Plant Protection Officer, District Panchayat Raj Officer, District Programme Officer, Basic Shiksha Adhikari, District Inspector of Schools, Sp. Land acquisition Officer, District Social Welfare Officer, Minority Welfare Officer, Project Manager (U.P.L.D.C.), Asstt. Regional Transport Officer, Asstt. District Election Officer, and

District Soldier welfare Officer are also deployed for monitoring and execution of various development activities in their district. The Nucleus of the district body for self-government consists of Mayor & Nagar Ayukat at Nagar Nigam level and Executive Officer (E.O) & Chairman of their respective Nagar Palika Parishad/ Nagar Panchayats. Similarly, at Jila Parishad level Jila Panchayats Chairman & Apar Mukhya Adhikari (AMA) work as a public representative. Pramukh of Kshetra Samiti/Panchayat & B.D.O in Vikas Khand level, Gram Pradhan & Panchayat secretary in his Gram Panchayats comes under Local self-government. Other members of different local bodies also represent their respective area at ward and village level.

#### (e) Natural Resources Forestry

There are no reserve forests in the district and forestry is not so economically viable in this district. The important trees found here are shisham, mango, eucalyptus, guava and babul etc. Safeda mango is internationally famous. In addition to orchards of mango, guava and aaroo other fruit gardens are available in the district. Grape farming is being motivated by the Government. The forest area in CD block Binauli, Pilana and CD block Chhaprauli comes under social forestry scheme.

Table 2: Forest cover in Baghpat

District	Geographical Area (in sq km)	Very Dense Forest (in sq km)	Moderately Dense Forest (In sqkm)	Open Forest (In sq km)	Total (In sq km)	% OF GA	% Change (wrt 2017)	Scrub
Baghpat	1,321	0.00	5.00	12.06	17.06	1.29	0.06	0.00

#### Minerals and Mining

No important minerals are found in the district. However, along river bed stone, sand in abundance is available which is being used as construction material.

#### Soil

The soil is highly fertile and rich. The Yamuna-Hindon-Doab track in general is the most fertile portion of the district consisting of rich and almost uniformly loamy soil and is flanked by belts of par soil. Sandy soil is found in the Yamunakhadar as well as bhur soil is scattered over the bank of river Hindon and hard soil is found in the middle part.

**(f) Demography**

Baghpat is one of districts of Uttar Pradesh in India, Baghpat District population in 2021 is 1,470,244 (estimates as per aadharuidai.gov.in Dec 2020 data). As per 2011 census of India, Baghpat District has a population of 1,303,048 in 2011 out of which 700,070 are male and 602,978 are female. Literate people are 797,970 out of 489,858 are male and 308,112 are female. There was a change of 11.95 percent in the population compared to the population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Baghpat District recorded an increase of 12.97 percent to its population compared to 1991. People living in Baghpat District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 416,695 out of which men are 342,604 and women are 74,091. Total 112,453 Cultivators are dependent on agriculture farming out of 103,167 are cultivated by men and 9,286 are women. 49,442 people work in agricultural land as labor, men are 42,300 and 7,142 are women.

Baghpat District sex ratio is 861 females per 1000 of males. Next Baghpat District Census will be in 2021.

*Table 3: Demographic description of Baghpat District.*

Description	2011	2001
Population	13.03 Lakhs	11.64 Lakhs
Actual Population	1,303,048	1,163,991
Male	700,070	630,077
Female	602,978	533,914
Population Growth	11.95%	12.97%
Area Sq. Km	1,321	1,321
Density/km <sup>2</sup>	986	881
Proportion to Uttar Pradesh Population	0.65%	0.70%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	861	847
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	841	850
Average Literacy	72.01	64.24
Male Literacy	82.45	76.99
Female Literacy	59.95	49.17
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	194,979	205,254
Male Population (0-6 Age)	105,924	110,923
Female Population (0-6 Age)	89,055	94,331
Literates	797,970	615,873
Male Literates	489,858	399,716
Female Literates	308,112	216,157
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	14.96%	17.63%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	15.13%	17.60%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	14.77%	-

**(g) Land and Land use Pattern:****Land use:**

The land level is plain and is most fertile with a slope of north to south. It is known as one of the leading districts of Uttar Pradesh in agriculture. Of the total area available for cultivation, most of the area is used as double cropped area.

*Table 4: Distribution of villages according to Land use.*

Serial number	Name of block	Number of inhabited villages	Total area	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	Chhaprauli	27	15712.73	86.53	99.77
2	Baraut	54	23107.59	232.57	99.85
3	Binauli	58	28060.68	84.35	99.51
4	Baghpat	52	17870.50	101.00	100.00
5	Pilana	51	19290.41	83.47	99.07
6	Khekra	48	15995.74	82.91	99.21
	<b>Total</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>120037.65</b>	<b>115.31</b>	<b>99.65</b>
<b>Note: - Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area</b>					

**Irrigation:**

The irrigation network includes canals, tube-wells, wells, pump sets etc. The main source of irrigation in the district is tube-well and the other source of irrigation is canal.

*Table 5: Total irrigated area in Baghpat.*

S.No	Feature/Description	Area (in ha)
1	Geographical Area	134515 ha
2	Area Under Forest	-
3	Net Area Sown	110100 ha
4	Cropped Area	174400 ha (Rabi-65100ha, Kharif-102300ha, jayad-7000ha)
5	Area Irrigated	174400 ha
6	Percentage of Net area Irrigated to Total sown	100%

**(h) Agriculture and Crop Pattern:**

Agriculture in the district is the mainstay of the population. Rabi, Kharif and Zaid are the main crops. The main crops of Rabi are wheat, barley, potato, sugarcane, pulses (masoor, gram, peas & arhar), Oilseeds etc and Kharif crops include paddy, maize, urad, moong etc. Among Zaid- Maize, Vegetables are more common. Tobacco and Cotton are also grown as cash crops in the district. Wheat and sugarcane are the main important crops of the district. The use of fertilizer and modern methods of cultivation in the district have enhanced productivity of crops in the district. High yielding variety seeds of wheat, paddy and maize have enhanced productivity manifolds. Under the plant production programme, the government has set up some insecticide depots. Mandi Samiti in the district is well organized, where cultivators bring their products for sale. Potatoes are the main product mostly stored in the cold storage. Production of fruits and vegetables in the district bears the same significance as in the case of food grains. The fruits and vegetables are exported to Meerut and Delhi. Production of the crops in the district is high due to its climate, soil, natural rain and ample means of irrigation. The use of chemical fertilizer and good seeds also helped to increase the production of cereals and other crops.

**(i) Climate:**

The area has climatic variations of extreme kind, ranging from extremely hot in summer and extremely cold in winter. The temperature starts rising from the beginning of March signifying the onset of summer. The western winds locally known as 'Loo' begin to blow from April last. The heat is maximum in May and June when the temperature shoots up to 40- 45° C. January is the coldest month when the minimum temperature goes down to 4-5° C. Monsoon season is very humid. Thus, the region goes through various seasonal vagaries. Thunderstorms occur in the summer and monsoon seasons; their frequency is higher in the month of June and in September.

Dust storms are common in the summer afternoons. The Climate of Baghpat district is Sub humid to subtropical climate with maximum and minimum temperature 43°C and 30°C respectively.

Annual normal rainfall is about 639 mm where 86% of the rainfall takes place in the month of June to September due to the South - West monsoon. Due to the effect of climate change the maximum deviation of monsoonal rainfall from normal is found to be -68.7% and -25.6% for the month of June and September respectively.

## 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 perday (MT/Day)
1.	Nagar Palika Parishad, Baghpat	25	11500	50380	18.90
2.	Nagar Palika Parishad, Baraut	25	21339	103764	45.50
3.	Nagar Palika Parishad, Khekra	25	12188	48753	9.00
4.	Nagar Panchayat, Chhaprauli	12	4358	18970	5.14
5.	Nagar Panchayat, Aminagar Saray	11	2954	15029	3.75
6.	Nagar Panchayat, Doghat	12	2197	14166	2.69
7.	Nagar Panchayat, Agarwal Mandi Tatiri	11	3468	13873	1.08
8.	Nagar Panchayat, Tikri	12	3524	14099	0.98
9.	Nagar Panchayat, Rataul	14	2800	17869	4.47

S. No.	Local Bodies	No of Village panchayats /Blocks	No of Households	Population	Solid Waste Generated per day
1	Tehsils	-	45027	202,897	73.4
2	Nagar/Village/Gram Panchayats	-	19301	94,006	18.11

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

S. No.	Action points for villages / blocks/ town municipalities / City Corporation	Identification of gap	ActionPlan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agencies	Timeli nefor compl etion of action plan
<b>1</b>	<b>Segregation</b>						
(i)	Segregation of waste at source	Whether segregation at source practiced by households and other waste Generators .	At present 60% segregation at source have been done. It is required to facilitate need full measure to achieve 100%.	35 lakh	35 lakh	ULBs	March2023
<b>2</b>	<b>Sweeping</b>						
(i)	Manual Sweeping	No Gap	100% manual sweeping has been done	NA	Not required	ULBs	On going
(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	Mechanical Road Sweeping Not Available.	Road Sweeping has been 70% done. It is required to buy road sweeping vehicle.	NA	Not required	ULBs	-
<b>3</b>	<b>Waste Collection</b>						
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	90% Solid waste collection is being Done.	Improvem ent existing collection capacity to achieve 100%.	NA	Not required	ULBs	March2023

(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	Yes Proper door to door collection of solid waste carryout by all ULBs	No action plan required at present.	Not required	Not required	ULBs	On going
(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate compartments	<b>Waste collection trolleys with separate compartments are available with ulbs.It is required to upgrade the number of vehicles to collect the solid waste separately in other ULBs.</b>	At present there are 35 doors to door garbage collection vehicle in which sap rate compartments facility is available	Not Required	Not required	ULBs	Completed
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	<b>Few mini trucks are available with separate compartments.</b>	10 mini collection trucks are required for 100% Collection of SW.	NA	Not required	ULBs	Completed
(v)	Waste Deposition centres (for domestic hazardous wastes)	<b>Available (Private)</b>	Presently domestic hazardous waste is being disposed off.	Available	Not required	ULBs	Ongoing



S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
<b>4.</b>	<b>Waste Transport</b>						
(i)	Review existing Infrastructure for waste Transport.	Check (i) whether existing fleet is adequate (ii) Check whether segregated waste transport possible, etc.	It has been planned to complete the arrangement of infrastructure and vehicle for 100% waste collection.	33Lakh	Not required	ULBs	March 2023
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	Check adequacy	Adequate	Available	Not required	ULBs	Ongoing
(iii)	Waste Transfer points	Check whether available / adequacy] <b>-Available</b>	At present 8 waste transfer Station are established.	Available	Not required	ULBs	Completed
<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)	Whether number of bulk waste generators identified for Installation. <b>-Few available</b>	At present only a few bulk waste generator is disposing of their garbage by self, but all has been informed by a notice that all the bulk waste generators	33lakh	Not required	ULBs	Ongoing

			will dispose of their waste by self.				
(ii)	Wet-waste Management : Facility(ies) for central Biomethanation/Composting of wet waste.	Whether facility exists /functional / Needs Upgradation? <b>-Does not exist</b>	Action plan to set up Bio-methanation and composting unit by ULBs.	--	Not required	ULBs	NA
(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? <b>-MRF facility doesn't exist.</b>	Action plan to establish one MRF Facility in district is being planned. Fund regarding establishment of MRF has been received	--	Not required	ULBs	NA

S. No	Action points For villages / blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agencies	Time line for completion of action plan
(iv)	Disposal of inert and non-recyclable wastes: Sanitary Landfill	Does the agency still dispose waste in dumpsites? Whether a sanitary landfill is available? / Plan for constructing sanitary landfill or arrangement with ULBs <b>-Sanitary landfill sites need to be constructed with each ULB.</b>	Baghpat Municipal Corporation used by all inert and recyclable wastes, Road construction, landfill etc.	Available	Not required	ULBs	Ongoing
(v)	Remediation of historic / legacy dumpsite	No	Legacy waste	Not required	Not required	-	-
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	Whether involvement of NGOs envisaged	No	—	—	ULBs	
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers / Brand Owners	As per rules, producers and brand-owners should facilitate in collection of packaging waste.	No	—	—	ULBs	NA

(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	Yes/No <b>-No</b>	Done	—	—	ULBs	Ongoing
(ix)	Preparation of own by-laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016 town municipalities / City corporations	Yes/No <b>-No</b>	No	—	—	ULBs	ongoing

**(ii) Plastic waste Management****(a) Current status related to Plastic waste management**

Sr. No.	Urban Local bodies	Estimated quantity of Plastic Waste Generated per day (MT/Day)
1	Nagar Palika Parishad, Baghpat	0.00509
2	Nagar Palika Parishad, Baraut	0.00265
3	Nagar Palika Parishad, Khekra	0.004
4	Nagar Panchayat, Chaproli	0.003
5	Nagar Panchayat, Aminagar Saray	0.0008
6	Nagar Panchayat, Doghat	0.0021
7	Nagar Panchayat, Agarwal Mandi Tatiri	0.0008
8	Nagar Panchayat, Tikri	0.0015
9	Nagar Panchayat, Rataul	0.0029

Sr. No.	Local Bodies	Plastic Waste Generated per day
1	Tehsils	0.0035 MT/Day
2	Nagar/Village/Gram Panchayats	0.005 MT/Day

**(b) Identification of gaps and Action plan:**

Sr. No	Action points for village panchayats/ blocks/ municipalities / corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Agencies Responsible	Target time For Compliance
1.	Door to Door collection of dry waste including PW	[100%] / [partial %] / not initiated <b>-90% in all ULBs.</b>	At present door to door garbage & PW collection is 60%, awareness is being brought among the people to separate dry and wet waste, which will be made 100% by 2022	33 lakh	—	ULBs	March 2023
2.	Facilitate organized collection of PW at Waste Transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	This infrastructure is linked to SW management. May check gaps with respect to: Availability of transfer points and material recovery <input type="checkbox"/> -yes Involvement of informal sector / NGO. <b>-Yes</b> Registering waste pickers <input type="checkbox"/> -Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Linkage with PW recyclers <input type="checkbox"/> -No <input type="checkbox"/> Involvement of producers and brand-owners <input type="checkbox"/> <b>-Yes</b>	There is plan to build 5 transfer stations by 2022 and 15 by 2023.	--	—	ULBs	Ongoing

3.	PW Collection Centres	Local Bodies may set-up own centres and also involve producers and brand-owners or their PROs to facilitate setting up of collection Centres. <b>-There is gap between plastic waste generation and collection centres.</b>	There is plan to build 2 transfer stations by 2022	---	—	ULBs	Completed
4.	Awareness and education programs implementation	Review existing gaps in creating awareness among public for minimizing and recycling PW <b>-Yes</b>	Each ULBs organized awareness program to sensitize people on Plastic use and waste Generation.	--	—	ULBs	NA
5.	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	Check if District has access to PW recycling / utilization or disposal facilities. <b>-No</b>	A PW Recycling/utilization or disposal facility is required.	NA	—	ULBs	NA

**(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)	3.9 MT/D
Does the District have access to C&D waste recycling facility?	Not yet

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

S. No.	Action points for blocks / town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Arrangement for separate collection of C&D waste to C&D waste deposition point.	Check gaps w.r.t: - Separate collection point of C&D Waste Identification of common C&D waste deposition points	Land is Available & Preparing the DPR	--	---	ULBs	Ongoing  <b>-At present no separate collection point available.</b>
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?	Check Gaps with respect to: - Local by-laws to pay user fee - Implementation of a system to permit bulk Generators (>20 tons in one day or 300 tons per project)	Yes, by laws Notified in News on 2019	---	---	ULBs	Ongoing

3.	C&D recycling Facility	Check whether district has any C&D waste recycling facility. <b>-No</b>	No (Working on Progress)	--	---	ULBs	NA
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? <b>-Yes</b>	Yes	---	---	ULBs	Ongoing
5.	ICE on C & D waste management	Is there any sustained system of creating awareness created among local communities.	Awareness being provided to local people on C & D waste.	---	---	ULBs	NA



**(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	139
Total no. of non-bedded HCF	99
No. of HCFs authorised by SPCBs/PCCs	238
No of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBWTFs)	0
Capacity of CBWTFs	0
No. of Deep burials for BMW if any	02
Quantity of biomedical waste generated per day	88.93
Quantity of biomedical waste treated per day	88.93

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

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Action points</b>	<b>Gaps</b>	<b>Action Plan</b>	<b>Budget Available</b>	<b>Budget Required</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>	<b>Timeline for completion of action plan</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 PCBs/PCCs. <b>- Already Completed</b>	All HCFs including day care, clinics, hospitals, animal houses, etc, have a separate BMW storageroom which is authorized by UPPCB Meerut.	—	Not required	SPCB	Completed

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? - <b>There is no gap between generation and treatment of BM Waste.</b>	CBWTF available within the vicinity of 75Km from places of waste generation .	—	Not required	SPCB	Completed
3.	Tracking of BMW	Check whether bar code system is implemented by all HCFs and CBWTFs?	Plan for implementation of bar code system has been initiated and is under process.	—	Not required	SPCB	Completed
4.	Awareness and education of healthcare staff	Whether training has been organized for all Stakeholders?	Bio medical education and training is being organized on regular basis. Last held on 17/07/2022	—	16 Lakh	SPCB	On going

5.	Adequacy of funds	Whether adequate funds is allocated to Government health care facilities for bio-medical waste management by State Govt.? <b>- Yes, funds are adequate</b>	Adequate funds available for bio-medical waste management by State Govt.	—	—	State Govt	---
6.	Compliance to Rules by HCFs and CBWTFs	Is there any district level mechanism to monitor compliance by Hospitals / HCFs? <b>- Yes</b>	District Level monitoring committee has been formed and members specially from Health Dept. For monitoring of all HCFs.	—	Not required	SPCB	On going
7.	District Level Monitoring Committee	Check whether District Level Monitoring Committee has been constituted And meetings are being organised? <b>-Yes</b>	District Level monitoring committee has been formed to monitor regular compliance.	—	—	District Health Department	On going
8.	Wastewater Treatment	Check if HCFS are required to install ETPs for wastewater Generated. <b>-Yes</b>	Installation of ETPs by private hospitals is under process and for govt. Facilities budget is not available.	—	Required	SPCB	On going

**(v) Hazardous Waste Management****a. Current Status related to Hazardous Waste Management**

<b>Details of Data Requirement</b>	<b>Present Status</b>
No of Industries generating HW	15
Quantity of HW in the district	7212.85 MT/Annum
(i) Quantity of Incinerable HW	1.5 MT/Annum
(ii) Quantity of land-fillable HW	17.55 MT/Annum
(iii) Quantity of Recyclable / utilizable HW	7193.8 MT/Annum
No of captive/common TSDF	No
Contaminated Sites or probable contaminated sites	0

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

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Action points</b>	<b>Identification of Gaps</b>	<b>Action Plan</b>	<b>Budget Available</b>	<b>Budget Required</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>	<b>Timeline for completion of action plan</b>
1.	Regulation of industries and facilities generating Hazardous Waste	Check whether all hazardous waste industries are identified <b>-Yes</b>	SPCB/PCC should ensure that all hazardous waste industries are authorized and a system of safe disposal is in place. -Monitoring being already done.	—	Not required	SPCB	On going

2.	Establishment of collection centres	Check  District has collection centres for hazardous wastes with linkage to common TSDFs / recyclers. <b>-No</b>	Local authority should ensure that adequate number of collection centres should be established and are linked to Common TSDFs. Hazardous industries has obtained membership with TSDF.	-	Not required	ULBs, SPCB	Completed Through the 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. <b>-Already Identified.</b>	Action plan to train the workers on safety aspects through Department of Industries as per provisions under HOWM Rules, 2016. -Already being done.	-	Not Required	SPCB	Completed Through the TSDF
4.	Availability/ Linkage with common TSDF or disposal facility	Check if the generators Of HW have access to common TSDF in the State? <b>-Yes. They have access.</b>	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	—	Not required	UPPCB	Completed Through the TSDF

District Environment Plan Baghpat

			storage and captive dispos al facilities through SPCBs/PCCs				
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5.	Contaminated Sites	No	Action plan for identification of probable contaminated site, incidents of HW dumping, responsible Parties for contaminated site etc. and to remediate contaminated sites. -UPPCB officials are continuously monitoring HW generating industries. In case of any such site identified infuture actin will be taken as per law.	Not Available	NA	-	NA
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**(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	<b>9564 MT/Year</b>
Collection centres established by ULBs in the District	Zero
Collection centres established by Producers or theirPROs	Zero
No authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantler	03 Recycler

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

S. No.	Action points	Gaps in implementation	Action Plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1	Inventory / generation of E-Waste / bulk-waste generators	Completion of inventory of E-Waste in the District. Inventory of bulk waste Generators. <b>-At present no inventory available.</b>	Inventorization of gaps of E-waste in the District	—	Not required	SPCB/ PCC	On going
2	E-Waste collection points	Availability of E-Waste collection points / call centres / kiosks in villages - Blocks / towns / cities. <b>- Currently not present</b>	Identification / registering E-Waste collection centres in association with Producers -their PROs Or Recyclers. -A team under each ULB will be established for identifying collection center point for E-waste.	—	Not required	ULBs	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 authorised E-Waste recyclers in the district or in State to channelize E-waste collected in District. <b>-No</b>	Action plan to establish linkages between ULBs / Collection Centres of Producers and PROs / SPCBs / Bulk waste generators / Recyclers / SPCBs / District Administration / Public	-	Not required	ULBs, SPCB, Producer	NA
4	Regulation of Illegal E-Waste recycling / dismantling	Prevalence of informal trading, dismantling, and recycling of E-waste is in District. <b>-NO</b>	Action plan in coordination with SPCBs/PCCs and District Administration to check this activity. -Will be planned in near future.	—	Not required	SPCB	Authorization issued by SPCB
5	Integration of informal sector	Whether mechanism exists for bringing informal sector into main stream in collection and recycling of E-Waste. <b>-NO</b>	Evolve mechanism by involving producers / PROs.	—	Not required	SPCB	NA

6	Awareness and Education	Are there any programs at district level for awareness about E-waste management? <b>-No</b>	Plan special workshops and awareness campaigns through Producers /PROs -Will be done in near future	Not available	Not required	SPCB	NA
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### 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:	01 Zero 0
Number of manual monitoring Station operated by SPCBs	0
Name of towns / cities which are failing to comply with national ambient air quality Standard	Baghpat City
No. Of air polluting industries	05
Prominent air polluting sources [Large Industry] / [Small Industry] / [Unpaved Roads] / [Burning of Waste Stubble] / [Brick Kiln] / [Industrial Estate] / Others] (Multiple Selection)	Source proportionate study has not been carried out yet.

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

S. No.	Action points	Indicative Action Plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agency	Timeline for Completion of action plan
1.	Identification of prominent Air polluting sources?	None	—	Not required	SPCB	Ongoing
2.	Ambient Air quality data?	There is one Automatic ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station. It is continuously running to evaluate the ambient air Quality of Baghpat city. Apart from it, 02 other have been	Not available	16 Crore	SPCB	Ongoing

		planned.				
3.	Setting up of continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station	There is One Automatic Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station which is continuously running to evaluate the ambient air Quality of Baghpat city.	—	16 Crore	SPCB	Ongoing
4.	District Level Action Plan for Air Pollution	District Level Action Plan for Air Pollution has been made by regional office UPPCB Meerut.	—	Not required	SPCB	Completed
5.	Hotspots of air pollution in District	None of the area has been identified as hot spot in District Baghpat. Action plan has been made for abatement of air pollution by regional office UPPCB Meerut.	—	Not required	SPCB	On going
6.	Awareness on Air Quality	Digital Display board has been setup BY regional office UPPCB Meerut to aware the locals regarding Air quality. Display board displays data of ambient air quality stations 24hrs. Sameer app has been in operation for	—	Not required	SPCB	On going

		dissemination of air quality as well as to take complaints on local air pollution.				
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### Water Quality Management

#### Water Quality Monitoring

##### a. Current Status related to Water Quality Management

S. No	Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
1.	Rivers	Yamuna, Krishna, Hindon
2.	Length of Coastline (if any)	None
3.	Nalas/ Drains/Creeks meeting Rivers	06
4.	Lakes / Ponds	-
5.	Total Quantity of sewage from towns and cities in District	35 MLD
6.	Quantity of industrial wastewater	7.5 MLD
7.	Percentage of untreated sewage	100 %
8.	Details of bore wells and number of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	NA
9.	Groundwater polluted areas if any	Barnawa, Tehsil Baraut
10.	Polluted river stretches if any	Hindon- 20 Km

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

S. No.	Actions point	Gaps and Action Plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Inventory of water bodies	An environmental monitoring cell have been made by UPPCB to maintain data of all water bodies (rivers /canals /natural drains/creeks/estuaries/groundwater /Ponds / lakes /etc.) in district including its water quality	—	—	SPCB	On going
2.	Quality of water bodies in the district	Regional office UPPCB Meerut monitored periodically quality of all water bodies/ground water/rivers under NWMP and MINARS projects. The data which have monitored of river /canals/ and other water bodies have been displayed on the web site of the state board.	—	—	SPCB	On going
3.	Hotspots of water contamination	Action plan have been made UPPCB for the pollute driver stretches. 02 river stretches (Krishna & Hindon) have been taken under the action plan.	—	—	SPCB, UP JAL NIGAM, ULBs	-
4.	Protection of river/ lake water front	Guide lines have been made by CPCB for idol immersion.	—	—	SPCB, ULBs, District Administration	On going
5.	Inventory of sources of water pollution	Inventory has been made of the water pollution source.	—	—	SPCB	On going

6.	Oil spill disaster management (for coastal districts)	NA	—	—	NA	NA
7.	Protection of flood plains	Action plan should be prepared for protection flood plain and prevention of Encroachment.	—	—	Irrigation Department	NA
8.	Rejuvenation of groundwater	Availability of groundwater and if required prepare action plan to rejuvenate groundwater in selected areas. Action plan should be prepared for Rainwater Harvesting.	—	—	Ground Water Department	NA
9.	Complaint redressal system	SAMEER app has been in operation to take complaints	—	—	SPCB	On going

### Domestic Sewage

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

S.No	Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
1.	No of Class-II towns and above	1
2.	No of Class-I towns and above	1
3.	No of Towns STPs installed	0
4.	No of Towns needing STPs	8
5.	No of ULBs having partial underground sewerage network	0
6.	No of towns not having sewerage network	0

7.	Total Quantity of Sewage generated in District from Class II cities and above	7 MLD
8.	Quantity of treated sewage flowing into Rivers (directly or indirectly)	0
9.	Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage (directly or indirectly)	7 MLD
10.	Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes	0
11.	Total available Treatment Capacity	0

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

S. No	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)	Estimation of total sewage generation from city/Town where sewage treatment facility does not exist and preparation of DPR for treatment of sewage from <b>-One STP under construction</b>	Required	Rs 90.32Cr	UP Jal Nigam, Concern ULBs	March 2025



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. <b>-Ongoing</b>	-	-	UP Jal Nigam, Concern ULBs	March 2025
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## 5.0 Industrial wastewater management

### a. Current Status related to Industrial Wastewater Management

S. No	Details of Industrial Wastewater	Present Status
1.	Number of Red, Orange, Green and White industries in the District	[8 Red industries, 19 Orange industries, 48 Green industries, 00 White industries]
2.	No of Industries discharging wastewater	10
3.	Total Quantity of industrial wastewater generated	7.5 MLD
4.	Quantity of treated industrial wastewater discharged into Nalas / Rivers	3 MLD
5.	Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	0
6.	No of Industries meeting Standards	10
7.	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	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Compliance to discharge norms by Industries	Necessary action taken by UPPCBs against the industries not meeting the Standards.	—	Not required	SPCB	On going
2.	Complaint redressal system	Central pollution control board has an online Complaint redressal system SAMEER which is being monitored by CPCB.	—	Not required	CPCB & SPCB	On going

## 6.0 Mining Activity Management plan

### a. Current Status related to Mining Activity Management

S.No	Details of Data Requirement	Existing Mining operations
1.	Type of Mining Activity	Sand Mining
2.	No. of licence Mining operations in the district	02
3.	% Area covered under mining in the district	11.5 %
4.	Area of Sand Mining	153

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

S. No.	Action points	Gaps	Action Plan	Budget Required	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Monitoring of Mining activity	A district level task team may be identified to identify mining activity and to monitor status wither respect to environmental Compliance. <b>-Yes</b>	A Monitoring task team has been set up at district level.	Not required	Mining department , District administration, SPCB	Ongoing
2.	Inventory of illegal mining if any mining	Action plan to identify illegal sand and other mining activity inthe district through surveillance, patrollingand enforcement. District Level taskForce may be constituted for control of illegal mining activity. <b>-The district level task team monitors and takes action against illegal activity.</b>	-Not required	Not required	Mining Department, District Administration	Ongoing

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. <b>-Yes</b>	Not required	Not required	Mining department , District Administration, SPCB	Ongoing
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## 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 UPPCB Meerut & Police Department Baghpat

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

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Budget Available	Budget Required	Responsible agency	Timeline for Completion of action plan
1.	Availability of Sound/ Noise Level Meters.	Need to check whether concerned agencies that is ULBs, SHOs, Traffic police and SPCB/PCC have 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. <b>-Available</b>	Noise level metres available with SPCB	Not required	District administration	Completed

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. <b>-Not Available</b>	A fixed ambient noise level monitoring station needs to be installed in the district	-	District Administration, ULBs	NA
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. <b>-Not Available</b>	Signboards need to be installed at sensitive locations.	-	District Administration, ULBs	NA
4.	Complaint redressing system	UP state already having IGRS portal system for public grievance. Such application may be used by SHOs, Traffic police ULBs and SPCBs in the district.	Sameer app	Not required	SHOs, Traffic Police, ULBs, SPCB	On going