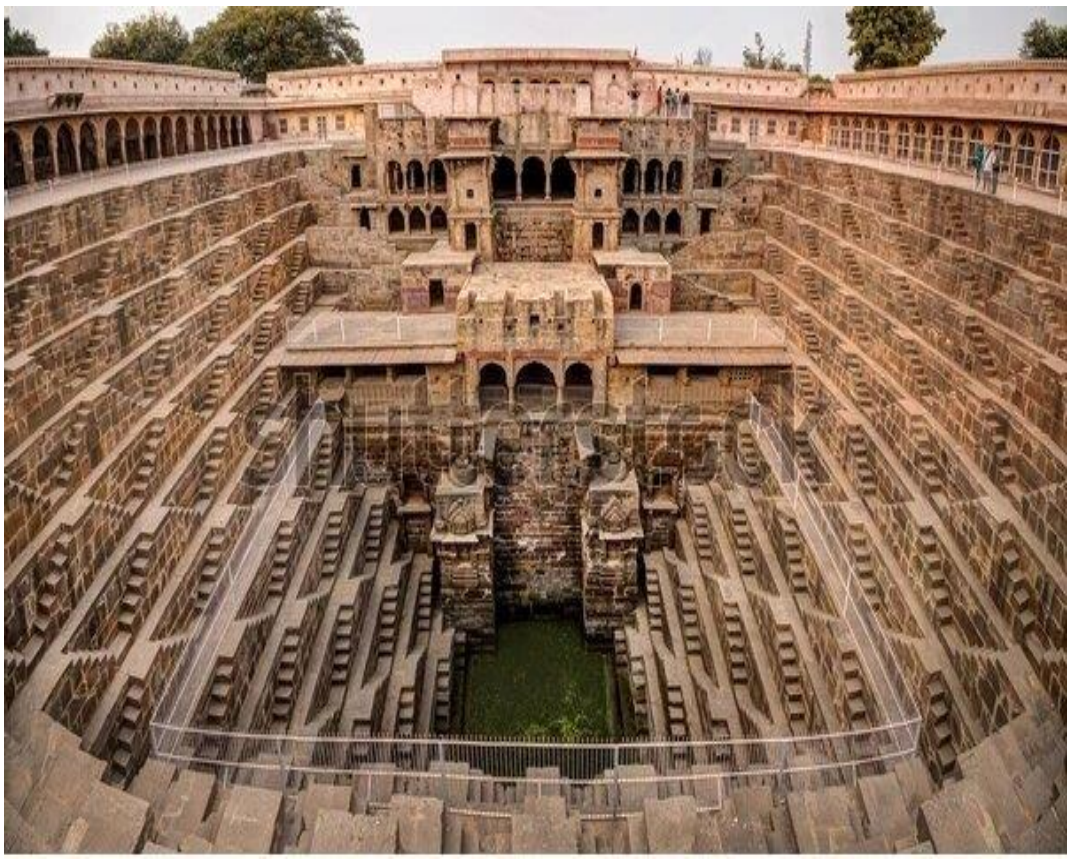
# DISTRICT ENVIRONMENT PLAN

## DAUSA DISTRICT



**Submitted by:**

**District Collector and District Magistrate,**

**DAUSA**

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## BACKGROUND OF PREPARATION OF DISTRICT ENVIRONMENT PLAN:

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi had passed an order on 15-07-2019 in O.A. No. 710/2017 titled as Shailesh Singh versus Sheela Hospital and Trauma Centre Shahjahanpur that it is necessary to have a District Environment Plan to be operated by the District Committee and further vide order dated 26-09-2019 in O.A. No. 360 of 2018 filed by Shree Nath Sharma Vs Union of India and others directed that CPCB shall facilitate the District Magistrates in preparation of District Environmental Plan by placing Model plan on its website. This model plan may be adopted as per local requirements by all districts under supervision of District Magistrate.

District environment plan should outline the present status and gaps in implementation and also identify agencies responsible, requirement of infrastructure facilities for sewage treatment, waste management, monitoring environmental quality etc. District environment plan should also provide timelines for implementation, identify local issues, constraints in implementation, priority action areas and issues requiring more attention.

Based on the District Environment Plans, State Environment Plans and National Environment Plan shall be prepared. It is required to ensure that information pertaining to all District Environment Plans is captured into State Environment Plans and National Environment Plan.

## AIM, OBJECTIVE & SCOPE OF THE DISTRICT ENVIRONMENT PLAN:

The Aims and Objectives of this District Environment Plan (DEP) are given below:

- To ensure conservation of environment and natural resources at district level.
- Restore ecological balance.
- To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and district level targets within the prescribed timeline.
- To ensure sustainability at district level following the principles of resource efficiency.
- To ensure decentralized micro level planning, execution and monitoring regarding environment conservation.
- To incorporate all facets of environmental conservation in micro level planning.
- To harness active participation of all stakeholders in planned environment conservation actions.
- Assess, Mitigate and monitor adverse impacts of various pollution sources at district level.
- Capacity building of stakeholder, department, agencies, organizations and individuals at district level to understand and implement micro level environmental conservation actions.
- To harness inter-departmental coordination for implementation of action plans.
- To develop local knowledge centres and expertise for developing environmental conservation strategies at district level.
- To develop and implement micro monitoring system at district level.

This plan has been prepared in line with the model District Environment Plan (DEP) of CPCB and covers following thematic areas:

1. Waste Management Plan
    - Solid Waste Management Plan
    - Plastic Waste Management
    - C&D Waste Management
    - Biomedical Waste Management

- Hazardous Waste Management
- E-Waste Waste Management

2. Water Quality Management Plan
3. Domestic Sewage Management Plan
4. Industrial Wastewater Management Plan
5. Air Quality Management Plan
6. Mining Activity Management plan
7. Noise Pollution Management Plan
8. Conservation of Water bodies
9. Prevention of Illegal sand mining
10. Environment Threats
11. Soil and Agriculture Land

## NGT ORDERS: -

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi has passed an order on 15-07-2019 in O.A. No. 710/2017 titled as Shailesh Singh Versus Sheela Hospital and Trauma Centre Shahjahanpur that it is necessary to have a **District Environment Plan** to be operated by the District Committee and further vide order dated 26-069-2019 in O.A. No. 360 of 2018 filed by Shree Nath Sharma Vs Union of India and others directed that CPCB shall facilitate the District Magistrates in preparation of District Environmental Plan by placing Model plan on its website. This model plan may be adopted as per local requirements by all District under supervision of District Magistrate.

In Compliance of above NGT Orders and in pursuance of Department of Forest and Environment, GoR letter dated 07-08-2020, District environment plan for Dausa district has been prepared based on basic information provided by members of district environment committee covering 9 thematic areas which are essential part of this plan.

In Compliance of GoR order F.5(24)AR/Gr.-3/88 dated 10-05-1999 regarding constitution of **district environment committee** under the chairmanship of district collector in each district, a district environment committee has been constituted in Dausa district vide order no. 8212-25 dated 08-07-2019. Regular meetings (once in two weeks) are organized in all matters related to compliance of Hon'ble NGT orders. The states and UTs were directed in OA No 673/2018 to setup **Special Task Force,** comprising nominees of District Magistrate,

Superintendent of Police, Regional Officer of State Pollution Control Board and one person to be nominated by District Judge in his capacity as chairman of Legal Servicers Authority on the pattern of direction of NGT dated 07-08-2018 in OA NO 138/2016 " Stench Grips mansa's sacred Ghaggar river ( Suo- motu case). In compliance of order dated 20-09-2018 passed by Hon'ble NGT in OA No 673/2018 and in pursuance of department of administrative (Gr-3) Reform Order file no.6 (42) AR/Gr-3/2018 dated 06-11-2018, Special task force in Dausa District has been constituted vide District Collector Dausa's office order no. 6632 dated 11-06-2019.

In compliance of above NGT order, meetings of Task Force is being held regularly to ensure that no illegal mining takes place in river beds of such polluted stretches. In compliance of the order 606/2018 dated 16-01-2019 passed by hon'ble NGT New delhi in Suo-moto Vs CPCB and in pursuance of environment department govt. of Rajasthan letter dated 02-04-2019, a **special task force** has been constituted comprising three members one each nominated by District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Regional Officer of the State pollution Control Boards in concerned Districts and one person is nominated by the Chairman of the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) for awareness about the SWM Rules, 2016 by involving educational, religious and social organizations including local Eco-clubs vide District Collector Dausa's Office order no 6632 dated 11-06-2019. In compliance of above NGT order regular meetings are being held. The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Dausa has been made the Nodal Officer and Commissioner Nagar Parisad as Assistant Nodal Officer to ensure compliance of Solid Waste management rules 2016 and also the Plastic Waste management and such other issues, creating awareness by involving educational, religious and social organizations including local Eco-clubs.

# BRIEF PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

- **GEOGRAPHICAL PROFILE:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Geographical Area** | **Total** | 3432 Sq.Kms. |
| | **Rural** | 3392 Sq. Kms. |
| | **Urban** | 40 Sq.Kms. |
| **Location** | **North Longitude** | Between 25°33' to 27°33' |
| | **East Longitude** | Between 76°50' to 76°90' |

- **ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Sub Division** | | 7 ( Bandikui, Dausa, Lalsot, Nangal Rajawatan, Mahwa, Sikrai, Ramgarh Pacchwara ) |
| **Tehsils** | | 10(Dausa, Lalsot, Baswa, Ramgarh Pacchwara, Lawan, Nangal Rajawatan, Mahwa, Mandawar, Sikrai, Rahuwas ) |
| **Sub Tehsils** | | 7(Sainthal, bandikui, badiyalkalan, baijupada, mandawar, sikandara, bahravanda) |
| **Panchayat Samitis** | | 5 |
| **Gram Panchayats** | | 225 |
| **Nagar Parishad** | | 1 (Dausa) |
| **Land Revenue Circle** | | 65 |
| **Patwar Mandals** | | 263 |
| **Revenue Villages** | **Total** | 1109 |
| | **Inhabited Villages** | 1079 |
| | **Uninhabited villages** | 30 |
| **Electrified Villages** | | 941 |
| **Village Having Water Supply** | | 1025 |
| **City** | | 5 (Dausa, Lalsot, Bnadikui, Sikrai, Mahuwa) |
| **DAM** | | 36 ( Major dams are Sainthal Sagar, Kalakho Bandh, Madhosagar Bandh and Moral Bandh) |

- **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES**

The district has a roughly semi-circular or C-shape, broadest in the centre and tapering towards east and west. The district falls in the category of the eastern district of the state. Physiographically the most part of the terrain is plain intersected with several ranges of Aravali hills running from north-northeast to south-southwest. Hills of the district are parts or branches of the north Aravali ranges.

A large part of the district is covered by a thick mantle of soil blown sand alluvium. The east and the north of quadrilateral circle of Dausa district are covered by hill ranges rising to over 200 mtr above the surrounding plains. There is no perennial river in the district and thus district depends wholly on rainy water. The water arrangements are being done by seasonal rivers, streams and allied rivers. There are two rivers - Ban Ganga and Morel, which runs in most of the area of Dausa district. There are 36 dams in the district. The major dams are Sainthal Sagar, Kalakho Bandh, Madhosagar Bandh and Moral Bandh. The total capacity of dams is 7074 MCFT.

- **CLIMATIC CONDITION:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Temperature** | **Maximum** | 45° C |
| | **Minimum** | 4° C |
| | **Average Rainfall** | 561 mm |
| | **Sea Level** | 333m Above Sea level |

Dausa district falls under Indus Plains floristic region of India. Each region has its distinctive species. According to Department of Forest, annual report 2012-13, the total forest area of the district is 284.49 sq.km that is 8.29% of total geographical area.

Subsidiary edaphic types of dry tropical forests are found in the district where Dhok or Dhokra (Anogeissus pendula) is the most common tree. Other species found are Adoosa (Adhatoda vasica); Gurjan (Lannea coromandelia); Khirni (Wrightia tinctoria). Salar (Boswellia serrata); Jhingha (Bauhinia recemosa); Babul (Acacia arabica); Siris (Albizzia lebbek); Bar (Ficus Bengalensis); Gular (Ficus recemosa); Pipal (Ficus religiosa); Shisham (Dalbergia sissoo). Peelu (Salvadera Oleoides); Hingota (Balanites aegyptica); Karaya

(Sterculia urens); Khejra (Prosopls spicigera); Khair (Acacia catechu); and Jamun (Syzygium cumini). The timber obtained from the forests of the district is utilised for the manufacture of agricultural implements besides being used for roofing as well as for fuel purposes and for agricultural equipments.

The district is endowed with a variety of habitats. The district, although not rich in dense forest growth, it sustains considerable biological diversity. As far as the faunal regions are concerned, the district falls under Oriental region. Of the characteristic wildlife of the region, the wild animals still surviving in the district include the monkey, lemur (langoor), panther, black buck & the peafowl. Various types of fishes are also found in the tanks and bunds of district.

- **GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL PROFILE**

The Lalsot-Bayana Hill range forms important physiographic features of the district. This range runs from Lalsot to Bayana demarcate the boundary between Dausa and Bharatpur. The Aravali exposures have a perfect concordant sequence of beds from Lalsot to Bayana ridge. A belt of crystalline quartzite is found in hills from Dausa to Bhankari, schistose quartzite is also predominately exposed.

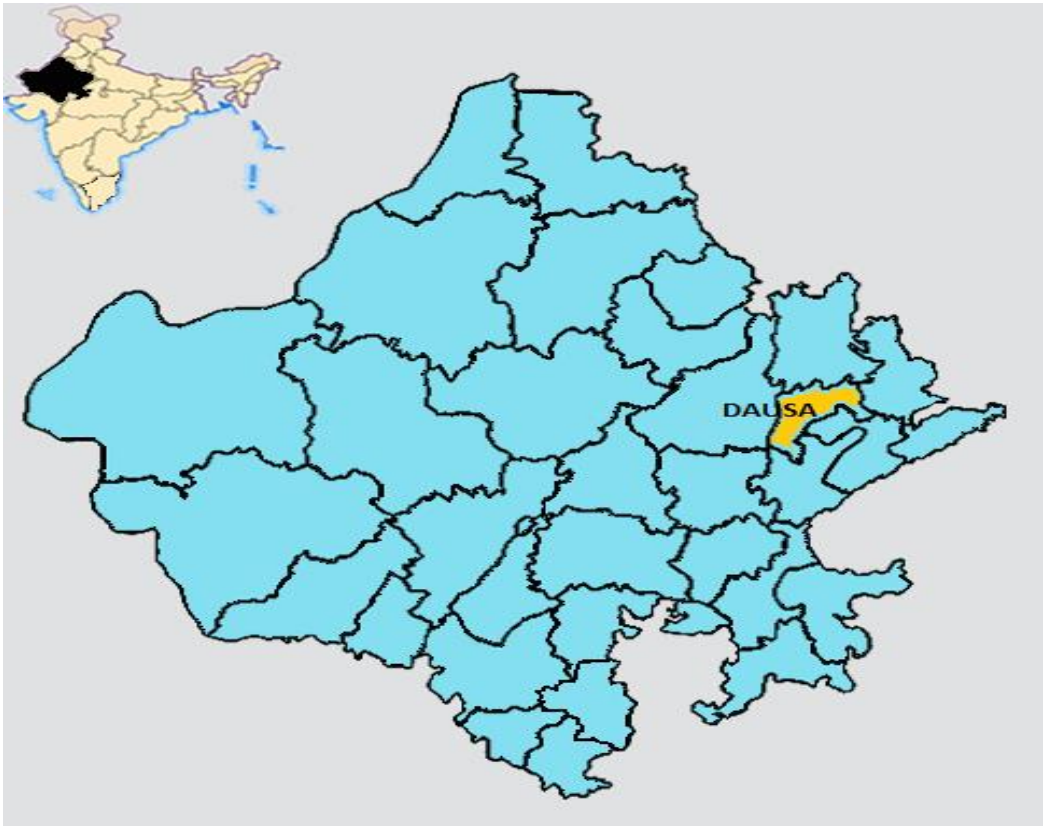
The soil of the district is yellowish to dark brown dominantly fine textured, generally suitable for all type of crops. Further, watershed scheme has been implemented in the district to avoid erosion. The main crop of the district is the Rabi crop grown in the month of October and harvested in March. During Kharif, the groundnut crop is produced in irrigated areas. Maize also requires irrigation. Generally other crops are sown at the commencement of the rainy season. Groundnut, Maize and Cotton are sown by broadcasting the seeds. Fertilizer is applied before sowing of groundnut and cotton.

During Rabi, the mustard and gram is sown from September to October, in unirrigated land, while in the irrigated land, barley, gram and mustard are sown in October-November and wheat in November-December. The district has double cropped area with the crop cycle as moong-wheat, groundnut-wheat, moong-mustard, bajra-mustard, bajra-gram etc. The principal crop of the district in Kharif is Bajra. The most important food grain crop in Rabi is wheat.

- **DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE:**

**POPULATION**

| District Name | | Population 2011 | | | Percentage Decadal Growth (Persons) 2011 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Total** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** | **Rural** | **Urban** |
| | Persons | 16,34,409 | 14,32,616 | 2,01,793 | 24.09 | 21.28 | 48.58 |
| | Males | 8,57,787 | 7,51, 900 | 1,05,887 | 23.70 | 20.96 | 47.38 |
| Dausa | Females | 7,76,622 | 6,80,716 | 95,906 | 24.53 | 21.63 | 49.92 |



जिला-दौसा

# CHAPTER 1

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Solid Waste Management is collecting, recycling, resusing and disposing of solid waste so that the solid wastes do no cause any Environmental degradation. Solid waste means any garbage, refuse, sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded materials including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material, resulting from industrial, commercial, mining and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges. Compliance and planning of Solid Waste Management in the district according to Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and the scenario of Solid Waste Management in the district is as follows:

| No. | Action Areas | Details of Data Requirement | Units of Measurable Outcome | ULB1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Name of Urban Local Body (ULB) | | Dausa | |
| | No of ULBs in the District | | 4 | |
| | Population | | 85960 | |
| SW1 | Report on inventory of total solid waste Generation | | | |
| SW1a | | Total solid waste Generation | 76 | |
| SW1b | | Qty. of Dry Waste segregated | 40 | |
| SW1c | | Qty. of Wet Waste segregated | 20 | |
| SW1d | | Qty. of C&D Waste segregated | 10 | |
| SW1e | | Qty. of Street Sweeping | 2 | |
| SW1f | | Qty. of Drain Silt | 1 | |
| SW1g | | Qty. of Domestic Hazardous Waste(DHW) collected | 1 | |
| SW1h | | Qty. of Other Waste (Horticulture, sanitary waste, etc.) | 1 | |
| SW1i | | No of Old dump sites | 0 | |
| SW1j | | Qty stored in dumpsites | 6000 | |
| SW1k | | No of Sanitary landfills | 0 | |
| SW1l | | No of wards | 40 | |
| SW2 | Compliance by Bulk Waste Generators | | | |
| SW2a | | No of BW Generators | | |
| SW2b | | No of on-site facilities for Wet Waste | 38 | |
| SW3 | Compliance in segregated waste Collection SW Collection | | 1 | |
| SW3a | | Total generation | 76 | |
| SW3b | | Wet Waste | 20 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SW3c | | Dry Waste | 40 | |
| SW3d | | C&D Waste | 10 | |
| SW4 | Waste Management Operations | | | |
| SW4a | | Door to Door Collection | 100% | |
| SW4b | | Mechanical Road Sweeping | 30% | |
| SW4c | | Manual Sweeping | 70% | |
| SW4d | | Segregated Waste Transport | 100% | |
| SW4e | | Digesters (Bio-methanation) | 0% | |
| SW4f | | Composting operation | 0% | |
| SW4g | | MRF Operation | MRF Used | |
| SW4h | | Use of Saniatry Landfill | 0% | |
| SW4i | | Reclamation of old dumpsites | initiated | |
| SW4j | | Linkage with Waste to Energy Boilers / Cement Plants | initiated | |
| SW4k | | Linkage with Recyclers | initiated | |
| SW4l | | Authorization of waste pickers | initiated | |
| SW4m | | Linkage with TSDF / CBMWTF | initiated | |
| SW4n | | Involvement of NGOs | initiated | |
| SW4o | | Linkage with Producers / Brand Owners | initiated | |
| SW4p | | Authorisation of Waste Pickers | | |
| SW4q | | Issuance of ID Cards | initiated | |
| SW5 | Adequacy of of Infrastructure | | | |
| SW5a | | Waste Collection Trolleys | 3 | |
| SW5b | | Mini Collection Trucks | 24 | |
| SW5c | | Segregated Transport | 50% | |
| SW5d | | Bulk Waste Trucks | 0 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SW5e | | Waste Transfer points | 0 | |
| SW5f | | Bio-methanation units | 0 | |
| SW5h | | Composting units | 1 | |
| SW5i | | Material Recovery Facilities | 1 | |
| SW5k | | Waste to Energy (if applicable) | 0 | |
| SW5l | | Waste to RDF | 1 | |
| SW5m | | Sanitary Land fills | 0 | |
| SW5n | | Capacity of sanitary landfills | 0 | |
| SW5o | | Waste Deposit Centers (DHW) | 1 | |
| SW5p | | Other facilities | 0 | |
| SW6 | Notification and Implementation of By-Laws | | | |
| SW6a | | Notification of By-laws | done | |
| SW6b | | Implementation of by-laws | in progress | |
| SW7 | Adequacy of Financial Status of ULB | | | |
| SW7a | | CAPEX Required | (INR)/(Not required) | |
| SW7b | | OPEX | (INR per year)/(% of requirement) | |
| SW7c | | Adequacy of OPEX | (yes)/(No) | |

**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE DISTRICT IS AS FOLLOWS:**

Solid waste to be managed in accordance with the SWM Rules, 2016 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India,

1. **Dausa Nagar Parishad:-**

| Sr. No. | Action Point | Present Status | Gap | Timeline | Department |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Door to Door Collection of Solid Waste | 100% | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 2 | Segregation, Transport, Disposal as per Rules | 100% | Nil | March 2020 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 3. | Segregation at Source | 100% | Nil | March 2020 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 4 | Road Sweeping and Disposal of Waste Collected | 100% | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 5 | Material Recover Facility | 1 | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 6 | Recycling of materials | Yes | 90% | July 2021 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 7 | Composting & Utilisation of Compost | Yes | 98% | Jan 2022 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 8 | Waste to Energy Plant or Linkage | 0 | – | – | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 9 | Landfill Availability | Nil | Nil | N/A | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 10. | Reclamation of old dumpsite (If available) | - | - | N/A | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 11 | Strengthening of Manpower as required in ULBs | Required staff is not available | 300 | When will be having required staff 300 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 12 | Authorisation of Waste Pickers (Issuance of ID cards) | Yes | - | - | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 13 | IEC Activity | Yes | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |

## 2. Bandikui Nagar Palika:-

| Sr. No. | Action Point | Present Status | Gap | Timeline | Department |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Door to Door Collection of Solid Waste | 100% | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 2 | Segregation, Transport, Disposal as per Rules | 100% | Nil | March 2020 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 3. | Segregation at Source | 100% | Nil | March 2020 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 4 | Road Sweeping and Disposal of Waste Collected | 100% | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 5 | Material Recover Facility | 1 | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 6 | Recycling of materials | Yes | 90% | July 2021 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 7 | Composting & Utilisation of Compost | Yes | 98% | Jan 2022 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 8 | Waste to Energy Plant or Linkage | No | - | – | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 9 | Landfill Availability | Nil | Nil | N/A | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 10. | Reclamation of old dumpsite (If available) | - | - | N/A | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 11 | Strengthening of Manpower as required in ULBs | Required staff not available in ULBs | 50 | When will be having required staff 50 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 12 | Authorisation of Waste Pickers (Issuance of ID cards) | Yes | 4 | 4 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 13 | IEC Activity | Yes | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |

3. **<u>Mahuwa Nagar Palika</u>:-**

| Sr. No. | Action Point | Present Status | Gap | Timeline | Department |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Door to Door Collection of Solid Waste | 100% | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 2 | Segregation, Transport, Disposal as per Rules | 100% | Nil | March 2020 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 3. | Segregation at Source | 100% | Nil | March 2020 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 4 | Road Sweeping and Disposal of Waste Collected | 50% | Nil | July 2020 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 5 | Material Recover Facility | 1 | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 6 | Recycling of materials | 5% Revenue Generation (Yes) | 95% | July 2021 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 7 | Composting & Utilisation of Compost | Yes 1% Revenue Generation (Yes) | 99% | Jan 2022 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 8 | Waste to Energy Plant or Linkage | 0 Revenue Generation (No) | 100 % | Jan 2022 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 9 | Landfill Availability | Nil | Nil | NA | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 10. | Reclamation of old dumpsite (If available) | - | | NA | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 11 | Strengthening of Manpower as required in ULBs | Required staff available | 105 | When will be having required staff 105 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 12 | Authorisation of Waste Pickers (Issuance of ID cards) | Yes | | - | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 13 | IEC Activity | Yes | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |

**4. <u>Lalsot Nagar Palika</u> :-**

| Sr. No. | Action Point | Present Status | Gap | Timeline | Department |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Door to Door Collection of Solid Waste | 100% | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 2 | Segregation, Transport, Disposal as per Rules | 100% | Nil | March 2020 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 3. | Segregation at Source | 100% | Nil | March 2020 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 4 | Road Sweeping and Disposal of Waste Collected | 100% | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 5 | Material Recover Facility | 1 | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 6 | Recycling of materials | 10 Revenue Generation (Yes) | 90% | July 2021 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 7 | Composting & Utilisation of Compost | Yes 2% Revenue Generation (Yes) | 98% | Jan 2022 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 8 | Waste to Energy Plant or Linkage | 0 Revenue Generation (Yes) | | | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 9 | Landfill Availability | Nil | Nil | Nil | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 10. | Reclamation of old dumpsite (If available) | Nil | Nil | Nil | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 11 | Strengthening of Manpower as required in ULBs | Required staff available Yes | 200 | When will be having required staff 200 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 12 | Authorisation of Waste Pickers (Issuance of ID cards) | Yes | | | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 13 | IEC Activity | Yes | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |

# CHAPTER - 2

## PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules 2018. The amended Rules lay down that the phasing out of Multilayered Plastic (MLP) is now applicable to MLP, which are "non-recyclable, or non-energy recoverable, or with no alternate use."

The amended Rules also prescribe a central registration system for the registration of the producer/importer/brand owner. The Rules also lay down that any mechanism for the registration should be automated and should take into account ease of doing business for producers, recyclers and manufacturers. The centralized registration system will be evolved by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for the registration of the producer/importer/brand owner. While a national registry has been prescribed for producers with presence in more than two states, a state-level registration has been prescribed for smaller producers/brand owners operating within one or two states. Present scenario and subsequent planning for Plastic Waste Management (for each ULB) is as follows:

**PRESENT SCENARIO IN THE DISTRICT:**

| No. | Action Areas | Details of Data Requirement | Measurable Outcome | ULB1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Name of ULB | | Dausa | |
| | Population | | 85960 | |
| **PW1** | Inventory of plastic waste generation | | | |
| **PW1a** | | Estimated Quantity of plastic waste generated in District | 0 | |
| **PW2** | Implementation of Collection | | | |
| **PW2a** | | Door to Door collection | 100% | |
| **PW2b** | | Segregated Waste collection | | |
| **PW2c** | | Plastic waste collection at Material Recovery Facility | 50% | |
| **PW2d** | | Authorization of PW pickers | MRF Used | |
| **PW2e** | | PW collection Centers | 4 | |
| **PW3** | Establishment of linkage with Stakeholders | | 1 | |
| **PW3a** | | Established linkage with PROs of Producers | 0 | |
| **PW3b** | | Established linkage with NGOs | 0 | |
| **PW4** | Availability of facilities for Recycling or utilization of PW | | | |
| **PW4a** | | No. of PW recyclers | 0 | |
| **PW4b** | | No Manufacturers | 0 | |
| **PW4c** | | No of pyrolysis oil plants | 0 | |
| **PW4d** | | Plastic pyrolysis | 0 | |
| **PW4e** | | Use in road making | 0 | |
| **PW4f** | | Co-processing in Cement Kiln | 4826 | |
| **W5** | Implementation of PW Management Rules, 2016 | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **W5a** | | Sealing of units producing < 50-micron plastic | Partial | |
| **PW5b** | | Prohibiting sale of carry bags < 50 micron | Prohibited | |
| **PW5c** | | Ban on Carry bags and other single use plastics as notified by State Government | Implemented | |
| **PW6** | Implementation of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) through Producers/Brand-owners | | | |
| **PW6a** | | No of Producers associated with ULBs | 0 | |
| **PW6b** | | Financial support by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs | 0 | |
| **PW6c** | | Amount of PRO Support | 0 | |
| **PW6d** | | Infrastructure support by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs | 0 | |
| **PW6e** | | No of collection centers established by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs | 0 | |

It has been observed that disposal of plastic waste is a serious concern due to improper collection and segregation system. A very small amount of total plastic waste is effectively recycled; the remaining plastic is sent to landfills etc.

**PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE DISTRICT IS AS FOLLOWS:**

Plastic waste is to be managed in accordance with the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018. ULBs, LSG Department is managing the Plastic Waste generated under their respective jurisdiction.

## 1. Dausa Nagar Parishad:

| Sr. No. | Action Point | Present Status | Gap | Timeline | Department |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Plastic recovered from solid waste | Yes | 90% | July 2021 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 2 | Recycling through Pyrolysis | - | Nil | July 2021 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 3. | Recycling through use in Roads | No | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 4 | Co processing in Kilns | 5445 Kg | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 5 | Ban on <50 micron plastic production and sales as notified by State Government | The Plastic waste seized in send to RDF plant langariyawas, Jaipur | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 6 | Plastic polyethene /carry bag seize inspection | Inspection done by District Collectors/authorised officials | Not done | Mention the time of inspection (monthly/bi-monthly) | District Collector/through nominated officials as per rules |

**2. Bandikui Nagar Palika :-**

| Sr. No. | Action Point | Present Status | Gap | Timeline | Department |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Plastic recovered from solid waste | Yes | 90% | When will Start in All ULBs? | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 2 | Recycling through Pyrolysis | - | Nil | July 2021 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 3. | Recycling through use in Roads | 0<br>No | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 4 | Co processing in Kilns | 430 Kg | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 5 | Ban on <50 micron plastic production and sales as notified by State Government | The Plastic waste seized in send to RDF plant langariyawas, Jaipur | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 6 | Plastic polyethene /carry bag seize inspection | Inspection done by District Collectors/authorised officials | Not done? | Mention the time of inspection (monthly/bi-monthly) | District Collector/through nominated officials as per rules |

### 3. Mahuwa Nagar Palika :-

| Sr. No. | Action Point | Present Status | Gap | Timeline | Department |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Plastic recovered from solid waste | 10% | 90% | July 2021 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 2 | Recycling through Pyrolysis | 0 | Nil | July 2021 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 3. | Recycling through use in Roads | 0%<br>No | 100% | Jan 2021 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 4 | Co processing in Kilns | 3350 | 100% | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 5 | Ban on <50 micron plastic production and sales as notified by State Government | The plastic waste in send to RDF Plant Langariyawas, Jaipur | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 6 | Plastic polyethene /carry bag seize inspection | Inspection done by District Collectors/Authorised officials | Not done | Mention the time of inspection<br>(monthly/bi-monthly) | District Collector/through nominated officials as per rules |

**4. Lalsot Nagar Palika :-**

| Sr. No. | Action Point | Present Status | Gap | Timeline | Department |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Plastic recovered from solid waste | Yes | 90% | July 2021 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 2 | Recycling through Pyrolysis | | Nil | July 2021 | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 3. | Recycling through use in Roads | 0<br>No | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 4 | Co processing in Kilns | 265 Kg | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 5 | Ban on <50 micron plastic production and sales as notified by State Government | The Plastic waste seized in send to Municipal Council Dausa | Nil | Achieved | LSG Department (Municipal Bodies) |
| 6 | Plastic polyethene /carry bag seize inspection | Inspection done by District Collectors/ authorised officials | Not done | Mention the time of inspection (monthly/bi-monthly) | District Collector/through nominated officials as per rules |

# CHAPTER – 3

## C&D WASTE MANAGEMENT

C & D Waste is an outcome of various infrastructural activities like construction of new establishments and demolition of condemned buildings. Around 30% of the total municipal solid waste generated in the country comprises of C&D waste. The C&D Waste generated in each city would reflect different characteristics based on each city's growth pattern and lifestyle. While retrievable items such as bricks, wood, metal, titles are recycled, the concrete and masonry waste, accounting for more than 50% of the waste from construction and demolition activities, are not being currently recycled in India. Construction activities occur to build/rebuild new structures or old structures.

Demolition activities are growing due to old structures needing restructuring or replacement with time to make way for vertical structures or flats in line with growing needs of the society. All such activities generate C&D waste. Disposal of such debris in a safe environment is a big challenge for the builders, developers, and owners.

When on one hand the disposal of debris is a challenge, then, on the other hand, there is an acute shortage of naturally available aggregates for the construction of buildings. Reduction of this demand is possible only with the reusing or recycling of waste generated from the construction activities.

For the district, the inventory of C&D waste is 10MT and various points where the waste is agregrated are already identified. It will help in setting up recycling plant of C&D Waste.

**Present scenario and subsequent planning for C&D Waste Management is as follows:**

| No. | Action Areas | Details of Data Requirement | Measurable Outcome | ULB1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Name of ULB | | Dausa | |
| | Population | | 85960 | |
| CD1 | Inventory of C&D waste generation | | | |
| CD1a | | Estimated Quantity | 10mt | |
| CD2 | Implement scheme for permitting bulk waste generators | | | |
| CD2a | | Issuance of Permissions by ULBs | Initiated | |
| CD3 | Establishment of C&D Waste Deposition centers | | | |
| CD3a | | Establishment of Deposition Points | Yes | |
| CD3b | | C&D Deposition point identified | Yes | |
| CD4 | Implementation of By-Laws for CD Waste Management | | | |
| CD4a | | Implementation of By-laws | Notified | |
| CD4b | | Collection of Deposition / disposal Charges | Initiated | |
| CD5 | Establishment of C&D Waste recycling plant or linkage with such facility | | | |
| CD5a | | Establishment CD Waste Recycling Plant | No facility exist | |
| CD5b | | Capacity of CD Waste Recycling Plant | 10MT/day | |

# CHAPTER - 4

## BIO-MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Biomedical Waste is generated by the medical and health departments dealing with handling of both humans and animals. 'Biomedical waste' (BMW) means any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or research activities. The present pandemic situation demands that the Bio Medical waste managemnet is dealt with in an effective manner so that the Bio medical Waste related hazards are brought under control.

### PRESENT SCENARIO IN THE DISTRICT:

The present scenario is that there are several government and private hospitals that are authorized for handling Bio Medical Waste. They are authorized by the State Pollution Control Board. The detail of health care faculties viz a viz Bio Medical Waste Management is provided herewith.

| No. | Action Areas | Details of Data Requirement | Measurable Outcome | ULB1 | ULB2 | ULB3 | ULB4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Name of ULB | | | **Dausa** | **Lalsot** | **Mahwa** | **Bandikui** |
| | Population | | | | | | |
| BMW1 | Inventory of Biomedical Waste Generation | | | | | | |
| BMW1a | | Total no. of Bedded Hospitals | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| BMW1b | | Total no. of non-bedded HCF | | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| BMW1c | | Total no. Clinics | | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| BMW1d | | No of Veterinary Hospitals | | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| BMW1e | | Pathlabs | | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| BMW1f | | Dental Clinics | | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| BMW1g | | Blood Banks | | 1 | NA | NA | NA |
| BMW1h | | Animal Houses | | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| BMW1i | | Bio-research Labs | | 1 | NA | NA | NA |
| BMW1j | | Others | | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| BMW2 | Authorization of HCFs by SPCBs / PCCs | | | | | | |
| BMW2a | | Bedded HCFs | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| BMW2b | | Non-bedded HCFs | | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| BMW3a | Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBMWTFs) | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BMW3a | | No of CBMWTFs | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| BMW3b | | Linkage with CBMWTFs | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| BMW3c | | Capacity of CBMWTFs | | Adequate | Adequate | Adequate | Adequate |
| BMW3d | | Requirements of CBMWTFs | | not required | not required | not required | not required |
| BMW3e | | Captive Disposal Facilities of HCFs | | None | None | None | None |
| BMW4 | Compliance by CBMWTFs | | | | | | |
| BMW4a | | Compliance to standards | | Meeting | Meeting | Meeting | Meeting |
| BMW4b | | Barcode tracking by HCFs / CBMWTFs | | None | None | None | None |
| BMW4c | | Daily BMW lifting by CBMWTFs | | Depend on Institution | Depend on Institution | Depend on Institution | Depend on Institution |
| BMW5 | Status of Compliance by Healthcare Facilities | | | | | | |
| BMW5a | | Pre-segregation | | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| BMW5b | | Linkage with CBMWTFs | | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

**BIOMEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE DISTRICT IS AS FOLLOWS:**

| Sr. No. | Action Point | Present Status | Gap | Timeline | Department |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Inventorisation of Medical facilities producing Bio-Medical Waste | Dist. Hospital Dausa<br>Uphc somnath tiraha<br>Uphc sainthal mod<br>City TB Clinic<br>CHC Bandikui<br>CHC lalsot<br>CHC mahua | - | - | Medical & Health Department |
| 2 | Authorisation of such facilities by SPCB/PCCs | Dist. Hospital Dausa<br>Uphc somnath tiraha<br>Uphc sainthal mod<br>City TB Clinic<br>CHC Bandikui<br>CHC lalsot<br>CHC mahua | NA | NA | RSPCB |
| 3. | Availability of CBMWTFs or Linkage | Dist. Hospital Dausa<br>Uphc somnath tiraha<br>Uphc sainthal mod<br>City TB Clinic<br>CHC Bandikui<br>CHC lalsot<br>CHC mahua | NA | NA | Med. & Health Dpt. |
| 4 | Regular Inspection of CBMWTFs | Performed | Not done | Timeline? | Team decided by District Collector |
| 5 | Regular Inspection of HCFs | Performed | Not done | Timeline? | Team decided by District Collector |
| 6 | Bar Code System | Not Implemented | Not Implemened | - | Medical & Health Dpt. |

# CHAPTER – 5

## HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

"Hazardous waste" means any waste which by reason of characteristics such as physical, chemical, biological, reactive, toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive, causes danger or is likely to cause danger to health or environment, whether alone or in contact with other wastes or substances,

**PRESENT SCENARIO IN THE DISTRICT:**

| No. | Action Areas | Details of Data Requirement | Measurable Outcome |
|---|---|---|---|
| HW1 | Inventory of Hazardous Waste | | |
| HW1a | | No of HW Generating Industry | [Nos.] |
| HW1b | | Quantity of HW | [MT/Annum] |
| HW1c | | Quantity of Incinierable HW | [MT/Annum] |
| HW1d | | Quantity of land-fillable HW | [MT/Annum] |
| HW1e | | Quantity of Recyclable / utilizable HW | [MT/Annum] |
| HW2 | Contaminated Sites and illegal industrial hazardous waste dumpsites | | |
| HW2a | | No of HW dumpsites | [Nos] / [None] |
| HW2c | | Probable Contaminated Sites | [Nos] (provide list) |
| HW3 | Authorization by SPCBs/PCCs | | |
| HW3a | | No of industries authorized | [Nos] |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HW3b | | Display Board of HW Generation in front of Gate | [Nos] |
| HW3 | Availability of Common Hazardous Waste TSDF | | |
| HW3a | | Common TSDF | [Exists] / [No] / [Sent to Other District within State] |
| HW3b | | Industries linkage with TSDF | [Nos.] |
| HW4 | Linkage of ULBs in District with Common TSDF | | |
| HW4a | | ULBs linked to Common TSDFs for Domestic Hazardous Waste | [Yes] / [No] |

**HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE DISTRICT IS AS FOLLOWS:**

| Sl No | Action Points | Strategy and approach | Stake holders responsible |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Preparation of 'Inventory of Hazardous Waste Generators' | Including Manufacturer /recycler/ refurbisher /handler of Lead Acid battery, and other lead scrap/ashes/residues not covered under Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001. | 1.General Manager, District Industries & Commerce Centres (**DIC**) GM, Dausa<br>2.GM, RIICO<br>3. EO of ULBs<br>4. SPCB, Rajasthan<br>5. All BDOs |
| 2. | Awareness / training of Waste Generators | ULBs take necessary steps for public awarness and importance of segragation of potentially hazardous domestic waste.<br>Training on Handling/disposal will be provided to informal sector persons who are | 1. General Manager ,District Industries & Commerce Centres (**DIC**) GM, Dausa |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | engaged in trading, dismantling, and recycling of e-waste/batteries. | 2. GM, RIICO<br>3. EO of ULBs<br>4. SPCB, Rajasthan<br>5. All BDOs |
| 3. | Authorization of Industries | To ensure that industries have necessary capabilities to handle hazardous waste. | SPCB Rajasthan |
| 4. | Waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste | ULBs will establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal. | ULBs |
| 5. | Monitoring of Compliance | District Level Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of district collector, Dausa to monitor the compliance of the provisions of Hazardous waste Management Rules<br>The District Level Monitoring Committee will comprise of ADC GM, DI&CC Dausa, representatives from PCB Raj,<br>Public Health Engineering Department, ULBs as members among others.<br>GM, DI&CC Dausa shall be the Member Secretary of this Committee. | District Level Monitoring Committee |

# CHAPTER - 6

## E- WASTE MANAGEMENT

With the increase in use of electronic and electrical equipments, it is implied that the waste generated is increasing day by day. If not properly managed, it will result in pollution of ground water, soil and air. Therefore it is very important that there is an effective mechanism for treating E-Waste. Electronic waste or e-waste describes discarded electrical or electronic devices. Used electronics which are destined for refurbishment, reuse, resale, salvage recycling through material recovery, or disposal are also considered e-waste

At present E-waste management is in nascent stage in the district and only informal trading, dismantling, and recycling of e-waste exists in the District.

**Present Scenario in the district:**

| No. | Action Areas | Details of Data Requirement | Measurable Outcome |
|---|---|---|---|
| EW1 | Status of facilitating authorized collection of E-Waste | | |
| EW1a | | Does the citizen are able to deposit or provide E-Waste through Toll-free Numbers in the District | [Yes] / [No] |
| EW1c | | Collection centers established by ULB in District | [Nos] / [None] |
| EW1d | | Collection centers established by Producers or their PROs in the District | [Nos] / [None] |
| EW1e | | Does the district has linkage with authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantler | [Yes] / [No] |
| EW1f | | No authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantler | [Nos] / [None] |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| EW2 | Status of Collection of E-Waste | | |
| EW2a | | Authorizing E-Waste collectors | [Authorized] / [None] |
| EW2b | | Involvement of NGOs | [Yes] / [No] / [Nos] |
| EW2c | | Does Producers have approached NGOs/ Informal Sector for setting up Collection Centers? | [Yes] / [No] /[Nos] |
| EW2d | | Does ULBs have linkage with authorized Recyclers / Dismantlers | [Yes] / [No] |
| EW4 | Control E-Waste related pollution | | |
| EW4a | | Does informal trading, dismantling, and recycling of e-waste exists in District | [Yes] / [No] |
| EW4b | | Does the administration closed illegal E-Waste recycling in the District | [Yes] / [No] / [Nos] |
| EW4c | | No of actions taken to close illegal trading or processing of E-Waste | [Nos] |
| EW5 | Creation of Awareness on E-Waste handling and disposal | | |
| EW5a | | Does PROs / Producers conducted any District level Awareness Campaigns | [Yes] / [No] / [Nos] |
| EW5c | | Does District Administration conducted any District level Awareness Campaigns | [Yes] / [No] / [Nos] |

# CHAPTER – 7

## WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

In arid state like Rajasthhan, water is a precious commodity. Whatever the amount of water available, needs to be conserved. Hence the water quality management is very important to ensure for consumption by humans and animals. There is no polluted river stretch or waste water producing industry in the district. However, time to time surprise checking would be done to ensure that no untreated water from any industry is released in the water bodies.

| No. | Action Areas | Details of Data Requirement | Measurable Outcome | Please enter Measurable Outcome for District |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WQ1 | Inventory of water resources in District | | | NA |
| WQ1a | | Rivers | [Nos] and [Length in Km] | NA |
| WQ1b | | Length of Coastline | [in Km] | NA |
| WQ1c | | Nalas/Drains meeting Rivers | [Nos] | NA |
| WQ1d | | Lakes / Ponds | [Nos] and [Area in Hectares] | NA |
| WQ1e | | Total Quantity of sewage and industrial discharge in District | [Automatic] (SW1a+IW1b) | |
| WQ2 | Control of Groundwater Water Quality | | | |
| WQ2a | | Estimated number of bore-wells | [Nos] | Tube Well-637, Hand Pump-14593 |
| WQ2b | | No of permissions given for extraction of groundwater | [Nos] | 637 |
| WQ2c | | Number of groundwater polluted areas | [Nos] | 120 |
| WQ2d | | Groundwater Availability | [adequate] / [not adequate] | Not adequate |
| WQ3 | Availability of Water Quality Data | | | |
| WQ3a | | Creation of monitoring cell | [Yes] / [No] | No |
| WQ3b | | Access to Surface water and groundwater quality data at DM office | [Available] or [Not available] | Available |
| WQ4 | Control of River side Activities | | | |
| WQ4a | Control of River side Activities | River Side open defecation | [Fully Controlled] / [Partly controlled] /[no Measures taken] | No Measures Taken |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WQ4b | | Dumping of SW on river banks | [Fully Controlled] / [Partly controlled] /[no Measures taken] | No Measures Taken |
| WQ4c | | Control measures for idol immersion | [Measures taken] / [Measures taken post immersion] / [No Measures taken] | No Measures Taken |
| WQ5 | Control of Water Pollution in Rivers | | | |
| WQ5a | | Percentage of untreated sewage | [%] (automatic SM1g/SM1a) | |
| WQ5b | | Monitoring of Action Plans for Rejuvenation of Rivers | [Monitored] / [Not monitored] [not applicable] | Not applicable |
| WQ5c | | No of directions given to industries for Discharge of Untreated industrial wastewater in last 12 months | [Nos] | Not applicable |
| WQ6 | Awareness Activities | | | |
| WQ6a | | District level campaigns on protection of water quality | [Nos in previous year] | NA |
| WQ6b | Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan | | | |
| WQ6a | | Creation of District Oil Spill Crisis Management Group | [Created] / [Not Created] | Not Created |
| WQ6b | | Preparation District Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan | [Prepared] / [Not Prepared] | Not Created |
| WQ7 | Protection of Flood plains | | | |
| WQ7a | | Encroachment of flood plains is regulated. | [Yes] / [No] | No |
| | Rainwater Harvesting | | | |
| WQ8a | | Action plan for Rain water harvesting | [Implemented] / [Not implemented] | Implemented |

**WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE DISTRICT IS AS FOLLOWS:**

| No. | Action Points | Strategy and approach | Stake holders responsible | Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Inventory of water resources in District | Inventory of water resources in District covering Rivers and other natural water bodies, Nalas/ Drains meeting Rivers Lakes / Ponds, etc which is to be completed within Nov, 2019<br>Total Quantity of sewage and industrial discharge are also to be assessed | CEO Zilla Parishad<br>DFO<br>ULBs | There are two rivers - Ban Ganga and Morel, which runs in most of the area of Dausa district. There are 36 dams in the district. The major dams are Sainthal Sagar, Kalakho Bandh, Madhosagar Bandh and Moral Bandh. The total capacity of dams is 7074 MCFT. |
| 2 | Collection of Water Quality Data | A monitoring cell with representatives from PHE, WR, UWS etc will be constituted. The cell will update action will be taken accordingly. | EE PHE, | To be constituted. |
| 3 | Control of Ground Water Quality & Quantity | EE PHE,<br>ULBs | Ground Water Department | As per Ground Water Assessment Report 2017 of Dausa District:-<br>1. Total Ground Water Recharge -25660.74384 ham<br>2. Natural Discharge during Non-monsoon Season - 2538.0154 ham<br>3. Net Annual Ground Water Availability - 23122.72844 ham<br>4. Existing Gross ground |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Water Draft for all Uses - 40804.9581 ham<br>5. Stage of Ground Water Extraction(%) – 176.47 |
| 4 | Control of River side Activities | River side activities like River Side open defecation, Dumping of SW on river banks, Idol immersion etc. to be controlled | Dist. Admin<br>EE PHE,<br>BDOs<br>EO of ULBs | Are being controlled regularly. |
| 5 | Awareness Activities | District level campaigns on protection of water quality and Control of Water Pollution in Rivers | EE PHE<br>BDOs | Awareness being generated with the help of NGOs, Media, District level campaigns, Local Artists. |
| 6 | Protection of Flood plains | Encroachment of flood plains to be regulated. | Dist. Admin<br>Circle Officers, | Encroachment removal exercises are being carried out. |
| 7 | Rainwater Harvesting | A separate Action plan for Rain water harvesting in line with Govt policy would be prepared. | | Related to State Government. |
| 8 | Repair and treatment of water bodies/ Talav | 214 water bodies have been identified so far for restoration/ repair/and treatment work | Dist. Admin<br>BDOs<br>Forest Deptt<br>ULB officials<br>CEO zila Parishad<br>Land and water resource deptt | Repair and treatement of water bodies is taken up by various departments like LSG, Forest, PHED, Irrigation etc.under departmental schemes and MGNREGA. |

# CHAPTER – 8

## DOMESTIC SEWAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

| No. | Action Areas | Details of Data Requirement | Measurable Outcome |
|---|---|---|---|
| SM1 | Inventory of Sewage Management | | |
| SM1a | | Total Quantity of Sewage generated in District from Class II cities and above | [MLD] |
| SM1b | | No of Class-II towns and above | [Nos] |
| SM1c | | No of Class-I towns and above | [Nos] |
| SM1d | | No of Towns needing STPs | [Nos] |
| SM1e | | No of Towns STPs installed | [Nos] |
| SM1f | | Quantity of treated sewage flowing into Rivers (directly or indirectly) | [MLD] |
| SM1g | | Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage (directly or indirectly) | [Automatic] |
| SM1h | | Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes | [MLD] |
| SM1i | | No of industrial townships | [Nos] |
| SW2 | Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment | | |
| SM2a | | % sewage treated in STPs | [Automatic] |
| SM2b | | Total available Treatment Capacity | [MLD] |
| SM2c | | Additional treatment capacity required | [MLD] |
| SM3 | Adequacy of Sewerage Network | | |
| SM3a | | No of ULBs having partial underground sewerage network | [Nos] |
| SM3b | | No of towns not having sewerage network | [Nos] |
| SM3c | | % population covered under sewerage network | [Automatic] |

**DOMESTIC SEWAGE MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE DISTRICT IS AS FOLLOWS:**

| S. No. | Action Points | Strategy and approach | Stake holders responsible |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Inventory of Sewage Management | Survey and identification all Households to ensure proper drainage and management of sewage. | ULB |
| 2 | Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment | 1. Some Household may have its own Sewage management infrastructure so as to pull down this water to maintain water level in earth and to reuse this water at various other domestic works after removing contaminants. i.e. Grey water after removing contaminants may be used in gardens, toilet flushing etc.<br>2. All households should be connected to sewage management infrastructure either at home or though proper drain across ULB to Sewage treatment Plant. | Beneficiary, ULB |
| 3 | Adequacy of Sewerage Network | Proper drains constructed with proper technique connecting with all Households under ULB to ensure total sewage management. | ULB |
| 4 | Inventory of Sewage Management | Survey and identification all Households to ensure proper drainage and management of sewage. | ULB |
| 5 | Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment | 1. Some Household may have its own Sewage management infrastructure so as to pull down this water to maintain water level in earth and to reuse this water at various other domestic works after removing contaminants. i.e. Grey water after removing contaminants may be used in gardens, toilet flushing etc.<br>2. All households should be connected to sewage management infrastructure either at home or though proper drain across ULB to Sewage treatment Plant. | Beneficiary, ULB |

# CHAPTER – 9

## INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

| No. | Action Areas | Details of Data Requirement | Measurable Outcome | Please enter Measurable Outcome for District |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IWW1 | Inventory of industrial wastewater Generation in District | | | |
| IWW1a | | No of Industries discharging wastewater | [Nos] | Nil |
| IWW1b | | Total Quantity of industrial wastewater generated | [MLD] | Nil |
| IWW1c | | Quantity of treated IWW discharged into Nalas / Rivers | [MLD] | Nil |
| IWW1d | | Quantity of un-treated or partially treated IWW discharged into lakes | [MLD] | Nil |
| IWW1e | | Prominent Type of Industries | [Agro based] / [ Chemical – Dye etc.] / [Metallurgical] / [Pharma] / [Pesticide] / [Power Plants] / [Mining] / [Automobile] : Multiple selection based on size of | Mineral Grinding, Oil Mill, Cement Article, Readymade Garments, Grain Grinding, Stone Based |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | operation and number | |
| IWW1f | | Common Effluent Treatment Facilities | [Nos] / [No CETPs] | Nil |
| IWW2 | Status of compliance by Industries in treating wastewater | | | |
| IWW2a | | No of Industries meeting Standards | [Nos] | NA |
| IWW2b | | No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards | [Automatic] | Nil |
| IWW2c | | No of complaints received or number of recurring complaints against industrial pollution in last 3 months | [Nos] | Nil |
| AWW4 | Status of Action taken for not meeting discharge standards | | | |
| IWW4a | | No industries closed for exceeding standards in last 3 months | [Nos] | Nil |
| IWW4b | | No of industries where Environmental Compensation was imposed By SPCBs | [Nos] | Nil |

**INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE DISTRICT IS AS FOLLOWS:**

All the industries producing chemically and physically polluted water will be identified and located. The sensitive water bodies will be identified and efforts will be started to preserve aquatic environment. Mass awareness and participation of stakeholders will be assured for better management and utilization of industrial waste water in the district.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Inventory of Industrial emission | Survey and identification all industries to ensure inventory of emission. | RSPCB |
| 2 | Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Pollution Control | 1. Air Pollution Monitoring and Control<br>2. Industrial Waste water monitoring and Control<br>3. Hazardous Waste Monitoring and Control | Continue ambient air quality monitoring station is being setup in the premise of Shri. Ramkaran Joshi Govt. Sr. Sec. School. |
| 3 | Gap in Capacity | Action Plan for Gap Fulfilment | RSPCB |
| 4 | Environment Compensation | Collection of Environment Compensation | RSPCB |
| 5 | Utilisation of Environment Compensation for pollution Control | Utilisation of Compensation<br>. | RSPCB |

# CHAPTER – 10

## AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

| No. | Action Areas | Details of Data Requirement | Measurable Outcome | Please enter Measurable Outcome for District |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AQ1 | Availability of Air Quality Monitoring Network in District | | | |
| AQ1a | | Manual Air Quality monitoring stations of SPCBs /CPCB | [Nos] / [None] | Continue ambient air quality monitoring station is being setup in the premise of Shri. Ramkaran Joshi Govt. Sr. Sec. School. |
| AQ1c | | Automatic monitoring stations Operated by SPCBs / CPCB | [Nos] / [None] | |
| AQ2 | Inventory of Air Pollution Sources | | | |
| AQ2a | | Identification of prominent air polluting sources | [Large Industry] / [Small Industry] / [Unpaved Roads] / [Burning of Waste Stubble] / [Brick Kiln] / [Industrial Estate] / [Others] (Multiple selection) | |
| AQ2b | | No of Non-Attainment Cities | [Nos / [None] | |
| AQ2c | | Action Plans for non- | [Prepared] / [Not yet | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | attainment cities | prepared] | |
| AQ3 | Availability of Air Quality Monitoring Data at DMs Office | | | |
| AQ3a | | Access to air quality data from SPCBs & CPCB through Dashboard | [Available] / [Not yet Available] | |
| AQ4 | Control of Industrial Air Pollution | | | |
| AQ4a | | No of Industries meeting Standards | [Nos] | |
| AQ4b | | No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards | [Nos] | |
| AQ5 | Control of Non-industrial Air Pollution sources | | | |
| AQ5a | | Control open burning of Stubble –during winter | [Nos of fire incidents] | |
| AQ5b | | Control Open burning of Waste – Nos of actions Taken | [Nos] | |
| AQ5c | | Control of forest fires | [SOP available] / [No SoP] | |
| AQ5d | | Vehicle pollution check centers | [% ULBs covered] | |
| AQ5e | | Dust Suppression Vehicles | [% ULBs covered] | |
| AQ6 | Development of Air Pollution complaint redressal system | | | |
| AQ6a | | Mobile App / Online based air pollution complaint redressing system of SPCBs. | [Available] / [Not available] | |

**AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE DISTRICT IS AS FOLLOWS:**

| Source group | Action Points | Implementation period | Time Frame for implementation | Responsible agency(ies) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vehicle Emission Control | 1. Launch extensive drive against polluting vehicles for ensuring strict compliance and regular checking of vehicular emission and issue of PUC certificate | Short Term | | Dept. of Transport Traffic Police |
| | 2.Launch Public awareness campaign for air pollution control, vehicle maintenance, minimizing use of personal vehicle, lane discipline, etc. | Short Term | | Dept. of Transport Traffic Police |
| | 3. Prevent parking of vehicles in the non-designed areas. | Short Term | | Traffic Police |
| | 4. Initiate steps for retrofitting of particulate filters in diesel vehicles, when BS-V fuels are available. | Long Term | | Dept. of Transport |
| | 5. Prepare action plan to check fuel adulteration and random monitoring of fuel quality data. | Short Term | | Dept. of Food & Supplies |
| | 6. Prepare plan for widening of road and improvement ofInfrastructure for decongestion of road. | Mid Term | | LSG Development Authorities Municipal Corporations UITs in their jurisdiction |
| | 7. Prepare plan for construction of expressways/bypasses to avoid congestion due to non-destined vehicles | Long Term | | NHAI PWD |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| | 8. Steps for promoting battery operated vehicles/ Promotion & operationalisation of E-rickshaw<br><br>9. Install weigh in motion bridge at boarders of cities/towns and States to prevent overloading of vehicles | Short Term<br><br>Long Term | | Dept. of Transport<br><br>NHAI<br>PWD |
| | 10. Synchronize traffic movements /Introduce intelligent traffic systems for lane-driving. | Long Term | | Traffic Police |
| | 11.Installation of remote sensor based PUC system | Long Term | | Traffic Police |
| | 12. Restriction on plying & phasing out of 15 years old commercial diesel driven vehicles. | Long Term | | Dept. of Transport |
| | 13. Introduction of cleaner fuel for CNG/LPG vehicles | Long Term | | Dept. of Transport<br>Food &Supplies |
| | 14. Plan for restriction on the registration on diesel driven Auto-rickshaw & Tempo | Mid Term | | Dept. of Transport |
| | 15. Monitoring on vehicle fitness | Mid Term | | Dept. of Transport |
| | 16. Periodic calibration test of vehicular emission monitoring instrument | Mid Term | | Dept. of Transport |
| | 17. Preparation of plan for development Multi level Parking | Long Term | | UDH Development authorities in their |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | jurisdiction |
| Re-Suspension of Road Dust and Other Fugitive Emission Control | 1. Prepare plan for green buffers along the traffic corridors. | Mid Term | | NHAI<br>PWD<br>Urban local body |
| | 2.Maintain potholes free roads for free roads for free flow of traffic | Mid Term | | NHAI,PWD,<br>and Urban local body |
| | 3. Introduce water fountain at major traffic intersection wherever feasible | Mid Term | | Urban local body<br>Development Authorities Municipal Corporations UITs in their jurisdiction |
| | 4. Greening of open areas, gardens, community places, schools and housing societies | Mid Term<br>Short Term | | Urban local body<br>Dept of Education |
| | 5. Blacktopping metaled road including pavement of road shoulders. | Mid Term | | NHAI<br>PWD<br>Urban local body |
| | 6. Widening of roads and construction of pucca footpath along main roads (RIICO Industrial Areas) | Long Term | | RIICO as per requirement and feasibility |
| | 7. Regular cleaning of road (RIICO and other areas) | Long Term | | RIICO<br>UDH |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 8. Tree plantation along the roads (RIICO Industrial Areas) | Long Term | | RIICO |
| Control of Emissions from Biomass/Crop Residue/Garbage/ Municipal Solid Waste burning | 1.Launch extensive drive against open burning of bio-mass, garbage, leaves, etc. | Short Term | | Urban local body |
| | 2. Regular check and control of burning of municipal solid waste. | Short Term | | Urban local body |
| | 3. Ensure ban on burning of agriculture waste and crop residues and its implementation | Long Term | | Department of Agriculture Revenue |
| | 4. Construction of advanced waste management Site. | Mid Term | | Urban local body |
| | 5. Restriction on open burning of municipal solid waste biomass and plastic (RIICO Industrial Areas) | Short Term | | RIICO |
| | 6. Restriction on open burning of biomass and plastic | Short Term | | Urban local body |
| | 7. Immediate lifting of solid waste generated from desilting and cleaning of drains for its disposal | Short Term | | RIICO<br>Urban local body |
| | 8. Transportation of solid waste, construction material and debris in covered system. | Short Term | | RIICO<br>Urban local body |
| Control Of Industrial Emissions | 1. Identification of brick kilns and their regular monitoring including use of designated fuel and closure of unauthorized units. | Mid Term | | State Pollution Control Board |
| | 2. Conversion of natural draft brick kilns to induced draft. | Mid Term | | State Pollution Control Board |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3. Action against non-complying industrial units. | Short Term | | State Pollution Control Board |
| | 4. Regulation on setting up of new air polluting industries in industrial areas located in urban limits of these 5 cities. | Mid Term | | State Pollution Control Board RIICO |
| Control of Air Pollution From Construction and Demolition activities | 1. Enforcement of Construction and Demolition Waste Rules | Short Term | | Urban Local Bodies Development authorities under their jurisdiction |
| | 2. Control measures for fugitive emissions from material handling-conveying and screening operations through water sprinkling, curtains, barriers and dust suppression units. | | | |
| | 3. Ensure carriage of construction material in closed / covered vessels. | Short Term | | Urban Local Bodies<br>RIICO |
| | 4. Covering of construction sites and Restriction on storage of construction materials along the road | Long Term | | RIICO<br>Urban local body |
| | 5. Restriction on storage of construction materials along the road. | Short Term | | RIICO<br>Urban Local Bodies |
| Other Steps to control Air Pollution | 1. Air Quality Index to be calculated and disseminated to the people through website and other media.(on maximum weekly basis for manually operated monitoring stations and real time basis for continuous monitoring stations) | Short Term | | State Pollution Control Board |
| | 2. Establish an Air Quality Management Division at SPCB/PCC Head Quarters to oversee air quality management activities in the State and interact CPCB. | Short Term | | State Pollution Control Board |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3. Set-up and publicize helpline in each city/town as well as SPCB/PCC HQ for complaints against reported non-compliance | Short Term | | State Pollution Control Board |
| | Engage with concerned authorities on continual basis for maximizing coverage of LPG /PNG for domestic and commercial cooking with target of 100% coverage. | Short Term | | State Govt. |
| | Monitoring of DG sets and action against violations. | Short Term | | State Pollution Control Board |
| | Involvement of industrial associations in awareness program (RIICO Industrial Areas) | Mid Term | | RIICO |
| | Development/maintenance of green areas, gardens and parks (RIICO Industrial Areas) | Long Term | | RIICO |

# CHAPTER – 11

## MINING ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

| No. | Action Areas | Details of Data Requirement | Measurable Outcome | Please enter Measurable Outcome for District |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MI1a | Inventory of Mining in District | | | |
| MI1a | | Type of Mining Activity | [Sand Mining] / [Iron Ore] / [Bauxite] / [Coal] / Other [specify] | Other (Minor mineral mining) |
| | | | Multiple selection in order of magnitude of operations | |
| MI1b | | No of Mining licenses given in the District | [Nos] | 116 |
| MI1c | | Area covered under mining | [Sq Km] | 5.556 Sq Km |
| MI1d | | Area of District | [Sq Km] | 3404.78 Sq Km |
| MI1e | | Sand Mining | [Yes] / [No] | No |
| MI1f | | Area of sand Mining | [River bed] / [Estuary] / [Non-river deposit] | Nil |
| MI2 | Compliance to Environmental Conditions | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MI2a | | No of Mining areas meeting Environmental Clearance Conditions | [Nos] | 93 |
| MI2b | | No of Mining areas meeting Consent Conditions of SPCBs / PCCs | [Nos] | 93 |
| MI3a | Mining related environmental Complaints | | | |
| MI3b | | No of pollution related complaints against Mining Operations in last 1 year | [Nos] | Nil |
| MI4 | Action against non-complying mining activity | | | |
| MI4a | | No of Mining operations suspended for violations to environmental norms | [Nos] | Nil |
| MI4b | | No od directions issued by SPCBs | [Nos] | Nil |

# CHAPTER 12

# SOIL AND AGRICULTURE LAND MANAGEMENT

## AGRICULTURE:-

Policy intervention for Sprinkler/Drip irrigation for reduction in the use of pesticide/chemical fertilizer/reductionin stubble burning:-

### A. Introduction:-

Environment degradation is being protected by using of Sprinkler/Dirp irrigation systems in horticulture and reducing the burning of horticulture crop waste and stubbles because the quantity of pesticides and fertilizers is required many time low by using Sprinkler/Drip irrigation system & reduction of burning of horticulture crop waste and stubbles also minimizes the release of adverse gases in the environment.

### B. Last ThreeYears Area of Sprinkler/Drip irrigation systems:-

| **S.No.** | **Year** | **Irrigation systems Area (Ha.)** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Sprinkler** | **Drip** |
| 1 | 2017-18 | 735.10 | 121.01 |
| 2 | 2018-19 | 824.80 | 110.85 |
| 3 | 2019-20 | 1102.10 | 183.20 |
| **Total** | | **2662** | **415.06** |

### C. Last Three Years Status of Burning of Horticulture Crop Waste and Stubbles:-

| **S.No.** | **Year** | **Burning of Horticulture Crop Waste and Stubbles (Ha.)** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Vegetables Saste and Stubbles** | **Orchard Waste and Stubbles** |
| 1 | 2017-18 | Nil | Nil |
| 2 | 2018-19 | Nil | Nil |
| 3 | 2019-20 | Nil | Nil |
| **Total** | | **Nil** | **Nil** |

**D. Planned & Proposed Area of Sprinkler/Drip irrigation Systems for Current & Forthcoming Years:-**

| S.No. | Year | Irrigation systems Area (Ha.) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Sprinkler** | **Sprinkler** |
| 1 | 2020-21 | 410 | 95 |
| 2 | 2021-22 | 550 | 100 |
| 3 | 2022-23 | 650 | 120 |
| 4 | 2023-24 | 750 | 150 |
| **Total** | | **2360** | **465** |

**E. Plan for Reduction of Burning of Horticulture Crop Waste and Stubbles in Current & Forthcoming Years:-**

| S.No. | Year | Burning of Horticulture Crop Waste and Stubbles (Ha.) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Vegetables Saste and Stubbles** | **Orchard Waste and Stubbles** |
| 1 | 2020-21 | Nil | Nil |
| 2 | 2021-22 | Nil | Nil |
| 3 | 2022-23 | Nil | Nil |
| 4 | 2023-24 | Nil | Nil |
| **Total** | | **Nil** | **Nil** |

**F. Impact on Environment of Sprinkler/Drip irrigation system & Reduction Horticulture Crop Waste and Stubbles:-** By using soluble pesticides and fertilizers through sprinkler/drip irrigation systems will overcome the overdose use of environment degrading inputs & reduction of burning horticulture crop waste and stubbles will not disbalance the environmental gas ratio. Ultimately environmental ecosystem will be protected.

## SOIL:-

### A. Introduction:-

Environment degradation is being protected by using soil health card because it promotes judicial and balanced use of chemical fertilizers by using Soil test based recommendations for different crops.

### B. Description of Agroclimatic zone & major agroecological situations (based on soil and topography):-

| S.No. | Agroclimatic Zone | Characteristics |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Semi Arid Eastern Plain III A | Semi Arid |

**C. Soil type –** Sandy Loam to clay.

### D. Soil Health Distribution:-

| S.No. | Year | Soil Health Card prepared |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2015-16 to 2016-17 (SHC Scheme 1st Phase) | 290478 |
| 2. | 2017-18 to 2018-19 (SHC Scheme 2nd Phase) | 502535 |
| 3. | 2019-20 SHC Scheme (Modal Village Project) | 2339 |
| 4. | 2020-21 SHC Scheme (Modal Village Project) | 3100 |
| | **Total** | **798452** |

# CHAPTER – 13

## NOISE POLLUTION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Noise can be defined as unwanted or undesired sound and Noise pollution simply means when there is a lot of noise in the environment which is consequentially harming the environment. Like smoking, noise pollution affects active and passive recipients when noise levels cross certain safe boundaries. Noise pollution affects both human health and behavior. Noise pollution also impacts the health and well-being of wildlife.

Most activities that cause pollution are essential to meet the needs of the growing population and development. Therefore preventive measures to minimize pollutants are more practical than their elimination.

**PRESENT STATUS**

| No. | Action Areas | Details of Data Requirement | Measurable Outcome | Please enter Measurable Outcome for District |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NP1 | Availability Monitoring equipment | | | |
| NP1a | | No. of noise measuring devices with district administration | [Nos] / [None] | |
| NP1b | | No. of noise measuring devices with SPCBs | [Nos] / [None] | |
| NP2 | Capability to conduct noise level monitoring by State agency / District authorities | | | |
| NP2a | | capability to conduct noise level monitoring by State agency / District authorities | [Available] / [Not available] | |
| NP2 | Management of Noise related complaints | | | |
| NP2a | | No of complaints received on noise pollution in last 1 year | [Nos] | |
| NP2b | | No of complaints redressed | [Nos] | |
| NP3 | Compliance to ambient noise standards | | | |
| NP3a | | Implementation of Ambient noise standards in residential and silent zones | [Regular Activity] / [Occasional] / [Never] | |
| NP3b | | Noise monitoring study in district | [carried out] / [not carried out] | |
| NP3c | | Sign boards in towns and cities in silent zones | [Installed] / [Partial] / [Not Installed] | |

# CHAPTER 14

## DISTRICT SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENT THREATS & MANAGEMENT

- The District Specific Environmental Threats have already been maintioned in the previous chapters by the relevant line departments and their mitigation measures have been outlined.

# CHAPTER 15

## FOREST CONSERVATION PRACTICES

- General information regarding types of forest in the District : Tropical Dry Deciduous forest
- Forest land, Management practices : Total Forest area is 28459.42 Ha. The forest land is developed with the help of taking up planations and soil and moisture conservation works. In addition to that the natural forests are protected from being grazed by cattle and felled by people. There is also threat of illegal mining in the forest areas.
- Threats to Forest / Forest land. : The threats are both natural and man made. The natural threats are forest fires, droughts due to less rainfall that causes plants and trees getting damaged. The man made threats include illegal mining, illegal felling, grazing by the cattle.
- Afforestation activities proposed in forest land as well as city/town area : In the year 2020-21, afforestation of 350 Hectares of forest land was carried out, under various schemes of CAMPA, State Plan as per the models of Assisted Natural Regeneration and Regeneration of Degraded Forests.

| Item No. | Activity | Action Plan |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Afforestation | In the year 2020-21, afforestation of 350 Hectares of forest land was carried out. |
| 2. | Development of Urban Forest | No Urban Forest has been developed in the district. |
| 3. | Reclaiming of Degraded Forest Land | In the year 2020-21, afforestation of 150 Hectares of degraded forest land was reclaimed as per departmental plantation models. |
| 4. | Road side plantation | Road side plantations are being done by several agencies involved in linear projects like NHAI,PWD etc. |
| 5. | Forestry activities to increase environmental awareness among people. | The forestry activities are done through VFPMCs (Village Forest Protection and Management Committees) which enables local people to participate in forest development and protection activities. Several significant days like Earth Day, Biodiversity Day, Ozone Day, and Wildlife Week etc are celebrated with the involvement of NGOs, youth, students etc to generate awareness and sensitivity towards Environment Conservation. |
| 6. | Any other activity (District Specific) | |

## CONCLUSION:

The District Environment Plan of District Dausa has been prepared keeping in view the model templates given by Central Pollution Control Board and The Department of Environment, Government of Rajasthan. It consists of the present status of how the environmental issues are handled by the various stakeholders departments and also the gaps that are present. It further talks about the estimated timeline that is required to fulfill the gap in order to become fully operational. It is because of the directions of the Hon'ble NGT that this very important task of preparing the District Environment Plan has been taken up. This has given a complete picture of where we are standing in terms of Environmental education and Environmental Security. This is the time for all of us to be environmentally responsible and work towards building up a cleaner and greener country.

**District Collector and District Magistrate,**
**Dausa**